

THE TROUBLED CENTURY

CHAPTER VIII

The sons of Sir John Beaumont had the same zest for poetry as their father. John, the eldest who edited his father's works was himself a minor poet and among his writings was an elegy addressed to Ben Jonson whom he greatly admired:

"Had this bin for some meaner poet's hearse,
I might have then observ'd the lawes of verse:
But here they faile, nor can I hope t'expresse
In Numbers, what the world grants numberlesse;
Such are the truths, we ought to speak of thee,
Thou great refiner of our Poesie."

He was however better known in his day for his prodigious bodily strength. He is said to have been able to leap a distance of sixteen feet (the present long jump is 20), to jump from a standing position over a high table in the hall, light on a settle beyond the table and raise himself straight up. He was interested in foreign travel and received a licence on January 10th 1634 permitting him to leave England for a tour.

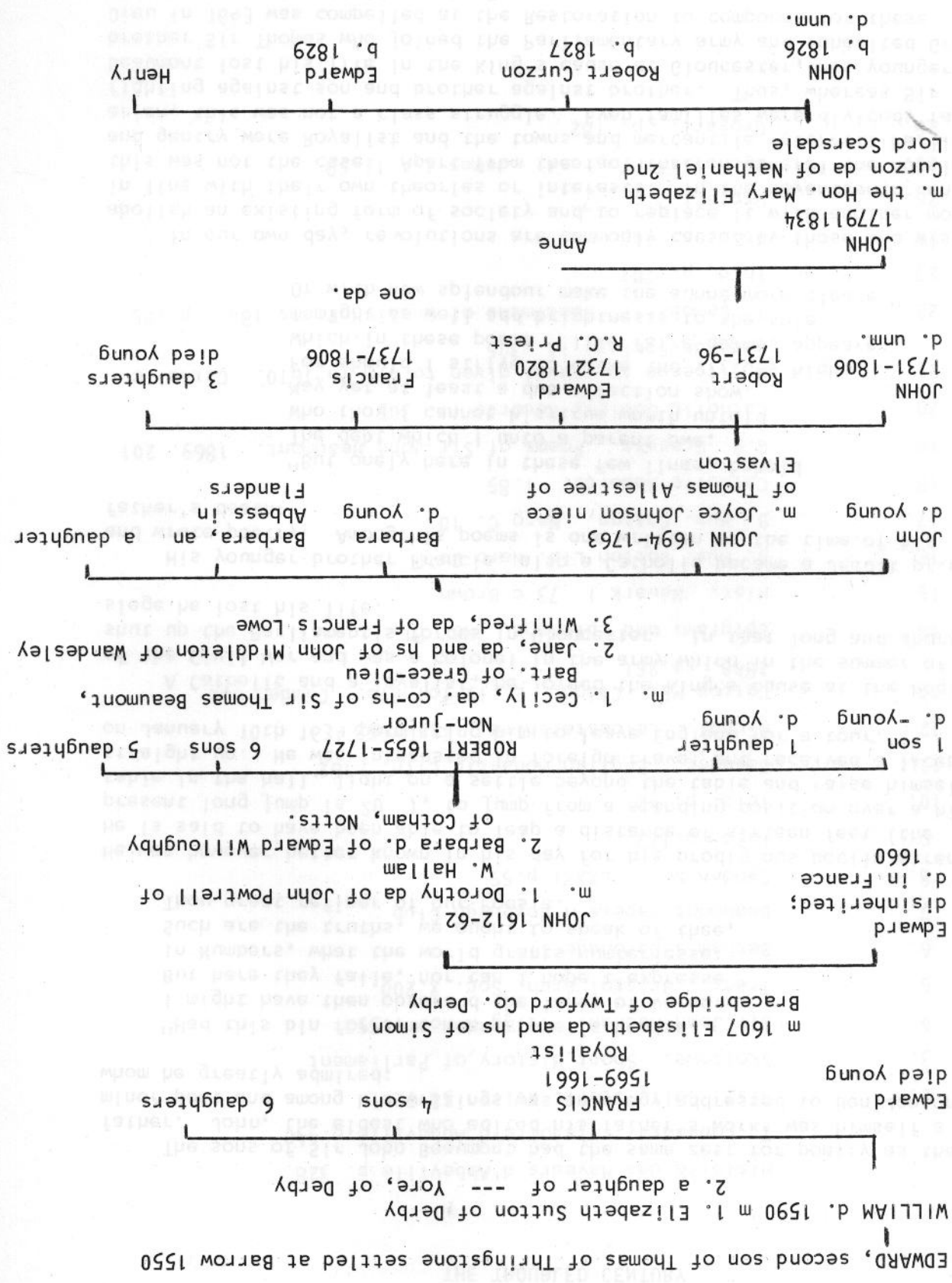
A Catholic and a loyalist, he joined the king's cause at the beginning of the Civil War and was a colonel in the army which in the summer of 1643 shut up the Parliament's forces in Gloucester. In that long and abortive siege he lost his life.

His younger brother Francis, also a Catholic became a Jesuit priest and wrote poetry. Among his poems is one written at the time of his father's death:

"But onely here in these few lines, behold
The debt which I unto a parent owe;
Who thou I cannot his true worth unfold
May yet at least a due affection show.
For should I strive to decke the virtues highe,
Which in these poems - like faire gemmes appeare;
I might as well add brightnessse to the shie
Or with new splendour make the sunne more cleare."

In our own day, revolutions are commonly caused by those who wish to abolish an existing form of society and to replace it with another more in line with their own theories or interests. In the seventeenth century this was not the case. Apart from the fact that in general the nobility and gentry were Royalist and the towns and mercantile interests Parliamentarian, this was not a class struggle. Even families were divided, father fighting against son and brother against brother. Thus, whereas Sir John Beaumont lost his life in the king's cause at Gloucester, his younger brother Sir Thomas who joined the Parliamentary army and inherited Grace Dieu in 1643 was compelled at the Restoration to compound for these estates by paying £1190 to the Treasury.

BARROW ON TRENT



With Sir Thomas, who died in 1686, the male line of Grace Dieu became extinct, all his nine children being daughters. Of these four died young, and the eldest, Cicely, who married Robert Beaumont of Barrow on Trent inherited the estates. In 1690 these were sold to Sir Ambrose Phillips of Garendon and Barrow on Trent who pulled down the greater part of the church. From that time onward Grace Dieu no longer figured in the history of the Beaumont family.

BARROW ON TRENT

Robert Beaumont belonged to a junior branch of the Grace Dieu family. While in 1539 John, son of Thomas the Younger of Thringston established himself in the estates of the forfeited monastery, his younger brother Edward settled at Barrow on Trent (1550). The family he founded appears to have been strongly Royalist, but its members achieved little distinction compared with those of other branches. Edward's son William was one of the country gentlemen who entertained Mary Queen of Scots when in January 1569 she was removed from Bolton Castle in North Yorkshire to safer keeping at Tutbury Castle in Staffordshire.

William's son Francis (1569-1661) a major at the advanced age of 73, was probably one of the oldest officers in the Royalist army, and William's grandson Robert (1655-1727) absorbed the older family of Grace Dieu into his own by marrying Cicely, the eldest surviving daughter of his kinsman Thomas. A lifelong adherent of the Stuart cause, he refused in 1669 to take the oath of allegiance to William of Orange and Mary after the flight of James II, and thus laid himself open to fine or imprisonment. At that time his freehold estates were valued, the one at Derby at £86 14s. per annum and that at Belton at £180 1s. 8d.

The Barrow on Trent branch remained in existence until the mid-nineteenth century when John, the great-great-grandson of Robert the Non-Juror died unmarried. This line of country gentlemen produced its quota of squires and magistrates, and had a strong inclination towards the High Church and Catholicism. Barbara, one of Robert's daughters became an abbess in Flanders, a grandson Edward (1732-1820) became a Roman Catholic priest and two grand-daughters married Anglican clergymen. In the church-yard at Barrow on Trent seven of their tombs still survived in 1922 in a more or less dilapidated condition, and slabs inside the church record the deaths of Robert the Non-Juror, Cicely his first wife (of Grace Dieu) and his great grandson John (1779-1834) Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Derby. This last memorial raised by his wife, the Hon. Elizabeth Curzon, daughter of Nathaniel, second Lord Scarsdale runs:

"To the memory of the best of husbands

his faithful and affectionate wife

raises this tablet

Of his worth, or of her own grief and loss

she says nothing

no words could express her sense of either.

May he rest in peace."

Unlike the majority of cold, impersonal memorials found in our churches, the inscription of this white marble tablet reveals something of the worth of a virtuous man. Of his father John (1731-1806) a note in the Gentleman's Magazine of July 1806 is no less revealing:

"He was a lineal descendant of the very ancient

and noble Leicestershire family of that name; whose many amiable qualities endeared him to all who knew him. In him were united the polite gentleman, the sincere friend and the pious Christian."

STOUGHTON GRANGE

About four miles from Leicester stands the fine mansion of Stoughton Grange, surrounded by extensive grounds of about 500 acres with a noble avenue of trees half a mile long leading to the church. Its history since the Conquest is closely connected with the Beaumont family, for in 1168 Robert de Beaumont, third Earl of Leicester (Blanchemains) married Petronilla, a daughter and heiress of Hugo de Grantmesnil whose ancestors had received the estate from the Conqueror. With this marriage Robert acquired it but was compelled to give it up by King Henry II after the abortive rebellion of 1173. The King granted it to the Abbey of Leicester (see page 96) which Robert's father the second Earl had founded, and where he passed his last days.

When in 1177 Robert Blanchemains was pardoned the Stoughton Grange estate does not appear to have been given back to him. It may even be that owing to his attachment to the Abbey of Leicester he did not claim it. Stoughton Grange therefore remained part of the Abbey estates until after the Dissolution (1552) when it was granted by Edward VI to Sir Thomas Farnham whose daughter and heiress Katherine married in 1588 Sir Thomas Beaumont, second son of Nicholas of Cole Orton and brother of the Sir Henry who petitioned James I for the restoration of the Viscountcy which had lapsed with the death of William the Lancastrian Viscount in 1507 (see above page 96).

The month of April 1603 was a decisive one for the Beaumont family, for no less than four, Henry and Thomas of Cole Orton, Henry of Grade Cieu and Thomas of Stoughton Grange were knighted by James I in his progress from Scotland to his coronation in London. The ceremony at Belvoir Castle was no less propitious to Thomas than to his three kinsmen in days when royal favour could pave the way to wealth and power. He had already been a Teller of the Exchequer and was at the time of his elevation to the knighthood M.P. for Leicestershire. This and his acquisition of Stoughton Grange were the foundation of his family's fortunes.

Thomas and Katherine are commemorated in the handsome black marble tablet mounted on white marble in Stoughton Church. Here their kneeling figures are accompanied by those of all their ten children, with their names and most of their marriages incised and ornamented in gold. John Stow (1525-1605) lived too early to record in his Survey of London the memorials to Katherine (d. 1621) and their second son Farnham (d. 1647) in St. Botolph's Church, Aldersgate Street. These were both destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. Another monument was placed in Cole Orton Church, probably, like the rest, by their eldest daughter Elizabeth (1576-1651) who married first Sir John Ashburnham of Ashburnham, Sussex who died in 1620 and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Her second husband was Sir Thomas Richardson of Hasingham, Norfolk who was Speaker of the House of Commons (1621-4) and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (1631-5). On 28th February 1628 Elizabeth was created by Charles I Baroness Cromond of Scotland, the first instance of a baroness being created in her own right. In a monument erected to her memory and that of her first husband she is described as being "very eminent for her good temper and prudence." Besides the erection of family memorials she was well known for her acts of charity. In the oldest register of Ashburnham Church there is a series of bequests in which she states:

STOUGHTON GRANGE

NICHOLAS of Cole Orton

Sir Henry Francis
Sir THOMAS 1555-1614 m. 1588 Katherine da of Sir Thomas Farnham

Sir HENRY 1584-1646 Farnham
Elizabeth 1576-1651 6 daughters
m. 1. Sir John Ashburnham (Sussex)
2. Sir Thomas Richardson, Speaker of H. of Commons, Created Baroness Cromond of Scotland
Elizabeth da of Sir Wm. Turpin of Knaptoft Co. Leics. a baronet of Cromwell

Sir THOMAS 1608-76 a son Henry 1612-73 a son 4 daughters
Parliamentarian
baronet of Cromwell

m. 1. Elizabeth da co-hs of Sir Nicholas Trot of Quickswood Herts
2. Jane da of Sir Thomas Burton of Stockerston co. Leics

Sir HENRY 2nd Bart. Thomas 1639-1710 William 1642-1719 2 sons 4 daughters
Loyalist in Elizabeth da of -- Farmer, Holbeach
Anglican Clergyman
Dunmow and Hackney Branch
3 sons 2 daughters

Sir HENRY, the second Baronet had 14 sons and 7 daughters. Nineteen of these were as follows:

Sir THOMAS, 3rd Baronet, 1663-90. Supporter of William III. No issue.
Sir GEORGE, 4th Baronet, 1664-1737. Important public services. Inherited Cole Orton estates. Died unmarried.

Henry d. 1655
Henry d. 1669
Basil b. 1669. Drowned on Goodwin sands in storm of 1703. Rear-Admiral.
Sir LEWIS 1674-1738. 5th Baronet. Anglican clergyman.
William d. 1675
William Villiers. R. Navy. d. 1672 of fever in West Indies
John d. young 1683
Charles b. 1684. Lost through explosion on HMS Carlisle in Downs 1700
James 1686-1722. Died unmarried

Elizabeth 1671-1727

Anne d. 1753

Diana d. 1694

Henrietta d. 1725

Katherine d. 1726 married 4 children

Arabella d. 1745

Christina d. 1745

".... I did live formerly in my youth at Ashburnham where I had many children borne and I doe still bear a love unto that place. Now it is well knowne that the manor of Ashburnham did continue a long time belonging to the name of Ashburnham, and howsoever in my husband's time it was cast for a time upon strangers yet by God his mercie and gracious providence it is now brought backe again in my life into the hands and possession of mine owne son John Ashburnham esq. which I pray God to continue with his blessing unto him and to his good pleasure"

The Cramond title lasted until 1735 when it became extinct through the death without issue of William Lord Richardson, Baron Cramond.

The second son of Thomas and Katherine was christened Farnham, his mother's maiden surname, probably at St. James's Clerkenwell. He was a London merchant, and until a century ago there was in existence a three-quarter life size portrait of him in the possession of a certain Henry Moses of Reading. In the portrait he is described as having long flowing hair, a small moustache, a short and rather pointed beard, and was dressed after the fashion of the merchants of the day in a jerkin with large turn-down white collar, a cloak trimmed with brown fur, turn-back white cuffs and with a string of pearls hanging down in front. The portrait was dated 1647, just before his death at the age of 63 years.

One wonders what part the members of this family took in the upheavals of the day. Elizabeth, who owed her title to Charles I was the widow of a speaker of the House of Commons and a Chief Justice in the heady days of Strafford and Laud almost certainly favoured the King where as Farnham, the London merchant may have gone along with his fellow merchants who were mainly on the side of Parliament.

Another case of divided family loyalties? Of one thing we are certain. Sir Henry (1584-1646) the eldest of their two children and heir to the Beaumont estate, a lawyer of the Inner Temple suffered the fate of most of the King's loyal subjects who were landowners and had to lose, temporarily, a third of the Stoughton Grange estates. His son Thomas who succeeded him when the Royalist cause was at its lowest ebb, was an out-and-out Parliament man, a member of the Committee of the New Model Army in 1644-5, and probably a bitter disappointment to his father. Later a Knight of the Shire for Leicestershire and M.P. for the county from 1654 to 1659, he was one of Cromwell's baronets (1658). At the Restoration of Charles II in 1660 this honour was disallowed but only for a few months, as he regained it by a royal confirmation in February 1661. He died in 1676.

The Civil War in England was not, as has been pointed out, a struggle of classes. It was not even a war of opinions, but its causes went far deeper. In puritanism, Anglicanism and Catholicism we have a direct conflict between differing ways of life, a conflict which severed family ties almost as cleanly as Nazi doctrines did on pre-war Germany. Thomas's younger brother Henry (1612-73) became a Jesuit priest who on entering the Society took the name of Harcourt. In 1650 he published the book entitled "England's old Religion faithfully gathered out of the Church of England as it is written by the Venerable Bede almost a thousand years ago: i.e. in the year after the Passion of our Saviour. By H.B. Antwerp. 1650."

What unrecorded family scenes must have taken place in those troublesome times!

After 1660 England settled down to a troubled peace, during

which the Stoughton Grange Beaumonts appear to have taken no part in the political and religious disputes of the day. Thomas, the second son of Cromwell's baronet became a fellow of Winchester College and a clergyman successively Vicar of Sawbridgeworth, Herts., of Great Dunmow, Essex and Rector of Thorley, Herts. He was also a Canon of St. Pauls and most of his family settled in Essex. Only Sir Henry, the second Baronet (1637-89) as a supporter of James II fell foul of the Convention Parliament and had to compound for his estates.

Sir Henry, though by no means the most renowned of this branch of the Beaumont family is noteworthy in that he and his wife in the short period between his marriage in 1662 and his death in 1689 produced a family of fourteen sons and seven daughters, yet the male line of this branch passed out of existence with the death of his sixth son Lewis in 1738. It is a sad commentary on the wastage of child life in the seventeenth century that in such a relatively well-to-do family as this six sons should not survive infancy. Elizabeth, their mother, died in 1727 at the then ripe age of 79.

The family was even more ill-fated through the loss of three grown-up sons on active service; Basil, the eldest of these was on the eve of a promising career in the Navy which he joined at the age of thirteen as a "young gentleman" under his relative Admiral George Legge, Lord Dartmouth (1647-91) to be trained as an officer. Before he was twenty he was serving temporarily as a lieutenant. For this he received no pay at the time, so he petitioned the King through Samuel Pepys, Secretary of the Admiralty. Among the letters and papers which Pepys left on quitting office in 1689 was the following:

"Basil Beaumont, a volunteer on board ye Phoenix, who acted as Lieutenant after the death of Capt. Nodder, but has received noe pay being opposed therein by the Captain wherein he prays his Maj: relieve."

Little more is known of his early service in the navy, except that on 21st April 1689 he was appointed captain of the Centurion, a ship which was lost in Plymouth Sound in a violent storm on Christmas day of the same year. Although so young a captain, no blame was attached to him nor did it interfere with his career. Early in 1692 he was given command of the Rupert and was present when the French fleet destined for the invasion of England was defeated at Barfleur and La Hogue. He continued on active service in the Mediterranean and the Channel except for a short period in 1689 when he was on special duties at Spithead. He was already a Commodore (1696) and in March 1703 he was promoted Rear-Admiral and directed to hoist his flag on board the Mary which was then being fitted out at Woolwich.

During the summer he cruised in the North Sea and off Dunkirk or conveyed the Baltic traders, then on the approach of winter returned to the Downs where he anchored on October 9th. He was still there on 27th November when the greatest storm ever recorded in English history swept the whole of the south of England. An entry in the parish register of Purligh in Essex gives some idea of its violence.

"Novem. ye 26. (sic) 1703 about one of ye clock in ye morning, there arose ye most outrageous tempest that ever was heard or read of in England, it held till seven or eight o'clock in ye morning, it layd naked most peoples dwelling houses, Barns, Stables, and all other houses, and multitudes of them were levelled with the ground, it blew down Steeples, unript our

Churches and made thousands of tall and sturdy oaks, elms and other trees root and body and branch to submit to ye violence of an outrageous blast, that brought them to ye ground and made them fitt fuel for ye flames."

In that storm thirteen English men of war including the Mary were completely wrecked, 1500 officers and men being drowned. In the same storm Henry Winstanley, builder of the first Eddystone Lighthouse, vanished with five friends who were with him in the lighthouse.

Basil Beaumont's portrait by Michael Dahl, presented by George IV, hangs in the Painted Hall, Greenwich, and on the north wall of the north aisle of Stoughton Church a marble memorial records his death:

"This monument of Admiral Basil Beaumont who was lost in the great storm and to the inexpressible grief of his relations to whom he gave the highest proofs of friendship. He was a public loss and universally lamented; never was found in any one person, more virtues and perfections that he was blessed with. He was the 5th son of Sir Henry Beaumont, bart., born in the year 1669, lost November 27, 1703. This monument was put up by his sister Anne Beaumont 1738."

The other two brothers were William (b. 1672) who died of fever in the West Indies in 1697 when serving as a lieutenant, and Charles (born 1684) who was lost with H.M.S. Carlisle when for some unknown reason it was blown up in the Downs in September 1700. Not one of the ship's company was saved.

This was the last generation of the Stoughton Grange Branch. Thomas, the eldest son of Sir Henry became the third baronet. He was a major in the Horse Guards and later a lieutenant-colonel of dragoons in the army of James II. He resigned his commission on the outbreak of the revolution, raised a troop at his own expense and met William of Orange at Torbay in November 1688. A staunch supporter of the new monarchy, he was standard-bearer to William III at his coronation, and a major-general in the first troop of Guards. In March 1689 James landed in Ireland, the Irish Protestants had to take refuge in Londonderry and the famous siege, celebrated ever since that time, followed. Thomas accompanied William on his Irish campaign and served with great valour there. Though present at the Boyne (July 1690) he did not see the end of the campaign, dying of fever in December.

He was succeeded as 4th Baronet by his younger brother George, an honorary Doctor of Civil Law of New College Oxford, who was a great friend and later executor of the will of Dr. John Radcliffe, the eminent English physician and philanthropist who built the Radcliffe Observatory, Hospital and Library at Oxford. Sir George's arms are cut on the stone wall at the west side of the entrance to the Radcliffe Quadrangle at University College.

He was M.P. for Leicester from 1702 all through the reign of Queen Anne and George I until his death in 1737, Lord Privy Seal in 1711 and lord commissioner of the Admiralty. Lady Beaumont, who was still alive had at that time petitioned the Queen praying for relief since she had lost three sons, one of them a rear-admiral. The petition was allowed and a pension of £501 a year was granted to each of her six surviving daughters Elizabeth (d. 1627), Anne (d. 1753), Henrietta (d. 1724),

Katherine (d. 1726), Arabella (d. 1745) and Christina (d. 1745).

By this time George's distant cousin Thomas, the third and last Viscount Beaumont had died (1710) and George inherited the whole of the Cole Orton estates with the Baronetcy which, on his death passed to his brother Lewis. Anne, Arabella, Christina and William Busby, the son of Katherine shared the Stoughton Grange estates. All these eventually passed to William's sister who married into the family of Keck which held them until 1913 when they were sold to Captain Faber M.P. for £250,000. He eventually resold them to the Manchester Co-operative Society.

Thus with Sir George and Sir Lewis the Stoughton Grange House of Beaumont passed out of existence. Sir George was buried in the north aisle of Stoughton Church where a memorial records his death and a marble tablet believed to have been a copy of a text by his great friend Jonathan Swift praised his attributes, adding a note on his loyalty to the Queen:

"He represented Leicester in nine successive Parliaments and bore public office in the English Reign of that excellent Princess, Queen Anne.

But not changing with the times, he lost all but his seat in Parliament the reward of an unbiassed attachment to the interest of Britain.

Disinterested, just, steady, intrepid,
He possessed every virtue that adorns a public station .. "

One verse of an elegy written by a contemporary runs:

"Death is the common lot imposed on all,
The great and virtuous with the vulgar fall:
Beaumont is dead! O much lamented name;
Immortal as thy virtues, be thy fame:
Mourn, mourn, ye Britons; your sad loss deplore!
The just and generous Beaumont is no more!"

We return to the oldest of these post-Norman Leicestershire branches, that of Cole Orton, and the marriage of Sir Thomas, the First Viscount of Swords to Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of the Catholic recusant Henry Sapcote of Huntingdonshire.

Here was a family utterly devoted to the Stuart cause for two generations. Sir Thomas's fourth son Thomas lost his life fighting on the King's side at Edgehill in 1642. His eldest son Sir Sapcote suffered greatly for his fidelity. In the winter of 1642-3 when the Royalists were strong enough to hold a series of fortified points in the Midlands he strengthened his mansion at Cole Orton and made it his headquarters during the Royalist attack on Ashby-de-la-Zouche. The town remained in the King's hands, an isolated post in a hostile region until after the battle of Naseby, while Cole Orton, a mile away was occupied by Parliamentary forces.

In May 1645 the King's army was threatening the Midlands by a sudden move from Leicester, which Prince Rupert had captured on May 31st. To counter this Fairfax moved on Northampton. Between these two places on the 14th of June the decisive battle of Naseby was fought and a contemporary diarist wrote that, on the way to the battle "His Majesty marched with his army near Cole Orton, garrison of the enemies, then by the Abbey of Grace Dieu, where Sir Thomas Beaumont lives." When the war ended Sir Sapcote like his relative Sir Henry of Stoughton Grange had to pay heavily for the restoration of his estates. He died in 1658 leaving four sons.

(continued from table on page 78)

COLE ORTON

Sir THOMAS, Viscount of Swords, d. 1624-5
m. Elizabeth da of Henry Sapcote of Elton, Hunts.

Sir SAPCOTE, 2nd Viscount of Swords
m. 1. Bridget da of Sir Thomas Monson
2. Anne da of Sir Wm. Villiers
3. Rebecca da of Robert Roper

Farnham 1615-70
Henry 1616
Thomas b, 1617 k.at Edgehill 1642
Robert 1618 o.s.p.
6 Daughters

Sir THOMAS, 3rd Viscount of Swords 1638-1701
John
Elizabeth
William b. 1643 o.s.p.

Erasmus de la Mary da. of Sir

After the death of Sir Thomas the Cole Orton estates passed to Sir George of the Stoughton Grange Branch.

The two eldest are typical of the way opinion even among the gentry and lower nobility became alienated from the Stuart cause during the reign of James II. Sir Thomas, who succeeded his father as third Viscount of Swords was a magistrate after the Restoration and very active in the prosecution of Quakers and other dissenters. In September, 1659 he apprehended George Fox, the founder of the sect when he raided a Quaker meetinghouse at Submington. Here Fox was sentenced to one of his numerous spells in prison, together with eight of his closest followers.

Thomas's younger brother John (1638-1701) was, like the rest of his family a Royalist, and after the first Civil War he went into exile with Prince Charles. When the Prince was brought back to England in 1660 John held several offices at Court, and in 1678 served in Ireland with the Royal Regiment of Guards. He was appointed Lieutenant-colonel in the 8th Regiment of the line by James II and received a grant from the Government of £266 3s. 2d. towards the cost of the repairs of his house, probably as damages for its partial destruction by the adherents of the Duke of Monmouth.

The break with the royal cause came in 1688 when James II, after the second Declaration of Indulgence attempted to introduce forty Irish Catholics into the regiment of which the young Duke of Berwick, his natural son, was colonel. John Beaumont, who was by that time a Lieutenant-colonel, together with five other officers protested against this, not primarily because the newcomers were Catholics, but rather because, as Beaumont stated in his memorial, these officers had raised the regiment at their own charges to defend His Majesty's Crown in a time of danger.

"We had no difficulty in procuring hundreds of English recruits. We can easily keep every company up to its full complement without admitting Irishmen. We therefore do not think it consistent with our honour to have these strangers forced on us; and we beg that we may either be permitted to command men of our own nation or to lay down our commissions."

The Duke confined his officers to their own chambers. They then wrote to Major Slingby, the Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, stating again the grounds of their refusal to admit the Irishmen, saying that they had no intention of being mutinous or disrespectful. In the meantime the Duke informed the King, who was at Windsor of the matter and he, fearing that their example would spread into other regiments, immediately ordered a party of horsemen to Portsmouth to bring the delinquents to him. A court martial was summoned, and they were offered free pardon and reinstatement if they would accept the Irishmen. They all refused and were thereupon dismissed from the army. Had they not been supported at that time by the growing strength of Protestant opinion in the country they would probably have suffered a far worse punishment than merely being cashiered.

When therefore William of Orange landed at Torbay on November 5th, 1688, Sir John with his elder brother Thomas and his cousin Thomas of Stoughton Grange with many others, were there to welcome and support him. By Christmas James was a fugitive in France and John Beaumont, now again in the army, was promoted full colonel. Like his cousin Thomas he later served in Ireland and was present at the Boyne. The six years until 1695 when he resigned his commission included service in Ireland and Flanders. He died in July 1701.

1702, dying in 1702, he was succeeded at Cole Orton by his distant cousin Sir George of Stoughton Grange. One of the few memorials of Thomas, the last Viscount is a slab over the door of the Free School which he founded at Cole Orton together with a hospital for six poor widows:

"This hospital was founded and endowed by the right honourable and truly charitable Thomas Lord Viscount Beaumont of this Place."

This hospital was founded and endowed by the right honourable and truly charitable Thomas Lord Viscount Beaumont of this Place."

This hospital was founded and endowed by the right honourable and truly charitable Thomas Lord Viscount Beaumont of this Place."

This hospital was founded and endowed by the right honourable and truly charitable Thomas Lord Viscount Beaumont of this Place."

(HENRY DE BELLOWMONT of Whitley
m. Johanna d. 1405 | G. Almondbury)

Henry of Whitley

d.c. 1420

Richard of Whitley

p. 14/2

Thomas of Whitley

D. 1795

2 Richard of Whitley d. 15/10

0-51 'D

1 Roger
d before 1520

Richard of Whitley

Edward of Whitley
Rosamond

751 P

Sir Richard of Whitley ("Black Dick") d 1631

d. 1656

Lascelles Hall
of 1621

Major Sir Thomas of Whitley

(1605 - 1668)

Richard of Lascelles
Hall 1638 - 1706

Richard of Whitley

7691 - 4591

1677 - 1704

Richard of Whitley
1719 - 1764

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2076	68	68
2077	68	68
2078	68	68
2079	68	68
2080	68	68
2081	68	68
2082	68	68
2083	68	68
2084	68	68
2085	68	68
2086	68	68
2087	68	68
2088	68	68
2089	68	68
2090	68	68
2091	68	68
2092	68	68
2093	68	68
2094	68	68
2095	68	68
2096	68	68
2097	68	68
2098	68	68
2099	68	68
2100	68	68

Richard Henry FSA
of Whitley 1748 - 1810

0701 - 75/1

Charles Rich

Richard Henry
of Whitley 1805-1857

There is still some confusion between the 2 Johns and the 2 Humphreys

Thomas
Rector of Bulwell
Jane Abel Smith
and Hannah Barnaby

Frances-George of The Oaks d 1735 Darton d 1735

Thomas of George of Jonathan
Chapellthorpe Chapellthorpe dsp at
d 1731 1663-1712 Dantzic

Merchant 1638-1713 Wordsworth 1633; 1668

2 George 3 William
of York of Chapel-
Sarah m

1 John of 2 George 3 Thomas
Flockton of
The Oaks Darton

Thomas of Flookton
d 1614 b. Thornhill

*Humphrey m Margaret d 1541
Humphrey of Over Flockton
m Isabella* d 1567 or 8

John of Cross and Foss
and later Netherton d 1521
(Almondbury)

Lawrence of Crossland
Foss living 1495

1 John of Crossland Foss
Living 1482

2 Roger of Crossland Foss
living 1427

THE BEAUMONTS OF CROSSLAND FOSS

(Later Whitley Beaumont, Barton, etc. Yorkshire)

William de Bellomonte

d. 1218

m. 1185 Joan, da of Maurice de Barham

1207 Alicia da of coheir of William de

Drayton E. Dereham

William m. Alice da of Sir Ralph Iestrange

m. Ella

d 1293

Richard

William

Godfrey

John

Adam

Ella

Isolda

Alice

m. Alicia

d c. 1323

of

m. Alice

m Sir Henry

de Strongbow

John de

de Belhouse

Southampton

Robert

William

Richard

John

Adam

Alice m Sir

William de

Cory of

Launceston,

Cornwall

da of Sir John

de Quarmby

murdered 1341

m. 1. Gracia da

of Sir Edward

Crossland

2 1310 Agnes

da of Sir John

de Quarmby

Richard Radclyffe

2. Alice da of

John Southill

da of Adam de

1355 m. Alicia

Sir John d.

Sir Robert

d.c. 1371

m. Johanna

Henry

alive 1355

Thomas

Alive 1360

m. 1. Margaret

grand-da of

Richard Radclyffe

2. Alice da of

John Southill

da of Adam de

1355 m. Alicia

Sir John d.

Sir Robert

d.c. 1371

m. Johanna

Henry

alive 1355

Thomas

NOTES

...and I had thought to have met you
...in that, to take heed of little judgements
...has no more, nor any thing to your disgrace
...but of good advice which I doubt not that you
...will follow. Thus I commend my love to you,
...wishing you have more occasion to use me.

- 1 Grosart p. 326
- 2 Grosart 12
- 3 John Campbell. Lives of the Admirals 111 345
- 4 Nichol. Leicestershire. 11. pt 2 754
- 5 Nichol. Leicestershire. 111. pt 2 p. 1129
- 6 Macaulay. History of England 111. 182
- 7 Ibid. p. 182