

## LATIMERS OR LATIMER.

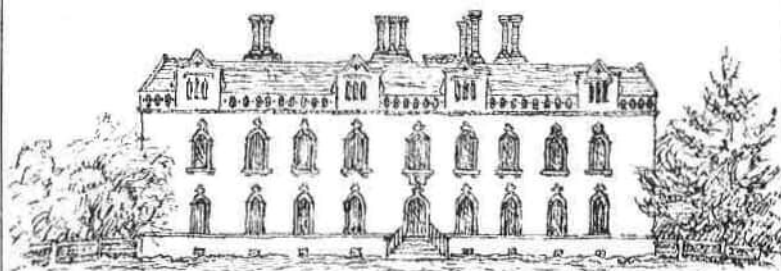
By BRYANT BURGESS, M.A.

BOTH this place and the adjoining Parish of Chenies formerly bore the name of Iselhampsted or Isenhampsted. That Manor being the property of the Cheyne family, and this of the Lords Latimer, they became known as Cheyne's Iselhampsted and Latimer's Iselhampsted. The word was variously spelt, sometimes Istenhampsted, and it latterly appeared in official documents as Eastmanstead. It still appears as Iselhampsted in the notices of Courts Baron, holden annually ; but for many years it has dropped out of common use.

When this Chiltern distict was an almost unbroken forest of beech, the narrow valleys through which the streams (larger then than now) spread fertility and offered pasture for flocks and herds were chosen by early settlers for their homes. In the days when, built on the bank of the little river Ver, Vernham was a famous Roman city, and some Italian centurion or colonist had built his villa by the stream at Wycombe, and others in the Boxmoor Valley and near Hemel Hempsted, a spot close to the stream at Iselhampsted was chosen by one of the same race for a residence of no mean dimensions. With a constant supply of water for the bath from the river Chess, and an abundance of fuel for the hypocaust in the overhanging woods, a villa, or range of buildings, some two hundred feet in length, was built to face the morning sun.\*

Coins of the second and third centuries found among its walls suggest that it was inhabited at the time when the Proto-martyr of England was beheaded on the site of St. Alban's Abbey at a distance of only twelve miles. The villa bears signs, from its well-worn tessellated floors, of having been inhabited for a long period, probably for many years after the Roman legions had left Britain. The floors were all depressed in the middle of the rooms, as noticed by Mr. Darwin in other Roman villas.

\* See RECORDS OF BUCKS, Vol. III., p. 181.



Latimers the Seat of Lord S. H. Cavendish. c. 1786.



Latimers c. 1786.



Barrel Measure 1671

The articles found seem to indicate the residence not of a wealthy proprietor, or noble Roman, but of persons in comfortable circumstances, settled down to farm the land. The rooms were paved for the most part with ordinary red tesserae; but small coloured tessellæ show that there must have been a more ornamented pavement than has yet been discovered. The hollow tiles belonging to the hypocaust, some of them stamped with a pattern, were found with the flanged tiles of the roof, and an abundance of broken pottery and iron nails. Ladies' bone hair pins, and some pieces of Samian ware—one of them plainly stamped SOLINI OFI—have been found, and coins of Faustina, Elagabalus, Gallienus, Tetricus, Claudius Gothicus, and Constantine.

A few yards to the north-west seems to have been situated the burial place of those who within these walls spent their earthly sojourn. Urns were found, and, it is said, skeletons and coins, when the new road was made in 1834. Although situated at Latimer, the Roman remains, being on the south side of the river, are actually within the bounds of the parish of Chenies.

It is not known at what date the mansion on the hill was built. The late Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., wrote: "The twin villages of Isenhampsted Latimers and Isenhampsted Cheynies are situated within a mile of one another, and are rivals in beauty of situation. They both overlook the charming valley of the little Chiltern trout stream, the Chess, which rises at Chesham, and falls into the Colne near Watford. This little valley is not much known to the world at large, though of exquisite beauty, and now, as formerly, containing the dwelling places of some noble families. The two great houses were both probably of the age of Henry VII. or Henry VIII. (Latimers perhaps a little later), and both were chiefly famous for their chimnies." But the great Gothic architect would doubtless have been quite ready to admit that as the mansion at Chenies was rebuilt in the place of a former one, so that at Latimer was re-modelled at the date he mentions, and that in all likelihood its massive walls were of much earlier date. These, even in the interior, measure 3 feet 6 inches and 4 feet 6 inches in thickness. The early period at which the chapel at Latimer existed, points to there having been a mansion

near it of equally early date. In the fourteenth year of the reign of King John (A.D. 1213) a composition was made between the Abbot of Leicester and Walter Folliott, Lord of the Manor of Latimers, whereby it was agreed that all the tythes of the demesnes of the said Walter Folliott, and all other tythes, oblations, and obventions of the house of the said W. Folliott should for ever remain to the Chapel of Latimers.\* This shows that there must have been a large Manor House here in the time of King John, and it is further stated that the Lords of the Manor nominated the chaplains.

The Manor of Iselhampsted Latimers was given by King Edward III. very early in his reign (1331) to William Latimer and Elizabeth his wife, on the forfeiture of the lands of Simon de Bereford, or Beresford, for treason, and in failure of the issue of their descendants it was to come by reversion to the Crown. So much is stated by Lipscombe, but Lysons mentions that before the grant to Simon de Bereford, it had belonged to Hugh le Despencer. In the ninth year of King Edward III. (1335), William Latimer,† the third baron, died, seized of this manor, leaving William, his son and heir, six years of age. William Lord Latimer, the fourth Baron, died 4th Ric. II., seized of one-third part of the Manor of Broughton, leaving Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, twenty-four years of age (wife of John Lord Neville, of Raby), and Elizabeth, his widow, who had Isenhampsted in dower, whereupon Lord Neville had livery of the former's lands. In 1396 the Manor of Isenhampstede Latimer (the first time that Latimer is added) was in possession of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, the second husband of the heiress, Elizabeth Latimer. He died this year, having survived his wife a few months only. Her son and heir, John Nevill, by her first husband, Lord Nevill, of Raby, being under age, the King held the Latimer estates in custody, and presented to the Church.

This John Nevill inherited the estates, and was summoned to Parliament, *jure matris*, in 1404, as Johannes

\* Case of Borough v. Whicheote, before the House of Lords, 1731.

† He was summoned to Parliament among the Barons of this realm from 1st Edw. III. to 9th of Edw. III., and died seized, amongst others, of the Manor of Isenhampstede Chenduyt, with the advowson of the Church in Com. Buck.—*Dugdale's Baronsage*.

le Latimer, and died in 1430. He had settled his estates, or the greater part of them, on his half-brother, Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, who on his part settled them on his third son, Sir George Nevill. Iselhampsted was probably one of the estates conveyed to the Earl, and by him settled on his son, who in 1432 was created Baron Latimer, a circumstance which seems to indicate that he had then possession of Iselhampsted, late the property of the Latimers. On the death, in 1469, of this George Lord Latimer, the Manor, as "Ismanstead Latimer," was enumerated among his possessions; nevertheless, it was in 1468 the subject of a special grant of King Edward IV. to his son, Sir Henry, who died before his father, this grant being probably in the nature of confirmation. Sir Henry Nevill fell at the battle of Edgcot in 1469; his father, Lord Latimer, survived him a few months, and left as his heir his grandson, Richard, then a child of two years old. Litigation, both as to the Barony and the estates, ensued between the Willoughbys and the Nevills, and after much contention, a compromise was made; by which several manors were surrendered by the Nevills and a marriage arranged between the two families. That Iselhampsted was one of the manors surrendered at this time to the Willoughbys appears in the fact that the second Baron Willoughby de Broke held the Manorial Court in 1509.\* In 1520, the Manor was sold by that Lord to Sir David Owen, who in the same year appears on the Court Rolls as Lord of the Manor. He was an important personage in the reign of Henry VIII., and is supposed by genealogists to have been the son of a natural son of Owen Tudor, the grandfather of King Henry VII. He was rich, and had estates in several counties, his chief residences being at Wotton, in Surrey (afterwards, and still, the possession of the Evelyn family), and at Midhurst, near Easebourne, Sussex. He died in 1537, and was buried in the church of Easebourne, where his tomb yet remains; his will also is extant, and among the manors therein mentioned is "Isampsted, in Buckinghamshire."

This family of Owen seems to have soon become ex-

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\* The history of the Barons, Latimer and Nevill, is specially the subject of the subsequent paper by Mr Rutton.

tinct. John, the son of Sir David, inherited Iselhampsted, as is evident from the Court Rolls and from his having presented to the living in 1546. He had a son, Henry, in whom the line seems to have terminated. John Owen disposed of Iselhampsted in 1547, in which year the names of "Sir Fulk Greville and Dame Elizabeth, his wife" appear on the Court Rolls. Dame Elizabeth, presumed by Burke to have been the greatest heiress in England, was the heiress of the Willoughbys, and a descendant also of the Latimers: thus the Manor returned to one who inherited the blood of the old family. In the next generation, however, it was again alienated by the succeeding Sir Fulk Greville, who, in 1566, sold it to Miles Sandis, a younger brother of Edwin Sandis, Archbishop of York; he was a successful lawyer, and had risen to the dignity of Master of the King's Bench. Here was born that celebrated lady, daughter of Sir Miles Sandis, who was baptized at Chesham in 1569, and is recorded by Fuller as having lived to see seven hundred of her descendants. She became the wife of Sir Thomas Temple, Knight, of Stowe, was the mother of thirteen children, and died in 1656, aged eighty-seven. Miles Sandis dying in 1589, was succeeded by his son, Sir Edwin Sandis, who left the property in 1609 to his eldest son, William. This one, called the "Spendthrift," sold the Manor in 1615 to William Lord Cavendish, of Hardwick, in the county of Derby (created in 1618 Earl of Devonshire), together with those of Chesham Higham, Chesham Bury, and Chesham Leicester, or Great Chesham. It was thus described: "Iselhampsted Latymers, in Com. Bucks et Hertford. A fayer howse builded with brick, with orchardes, gardens, fish ponds, dove houses, a river runninge thorowe the grounds, with barnes, stables, &c. A warren of conyes. . . . The Church or Chappell standdes at the court gate." The mansion was at this time tenanted by Mary, Countess Dowager of Pembroke, who had a lease for four years.

The family of Cavendish came from Normandy with William the Conqueror. Their original name was Gernon. In Domesday it is stated that Rotbert Gernon held Wyrardisbury in Stoke Hundred. Roger de Gernon, who died in 1334, adopted the name of de Cavendish from the Manor of Cavendish in Suffolk. Sir John Cavendish,

Fuller as a name as that the speaks within conyes, having bought the land for  
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Boston  
 W. H. C.

son of the first Earl by his second wife, who would have succeeded him in the possession of Latimer, died when scarcely eleven years of age, having already been made a Knight of the Bath. He was buried under a large monument in the south transept of Chesham Church. His remarkable talents are thus described in his epitaph:—

“*Memorie Sacrum*  
*Johannis Cavendishæ Nobilissimæ Devonix*  
*Comitis filius, balnearum eques, claritatem*  
*Generis nobilitate ingenii præstantibusque*  
*Animi dotibus superavit, longaque virtutum serie*  
*Famam implevit, quantamcumque capere tam teneri*  
*Anni possunt, puer optime domi educatus,*  
*Ad exemplum pius, Gallice et Latine supra*  
*Ætatem, et ad miraculum doctus, erecto spiritu,*  
*Ingenio absolutissimo, mortales hic reliquias*  
*Dum Christo jubente resurgant immortales deposuit.*  
*Obiit XVIII. Januarii Anno Salutis MDCXVII. ætatis vix XI.”*

There is also a second inscription.

The mansion was probably the occasional residence of the Kings of England when King's Langley was the site of a royal palace, but since that time Latimer has on two occasions entertained the sovereigns.

On the 3rd June, 1647, King Charles was “removed by Cornet Joyce from Holdenby House and first lodged at Hinchbrook; then to Childersley four miles from Cambridge, to Newmarket, Royston; June 26 to Hatfield; July 1 to Windsor, Caversham, Maidenhead; July 20 to Wobourne, now (writes Sir Thomas Herbert\*) a large and fair house of the Lord Russell, Earl of Bedford; then to Latimers, in Bucks, a little but neat house of the Lord Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire. From thence his Majesty rode by Cheney and Rickmansworth to Moore Park, a place of much pleasure, not above two miles from Watford; having dined there, to Stoke, eight miles from Moore Park; August 14 to Oatlands, and then to Hampton Court, from whence he escaped about the middle of November.”

Lysons,† in noticing the Royal visit, writes: “When King Charles I. was carried about in triumph by the Parliamentary army, he was brought for few days to Latimers, which was then inhabited by Christian, Countess of Devonshire, and her son the Earl. It may be supposed

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\* *Memoirs of the Last Years of King Charles I.*

† *History of Bucks.*

that the captive monarch experienced all the attention which his illustrious rank and misfortunes claimed from that celebrated lady, whose zeal and loyalty on a subsequent occasion exposed her life to hazard." In Glover's history of Derbyshire, this visit is thus referred to: "The second Earl of Devon, who died in 1628, married Christiana, daughter of Edward, Lord Bruce of Kinloss, and sister to Thomas, Earl of Elgin, descended from the Kings of Scotland." King Charles I. was present at her marriage, and gave her a fortune of £10,000. "During the civil war the Earl of Devon went abroad, and his estates were sequestered. The Countess Dowager was held in great estimation by leading persons of both parties, but she never remitted her endeavours to serve the Royal cause, even when all expectations of success in the field had terminated. While she resided at Latimers the King was brought thither prisoner, and was for two nights entertained by her and her son; so steadfast was she in the cause of the King, that the politic General Monk sent her by a considerable officer a private signal, by which she might know his intentions of restoring the monarchy. After a long life spent in acts of hospitality and charity, and still with splendour and magnificence, this eminent lady departed this life in 1674, and was buried at Derby."

An interesting relic of this period remains in the house at Latimer—a bushel measure of massive brass, bearing the inscription, "At the charge of William Earle of Devonshire, 1673. For Chesham in County of Bucks." The arms of Cavendish are quartered on a shield, surmounted by an Earl's coronet. It is thus described in a document preserved at Latimer. "This indenture witnesseth that W<sup>m</sup> Hall, citizen and armourer of London, for and on behalf of the Right Honble W<sup>m</sup> Earl of Devonshire, for the towne of Chesham, in the County of Bucks, hath had and received at the Court of the Receipt of His Majties Exchequer at Westminster, from the hands of the Honourable Sir Robert Long, Baronett, Edward flauconberge, and John Lowe, gentlemen, officers under the Right Honble the Lord Treasurer and the Chamberlains there, one measure of Brasse containing one bushel signed and sealed by His Majties Standard remayning in the said Receipt of Exchequer, by the said W<sup>m</sup> Earle of Devon to be kept and used in the said Towne



of Chesham for the common wealth, profit, and ease of all his Majties subjects there inhabiting, or thither resorting, according to the statute in that case made and provided in the XII yeare of the Reign of King Henry VII., etc., etc., 1673.—Edward ffalconberge, John Lewes.”

Mr. Froude, in “A Day’s Fishing on the Chess,” called to mind how “from the windows of Latimers, in the hot August days, King Charles must have looked down on the Cheney’s valley” (as he terms it), “and seen the same meadows that now stretch along the bottom, and the same hanging beech woods, and the same river sparkling among its flags and rushes, and the cattle standing in the shallows.”\*

King Charles II. was also a visitor at Latimers. It is said that he slept in the room which is now the drawing-room. A bed is still shown as that which the King used.

The Manor of Iselhamsted Latimers came in 1707 into the hands of Lord James Cavendish (third son of the first Duke of Devonshire), who married the daughter of Elihu Yale, Esq., Governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies. Lord James had another seat at Staveley, in Derbyshire, and he seems to have taken up his abode there, for in 1721 the Manor of Latimers was leased to Mr. Yale. Catherine, his widow, held the Manorial Court from 1724 to 1727. Benjamin Hynmers, son of Catherine Yale by a former marriage, succeeded to the lease of the Manor, and held Manorial Courts; he died in 1743.

Lord James Cavendish was buried at Latimers in 1751. His son William Cavendish died in the same year, and his daughter Elizabeth married Richard son of Edward Chandler, Bishop of Durham, who assumed the name and arms of Cavendish. They resided at Latimers, and their names appear on the Court Rolls in 1769 and 1776. They had no children.

Horace Walpole, in a letter to Mr. Murray, refers to a visit which he had been making to his friend Harry Conway at Latimers. Whether he was enveloped during his stay in a thick fog, or not, he does not say, but he speaks of the view as melancholy. The painted glass which he saw at Chenies seems to have occupied his attention. “There are,” he writes, “but piteous fragments of the house

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\* “Cheney’s and the House of Russell,” *Fraser’s Magazine*, Sept, 1879.

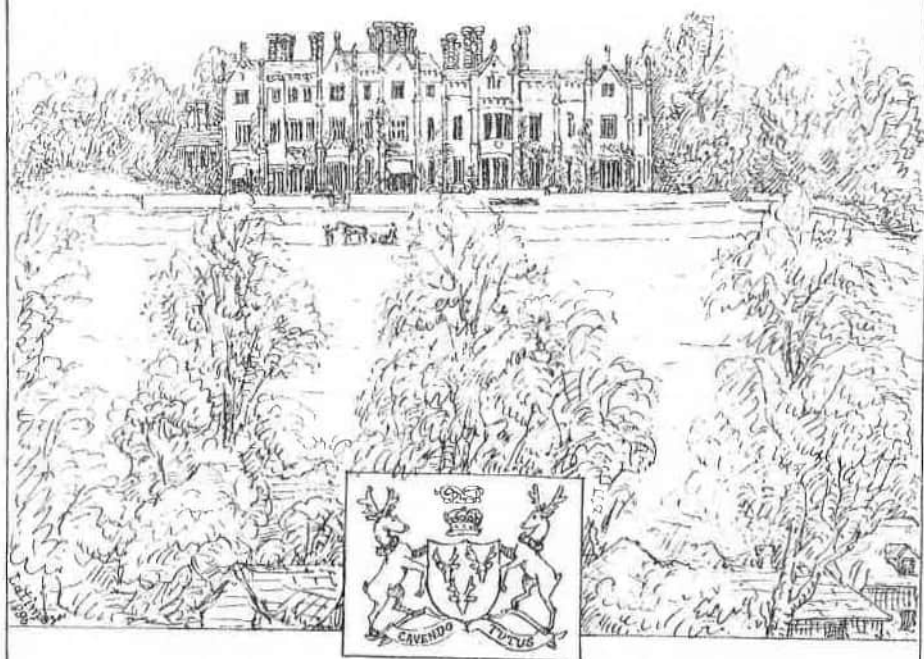
remaining, now a farmhouse, built round three sides of a square or court. This dropping down in several places without a roof, but in half the windows are beautiful arms in painted glass. As these are so totally neglected, I propose making a push, and begging them of the Duke of Bedford. They would be magnificent for Strawberry Castle."

The manor of Latimers had descended in 1784 to Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish, third son of the fourth Duke of Devonshire, who lived partly here, and partly at his seat, Holker, in Lancashire. He was raised to the Peerage in 1831 by the title of Earl of Burlington. He married in 1782 Lady Betty Compton, the beautiful daughter of Charles, seventh Earl of Northampton; her portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds is in his best style, and adorns the Hall at Latimers. Their fourth son, the Honourable Charles Compton Cavendish, succeeded to the Latimers estate at his father's death in 1834. He married in 1814 Lady Catherine Susan, daughter of the ninth Marquis of Huntly, and in 1858 was created Baron Chesham. He added to the mansion and greatly improved it; Mr. Burton, and subsequently Mr. Blore, being the architects employed. At his sole cost he rebuilt the chapel from a design of Mr. Blore's. He maintained it in repair, and always took a lively interest in all belonging to it. Lady Catherine will be long remembered for her kindness to the poor on the estate, and the energy with which she set on foot and constantly promoted plans for their benefit. She built schools at Latimers, Flaunden, and Ley Hill, and maintained them in a state of great efficiency under her personal superintendence. Lord Chesham died at his house in Grosvenor Square in 1863, and was buried at Latimer. His widow survived him three years. He was succeeded by his son, the Honourable William George Cavendish, Member of Parliament, as his father had been before him, for the County of Bucks. He married Henrietta Frances, daughter of the Right Honourable William Saunders Sebright Lascelles, son of the second Earl of Harewood. Very constantly resident at Latimer, he greatly improved the estate. The church, the schools, the farms, and cottages were his constant care, and he was always ready to promote and assist in any plan for the good of the neighbourhood. Lady

Chesham was always an ornament to the society in which she moved. The hospitalities of Latimer were extended not only to the nobility and families in the neighbourhood, but to persons of distinction and eminence in every sphere of life. Bishop Wilberforce was a frequent guest; Mr. Gladstone and his family, Lord and Lady Beaconsfield, the Dukes of Devon, Argyll, and Westminster, Lords Granville, Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord and Lady Wharnccliffe, Sir Frederick Leighton and Mr. Eddis, R.A., the present Bishop of London, Lady Caroline Lascelles, often formed part of the brilliant circle assembled at Latimer. Lord Frederick Cavendish stayed there a few days before his sad departure for Dublin. The Duke and Duchess of Teck stayed at Latimer at the time of the flower show in 1879, the day when all the neighbourhood, of all classes, are welcome in the grounds and gardens. The marriage of the Honourable Georgiana C. Cavendish with the Earl of Leicester, K.G., in August, 1875, was an occasion which evoked deep feelings of affection in the parish, and drew many from a distance to this charming locality. Again Latimer was en fête when, in October, 1878, the Honourable Mary S. Cavendish was married to Lord Lyttelton; the speech at the breakfast being made by Mr. Gladstone.

The second Lord Chesham died at Latimer, universally regretted, in 1882, and Lady Chesham in 1884. They were buried in the churchyard. The title and estates passed to their son, Charles Compton William, third Baron Chesham, married to the second daughter of the Duke of Westminster, K.G.

The late Sir G. Gilbert Scott writes: "Latimers had been spoiled in the Strawberry Hill style, with the exception of its beautiful stacks of tall, octagonal chimneys, in charming proportions and profile. The house at Latimers has been rebuilt by Blore, all but its chimneys. The village, which was in two parts—one on the hill and the other below—was very picturesque, with old timbered houses, and a glorious old elm-tree of towering height on the village green. The upper village is now destroyed, and the whole merged into the grounds. My recollection of the whole district is of a little paradise. The hills, valley, river, trees, flowers, fruit, fossils, etc., all seem encircled in a kind of imaginary halo. I fancy



I never saw such wild flowers, or ate such cherries or such trout as there. There I terminated my childhood, and thence I emerged into the wide world, in the prosaic turmoil of which I have ever since been immersed."

### THE CHURCH.

The origin of the Church or Chapel is unknown. Lysons says it seems to have been formerly considered a distinct parish; but, in a case before the House of Lords in 1731, between William Borough, Clerk, Chaplain of the Chapel of Latimers, in the Parish of Chesham, Appellant, and Sir Francis Whichcote, Bart., Impropriator of the Parsonage of Chesham Leicester, John Harding, Esq., Respondents, it is stated that "There is, and hath been, time out of mind, at Latimers, a Chapel of Ease, of which the Lords of the Manor of Latimers have always nominated the chaplains. In the fourteenth year of King John (1213) a composition or agreement was made between the Abbot and Convent of Leicester, owners of the Parsonage of Chesham Leicester, of the one part, and Walter Foliott, then Lord of the Manor of Latimers, of the other part, whereby it was agreed that all the tythes of the demesnes of the said Walter Foliott, and all other tythes, oblations, and obventions of the house of the said Walter Foliott should for ever remain to the Chapel of Latimers; but that all the other tythes, as well small as others, and the oblations and obventions of all the men of the whole village of Latimers, should for ever remain to the Church of Chesham, which the Canons of Leicester possessed, together with one acre of wheat, issuing out of the demesnes of Walter Foliott, neither of the best or worst, and that the chaplains who administered in the said Chapel should have for their maintenance out of the grainge of the said Abbot five quarters of good clean wheat yearly." From this it would seem that there was a chapel at Latimers before 1213.

Dr. Lipscomb, in his "History of Bucks," gives a list of "Ministers of Isenhampsted Latimers" from 1304. It is introduced here (with two additions) as far as A.D. 1704, after which a corrected list is given:—

Thomas de Chinnore, died in 1304.

Simon de Cotton, presented by John Botchurst, Knt., 8 Cal. Aug., 1304.

Robert at Cross de Bovendon was pres: 13 Cal. Nov., 1328, to "the Chapel of St. James within the Manor of Isenhampsted" by the Bishop, on lapse.

Thomas de Woburn, pres: per Lady Eliz<sup>th</sup> Latimer, 16 Mar., 1347. He exchanged for Totternhoe Vicarage, Co. Beds., with William de Swynn, pres<sup>d</sup> 11 Sep., 1349.

John Margot de Sutton, pres<sup>d</sup> 8 Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1359.

William Barker de Spaldewick, pres: 30 April, 1370.

Thomas Jone or Joye de Sutton, pres: 23 April, 1377, but exchanged for a mediety of Chesham Vicarage with Richard Carleton, 1 Nov., 1390. He resigned, and John Angret was presented by the King, who had custody of the lands of Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Sir William Latimer, 5 March, 1396.

Nicholas Smyth was buried in Chenies Church, 1517.

William Rowthan or Rowsham occurs 1518 and 1521.

William Cowper occurs 1534.

Robert Sommir or Somer, pres: 29 Nov., 1546, by John Owen, Esq.

John Percyval, pres: ad Rectoriam de Latimers 6 July, 1558, by Fulk Greville.

John Collins occurs "Chaplain of Latimers," 1561.

John Dawes styled Curate, 1598.

Richard Battam, 1604.

Trystram Hyde, 1605. It was returned that Sir Edwin Sandes was Patron, and that there were 20 communicants.

Robert Pain, said to have been presented in 1628 by the King, but Richard Ballam was presented in the same year by Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Devon.

Edward Winstarre,\* Rector of Latimers, 1641.

Henry Fishwick (or Phisicke) is said to be minister, 1650, and that it was worth £30 per annum.

Henry Fletcher occurs "Curate," 1663.

William Covert called "Rector of Latimers," 1669.

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\* Omitted in Dr. Lipscomb's list, but mentioned by him in another place.

John James, 1672 and 1685. (He is said to have been turned out for suing for tythes.)\*

John Hughes, 1689. In the Burials Register of Chesham Church is the entry, 1703: "Mr. John Hughes, Rector of Latimers and Chesham Boys. May 18."

William Burrough, 1703; also Rector of Chenies.

Benjamin Burrough, Rector, 1756 to 1779.

Mr. Emily admitted to the Donative by Duke of Devon, 1779.†

Robert Hilton, Rector 1780 to 1800; probably to 1804.

John Emmett, Chaplain or Rector 1804 to 1810, having been Curate from 1801.

Henry Stephen Milner, LL.D., pres: by Lord George Aug. H. Cavendish, on cession of Rev. J. Emmett, 1810 to 1813. He was also Rector of Dinton.

Henry Thos. Grace, Rector, 1813 to 1821. Resigned on succeeding to the Rectory of Jevington, Sussex.

Samuel King, M.A., Rector, 1821 to 1856, having been Curate from 1818 to 1821. He was also Vicar of Flaunden, Herts.

Bryant Burgess, M.A., Rector 1857, having been Curate from 1850 to 1857.

Nicholas Smythe is buried in the chancel of Chenies Church. A brass with the following inscription has been lately moved, with others, to the west end of the church:—

Pray for the soule of Sir Nicholas Smythe  
late person of Latimers which deceased  
the vii day of September, the yere of our  
Lord m<sup>c</sup>l<sup>xviii</sup> a whose soule jhu haue mercy.

Having been a donative within a Royal Manor, the chapel was called the Free Chapel of Latimers. It seems to have been exempt from Episcopal jurisdiction until the passing of the Act of Parliament 1 and 2 Vict., cap. 106. No district was assigned, nor were church or chapel wardens appointed; but the Incumbents had the tithes of a part of the hamlet of Latimer, with a glebe house and five acres of land, and the surplice fees.

\* His sermon preached before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London is printed.

† Bacon's "Liber Regis."

Marriages, baptisms, and burials were solemnized at Latimer, and entered in registers dating from 1756, 1782, and 1784 respectively. Previously the entries were made in the registers of the Mother Church of Chesham. In June, 1637, a marriage is entered as having been solemnized "at Latima's by consent of the Vicar of Chesham Leycester." Other entries are found in the Chesham registers, as: "1638. W<sup>m</sup> Kent bapt<sup>d</sup> at Latimers." "April 12. Mary Naylor (widow) buried at Latimers by my consent, 1733."

The ancient chapel consisted of a nave and chancel, with a burial-ground on the south and south-west. In 1749 it was repaired, and, as it would have been called in the language of that day, beautified, in accordance with the will of Benjamin Hynmers, Esq., who died at Latimers. This gentleman, who was buried under a large monument in the churchyard, gave the massive silver Communion plate used in the church, and engraved with his arms; and also\* left £5 per annum for ever out of his estate to the Chaplain, to be laid out by him in providing wine for the Sacrament on the most solemn Feasts or Fasts of the Church, and for the distribution of bread to poor communicants. The building was disfigured by sheds affixed to the walls, and a stable built on at the west end. The second Lord Chesham remembered that, when as a boy he was in church, he heard the kicks which his grandfather's famous thoroughbred horse "Bazaar" gave to the wall of this stable. The chapel was taken down in 1841, and the first Lord Chesham, then the Honourable C. C. Cavendish, rebuilt it from Mr. Blore's design. An organ was placed in a west gallery, and a painted window, given by Lady Catherine, inserted at the east end. The carved pulpit was retained, and a sounding-board in a similar style was added. Within the Communion rails, on the north side, was the marble monument (now placed in the north transept) to the memory of Miss Campion. At one end is the inscription—

Requiescit hic  
Pars mortalis M<sup>rs</sup> Cn  
Obiit xix Maii, A<sup>o</sup> MDCCVI.  
Ætatis xix.  
Quod superest ex alterâ parte quere.

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\* Will of Benj<sup>n</sup> Hynmers, dated June 11, 1742, in Prerogative Court of Canterbury.



At the other end—

Formam egregiam et miris illicebribus ornatam  
 Virtutes animi superârunt.  
 Plebeium genus (sed honestum)  
 Nobilitate morum decoravit.  
 Supra statum sagax,  
 Supra sortem (præsertim egenis) benigna,  
 Inter scenicos ludos (in quibus aliquamdiu versata est)  
 Verecunda et intemerata,  
 Post quatuor mensium languorem,  
 (A febris hectica correpta)  
 Intempestivam mortem  
 Forti pectore, et Christianâ pietate, subivit.  
 Humanitate præditis  
 Si quid mentem mortalia tangunt,  
 Flebilis.  
 Amicis, heu, flebilior,  
 Dilectissimis reliquis sacrum  
 Lapidem hunc poni curavit.  
 G. D. D.

On the north wall of the chancel was the alabaster mural tablet now re-erected in the south transept. It is surmounted by a shield *argent*, on a *bend gules* three bezants or between six martlets of the second. It bears the inscription—

M.S.

SVAVISSIMÆ NVPER CONJVGIS SVÆ  
 ANNÆ FILIÆ RICHARDI WORTLEY DE  
 WORTLEY IN AGRO EBOR: MILIT: EX  
 ELIZABETHA VXORE DVDM SVA NVNC  
 PRÆNOBILI COMITISSA DEVON: PROGNATÆ  
 ROTHERAMI WILLOWGHBY MILITIS  
 VIDVÆ, FEMINÆ MVLTÀ MENTIS ET  
 CORPORIS DOTE LOCVELETIS, HVMLITATE  
 QVAM ORTV MAJORIS  
 Georgius Morton Barronett  
 Amoris et qvinqv qvam ex eâ svsciperat prolis  
 ergo Posvit 1632.  
 AMNA vale longvm qvam vivens nupta marito  
 Es bino, Trino mortua nvpta Deo.

Lady Morton's father appears to have been buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, from a monument there with the inscription, "In obitum Ric<sup>i</sup> Wortley de Wortley in comitatu Ebor: equitis aurati, qui obiit 25 die Julij, 1603."

On a flat stone in the body of the church is inscribed—

Here lyes the Body of  
Captain GUY MORIN,  
who departed this Life  
the 24 of January 1717  
Aged 49.

On a marble slab on the south wall is the following :—

This tablet was erected by  
Harriett Viscountess Enfield  
in affectionate remembrance  
of the fidelity  
and attachment of her Nurse  
Agnes Wood,  
who lived for 34 years  
in the service of the  
Hon<sup>ble</sup> Charles Cavendish,  
and died 22d February 1852,  
Aged 72 years.

In the churchyard there was a large monument until the alteration of the church in 1867 necessitated its partial removal. It consisted of an altar tomb, surmounted by a bas-relief in white marble of the head of Mr. Hynmers, supported by a weeping cherub. Above this the arms—a crossbow between three cocks armed, crested, and jalloped. On a white marble slab in front, the following inscription :—

“The Memory of good Men being requisite to encourage the exercise of Virtue and Honor in succeeding Generations, that it may be known where the Remains of BENJAMIN HYNMERS, Esq., are deposited, who was a person of that Sincerity, Integrity, Innocence of Manners, and Universal Benevolence to Mankind, distinguish'd by a firm Attachment to the Ancient Constitution of this Kingdom in Church and State, which justly rendered him the Desire of all who knew him.

“JONATHAN ELFORD, Esq., and WILLIAM HALL, Gentleman, the Executors of his Will, have in performance of it erected this monument.

“He dyed Oct<sup>r</sup> 5th, 1743, aged 65.”

“In the same Vault also are deposited Mrs. CATHERINE YALE, Relict of the late Governor YALE, and by her former Husband Mother of Mr. HYNMERS, who dyed Feb. 8<sup>th</sup> 1727, Aged 77; Mr. DAVID YALE, who dyed March 3<sup>d</sup> 1727, Aged 30; and Mr. FRANCIS CHEESEMAM, who dyed Oct. 27, 1740, Aged 17.”

At the back of the altar tomb was the following (after repeating in five lines the deaths of those above-named) :—

“VRSVLA YALE, the third and youngest Daughter of ELIHV YALE, Esq. Deceas'd, sometime GOVERNOR of FORT ST.

GEORGE in INDIA. She departed this Life the 11th of August, 1721, in the 36th year of her age. Eminent for many virtues, particularly Charity, in which she excell'd. And at her death shew'd the same by a very liberal donation to the POOR."

Under this monument was found a vault in two divisions, containing the leaden coffins of the persons named above. On that of Mr. Hynmers rested a bright silver plate, inscribed with his name and arms. It was left untouched. The south wall of the south transept of the church was carried up from the sunken brick wall dividing the vault, so that half of it is now within and half of it without the church. Among the older inscriptions in the churchyard are the following :—

Here lieth the Body of  
Mrs MARY HALL, Spinster,  
late of Hoddesdon in the County  
of Hertford, who died the 19 of  
Sept., 1760, Aged 72.

The arms of this lady appeared on a hatchment in the church.

On a small upright stone :—

Here lyeth the body of  
Mrs. Mary Burrough, late wife  
of St. John Burrough of London,  
Packer, who departed this life  
November y<sup>e</sup> 5, 1740, aged 24 years.  
Behold the silent grave, it doth embrace  
A virtuous wife, with Rachel's comely face,  
Sarah's obedience, Lidia's open heart,  
Martha's care, and Mary's better part.

The following, too, is curious, as, like the last, recalling the fashions or customs of a bygone age :—

Here lieth the body of  
Elizabeth, wife of William  
Hall of London, Periwig  
maker, who departed this  
life the 13<sup>th</sup> of March, 1733,  
Aged 61.

The dedication of the church is not given by Lysons nor Lipscomb, nor in the ecclesiastical topography of the county. Dr. Lipscomb mentions a presentation in 1328 to the Chapel of St. James within the Manor of Isenhamsted. Chenies Church is dedicated to St. Michael. It could not, therefore, have been that. Might it possibly have been a chapel in that church? In

Bacon's "Liber Regis," Latimer is thus described:—"Eastmansted Latimer, alias Istenhampsted, alias Istnamstead Latimers, R.<sup>+</sup> (St. Mary Magdalen), a Donative, Sir Edwin Sands, 1605. The Duke of Devonshire admitted Mr. Emily to this Donative in 1779, and his successor was admitted by Lord George Augustus Henry, his Grace's brother. <sup>+</sup>Eastmanstead Latimer, alias Istenhampstead, alias Istnamsted Latimers, R., is certified to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty to be a chapel of the yearly value of £40 : 9 : 0." At the consecration of the enlarged church in 1867, the name of St. Mary Magdalen was adopted, and used in an Order in Council of 1868.

In the former of these years the church was enlarged and greatly improved at the sole expense of the Right Honourable William George, second Baron Chesham, who had succeeded to the estate in 1863.

Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A., who was a nephew of the former rector's wife, Mrs. King, was the architect employed; he has left the mark of his master hand, especially on the interior. The alterations were executed by Mr. Fassnidge, of Uxbridge. The gallery at the west end was taken away, the western wall taken down and placed one bay further westward, thus adding to the length of the nave. North and south transepts were thrown out, and the eastern wall being broken through, an apse and vestry were added beyond, and an organ chamber built on the north side of the chancel. A beautifully carved stone arch was inserted in the former east wall, and a larger one at the chancel step, and a third in the opening of the organ chamber. The ceiling was removed and a wooden barrel roof in compartments substituted, each support of the roof resting on a carved stone corbel, representing some of the wild flowers of the neighbourhood. The chancel and space between the transepts were laid with encaustic tiles, and the church lighted with gas from twisted brazen brackets. The former east window was removed to the south transept, and in the apse were inserted three memorial windows for Charles Compton, first Lord Chesham, Catherine Susan, Lady Chesham, and Algernon Cavendish, their grandson. Two painted windows were placed in the south wall of the apse and chancel, and three in the south wall of the nave, representing St. Mary the Virgin, with the infant

Saviour, St. Mary Magdalen, and St. John the Baptist, all by Clayton and Bell. The lectern and prayer desk were given by the Rector, and on the latter are the words, "To the glory of God and in memory of Elizabeth S. Burgess, 1867." Since the completion of the church, five painted windows were added by Lord Chesham on the north side, viz., a large one in the north transept, representing the Sermon on the Mount, to the memory of the late Bishop, inscribed, "Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford 1845 to 1870, Bishop of Winchester, died 1873." The four in the nave represent our Lord appearing to St. Mary Magdalen, the three Maries going to the sepulchre, the descent from the Cross, and Mary washing our Lord's feet. They were all executed by Messrs. Powell, of Whitefriars. When the present incumbent was presented in 1857, he was admitted by the Bishop of Oxford, but without institution or induction, the benefice still remaining a donative. The enlarged church was consecrated by Bishop Wilberforce, on December 17, 1867. The Bishop preached with his usual power from 2 Chron. vi. 41, and the sermon in the evening was by the Ven. Edward Bickersteth, then Archdeacon, from Isaiah ii. 2. A large number of neighbouring clergy and laity were present. The offertories were given to the fund for the restoration of Chesham Church.

The churchyard was closed by Order in Council of August 1, 1860, except for interments in existing vaults and brick graves, but subsequently a piece of ground on the east side was given by the third Lord Chesham, and this was consecrated by Dr. Mackarness, Bishop of Oxford, on February 21, 1883. By Order in Council of May 14, 1868, a district containing the greater part of the hamlet of Latimer was assigned to the church of St. Mary Magdalen, constituting it a separate parish for ecclesiastical purposes. (*London Gazette*, May 15, 1868.)

Certain rectorial tithes of the adjoining parish of Flaunden, formerly belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, having lapsed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, they recommended that these two small livings, held by the same incumbent, should be consolidated into one benefice. Upon this the Archbishop of Canterbury certified to her Majesty in Council (*London*

*Gazette*, April 4, 1876) as follows: "That the Right Rev. John Fielder, Lord Bishop of Oxford, within whose diocese the Rectory of Latimer is situate, and the Right Rev. Thomas Legh, Lord Bishop of Rochester, within whose diocese the Vicarage of Flaunden is situate, having represented to us that the said rectory and vicarage, being contiguous to each other, and the aggregate population of which not exceeding 443 persons, and the aggregate yearly value not exceeding 235 pounds, might, with advantage to the interests of religion, be united into one benefice. . . . Now, therefore, Her Majesty in Council, by and with the advice of the said Council, is pleased to order, and doth hereby order, that the said Rectory of Latimer, in the County of Buckingham and Diocese of Oxford, and the said Vicarage of Flaunden, in the County of Hertford and Diocese of Rochester, shall be united into one benefice for the cure of souls for ecclesiastical purposes only, and that the said benefice shall belong to the Diocese of Oxford. At the Court at Windsor, March 24, 1876. C. L. PEEL."

In furtherance of the design of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Lord Chesham placed the patronage of the united benefices, formerly vested in his lordship, in the hands of five trustees, viz., together with himself, the Hon. Chas. Compton William Cavendish, the Earl of Leicester, Lord Dacre, and Lord Edward Cavendish. This was effected by a deed bearing date Oct. 8th, 1876. Upon this the Ecclesiastical Commissioners granted and conveyed to the incumbent of the Rectory of Latimer and Vicarage of Flaunden annexed, and to his successors, incumbents of the same rectory and vicarage, certain yearly tithe commutation rent charges of Flaunden, amounting to £122 14s. 9d., as published and described in a schedule of the *London Gazette* of April 20th, 1877.

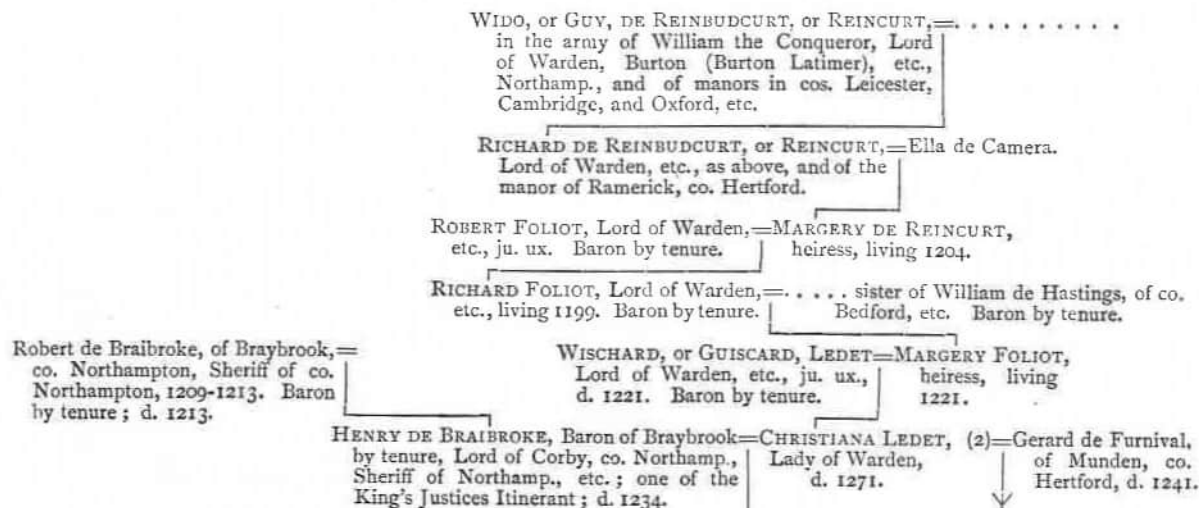
The following extract from *Recollections* by Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A., 1879, is interesting as connected with the Rectory House. "After my grandfather's\* death my Uncle King was presented to the living of Latimers, our visits to which place were the brightest spots in my early life. My uncle was a most lively and amusing man, who, having no

\* The Rev. Thos. Scott, the Commentator, Rector of Aston Sandford.

family of his own, devoted himself, when thrown in the way of children, very extensively to their amusement. He was a man of multifarious resources, an excellent astronomer, and perhaps the best amateur ornamental turner in the kingdom. He was a glass painter, a brass founder, and a devotee to natural science in many forms." In early life Mr. King had been deeply impressed while attending the ministry of the Rev. Thos. Scott, and though always of an unostentatious and retiring disposition he was in advance of most of the clergy of that day: together with the Rev. Lord Wriothsley Russell, the Rector of the neighbouring parish of Chenies, he founded a Clerical Society, and the good effects of his faithful ministry left an enduring mark upon his parishes. Sir G. G. Scott continues: "My aunt was a literary person; she had received the same education with her brothers, instead of learning feminine accomplishments. She was one of those 'ladies of talent' one occasionally meets with, whose company is courted on account of their superior knowledge and conversational powers. I have every reason for gratitude to them both. . . . I was about fourteen years old, and my uncle very kindly offered to take me under his own charge and to superintend me in studies having a tendency in that direction (architecture). I accordingly took up my residence at Latimers in 1826. I stayed, I suppose, with my uncle about a twelvemonth. The country there is peculiarly charming, and so wholly different from my own home as to be like a new world. My love of woodland was here transferred from oak woods choked up with hazel and blackthorn, to beech woods through which you may wander without obstruction. The very wild flowers and wild fruits were different, while the search for chalcidies and fossils among the flints, with which the woods were bestrewed, afforded amusement to my solitary wanderings and pleasure in showing upon my return what I had found."

The writer of this paper desires to express his best thanks to the Right Hon. Lord Chesham for allowing him free access to old documents in the house at Latimer, and to William L. Rutton, Esq., for valuable information as to the families of the Lords Latimer.

LATIMER and NEVILL, BARONS LATIMER, in connection with the Manor of ISELHAMPSTED LATIMER, BUCKS. Pedigree showing descent from REINBUDCURT, FOLIOT, LEDET, and BRAIBROKE; continued through WILLOUGHBY and GREVILLE to VERNEY, BARON WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE; and, through DANVERS and WALMESLEY, to OSBORNE, VISCOUNT LATIMER, DUKE OF LEEDS, etc.





WISCHARD LEDET, *alias* BRAIBROKE.—Mary . . . .  
He adopted his mother's surname.  
Baron by tenure of Braybrook,  
Corby, etc.; d. 1241.

John de Braibroke,=Joan . . . .  
of Ramerick, co.  
Herts, and of  
Colmworth, co.  
Beds.

WALTER LEDET, Baron by tenure=Ermentrude de L'Isle; (2)=Robert de Peche.  
of Braybrook, Corby, etc.; dead 1257. | living 1257.

SIR WILLIAM LE LATIMER, "Le Riche,"=ALICE LEDET, co-heir, with her  
Sheriff of co. York 1254-1260 and 1267-  
1269; Escheator General of all Counties  
North of Trent, 1259. With Prince Ed-  
ward in Palestine, 1270. With King  
Edw. I in his expeditions to Wales and  
Scotland. BARON by Writ, 1299. Had  
grant of Danby, co. York, and, ju. ux.,  
Corby, etc., co. Northamp.; d. 1305.

sister, of her father and great-  
grandmother, Christiana Ledet;  
inherited Corby, etc., co.  
Northamp.; d. 1316.

Sir John Le Latimer,=Christiana Ledet, co-heir, with  
of Braybrook, War- her sister, of her father and  
den, etc., ju. ux. great-grandmother; inhe-  
Accompanied Prince rited Braybrook, Warden,  
Edw. to Palestine, etc., co. Northampton;  
1270; d. 1283. d. 1292.

WILLIAM LE LATIMER, 2nd BARON=Lucia, dau. and co-heir  
of Robt. de Thweng,  
of Danby, etc., co. York. She was di-  
vorced, and (2) =  
Robt. de Everingham,  
and (3) = Bartholo-  
mew de Fancourt.  
She died 1347; bd.  
at Guisborough.  
LATIMER, distinguished in the  
Scottish wars; fought at Bannock-  
burn, 1314, and for King Edw. II.  
at Boroughbridge against the  
Barons, 1322; Governor of City  
of York, 1323. Had manors in  
cos. York, Northamp., Bedford,  
Surrey, and Kent; d. 1327; buried  
at Guisborough Priory, co. York.  
He (2) = (1314) Sybil, widow of  
Wm. de Huntingfield.

of Robt. de Thweng,  
of Danby, etc., co. York. She was di-  
vorced, and (2) =  
Robt. de Everingham,  
and (3) = Bartholo-  
mew de Fancourt.  
She died 1347; bd.  
at Guisborough.

Sir John Le Latimer,=Joan, dau.  
He acquired by and hr. of  
marriage the manor of Sir Wm.  
of Duntish, co. de Gouis,  
Dorset; d. 1347. | of Duntish.

THOMAS LE LATIMER,=Lora, dau. of  
of Braybrook, etc., Henry, Baron  
BARON LATIMER by Hastings.  
writ, 1299; d. 1334

Warine Le Latimer, of Bray=Katherine,  
brook, etc., d. 1350. He dau. of  
was not summoned to John,  
Parliament, nor were any Baron De  
of his descendants. la Warr;  
d. 1361.

John, Thos., and Edward L.,  
d. s.p.  
Elizabeth L.,=Sir Thos. Griffin,  
heirss. | of Gumley, co.  
Leicester, d. 1362.

WILLIAM LE LATIMER, 3rd BARON=Elizabeth, dau. of John,  
LATIMER, born 1301. To his in-  
herited estates were added by his  
marriage others in co. Lincoln, and  
by royal grant, in 1331, of the  
manor of ISELHAMFSTED, co.  
Buckingham. He died 1335.

Elizabeth, dau. of John,  
Baron Botetourt. She  
(2) = Robt. de Uf-  
ford, son of 1st Earl  
of Suffolk. He died  
before his father.

The Dorsetshire branch of the  
family of Latimer, of five genera-  
tions, terminated in the heiress,  
Edith Latimer, who in 1475 mar-  
ried Sir John Mordaunt, and their  
son became Baron Mordaunt in  
1529. The 5th Baron was created  
Earl of Peterborough in 1628,  
which Earldom became extinct in  
1814, on the death of the 5th Earl.  
The Barony of Mordaunt passed  
by succession to the Dukes of  
Gordon, and fell into abeyance  
in 1836.

Their descendant, Edward Griffin,  
was, in 1688, created Baron Griffin,  
of Braybrook Castle, co. Northamp-  
ton, which title became extinct in  
his grandson, in 1742.

WILLIAM LATIMER, 4th BARON LATIMER, K.G., born 1329. In the King's service at Calais, 1351; Captain General to John, Duke of Brittany, 1361, much distinguished as a commander; Steward of the Household to King Edw. III.; one of the executors of the King's will. He died 1380, seized of lands in cos. York, Lincoln, Northampton, Bedford, and Bucks. Buried at Guisborough Priory.

=Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. She died 1383, having then, with other manors, that of ISELHAMPSTED, co. Buckingham.

ELIZABETH LATIMER, (1)=(2) John Nevill, 3rd BARON NEVILL (by writ), of Raby, co. Durham, (1)=Maud, dau. of Henry, 2nd Baron Percy. heiress; died 5 Nov. 1395; (2)= buried at Guisborough Priory, co. York.

(3) ROBERT WILLOUGHBY, 4th BARON WILLOUGHBY, (1)=Alice, dau. of Sir William Skipwith, Knt., of Ormsby, co. Lincoln. He died 1395, seized of manors in cos. Norfolk, Cambridge, Northamp., and Lincoln, and, in right of Elizabeth, his wife, of many manors, including Danby, co. York, and ISELHAMPSTED, co. Buckingham.

JOHN NEVILL, 5th BARON LATIMER,=Maud, dau. of "jure matris;" b. 1382; d. 1430, s.p. He had manors in cos. York, Northumb., Lincoln, Northampton, Bedford, and Bucks, and settled his estates, or greater part of them, on his half-brother, Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, who assigned them to his younger son, Sir George Nevill, created Baron Latimer. The old Barony of Latimer devolved on Elizabeth, sister of the 5th Baron, wife of Sir Thomas Willoughby.

ELIZABETH NEVILL,=Sir THOS. WILLOUGHBY, 3rd son of Robert, 4th Baron Willoughby of Eresby. on whom the Barony of Latimer, of Danby, devolved. She died 1446.

RALPH NEVILL,=Margaret, dau. of 1st Earl of Westmoreland, d. 1425. (2)=Hugh, Earl of Stafford. Joan Beaufort, dau. of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

SIR JOHN WILLOUGHBY=Joan, dau. of ... Welby, of co. Lincoln.

SIR GEORGE NEVILL,=Elizabeth, dau. of created BARON LATIMER, 1432. Commander in the King's army; died 1469; buried at Well, co. York. Among his manors is named

SIR JOHN WILLOUGHBY,=Anne, dau. of of Brooke, Westbury, co. Wilts, ju. ux. Knighted by King Edward IV., 1471. Sir Edmund Cheney, of Brooke, Wilts.

ISELHAMPSTED LATIMER.

SIR ROBERT WILLOUGHBY, K.G., created Baron WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, 1492; d. 1503. He claimed the Barony of Latimer against Richard Nevill, 2nd Baron Latimer (of the 2nd creation), but his claim was judged to be in error, and that it should have been for the older Barony, created 1299. This claim he did not think fit to prosecute. He had Wardour Castle, etc.

ROBERT WILLOUGHBY, 2nd BARON WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, of Brooke, and of Wardour Castle, co. Wils., Lord of the Manor of ISELHAMPSTED LATIMER, as appears in the Court Rolls of 1509; d. 1522.

(2) = Dorothy, dau. of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset.

EDWARD WILLOUGHBY, died in lifetime of his father. This marriage was arranged to terminate contention between Willoughby and Nevill as to the Latimer lands, and many manors were thereon resigned by Nevill to Willoughby; one of the manors then surrendered was doubtless that of ISELHAMPSTED LATIMER, for, as shown above, it was in the possession of the 2nd Baron Willoughby de Broke in 1509.

ELIZABETH WILLOUGHBY, co-heir of her grandfather, and in her issue sole heir. Her name and that of her husband are on the court-rolls of ISELHAMPSTED LATIMER, as Lord and Lady of the Manor.

SIR FULKE GREVILLE, Kt., of Beauchamp Court, co. Warwick, ju. ux., d. 1559. He was 2nd son of Sir Edw. Greville, of Milcote, co. Warwick.

SIR HENRY NEVILL, Knt., slain at battle of Edgecote in 1469; buried in the Warwick Chapel, Warwick. He had grant from King Edw. IV., in 1468, of the manor of ISELHAMPSTED LATIMER, "in consideration of his services, and that this manor had long been in possession of the Lords Latimer." This grant was probably to confirm possession.

SIR RICHARD NEVILL, 2nd BARON LATIMER (of the second creation), b. 1467. He was distinguished as a Commander in the King's army, and at Flodden Field, 1513; d. 1530; buried at Well, co. York, with his wife.

Anne, dau. of Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Grafton, co. Worcester.

SIR JOHN NEVILL, 3rd BARON LATIMER (of the 2nd creation). He took part in the insurrection called the "Pilgrimage of Grace," against the spoliation of monasteries, etc.; d. 1542; buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Edward Musgrave, of Hartland, co. Westmoreland.

(2) = Dorothy, sister of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford. She died 1526; buried in Well Church, co. York.

(3) = (2) Katharine Parr, widow of Lord Borough, and afterwards Queen of King Henry VIII.

SIR JOHN NEVILL, 4th BARON LATIMER, d. 1577, leaving no male heir. Buried in Well Church, co. York, where is his monument and effigy.

Lucy, dau. of Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester. She died 1582; buried in Hackney Church, where is her monument and effigy, restored in 1880.

**SIR FULKE GREVILLE, Knt., of Beauchamp Court, co. Warwick, d. 1606.** He had grant, in 1566, from Queen Elizabeth, "of the reversion of manor of ISELHAMPTED on failure of issue of William Latimer," and in the same year sold it to Miles Sandys, Esq., whose grandson, William, sold it in 1615 to William, Baron Cavendish, afterwards Earl of Devonshire, in whose descendants it has continued, the 3rd Baron Chesham being the present possessor.

Ann dau. of Ralph Nevill, 4th Earl of Westmoreland.

1. **KATHARINE NEVILL**.—Henry Percy, (2) = Francis Fitton, Esq., 3rd son of Sir Edw. Fitton, of Gaws-worth, co. Chester. She d. 1596; buried in Westminster Abbey.

8th Earl of Northumberland, d. in the Tower, 1585.

3. **LUCY NEVILLE**.—Sir Wm. Cornwallis, d. 1577.

Knt., of Broome, co. Suffolk, d. 1613.

2. **DOROTHY NEVILL**.—Thos. Cecil, 1st Earl of Exeter, K.G. He (2) = Frances Brydges. The Earl died 1622.

4. **ELIZABETH NEVILL**.—SIR JOHN DANVERS d. 1630; buried at Stowe, co. Northamp. She (2) = Sir Edmd. Carey, 3rd son of Henry, Lord Hund-son.

**SIR FULKE GREVILLE, K.B.,** created Baron Brooke of Beauchamp Court, co. Warwick, 1621. Assassinated by his servant, 1628, æt. 75, s.p. Buried at Warwick. His cousin, Robt. Greville, succeeded to the Barony, and from him descend Earls Brooke, and of Warwick.

**MARGARET GREVILLE**.—heir to her brother, d. 1631, æt. 70.

**SIR RICHARD VERNEY**, Knight, of Compton Murdac (or Verney), co. Warwick, d. 1630, æt. 70.

**SIR GREVILLE VERNEY**.—Catherine, dau. of Sir of Compton Verney, d. 1642, æt. 56.

Robt. Southwell, of Woodrising, Norfolk, d. 1657, æt. 66.

**SIR RICHARD VERNEY**.—Mary, dau. of Sir John of Compton Verney, & of Belton, co. Rutland, b. 1621; summoned as Baron Willoughby de Broke, 1695; d. 1711, æt. 90.

(2) = Francis, dau. of Thos. Dove, of Upton, co. Northampton.

His descendant, HENRY VERNEY, the present BARON WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, is by Burke styled "Heir general to the Barony of Latimer created by Writ of Summons, 20 Dec., 1299 . . . and by right LORD LATIMER, although he has not established his claim."

Sir Charles Danvers, d., s.p., 1602.  
Sir Henry Danvers, created Earl of Danby, co. York, d., unmarried, 1643.  
Sir John Danvers, one of the judges of King Charles I., d., s.p.m., 1655.

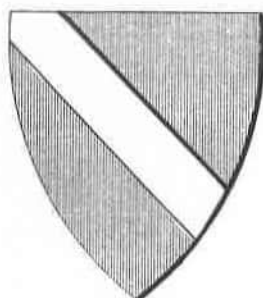
**ELIZABETH DANVERS**.—THOMAS WALMESLEY, Esq., of Dunkenhagh, co. Lanc., d. 1641.

**ANNE WALMESLEY**. (1) = William Middleton, Esq., of Thurntost, co. York, d. s.p.

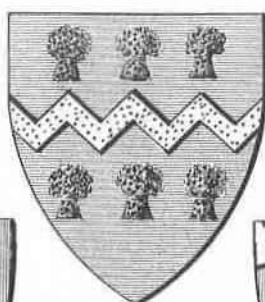
(2) = SIR EDWARD OSBORNE, BARONET, of Kiveton, co. York. d. 1647.

**SIR THOMAS OSBORNE, BART.**.—Bridget, dau. of created Baron Osborne and Viscount LATIMER OF DANBY, 1673; Earl of Danby, 1674; Marquis of Carmarthen, 1689; DUKE OF LEEDS, 1694; d. 1712.

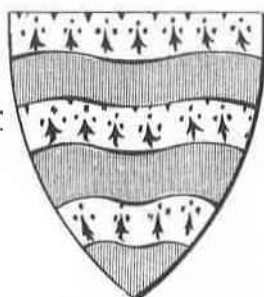
Montague Bertie, Earl of Lindsey and Baron Willoughby de Eresby. She d. 1704.



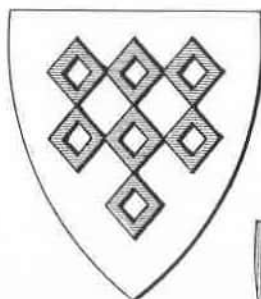
FOLIOT.1.



REINBUDCURT.



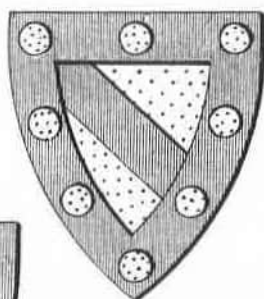
FOLIOT.2.



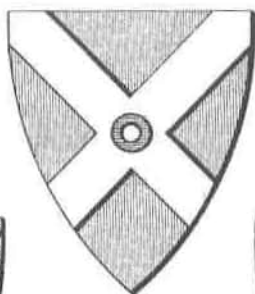
BRAIBROKE.



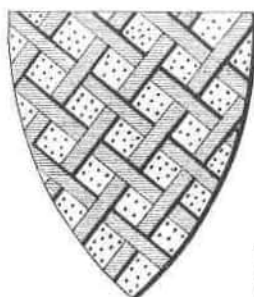
LATIMER.



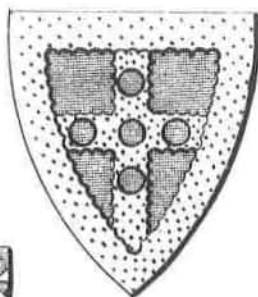
LEDET.



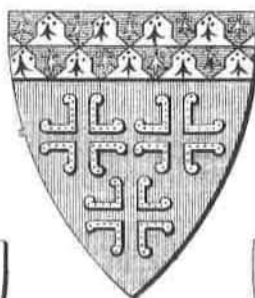
NEVILL.



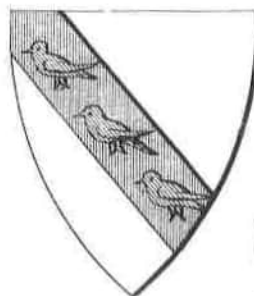
WILLOUGHBY.



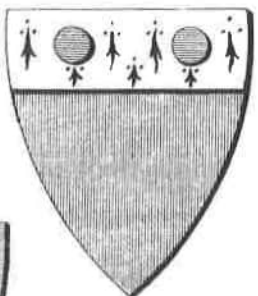
GREVILLE.



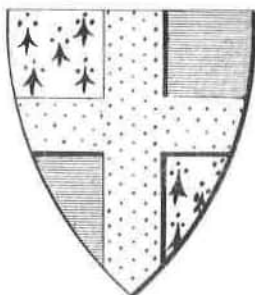
VERNEY.



DANVERS.



WALMESLEY.



OSBORNE.

NOTE.—Burke's "General Armory" is the authority for the arms represented in the plate. He has ten FOLIOTS or FOLLIOTTS, and gives *gules a bend argent* (FOLIOT 1 in plate) to six of these, including "FOLIOT, co. Northampton, temp. Henry II.," and "FOLIOT, BARON FOLIOT," d. 1299. To "FOLLIOTT, co. Northampton," he gives *barry wavy of six ermine and gules* (FOLIOT 2 in plate); and to another FOLIOT (no locality) *ermine two, another three, bars nebulée gules*. This last coat Edmonson (Bar. Gen. Vol. VI. 48) has for the FOLIOT quartering in the shield of BARON GRIFFIN.

For BRAYBROKE Burke has the *mascles* in one case *gules*, in another *azure* (as in plate). In the GRIFFIN quarterings, above referred to, the *mascles* are *gules*. In Cussans' Hertfordshire, Vol. I., the BRAYBROKE shield is described as carved over the western door of Great Hadham Church; and the seal of BISHOP BRAYBROKE (d. 1404) is figured, the *mascles* occupying the length and breadth of the shield, which has a *bordure* to denote cadency; but neither of these instances define the *tincture*.

Burke has for "LEDET, Braybroke, co. Northampton," the shield shown in plate, i.e., *or a bend gules, a bordure of the last bezantée*; and for "LEDET, West-Wardon, co. Northampton, temp. K. John," *argent a fess dancettée between six cross crosslets gules*, which latter coat, but with different *tinctures*, Edmonson has adopted in the GRIFFIN quarterings. Uncertainty must in many cases pertain to the arms of families which became extinct so far back as the thirteenth century. The author of a learned article on the BRAYBROKE family, in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, Dec. 9, 1869, discredits as the coat of LEDET that last mentioned above, for the reason that it is known to have been borne by another family, and that it was not likely that any regular arms had been adopted by LEDET at the time of the marriage of BRAYBROKE with the LEDET heiress, as at that time—early in the reign of Henry III.—the custom of bearing arms was only just coming in. It appears therefore that the LEDET coat is a matter of uncertainty, but for that of BRAYBROKE there is sufficient authority, except perhaps as to *tincture* of the *charge*.

W. L. R.