

WENTWORTH OF LILLINGSTONE LOVELL,

Co. Oxford; now Co. Buckingham.

BY WILLIAM LOFTIE RUTTON.

THE MANOR OF LILLINGSTONE LOVELL. THE manor and parish of Lillingstone Lovell, in extent about 1,300 acres, now within the north-western limit of Buckinghamshire, and lying about five miles north of the town of Buckingham, formed at the time of the Wentworths, and until 1844, a detached portion of Oxfordshire, isolated in Buckinghamshire. The transfer from the one county to the other was made under the Act of 7th and 8th Victoria, for incorporating such detached portions of counties with those encompassing them, and thus, happily, Lillingstone Lovell, once the seat of the interesting Puritan branch of the Wentworth family, was brought within the cognizance of our Buckinghamshire Society.

Domesday Book records two Lillingstones; one (written *Lelinchestane*) in Buckinghamshire, and held by Hugh (de Bolebec), of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham; the other (written *Lillingestan*) in Oxfordshire, held of the King, and divided between Benzelinus and Richard Ingania (or Engaine), each moiety answering for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides: the latter, or Oxfordshire manor, now incorporated with Bucks, is that which at present interests us.

The two Lillingstones, contiguous, though in different counties, have necessarily for distinction sake, borne as additions to their common name those of the families holding them: to-day they are known as Lillingstone Dayrell, and Lillingstone Lovell. The latter has not always been thus designated, for it has often changed hands, and, down to the reign of Henry VIII., appears to have sometimes carried the name Dansey, at others Lovell: in a grant of 1512, afterwards to be referred to, it is called *Lyllynston Dauncy, alias Lyllingston Lovell*. The history of the manor — perhaps we should say manors, as the Domesday partition seems to have long continued — can now be only imperfectly traced; but having found some fragments of its history not included

in accounts hitherto published,* I venture to give the result of my own gleaning.

After the Domesday record I find no mention of the manor until 7 Edw. I. (1279) †, and then *Margaret de Anesi* holds in *Lillingeston* 2½ hides. Who was this lady I have not discovered, but it is probable she was a widow, and had had predecessors of her name in the manor which retained it for more than two centuries later; there has been a family of *Dansey*, *Dawnsey*, or *Dawntesy*, in Herefordshire and Wiltshire; but only in this instance, so far as known to me, is it found connected with Oxfordshire.

The next record is in 22 Edw. I. (1294), the *inquis. post mortem* of *John de Monte Alto*, who died seised of the manor of *Lillingestone Magna, Oxon*; and again in the same year, *Elena, wife of John de Monte Alto*, was found to have held the manor similarly named. ‡ Remembering that Domesday tells us of two holdings, each answering for 2½ hides, and seeing that *Margaret de Anesi* held to that extent only, the word *Magna* may refer to the larger of the two holdings, which, in addition to its 2½ hides of open land, may have exceeded the other as regards wood and "pannage"; thus here we seem to have evidence that the Domesday partition had continued. *Magna* can scarcely have had reference to the adjoining manor of *Lillingstone Dayrell*, in Bucks, for that to-day, as probably it did six centuries back, exceeds *Lillingstone Lovell* by nearly 1,000 acres.

About half a century later, *i.e.*, 20 Edw. III. (1347), *William Lovell* had grant of free warren in *Lillingston Damsye, Oxon* §. We may, therefore, conclude that he then held the manor. It has been said that he was of the baronial family, and this is probable, though the connection may not now be demonstrable; certainly he

* History, Gazetteer, and Directory of the County of Oxford, published by Robert Gardner, 1852, and Sheahan's History of Bucks, 1862. Lipscomb has not included *Lillingston Lovell* in his History; probably it had not been incorporated with Bucks at the time he wrote, although the date of publication is 1847.

† Rotuli Hundredorum II. 835.

‡ Calendar. Inquis. P.M.. I. 118 and 121.

§ Calendar. Rotulorum Chartarum, p. 179.

was not one of the Barons. We notice that the Dansey name still clings to the manor, and many think that it had but recently come into the possession of Lovell.

Very few years later, *i.e.*, 27 Edw. III. (1354), *Thomas de Ferrarijs* (= Ferrers), is found to have had the manor of *Lyllingeston Dansy, Oxon*; * and in 1 Richard II. (1377), *Lyllingstone Danseye* manor is found to have been in the possession of *Alicia Ferrers*, † the "Lady of the Sun," who gained so much ascendancy over King Edw. III., in his latter and weak years. On the death of the old King the lady was deprived of all the lands she had acquired; but two or three years later, she having become the wife of William, Lord Windsor, restitution of the lands, or of some of them, was made.

From 1377, however, until the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII., a period extending over a century and a quarter, I have been disappointed in finding any mention of Lillingstone. The Histories to which I have before referred account for this long break by stating that John, Lord Lovell, possessed the manor in 1431, that his son, Francis, the last Lord, succeeded to it; and that he, in arms against Henry VII. (supporting the impostor, Lambert Simnel), having been slain at the battle of Stoke-on-Trent, 1487, all his great estates were forfeited to the Crown. But this statement, so far as it points to Lillingstone, has, I fear, no firmer basis than conjecture; no authority is given for it, and I have found none. Indeed, it is contrary to evidence. John, Lord Lovell, was not born till 1432; did not succeed his father, William, until 1454, when twenty-two years of age (Dugdale); and in neither of the inquisitions *post mortem* of these Barons does Lillingstone appear.‡ The William of 1347 is the only Lovell named in connection with the manor, and it can only be conjectured that as the Lovell name became attached to it, the possession by that family was of longer duration than can now be proved.

Our next information is a grant, dated 29 Oct., 1512, to William Tyler (Groom of the Chamber to Henry VIII.),

* Calendar. Inquis. P.M., II. 182. Hence, probably, "Ferris Wood," which formed part of the estate.

† Id. III. 5.

‡ Calendar. Inquis. P.M., IV. 264 and 324.

of a messuage with meadows, pastures, etc., and two cottages at *Lyllingston Davncy, alias Lyllingston Lovell, Oxon*;* and in the wording of the grant we gain a little of the manor's history antecedent to 1512. It had belonged to Walter Mauntell (who was of Nether Heyford, Northamptonshire), and from him it had passed to Sir Richard Emson (or Empson, of Easton Neston, Northamptonshire). This Sir Richard Emson has the unenviable notoriety of being with Edmund Dudley (father of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland), the chief instruments of the avaricious Henry VII., in the robbery of his subjects, under every legal pretext that these two lawyers could devise. Enriching their master, they took care to have their own share of the spoil, and as such it is highly probable that Lillingstone became the acquisition of Emson. But on the death of the old King, and the accession of Henry VIII., popular indignation raged so strongly against the lawyers that their lives were demanded, and as the investigation of their real offence would have reflected on the late King, their master, a charge of high treason was fabricated, on which being found guilty they were executed in 1510. That they had been sacrificed to expediency is shown by the restitution of their forfeited lands, or at least part of them, to their sons. In 1527, Thomas Emson, the son, is said to have sold Lillingston, in Oxfordshire, with his other estates;† but this, if not a merely formal transaction, cannot be reconciled with the grant to William Tyler in 1512. There is frequent mention of Tyler in the State Papers; but it is probable he died soon after getting Lillingstone, and that it then returned to the King; for in 1516 we find it again the subject of a royal grant.

This grant, dated 27 March, 1516, was of *Lillingston Lovell, Oxon* (together with lands in Northamptonshire) to *Th. Parre, Knight of the Body, and Matilda his wife*, in survivorship, that is to say, for the two lives.‡ These distinguished persons were the parents of Queen Katha-

* Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII. Brewer, I., 430.

† Baker's Hist. of Northamptonshire, II., 141.

‡ Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII. Brewer, II., pt. i. 480.

rine Parr; the lady survived until 1532, and then or afterwards (for the son, William Parr, who became Marquis of Northampton, seems to have held it for a time) the manor reverted to the King, who by grant, dated 26 May, 1546,* conveyed it to Sir Nicholas Wentworth. The grant, however, was not purely a gift, the King receiving in exchange certain farms in Towcester, and a payment of £18 3s. 4d. The manor was to be held *in capite*, by a sixtieth part of a knight's fee for all services.

Such is the best account I can give of Lillingstone Lovell prior to the Wentworth possession; it is, however, imperfect, and leaves the desire that the blanks in its history, particularly that between 1377 and say 1500, may be filled up by evidences yet to be discovered.

SIR NICHOLAS WENTWORTH, KNIGHT, OF LILLINGSTONE LOVELL, Sir Nicholas, who acquired the estate of Lillingstone Lovell, and there founded a new branch of the Wentworth family, was the youngest son of Henry Wentworth, of Codham Hall, Essex (the first of the Essex, or Gosfield Wentworths), and his only son by his second wife, Joan, the heiress of Fitz Simon. He had inherited his mother's lands at North Shoebury, Essex, and these he handed down to his son, who held them in 1554,† and besides this property he had also, before acquiring Lillingstone Lovell, lands in Northamptonshire, for, as above shown, in exchange for the Oxfordshire manor he had to surrender certain farms in Towcester parish.

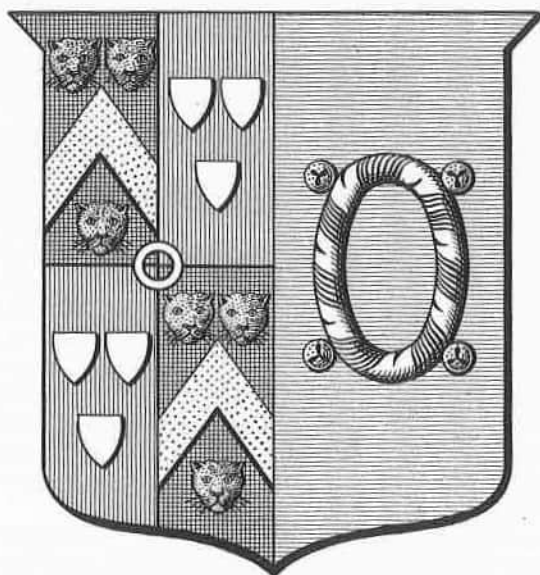
Of his early life I have found no trace, except his presentation to the rectory of Great Stambridge in 1533,‡ a circumstance which seems to indicate his residence at Westhall, as the North Shoebury manor was sometimes called, or at Mokking Hall in the neighbouring parish of Barling, Great Stambridge being in the same vicinity. The cause of his going to Calais, or the period, does not appear. In his will (at Somerset House) he styles himself "Chief Porter of Calais," a well-known office of some importance; his knighthood was received from King Henry VIII. in person, after the capture of Boulogne,

* Patent Rolls. 38 Hen. VIII. Part 13. Public Record Office.

† Jones' Index to Records. ‡ Newcourt's Repertorium, II. 542.

The Arms of
Sir Nicholas Wentworth, Kt.

1544.



Quarterly Wentworth and
Fitz Simon-over all an annulet
for difference-impaling Jocelyn.

30 Sep., 1544, on which occasion he had doubtless served with distinction.

The acquisition of Lillingstone Lovell in 1546 may mark his retirement from public service, for at that time he must have been at least sixty-four years of age, his father having died in 1482; and we may suppose that the remaining six or seven years of his life were passed at Lillingstone. That he built the Hall, though without proof, is probable; the evidence of his having lived here lies in the words of his will, "*I, Nicholas Wentworthe, Knight, Chief Porter of Calais, late dwelling in the County of Oxford.*" We have not the precise date of his death, but it must have occurred in 1552 or 1553, for the will, though not proved until 24 June, 1557, is dated 7 Feb., 1551 (n.s. 1552), and his eldest son Peter is found in possession of the estates in January, 1554, as before observed.

These estates were in the counties of Essex, Oxford, Northampton, Bucks, and in the city of London, and the following names occur in the will: In Essex, the manors of *Westhall* and *Mokinghale*, tenements called *Motes*, *Babbis*, and *Stevens* (in another place *Taylers*), three marshes, called *Gardners marshe*, *On marshe*, and *Crapnelles marshe*. In Oxfordshire, the Manor of *Lylllyngston Lovell*, which he had "*by exchange of the Kinges Majesties father,*" and pastures called *Torneacar*. In Northamptonshire, the manor of *Orchester*, left to his second son, Henry, a tenement called *Mantelles*, lands and tenements in *Stow* (? in Bucks), *Lampport*, and *Tossester* (Towcester). *Lampport* is elsewhere called a manor, and left to his third son Paul. In Buckinghamshire was part of the *Torneacar* pastures, and perhaps the *Stow* tenement. The testator also names his manor of *Howthleigh*, in the parish of *Rygatt* in Surrey, "*Wherof the Duke of Norfolk hath latly me deforsyd, and for the profyttes thereof receyed by the said lorde that last died, my Lady's grace his wief hath latly made me recompence in discharge of the soule of her late husbände, Trustinge also that my lordes grace that nowe is will restore the said manor in tyme comynge in discharge of his constience.*"*

* This matter is partially explained in Manning and Bray's *Survey*, I., 277. The Duke of Norfolk, to whom pertained the moiety of Howleigh manor in the parish of Reigate, had fallen

Sir Nicholas had also land at Calais, purchased conjointly with his wife, to whom he leaves its disposal.

Besides his wife Jane, and his "*son and heir apparent, Peter,*" the will provides for his younger sons, Henry, Paul, and Francis, the latter he intends to be a priest; and to his son-in-law, Edward Boys, esquire (of Fredville, Kent, the husband of Clara, his daughter), is bequeathed his *coote (coat) of plate covered with tawney satten*. Also have mention in the will, his cousins, Edward Tyrell, of Beeches Hall, Essex; William Mordant, of Essex; Piers (? Piers), of Cambridgeshire; and reference is made to the will of his mother, "*Dame Jane Fitz Lewes, whose soule God pardon.*" Which proof of the fourth marriage of Joan Fitz Simon with one of the Fitz Lewes family, will be welcome to genealogists who have been perplexed on the subject.

Sir Nicholas did not designate his burial place, but was content to be buried "*in some convenient place where my executors do think most best to provide.*" The place most likely to be chosen would have been the chancel of Lillingstone Lovell church; but as he died a few years before the general institution of parish registers, those of this place, commencing in 1558, do not record his burial; the earliest entries evidently refer to his grandchildren.

The wife of Sir Nicholas was of the family of Jocelyn, of Hyde Hall, near Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, of which family are the Earls of Roden. She survived her husband about seventeen years, and as on her death in 1569 she was buried in Burnham Church, Buckinghamshire, it may be conjectured that her latter years were passed with her third son, Paul, who was of Burnham Abbey, and whose career will presently have our attention. The burial of "*Dame Jane Wentworth . . . wyfe to Sir Nicholas Wentworth,*" is recorded on her son's monument, and in the parish register; it is much to be regretted that a like memorial does not exist of the Knight her husband.

into the disfavour of the capricious tyrant, Henry VIII, who sent him to the Tower, and seized his lands. Wentworth is not mentioned; but it is probable he had purchased Howleigh, which, with the other confiscated lands were restored to the Duke—whose life had been saved by the tyrant's death—4 Edw. VI. If the case was thus, satisfaction was, of course, due to Sir Nicholas.

PETER WENT-
WORTH, OF
LILLINGSTONE
LOVELL,
B. 1524. D. 1597.

The eldest son of Sir Nicholas was Peter Wentworth, a Member of Parliament, of the Puritan party, and distinguished in the reign of Elizabeth for his courageous and persistent resistance to the Queen's despotic endeavour to control debate in the House and to repress liberty of speech. His boldness is remarkable at a time when the independence of Parliament was but imperfectly developed, and the majority of its members disposed to submit to the dictation of the Sovereign. Peter Wentworth, in the long struggle he maintained against such restraint, must be credited with having contributed in no inconsiderable degree to the advancement of constitutional liberty.

He was about twenty-nine years of age when his father's death placed him in possession of the estates, and had reached forty-seven before he entered Parliament. The interval of eighteen years we may, in the absence of information, suppose to have been spent at Lillingstone, and of this there is indication in the parish registers which record the baptism and burial of some of his children. He parted with his Essex property, which Morant (*Hist. of Essex*, I., 302) found to be in other hands in 1574, but he increased his estate nearer home by the acquisition of land in the neighbouring parishes of Lillingstone Dayrell and Leckhampstead.

His first election to Parliament was in 1571, when he sat for Barnstaple, Devon.* That Parliament was short-lived, there had been none during an interval of more than four years, and the temper of this being determinedly adverse to the Queen's endeavour to limit its action and debate, and to the design of the Bishops to arrogate to themselves the control of religious matters, it was dissolved after scarcely two months of existence. Peter Wentworth had only been a fortnight in the House when he made his first speech; it is partly reported in D'Ewes' Journal, 20 April, 1571: "Mr. Wentworth very orderly and in many words recalled the speech of Sir Humphrey Gilbert (though not naming him), proving his

* Browne Willis's. *Notitia Parliamentaria*, p. 80. The elections for the Parliament of 1571 are unaccountably omitted in the official return of Members.

speech to be an injury to the House, as showing a disposition to flatter and fawn on the Prince, comparing him to the chameleon, which can change itself into all colours save white, and entreating care for the credit of the House, the maintenance of free speech, and the reproof of liars." Finally, in true Puritanic language, he "inveighed greatly out of the Scriptures against liars, quoting the words of David, 'Thou, O Lord, shalt destroy liars.'" His further action during this session he himself relates in his famous speech in another Parliament, five years later, Feb., 1576: "I was, amongst others of the last Parliament, sent unto the Bishop (*sic*) of Canterbury for the Articles of Religion that then passed this House. He asked us why we did put out of the book the Article for the Homilies, Consecration of Bishops, and such like. 'Surely, sir,' said I, 'because we were so occupied in other matters that we had no time to examine them how they agreed with the Word of God.' 'What!' said he, 'surely you mistook the matter; you will refer yourselves wholly to us therein.' 'No! by the faith I bear to God,' said I, 'we will pass nothing before we understand what it is, for that were to make you Popes. Make you Popes who list,' said I, 'for we will make you none!' And surely, Mr. Speaker, the speech seemed to me to be a Pope-like speech, and I fear lest our bishops do attribute this of the Pope's canons unto themselves, '*Papa non est errare.*'"

The great speech of Feb. 1576 (he was then sitting for Tregony) is fully reported by D'Ewes, but can here be only slightly referred to; in it Wentworth, though in loyal and respectful terms, dared to impugn the Queen's interference and dictation, and defended the privileges of Parliament, which he showed to be in danger. The House, alarmed at the boldness of language far overstepping customary limits, and anxious to avert the wrath of the "imperial lioness" (as Macaulay terms Elizabeth), committed Wentworth to the Tower. He was imprisoned for a month, and then liberated by command of Her Majesty, whose anger was not of the cruel and relentless quality of her father's. But Wentworth's spirit was not subdued; again and again he claimed freedom of debate, and in 1588, the Queen endeavouring to stifle reform in ecclesiastical

matters, the bold Member for Northampton insisted on putting the questions reported by D'Ewes, of which the first was, "Whether this Council be not a place for any member of the same here assembled, freely and without controlment of any person, or danger of laws, by bill or speech to utter any of the griefs of the Commonwealth whatsoever, touching the service of God, the safety of the Prince, and of this noble realm?" Again the result of his hardihood was imprisonment until the end of the session. But, undaunted, "the unconquerable Peter Wentworth," as Hallam calls him, is found towards the end of his Parliamentary career, *i.e.*, in 1593, again offending by advocating a petition of both Houses to Her Majesty, praying that she would settle the succession to the throne. Now this, to Elizabeth, was an unpalatable subject, and one she had forbidden Parliament to discuss; though surely, as she had been reigning thirty-five years, and as her age was now sixty, the settlement of the question was more than ever urgent. But again Wentworth's incarceration followed, and it appears, very sad to relate, that the brave man never again regained his liberty; for his name occurs in a list (now with the State Papers) of the prisoners in the Tower, 14 April, 1594, and again in a list dated 12 January, 1596, this latter time, however, as one of those who had "the liberty of the Tower," not as "a close prisoner."

Among the Hatfield manuscripts there are several letters from him to Lord Burleigh, with whom he had evidently had friendly relations, urging his views as to matters of public importance, and especially on the question of the succession to the Crown. His last touching letter to Sir Rober Cecil, Chief Secretary of State, is dated 29th July, 1597, three months and a half before his death. He relates that he has been four years and twenty-four weeks in prison, in consequence of his earnest and hearty desire to preserve the kingdom from irremediable peril; he prays for his release on favourable conditions, pleads his sickness from want of air, exercise, and liberty, is persuaded that it would pity his Honour's heart to see his weakly sickness, and entreats his compassion in regard of his old years, being above seventy-three; finally beseeching God to bless him with a daily

increase of His knowledge and peace, a well-spring of life to avoid the snares of death. A few months later, and death released him, on the 10th Nov., 1597. He had returned no more to his house at Lillingstone Lovell, and it is scarcely probable that his bones rest at that place; yet the Tower register does not show that he was buried there. His wife, Elizabeth, was laid in St. Peter's Chapel, 21st July, 1596, and thus we infer that she had shared his imprisonment; this lady, his second wife and mother of his children, was the sister of Sir Francis Walsingham, the illustrious Minister of Queen Elizabeth.

In the British Museum there is a copy of what is now a quaint little book, entitled, "*A Pithie Elhortation to Her Majestie for establishing her successor to the Crowne. Whereunto is added a Discourse containing the Author's opinion of the true and lawfull successor to Her Majestie. Both compiled by Peter Wentworth Esquire. Imprinted 1598.*" The second part is entitled, "*A treatise containing Mr. Wentworth's judgment concerning the person of the true and lawfull successor to the Realmes of England and Ireland,*" etc., etc., "*made two years before his death but published a year after his death for the publicke benefite of this Realme.*" Imprinted 1598. This little book, written in the Tower, has come down to us as a memorial of the good man who wrote it.

PAUL WENT-
WORTH, OF
BURNHAM
ABBEY.
B. 1533. D. 1593.

Paul, third son of Sir Nicholas, sat in the House of Commons for the borough of Buckingham from 1563 to 1567, and for Liskeard, in Cornwall, from 1572 to 1583. That he and his brother, during part of their parliamentary careers, should have sat for Cornish boroughs may have its reason in the readier acceptance of Puritan principles in that part of the country than in their own. Of the two brothers, Paul appears to have been the Puritan of the sterner mould, though their courageous persistence in the struggle for free debate and the independence of Parliament was perhaps equal. The younger was the first to enter the arena of politics, and took his seat in the House nine years earlier than his senior.

D'Ewes first reports him in 1566, and then speaking on the same subject which led to the final incarceration

of his brother twenty-seven years later. He moves the question "Whether the Queen's command and inhibition that they should no longer dispute of the matter of succession, were not against the liberties and privileges of the House." Thereon ensued a five hours' debate of such determined character that the Queen was induced prudently to revoke her command.

The only other reported speech of Paul Wentworth's is in the session of 1581; he then moves, "That there should be a fast of the House, and that every morning at seven, before business commenced, there should be a sermon; that so beginning with the service and worship of God, He might the better bless them." The House was favourable to these proposals, but the Queen disapproved of the combination of sermons and business, and expressed her opinion "that after her lenity to the brother of the man who had made the motion, a second Wentworth should be heard and followed, she interpreted as great unthankfulness."

Paul's epitaph in Burnham Church (see page 244) describes him as "a zealous professor of the truth, and an earnest detester of all superstitions." His religious character is exemplified in the above motion. As a detester of superstition we find unwelcome evidence in the State Papers. Dated 26 Jan., 1584, there is an "Inventory of the Books and other Popish relics found in the house of Mistress Hampden, of Stoke, in the county of Buckingham, and carried away from thence by Mr. Paul Wentworth." This, no doubt, was done under legal warrant; and it must be remembered that what we may now regard as contemptible intolerance, was then regarded as righteous zeal; nevertheless, we cannot but deplore that a Wentworth should have been the instrument in the persecution of a Hampden.

Paul Wentworth, when thirty years of age, in 1563 (the year he entered Parliament), married the widow of William Tyldsley, the first lessee of the lands of Burnham Abbey after its suppression. This led to his taking up his residence at the Abbey. Mr. Cole, the antiquary, and Vicar of Burnham from 1774 to 1780, says that Wentworth "came here to reside about 1574, and turned

the Nuns' hall, which was open to the tiles, into a smaller room, and made chambers over it." The same year he had a renewal of the lease, and, again, in 1590, for thirty-one years; the area of the land, chiefly wood, was 243 acres (Lipscomb). But if he did not reside in the Abbey until 1574, the registers show that he lived in the parish from the date of his marriage. Traces of his residence may yet be distinguished among the ruins of the conventual buildings, but the existing dwelling-house was built in the present century.* He died 13 January, 1594, in his sixtieth year, and, to quote again from his epitaph, "as he lived most Christianlike so he died most comfortably, strong in faith, steadfast in hope, fervent in love." Not his piety only, but also his gentle descent, is recorded on the mural monument, which exhibits a shield of fifteen quarterings. The heraldry is referred to afterwards, remarking here that this shield, and those "tricked" by the Heralds in the Visitations of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire,† are the only armorial records we have of the Wentworths of Lillingstone Lovell. Of church monuments, also, there is none other than this at Burnham, the five chiefs of the family being without any.

The property of Paul Wentworth is indicated clearly by his will and the inquisition p. m. It chiefly consisted of leaseholds; but he held *in capite* from the Queen lands in Hogshaw, East Claydon, and Bottle Claydon (? Claydon St. Botolph), together about 140 acres, six or seven miles south of Buckingham. This land had belonged to the Lane family, of which was Peter Wentworth's first wife, and appears to have been conveyed by Sir Robert Lane to Paul Wentworth. His leases included the lands of Burnham Abbey, the "rectories or parsonages" of Burnham and Dorney, the manor of Chelmscote (Parish of Soulbury), the manor of Clewer

* The Duke of Norfolk, executed 1572 for connivance with Mary, Queen of Scots, to whose hand he aspired, was in 1569 lodged as a prisoner in Paul Wentworth's house at Burnham. He was brought thither from St. Albans by the Queen's command in charge of Edward Fitz Garrett, lieutenant of the band of pensioners, and removed thence to the Tower in custody of Sir Henry Nevill.—Haynes' *Burleigh State Papers*, p. 239.

† Harl. MSS. 1533 and 1566.

Court, Berks, and the manor of Abbot's Ripton, Huntingdonshire.

Paul Wentworth left several children, whose names appear on the monument and in pedigrees, but of whom we learn scarcely anything more. Among the State Papers there is a report, dated 21 July, 1603, from Henry, Paul, and Peter Wentworth, at Burnham Abbey, as to the speeches of a Page in the household of the French Ambassador, showing the King of France unfriendly towards King James. Paul and Peter were, certainly, sons of the elder Paul, and Henry may possibly have been their uncle, *i.e.*, the second son of Sir Nicholas, of whom nothing is known. There is also existing, of the date 1615, a little manual of devotions, quaint from its age, but excellent, entitled, "*The Miscellanie, or a Registring and Methodicall Direction of Orizons,*" which, after dedication to the King, professes to be addressed by "*his Sacred Majesty's most loyal, true-hearted subject Paule Wentwourth.*" The author may well have been the eldest son of Paul of Burnham, whose religious training would naturally have inclined him to such a work. Of one daughter there remains a touching record in Burnham Church, where on her grave is a brass inscribed—

*Knatchbulli conjux, Wentworthi septima proles,
Tempora post vite bis duodena sua,
Anna immaturo commisit membra sepulchro,
Et quo nupta fuit mense, sepulta fuit.*

Of which the rendering may be permitted—"Knatchbull's wife, Wentworth's seventh offspring, After twice twelve years of her life, Anna resigned her members to an untimely grave, And in the month she was wedded, was she buried."

Above is a shield showing Knatchbull impaled with Wentworth. The lady, first wife of Sir Norton Knatchbull, of Mersham, Kent, died in October, 1591, aged, according to the entries of her christening and burial in the registers, twenty-six, so that *bis duodena* in the above inscription is not to be taken as precise.

NICHOLAS WENTWORTH, OF LILLINGSTONE LOVELL, AND OF WOLSTON, CO. WARWICK,
 B. 1561. D. 1613.

Nicholas, the eldest son of Peter, succeeded him in the possession of Lillingstone Lovell, to which, by his marriage with Susanna Wigstone, a co-heiress, he added an estate at Wolston, near Coventry, Warwickshire. He does not seem to have been in any way noted, and finding him in some pedigrees described as "of Wolston"; that three of his daughters were there married, and that his burial in 1613 is there registered, we may think that he was better known at Wolston than at Lillingstone; at the latter place, however, two of his children were baptized, indicating his residence there at that time. His second marriage with Thomasina Wendy, sister of his daughter's husband, is omitted in the Wentworth pedigrees, but is quite evident in those of Wendy, of Haslingfield, Co. Cambridge. (*Harl. MSS. 1043, 4962, 6769.*)

THOMAS WENTWORTH, RECORDER OF OXFORD,
 B., c. 1567. D. 1628.

A younger son of Peter Wentworth, was better known than his elder brother. Thomas Wentworth was of University College, Oxford, and owing to that circumstance we have a sketch of his career in the *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, of Anthony Wood. He was entered of University College, in 1584, when about seventeen, and having there studied three years, went to Lincoln's Inn, London, and was, in due course, called to the Bar. As a lawyer he seems to have obtained considerable repute, and was distinguished as the author of a treatise entitled, *The Office and Duty of Executors*, long considered a standard legal work, and of which the fourteenth edition was published as lately as 1829. It is evidence of his ability, and of the distinction he had acquired, that in 1604 he was elected to represent the City of Oxford in Parliament; and that in 1607 he was appointed Recorder of the same city. Both these positions he retained until his death. According to Anthony Wood, however, his disposition was far from amiable; indeed, the writer of the *Athenæ* describes him as a "most malicious and implacable fomentor of divers troubles between the University and City"; and so objectionable did he become to the University authorities, that he was by them discommoded in 1611, and by their decree was

registered "*Pro infensissimo et inimicissimo viro Universitatis Oxon.*" Two years later he was, "at his earnest desire," reinstated; "but being of a restless spirit," he again became embroiled, and, to avoid further troubles, was persuaded by his friends to leave Oxford, and to retire to Henley-on-Thames. This is one side of the matter; mindful of the maxim, "*Audi alteram partem,*" we require, before joining in the censure, to know more particularly the cause of contention, and what Thomas Wentworth had to say on it.

With his constituents he appears to have been on better terms than with the University, for he was seven times returned by them to Parliament. In the House he appears to have followed in the footsteps of his father and uncle in claiming its privileges, especially that of raising revenue, and in the demand for freedom of debate uncontrolled by the Sovereign. For the contention on these matters, between Sovereign and Parliament, which had sprung up in the reign of Elizabeth, grew in intensity in that of James, and under his successor culminated in civil war. In 1621, after the King had endeavoured for six and a half years to rule without a Parliament, one was summoned, and referring to *Parliamentary History* we find Thomas Wentworth reported in the debates. In these reports there is no indication of immoderation; on the contrary, in a debate on Privilege, Supply, and the Spanish Match—which project, in its connection with Popery, had alarmed the nation—Wentworth counsels that the King should not be pressed to declare his intentions, but only that the House in its Petition should lay before him the reason of its apprehensions, and the remedies it proposed, "leaving it (the Match) to his princely consideration, without desiring to know his purpose therein." Again, two days after the debate referred to, the King having sent down a letter "enjoining the Commons not to meddle with mysteries of State," "Mr. Wentworth, *very moderate,*" proposes "to seek forth some precedents, to see whether we have gone beyond our reach or no." On another occasion he is found saying, "that he never yet read of anything that was not fit for the consideration of a Parliament, and that if there be a negative bound, or *ne plus ultra* set in any matter of Parliament. then he

wishes it may be known, that we may know our bounds."

Anthony Wood says of this Wentworth that he was "a troublesome and factious person" in Parliament: this was written in 1691. Mr. Cole, the antiquarian Vicar of Burnham (who as an indefatigable archæologist is worthy of honour), wrote, nearly a hundred years later, of Peter and Paul Wentworth, father and uncle of Thomas, as "very busy and factious Puritans." Such terms were in the old days used in regard to men, who striving for the reform of abuses, disturbed the settled order of things.

The estimation in which public men are held, depends much on the politics of their critics. Hallam appreciates one of these "busy and factious Puritans," as "the most distinguished assertor of civil liberty in the reign of Elizabeth." I am not sure but that the distinguished historian may have had terms not much less honourable for the Recorder of Oxford, and we should probably have greater faith in his criticism than in that of the author of the *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, whose unfavourable judgment is certainly unsupported by the Parliamentary report.

Thomas Wentworth died in 1628, leaving six or seven sons, of whom one only claims special mention. The eldest son bore his father's name, and, like him, was of Lincoln's Inn; he left no issue, and, dying in 1638, was buried at Bexley, Kent, where his name and that of his wife appear in the register.

DR. PETER WENTWORTH, was the only son of the Recorder we have specially to notice, and for what we learn of him **DEAN OF ARMAGH,** we are again indebted to the *Athenæ Oxoniensis*. He matriculated at Oxford in 1618, B. 1601, D. 1661. was of Magdalen Hall, and afterwards a Fellow of Baliol College. In 1637 he was appointed Dean of Armagh by his illustrious kinsman, Thomas, Earl of Strafford, then Lord Deputy of Ireland; and among the Strafford Letters there is one to the Earl from Archbishop Laud, approving of the appointment: "Dr. Wentworth," writes he "will, I hope, do very well, and not need much direction." But, on the breaking out of the rebellion in Ulster, in 1641, the Dean, like many others,

was obliged to fly for his life, and did not again return to Ireland. To compensate, doubtless, for the loss of his appointment, he was made Archdeacon of Carlisle; * but times became extremely difficult for divines of the school of Laud, and the fortunes of Carlisle rendered impossible the residence of Dr. Wentworth in that city; which, after suffering the dire miseries of a nine months' siege, surrendered, in June, 1645, to the Parliamentary forces, and continued to be held by them until the Restoration, during which long interval the Cathedral was in great part destroyed. Thus the subject of this notice could have profited little by his second appointment. We have from Anthony Wood that he lived obscurely during the Commonwealth. He is mentioned as minister of Buriton, Hants, in 1658, and at the Restoration received the Rectory of Great Hasely, Oxfordshire. But very soon afterwards he died at Bath, 22 July, 1661, aged sixty, and was buried in the Abbey, where, above his grave (near the tomb of Bishop Montague), is, or was, a brass plate thus inscribed:—"Petr. Wentworth, S.T.P. Patriciorum proles, doctrine maritus, summus Hybernicæ decanus, Angliæ præconium primus." He left an only son, Thomas, whom Sir Peter Wentworth designed to be his heir at Lillingstone Lovell, but in this was disappointed by the young man's death.

SIR PETER
WENTWORTH,
K.B., OF
LILLINGSTONE
LOVELL, AND
OF WOLSTON,
CO. WARWICK,
b. 1591, d. 1675.

The fourth chief of the Lillingstone Wentworths was Sir Peter, Knight of the Bath, the elder son of the second Nicholas, at whose death, in 1613, he was about twenty-two years of age. He is frequently mentioned in the State Papers during the period 1635 to 1660, prior to the Restoration; and in *Parliamentary History* he is reported in the debates of 1648 and 1653. He began his career as a Royalist; on the coronation of Charles I. was made a Knight of the Bath; and is first heard of in the State Papers as High Sheriff of the County of Oxford, engaged in levying for the King the odious "Ship-money" tax. In this business he expe-

* Le Neve's "Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ," III., 250.

rienced considerable difficulties, which form the subject of several letters addressed by him to the Council. There is a long letter from him dated 12 Feb., 1636, expressing his hope "that neither His Majesty or the Board will disapprove of his service in the business of ship-money." It having been his misfortune to be made Sheriff under disadvantageous circumstances, especially that of pecuniary embarrassment caused by the great expenses he had incurred when employed in various embassies, more particularly that of the late Duke of Buckingham; by which expenses his estate had been impaired and involved. Among his misfortunes he relates also loss by fire, and the falling down of a great part of his house (? at Lillingstone or Wolston), and he represents, as one serious disadvantage under which he had had to act, that of having been "a mere stranger in the County where he was made Sheriff." This seems to imply that he had previously resided on his Warwickshire estate, and of that, indeed, there is also indication in papers relating to a dispute and action-at-law regarding the right to a certain seat in Wolston Church. Continuing reference to his letter, Sir Peter relates the strong opposition he had had to encounter in the assessment and collection of the ship-money, showing, notwithstanding all difficulties, that he had collected and paid in £1,600; the writ charged upon him as Sheriff had, however, been £4,000.

It is not surprising, as time went on, the King, with infatuation, persisting to enforce his arbitrary will on his people, in disregard of the rights which the English Constitution gave them, that the loyalty of Sir Peter Wentworth chilled, and that his sympathies were gradually borne to the popular side. After the long interval of nearly twelve years' unconstitutional rule, a Parliament, that called the Long Parliament, was summoned to meet in November, 1640. Sir Peter did not sit in it during its first year; his election for Tamworth, a borough partly in his own County of Warwick and partly in Staffordshire, took place in December, 1641. That the King was angry at his defection, is evident on reading in a "news-letter" from York, where, in June, 1642, His Majesty and the lords that held to him sat in Council, that the King is pleased to tender a full and absolute pardon to all except twelve

persons, one of those named as excepted being Sir Peter Wentworth. At this time the sword had been drawn by King and Parliament, and the cause of the latter had clearly been embraced by the Member for Tamworth, who eventually signed the Solemn League and Covenant, one article of which was "the preservation of the liberties of Parliament, and the King's person and authority." The Civil War continued until the last deplorable act in it was reached, the trial and execution of the King, in January, 1649. Among the 150 Commissioners appointed for the "hearing, trying, and judging of Charles Stuart," was Sir Peter Wentworth; but in it he bore no part—he was not of the Regicides.

In the year following he was placed on the Council of State, and that he was one of its leading members is evident from the important nature of the business in which he took part. He was of the Committee for the Government of Ireland; that for the Mint; that for considering the Forest of Dean Ironworks; the Ordnance Committee; that for conference with the army officers; that appointed to confer with the French Envoy; that deputed to meet the Lord Mayor of London in reference to the City Magazines of Arms; the Admiralty Committee; and the Council for Foreign Affairs. In the last-named Council he was associated with John Milton, the Secretary for Foreign Languages; and the regard which Sir Peter entertained for the great poet is shown by the bequest in his will: "I give to my worthy and very friend, Mr. John Milton [who wrote against Salmatius], one hundred pounds." Salmatius—properly Saumaise—had written a defence of Charles I., which had called forth Milton's "*Defensio pro Populo Anglicano.*"

Of Sir Peter's speeches in the House I have found but three reports. One in the debate upon impeached Members restored to their seats, one supporting a motion for declaring the Prince of Wales a rebel and traitor in animating the invasion of the Scots, both these in 1648, and the other preceding the expulsion of the Members by Cromwell, 19th April, 1653. His boldness on the latter memorable occasion was exemplary. Cromwell, according to the report in *Parliamentary History*, "loaded the Parliament with the vilest reproaches, charging them not to have a heart to do anything for the public good, . . .

told them the Lord had done with them," etc. Then, the narrative continues, "Sir Peter Wentworth stood up and said that this was the first time that ever he had heard such unbecoming language given to the Parliament, and that it was the more horrid in that it came from their servant whom they had so highly trusted and obliged." Here he was interrupted by the General, who strode into the middle of the House, crying, "Come, come, I will put an end to your prating. You are no Parliament, I will put an end to your sitting; call them in, call them in!" Whereupon entered Colonel Worsley* with two files of musqueteers; the Members were expelled, the "bauble" removed, the House locked up, the last voice heard in it in deprecation of the conduct of the dictator having been that of Sir Peter Wentworth.

After this event he appears no more in the annals of Parliament. In 1655 he is found opposing the assessment, which he held to be illegal, made on his property in Warwickshire for the maintenance of the Army; for this he suffered distraint of his goods, and was summoned before the Council, when apparently an amicable settlement was attained. The latter years of his life seem to have been spent at Lillingstone Lovell, for there at the beginning of 1660 he was stocking his park with deer from the adjacent Whittlewood (or Whittlebury) Forest, two orders from the Council to the ranger of the forest, to deliver at each time "ten brace of deer," having been preserved among the State Papers; and that his death in 1675, Dec. 1, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, occurred at Lillingstone is evident from his burial in the church there. He is the first chief of his house whose name appears on the parish register of burials; in Le Neve's Pedigree of Knights, his grave is stated to be in the chancel of the church, but there is no monument; his memory, however, is perpetuated by his charitable provision for the poor of the parish, and for those of Wolston.

Sir Peter did not marry, but desired, nevertheless, that his name should not fail at Lillingstone and Wolston: this is evident in his will. He had formerly

* The remains of this officer were discovered in Westminster Abbey by the late Dean Stanley, and the good Dean now lies close by them.

intended that the reversion of his property should be to his kinsmen, William Wentworth, of Ashby Puerorum, Co. Lincoln (who fell at Marston Moor, 1644), and Sir George Wentworth, both brothers of the famous Earl of Strafford. But, probably on account of after estrangement from these Royalists, he revoked that settlement, and by his will appointed that, after the death of his brother, Paul, his cousin, Thomas, only son of Dr. Peter Wentworth, and his heirs, should have Lillingstone Lovell; and that his nephew, Samuel Dilke, and his heirs, taking the name of Wentworth, should succeed to the Wolston property. The first of these two, however, died before him, and the estates went as below stated.

PAUL WENTWORTH, OF LILLINGSTONE, LOVELL, b. 1600, d. 1690, was also an old bachelor, and seventy-five years of age when he succeeded his brother. Of him there is no other record beyond those of his baptism and burial at Lillingstone.

He held the property fifteen years, and died at the age of ninety, in 1690, Feb. 26. In him terminated the male line of the Wentworths of Lillingstone Lovell, and as Paul was the last of his generation, the estates passed to the heirs of his deceased sisters, Lillingstone to Creswell, Wolston to Dilke. His will, disposing of the property, and conferring many legacies, is of considerable length. An interesting indication it contains, is that of the intimacy of the Lillingstone family with that of Yorkshire. This also appears in the will of Sir Peter, who, as has been shown, had formerly made an arrangement in favour of his Yorkshire kinsmen. Paul reverts to his brother's rescinded intentions, and leaves the reversion of Lillingstone Lovell, in case of failure of issue of Creswell and Dilke, to Sir William Wentworth of Wakefield (son of William of Ashby Puerorum, and nephew of Thomas, the famous 1st Earl of Strafford) for life, and afterwards to his sons and their heirs successively, *viz.*, Paul, Peter (afterwards of Henbury, Dorset), Thomas (afterwards 3rd Earl of Strafford), and William. The names of two of these suggest that they were called after their Lillingstone kinsmen; to Paul, who was the youngest, and who appears to have died young, his aged namesake left a legacy of £1000, one of £500 to his brother Peter, and to

their father, Sir William, £100, as well as all such sums as were due to him from William, the 2nd Earl of Strafford.

THE WENT-
WORTHS, *alias*
CRESWELLS, OF
LILLINGSTONE
LOVELL,
1690-1784.

The Wentworth name was handed down for nearly another century at Lillingstone Lovell, for its inheritor, John Creswell, as bound by the will of his great-uncle, assumed the name of Wentworth. Creswell was a family which had been long seated at Purston, in the Parish of Newbottle, Co. Northampton, and but a few miles distant from Lillingstone. Susan Wentworth, sister of Sir Peter and Paul, seventy-eight years before the succession of her grandson to the estate, had been married in Wolston Church to Rowland Wilcox; their daughter Elizabeth had married John Creswell, of Purston, and these were the parents of the heir.

Of the Wentworths *alias* Creswells—thus generally on their monuments and in the registers, but on their coffin-plates simply Wentworth, as in the neighbourhood, apparently, they were called—there were three seated successively at Lillingstone Lovell. The first enjoyed his inheritance but seven years, and was, in 1697, gathered to his fathers in Newbottle Church, where is his memorial. The second, of the same name, held the estate sixty-two years, died, in 1759, at the age of eighty-two, and was buried in the church of Lillingstone Lovell, where he and others of his family have monuments. He left no surviving child, and had to select for his heir one of three nephews, which choice was attended with difficulty; for it has come down that the nephews were dissipated young men, that two of them were, on account of their characters, rejected by their uncle, and that the third and youngest succeeded only by the concealment of his irregularities. This nephew, William Creswell Wentworth, had the estate twenty-five years, and was High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1768; the inscription on his monument in the church states that he was “beloved and respected by his neighbours and servants, and died lamented by them all,”⁵ but the report survives that his extravagance involved him in trouble, which brought him prematurely to his grave. He died in 1784, leaving no child, so that with him terminated at Lillingstone the line of Wentworth *alias* Creswell, which

had had possession ninety-four years. By his will, his brother-in-law, Major Francis Drake, had the estate for life, but enjoyed it four years only; his tablet in the church records his death, in 1788, at the age of sixty-eight, when, according to the will, the property passed to a child four years old, cousin of the testator, the Hon. Edward Mainwaring Onslow, third son of the second Earl of Onslow. The estate was now neglected, the fine timber, the great ornament of the manor, was cut down, and, finally, the old mansion was dismantled and demolished. In 1821, the estate, which included the whole parish of Lillingstone Lovell (except the glebe of forty acres, a small freehold of twenty acres, and seven of wood), with land in the parishes of Lillingstone Dayrell and Leckhampstead, was sold by the Hon. Edward Onslow to James Boyle Delap, Esq., of Stoke Park, Guildford, Surrey, and now belongs to his great-nephew of the same name, who resides on other property in Co. Donegal, Ireland. The tenant at Lillingstone Lovell, occupies a modern residence, built of the materials of the old Hall, near the site of which it stands.

The writer does not know that there is in existence any picture of the now vanished house of the Wentworths. Its apartments, however, are named in an old paper which has survived, entitled, "*A true inventory of the goods, chattels, and cattle of Paul Wentworth, of Lillingstone Lovell, in the County of Oxon, Esquire, deceased, taken, valued, and appraised the 7 day of March, 1689*" (N.S. 1690). The apartments in which the goods and chattels were found are thus designated: the Hall, Dining Room, two Withdrawing Rooms, two Studies, and Smoking Room, these seem to have constituted the ground-floor; and above are mentioned, Mr. Wentworth's Lodging-Chamber, the Court-Chamber, the Great-Chamber, the Satin Chamber, and eight other chambers; there were also Garret-rooms, and the offices included the Kitchen, Butler's Chamber, Larder, Pantry, Dairy, Dairy-Maids' Chamber, Cheese-Chamber, Apple-Mill-Room, Beerhouse, Washhouse, and Buttery. The inventory giving the furniture in each apartment disappointingly stops short at the "not yet valued pictures." One of them, a well-painted life-size three-quarters portrait of Sir Peter Wentworth, white-headed,

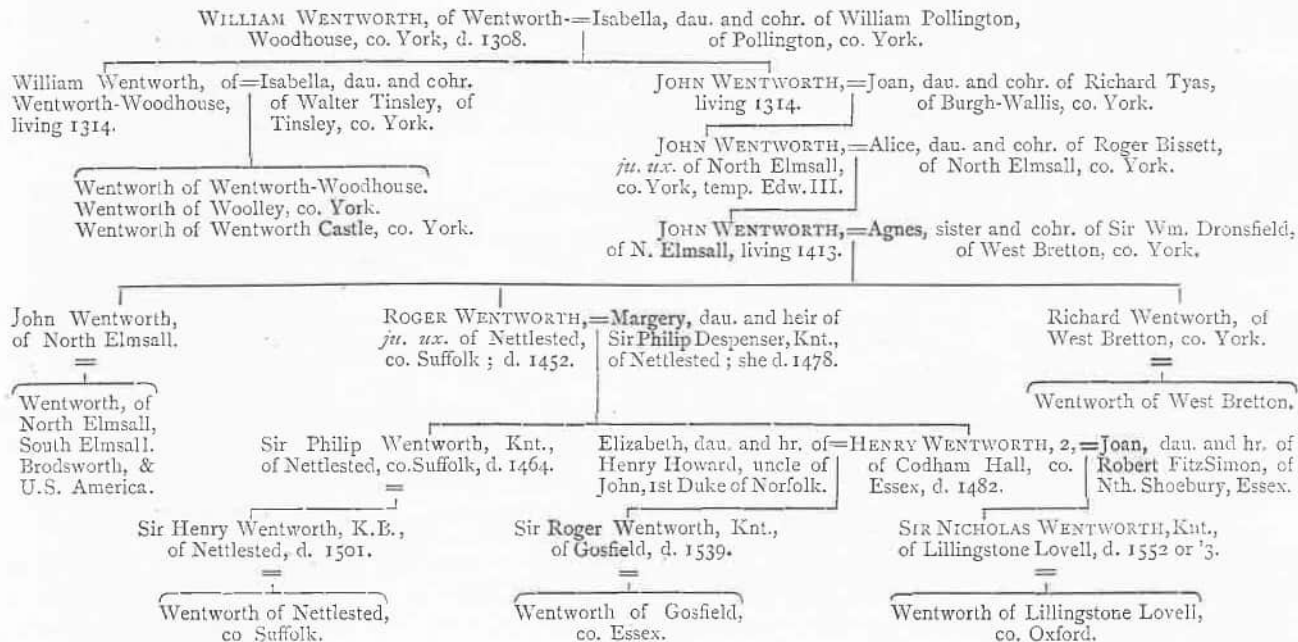
but vigorous, in a sombre gown relieved by a broad white collar and the red ribbon of the Bath, found its way to the White Hart Inn, at Buckingham, where it long continued. In late years it was seen and purchased at a furniture dealer's in Newport Pagnell, by a member of the Dilke family, and passed by him to its present possessor, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Baronet, to whom I am much obliged for allowing me to see it, and also for information and the use of papers which have materially assisted me in forming this account of his Wentworth ancestors.

In regard to the pleasure grounds which surrounded the old Hall, Dr. Robert Plott, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and Professor of Chemistry at Oxford, in his *Natural History of Oxfordshire*, published 1705, mentions, among the uncommon trees of the county, "the fir trees and the lesser mountain pines," which he met with "at the Right Worshipful Sir Peter Wentworth's, at Lillingstone Lovell, where there are three walks of firs, most of them twenty yards high." These stately trees have long ceased to flourish; and of Lillingstone Hall and its beautiful lawns and plantations, scarcely any traces now remain. The venerable Rector,* since 1826 the worthy pastor of the parish and careful custodian of the ancient and interesting church, writes in his MS. account of the parish, generously entrusted to the writer, although a stranger to him:—"But few traces remain of the seat and grounds of the Wentworths. The hollows left in the soil point out the situation of the house, the terrace-walk may still be traced, the fish-ponds remain unchanged, and here and there a straggling ornamental tree which has escaped the destroying axe causes the reflecting mind to regret deeply the ruthless destruction which has so altered the face of the parish. Some fruit trees—old, decayed, and fruitless—are still attached to what was once the garden wall, now a meadow boundary; and the park wall is still kept up, though the area is much divided, and in part broken up by the plough."

Since this was written half a century has passed; and to-day the relics are fewer, the traces still more indistinct.

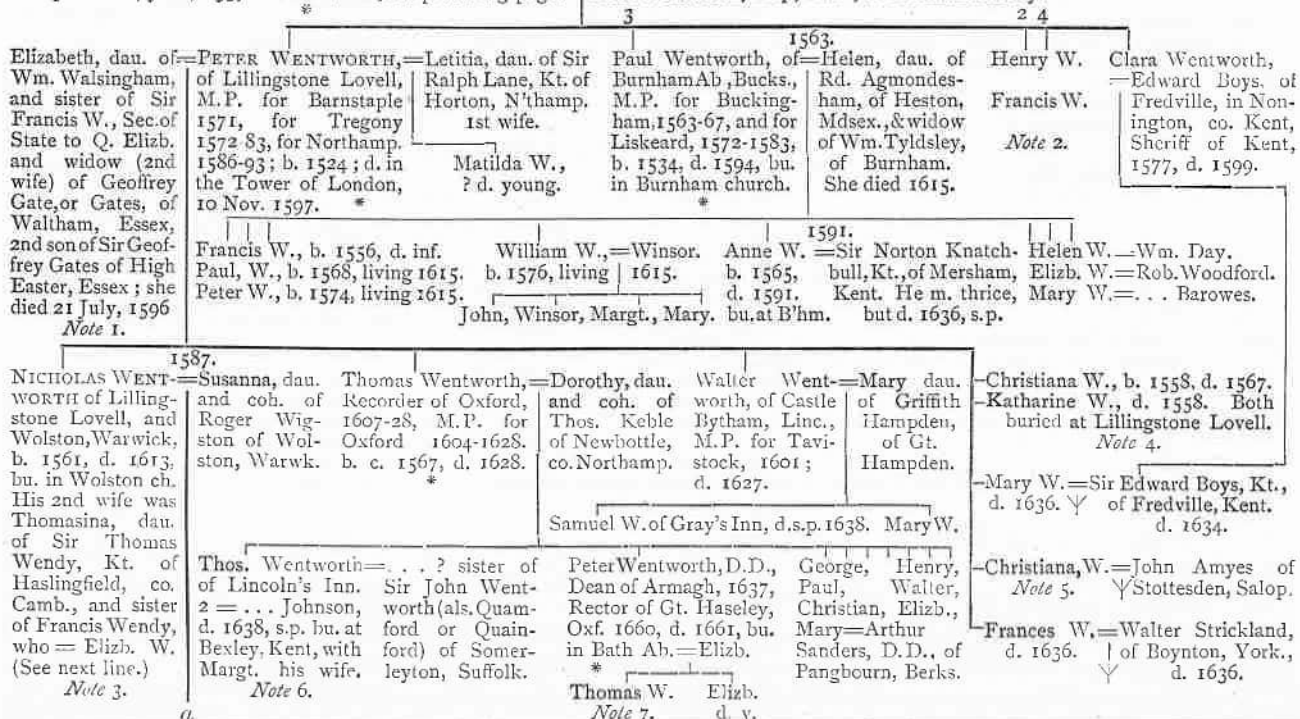
* The Rev. William Lloyd, M.A., Oxon, died 24 May, 1889, æt. 89.

PEDIGREE SHOWING THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE WENTWORTH FAMILY, AND
THE DESCENT OF SIR NICHOLAS WENTWORTH, KNIGHT, OF LILLINGSTONE LOVELL.



PEDIGREE OF WENTWORTH OF LILLINGSTONE LOVELL, Co. OXFORD,
(NOW Co. BUCKINGHAM).

SIR NICHOLAS WENTWORTH, Knt. Porter of Calais, youngest son of Henry Wentworth, Esq., of Codham Hall, Essex. Knighted at Boulogne by King Henry VIII., 30 Sep., 1544; obtained manor of Lillingstone Lovell by King's grant, 26 May, 1546; died 1552 or 1553. Will proved 24 June, 1557. For descent, see preceding page.



SIR PETER WENTWORTH, K.B., of Lillingstone Lovell, and of Wolston, co. Warwick, Sheriff of Oxfordshire, 1635, M.P. for Tamworth, 1641-53, b. 1591, d. 1675, buried in Lillingstone Lovell church.

PAUL WENTWORTH, of Lillingstone Lovell, and Wolston, heir to his brother, Sir Peter, b. 1600, d. 1690, buried in Lillingstone Lovell church.

Flizb. Wentworth = Francis Wendy, living a widow, of Haslingfield, 1622. ∇ co. Cambridge.

1609.

Susan Wentworth = Rowland Wilcox, of Lilbourne, co. Northampton.

Sybil Wentworth = Fisher Dilke, had the Wolston estate, died before her husband.

1618.

Sarah W. = John Wheatly of Banbury, co. Oxf. d. unmd., 1667, 1622.

Descendants in direct line the Baronets Wentworth Dilke.

Anne W. = John Welbore, of Foxton, Camb. ∇

PEDIGREE OF
WENTWORTH *alias* CRESWELL,
OF LILLINGSTONE LOVELL,
CO. OXFORD.

Richard Cresswell, of Purston, co. Northamp., d. 1627.

Elizabeth, daughter of Rowland Wilcox, of Lilbourne, co. Northampton, by Susan, dau. of Nicholas Wentworth of Lillingstone Lovell.

John Cresswell, of Purston, co. Northampton, b. 1612, d. 1654, buried in Newbottle church, where is his memorial.

Elizabeth C. = John Wheatly of Banbury, co. Oxf. ∇
Dorothy C. = Thos. Wentworth, of Lillingstone L. *Note S.*

Mary C. = Wm. Levinz, of Evenly, co. Northamp.

JOHN WENTWORTH, *alias* CRESWELL, of Purston, and of Lillingstone Lovell, which he inherited on the death of his great-uncle, Paul Wentworth, when he assumed name and quartered arms of Wentworth; b. 1648, d. 1697, buried in Newbottle church, where is his memorial.

Catherine, daughter of Edward Bentley, of Kington, co. Warwick; d. 1725, buried with her husband in Newbottle church, in which is her memorial.

Elizabeth Cresswell, = John Welbore, b. 1638, d. 1712, bu. of Foxton, co. Cambridge.

Mary C., living 1681; Anne C., living 1654; Susanna C., d. 1710, bu. at Newbottle; Sarah C., living 1681; Sybilla C., living 1681.

JOHN WENTWORTH, *alias* CRESWELL, of Lillingstone Lovell, co. Oxford; b. 1677, d. 1759, s.p.s., buried in Lillingstone Lovell church, where is his monument, and that of his first wife. Dying without issue, he, by his will, left his estates to his nephew, William Wentworth, *alias* Cresswell.

Penelope, dau. of Sir Roger Cave, Bart., of Stanford, co. Leicest; she d. 1726, buried in L. L. church = Ann, dau. of Wm. Johnston, of Aldborough, co. Suffolk; she d. 1757, bu. in Lillingstone L. church.

Paul Cresswell, b. 1683, d. 1728, bu. in L. L. church, where memorial, Francis Cresswell, b. 1684, Charles C., b. 1686, d. inf. Wm. Cresswell, b. 1689, living 1759 =

Elizabeth C., b. 1679, Jane C., b. 1680, Susanna C., b. 1681, d. 1733, Mary C., b. 1685, Anne C., b. 1692, Alice C., b. 1696, d. inf, Thomas C., b. 1690.

Wentworth Wentworth, *alias* Cresswell, d. young, 1719, bu. in Lillingstone Lovell ch.

WILLIAM WENTWORTH, *alias* CRESWELL, = Eleanor, dau. of John Clark, of Lillingstone Lovell, High Sheriff of of Daventry, Northamp. Buckinghamshire, 1768, d. 1784, s.p. She d. 1768. He and his wife bu. in L. L. church, and have memorials there. He left his estates to his brother-in-law, Major Francis Drake, for life, with remainder to his cousin, Hon. Edw. Onslow.

NOTES TO THE PEDIGREE.

THE pedigree of Wentworth of Lillingstone Lovell is compiled from that in *Le Neve's Catalogue of Knights*, published by the *Harleian Society*; from the Visitation Pedigrees, *Harl. MSS. 1533 and 1556*; from *Gascoign's Pedigree* in *Harl. MS. 1047*; from the Parish Registers of Lillingstone Lovell, and of Wolston, Warwickshire; and from such works as refer to individual members of the family. Use has also been made of the researches of Colonel Joseph Lemuel Chester, LL.D., contained in the *Wentworth Genealogy*, by John Wentworth, LL.D., of Chicago. The continuation pedigree of Wentworth *alias* Creswell is drawn from the pedigree of Creswell in *Baker's History of Northamptonshire*, and from the Registers and Monuments of Lillingstone Lovell.

* Of the members of the family thus denoted, an account is given in the preceding pages.

Note 1.—The first marriage of Elizabeth Walsingham is generally omitted in Wentworth Pedigrees, but appears as postscript in *Harl. MS. 1556*; the name of her husband being here given as Sir Henry Gate. That it should be Geoffrey Gate, or Gates, is evident in the pedigrees of that family.—*Harl. MSS. 1169, 1487, and 1560.*

Note 2.—Of Henry, son of Sir Nicholas Wentworth, the Visitation Pedigrees have no more than the name. Col. Chester has that he became a Counsellor-at-Law, and died in St. Sepulchre's parish, London, 1 Jan., 1613-'14; also, that by a first wife he had a daughter, Cicely, who married, etc. This record, however, much more probably refers to a Henry of the Gosfield branch of the family, who, according to the registers there, lost his wife, Margaret, in 1591-'2, and had a daughter, Cecilia, or Cicely, baptized same year. One of the earliest entries in the Lillingstone Lovell registers is the burial in 1569 of a Henry Wentworth, who may have been the son of Sir Nicholas, or a child of the next generation. Also, among the State Papers, a Henry is associated with Paul and Peter, sons of Paul Wentworth of Burnham Abbey, in giving certain information to the Council of State; this was in 1603, and the Henry mentioned may have been the son of Sir Nicholas, and named first as uncle of the other two. Sir Nicholas had also a fourth son, Francis, whom, in his will, he designs "to be a priest;" but there is no evidence of having so become. A Francis Wentworth, buried at Burnham, 4 Sept., 1564, may have been this son, if not the first child of Paul Wentworth.

Note 3.—The second marriage of Nicholas Wentworth is not noticed in Wentworth pedigrees, but appears in those of Wendy.—*Harl. MSS. 1043, 1401, 1534, 67, 69, and Add. MS. 4962.*

Note 4.—The earliest entries in the registers of Lillingstone Lovell refer to these children, probably of Peter Wentworth.

Note 5.—A pedigree of Amies is in *the Genealogist* (1878), Vol. II., p. 271.

Note 6.—This Thomas Wentworth's marriages are thus given in the Buckinghamshire Visitation, Pedigree.—*Harl. MS. 1556.* The family seated at Somerleyton had assumed the name of Wentworth, though apparently having no connection with that family, and bearing arms entirely different; the original name was Quanford, or Quanford. The burial of this Thomas Wentworth, and of his

wife, "Margaret," is in the registers of Bexley, which have been published in *the Genealogist* (1884), N.S., Vol. I., p. 225. Whether Margaret was first or second wife is not evident. Sir John Wentworth of Somerleyton had a sister, Margaret, who, in his pedigree, is shown to have married William Freston of Mendham, and as Freston died in 1611, his widow may have remarried with Thomas Wentworth.

Note 7.—This Thomas, by the will of Sir Peter Wentworth, K.B., was to have succeeded to Lillingstone Lovell, but appears to have died soon after 1673, the date of the will.

Note 8.—This marriage is in the Creswell pedigree (*Baker's History of Northamptonshire*), but not in those of Wentworth. It is probably erroneous, but may possibly have been a second marriage of Thomas Wentworth, Recorder of Oxford.

ARMS.

The Arms of Sir Nicholas Wentworth, when knighted in 1544, were blazoned "Quarterly 1 and 4 Wentworth, *sable*, a chevron between three leopards' faces *or*; 2 and 3 Fitz Simon, *gules*, three escutcheons *argent*; over all an annulet for difference."

Crest, a ewer wreathed *argent* with same difference, per pale *or* and *gules*.† This crest was also used in 1512 by Sir Richard Wentworth of Nettlested; but that on the memorial of Paul Wentworth, third son of Sir Nicholas, in Burnham church, is the usual crest of the Wentworth family, viz., a griffin passant *argent*.

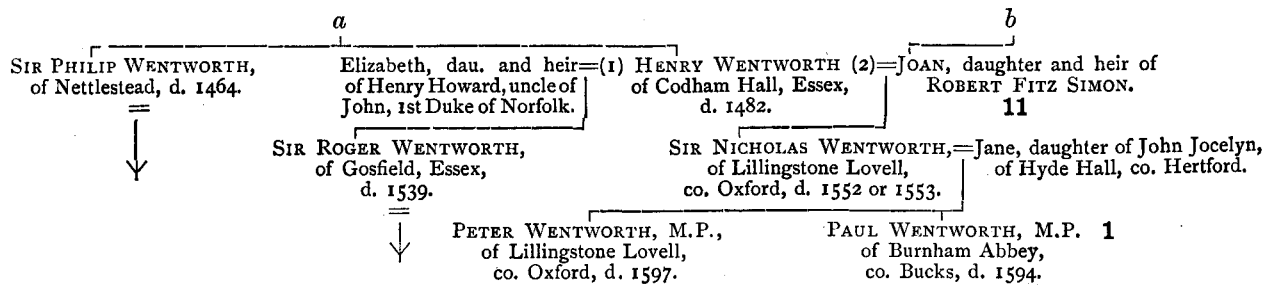
The Burnham shield is quarterly of fifteen (5, 5 and 5); the coats and families represented are as follows; the family, however, in quarterings 12 and 14 is uncertain.

1. WENTWORTH, *sable*, a chevron between three leopards' faces *or*, a crescent for differences.
2. DESPENSER, quarterly *argent* and *gules*, on 2 and 3 a fret *or*, over all on a bend *sable*, three escallops (? mullets) of the first.
3. CLARE, *or*, three chevronels *gules*.
4. GOUSELL, or GOUSHILL, barry of six, *or* and *azure*, a canton *ermine*.
5. POYNTON, quarterly, per fess indented *argent* and *gules*. (See Remarks next page.)
6. OYRY (FULK DE OYRY, or "FOYHUIRE"), *azure* three lucies hauriant between as many cross-crosslets fitchée *argent*, 1 and 2.
7. CAMOYS, *or*, on a chief *gules* three plates.
8. TIBETOT, or TIPTOFT, *argent* a saltire engrailed *gules*.
9. CHAWORTH, barry of twelve, *argent* and *gules*, an orle of six martlets, *sable*, 3, 2, and 1.
10. BADLESMERE, *argent*, a fess between two bars gemelle *gules*.
11.

{	FITZ SIMON	}	quarterly	1 and 4	<i>gules</i> , three escutcheons
	MANFIELD			<i>argent</i> .	
12. ? COLVILLE, *sable*, a fess engrailed *or*.
13. ABBEBURY, *or*, a fess embattled *sable*.
14. ? SWINFORD, *argent*, three boars' heads coupéd at the neck *gules*.
15. CHAMBERS, *ermine*, a fess chequy *or* and *azure*.

* See Plate facing p. 216.

† Metcalfe's "Book of Knights."



REMARKS.—The sequence of the first ten coats is similar to that of the shields tricked in the Visitations of Oxfordshire, 1574, and of Buckinghamshire, 1575 and 1634 (*Harl. MSS. 1558 and 1533*); except that in the Visitations three of the old Yorkshire quarterings (Woodhouse, Pollington, and Bissett) occur immediately after Wentworth.

Quartering 5 (see p. 241) is generally ascribed by the Herald to Poynton, but sometimes to Fitz Warine. The confusion seems to have arisen from the identity or similarity of the arms ascribed to these families, and from the fact that Gousell had alliances with both. Hawise Fitz Warine, however, was not an heiress, and, consequently, could not transmit the arms of her family. The Poynton family is found in Lincolnshire as early as the reign of Henry II.; they were of Freiston, near Boston, and of Canwick, close to Lincoln; and had, with other property in the same vicinity, lands at Poynton, in the parish of Sempringham (about 12 miles S.E. of Grantham), which descended through Gousell and Despenser to Wentworth. In the *Rolls of the Hundreds* (Vol. I., p. 259), under date 3 Edw. I. (1275), Peter Gousell is said to be the heir of Alexander Pointon, at Pointon. Further, I am informed that the MS. of William Holman, of Halstead, c. 1720, in the Colchester Museum (which MS. is supposed to have been used by Morant in his *Hist. of Essex*) states "*Gousell de Gousell married the dau. and heir of Poynton in the county of York, and had Giles Gushill married Eminentia dr. of Fulk de Oyry Ld. of Gedney in Lincolnshire, they had Peter Goushill, who married Ela. dr. of Sir Ralph Camois.*" etc. This, and the position of the Poynton coat in the Wentworth shield, is sufficient evidence of the Gousell-Poynton alliance. *Harl. MS. 6829, fol. 237*, notes the two coats in a window of Gedney church, though that of Poynton is not named, and "D'Oyry" is written for Gousell.

The position of Clare in this and other Wentworth shields (not in all of them) is shown to be erroneous by Mr. Gage, in *Hist. of Thingoe Hundred, Suffolk*, p. 4. The error evidently arose from taking the first of the four consecutive Philip Despensers, of Goushill and Gedney, co. Lincoln, as son of Hugh Despenser, junr., who married Eleanor Clare, granddaughter (through her mother, Joan of Arc) of King Edward I.; whereas Mr. Gage satisfactorily shows that the above Hugh and Philip were brothers, and both sons of Hugh Despenser, senr., Earl of Winchester. But although the Wentworths of Nettlestead, of Gosfield, and of Lillingstone, could not correctly quarter Clare after Despenser, they had the right to the coat, with proper difference, after Badlesmere, by reason of descent from Margery, Lady Badlesmere, daughter of Thomas Clare, and one of the three co-heirs of her nephew, Thomas Clare. Thus, in Paul Wentworth's shield at Burnham, Clare should be the 10th quartering, not 3rd.

I have not found alliances to account for quarterings, 12, 13, and 14, and can only suppose, from their position, that they were brought in by Fitz Simon. In the pedigree, *Harl. MS. 1137*, I find "Sr. John Fitz Simon, knt.=Mary Chambers, eldest dau. to Alex. Adderbury" (*sic*). This is rather unintelligible; but as in another pedigree the wife is simply Mary Chambers, the above may indicate alliances with both Chambers and Abberbury. Quartering 14 has been attributed to Swynburne (a coat in the shield of Wentworth of Gosfield); but though the charge is three boars' heads, the Swynburne, semée of cross-crosslets is wanting, and therefore it may be that Swinford is indicated.

THE EPITAPH OF PAUL WENTWORTH, OF
BURNHAM ABBEY.

THE mural monument is on the north wall of the chancel of Burnham church; it is of variegated marble, and surmounted by a shield showing armorial bearings (described page 241), with crest, a griffin passant argent. On a black marble slab is this inscription, in gold lettering—

Here lyeth buried the Body of Paule Wentworth, Esquier, sonne of Sir Nicholas Wentworth, Knight; he dyed the 13 of January 1593 beinge in the 60 yeare of his Age, and as he lived most Christianlike, so he dyed most comfortably, strong in Faith, stedfast in Hope, fervent in Love, a zealous Professoure of the Truth, and an earnest Detestor of all Superstitutions. He took to wife Hellen Daughter of Richard Aw'shā, who was before wife to William Tildsley Esquier, and had issue by her 4 Sonnes & 4 Daughters; the names of his Sonnes weare Frances, Paule, Peter and William: Frances dyed in his childehode, and lieth here buried: his Daughters weare Anne, Hellen, Elizabeth, & Mary: Anne married to Norton Knatchbull Esquier dyed & lyeth also here buried; Helen the second Daughter nowe Wife to William Day Esquier.

Here lyeth also the Body of Dame Jane Wentworth Mother to the same Paule Wentworth & wyfe to Sir Nicholas Wentworth, whose bodies are here to expect a joyful resurrection.

On a compartment below, in gold letters on a blue ground, "*Aunsham pro Amundesham, alias Agmundesham. Anno Domini, 1593.*"

Helen, wife of Paul Wentworth, died at Burnham Abbey, between 24 August, 1615, the date of her will, and 8 November, same year, when the will was proved by her sons Peter and William Wentworth. She desired her body to be laid by that of her husband in Burnham Church, and it may be concluded that this was done: the register of this period, however, is missing.