

**Preface to the Abridged Version.**

“A History of the Family of Fortescue, in all its Branches” was published in 1869. It must have taken its author, Thomas Fortescue, Lord Clermont, many years to complete. His research involved him in using a lot of references (whose details he gives), going back over the centuries, and his book contains numerous quotations from them.

Clermont’s prime objective was to follow the main line of the Fortescues and to identify the properties that were held and occupied by the various branches of the family. Most of his content deals with the branches in England and Ireland, and a final chapter took him to Normandy, where Richard Le Fort came from in 1066, and returned to. This abridged version does not cover the French Fortescues.

The modern (1997) Fortescues who wish to research their antecedents are fortunate in having a name that is spread thinly on the ground – although there are members of the family in many countries and in many walks of life. They are also fortunate in having a “History” of antecedents that was written (by Clermont) as recently as 1869; it should make a good jumping-off point, especially as it was written after three national censuses had taken place in England (starting in 1841).

I was pleasantly surprised to be able to borrow a copy of Clermont’s ‘History’ from the public library, albeit for only a short period, and was delighted to find such a wealth of information within its covers. But I was aghast to find that it weighs nearly 3 kilograms!! This is what led to the abridged version.

This version takes the Family Trees from Clermont, modified to fit more comfortably with A4 paper, but they follow the same sequence as he did. Rather than adopting a layout based on chapters I have given each Family Tree and have provided just a brief account of the people that Clermont refers to in his text. There are a few discrepancies between his text and his diagrams, and I have drawn attention to these without, in many cases, knowing which is correct.

The various branches covered here lead to links between the Family Trees, partly due to sons setting up a branch with its own descendants in a new location, and partly due to a number of intermarriages. These links are identified on page 1, where they serve in addition as a statement of the ‘Contents’.

Peter W Fortescue.

March 1997

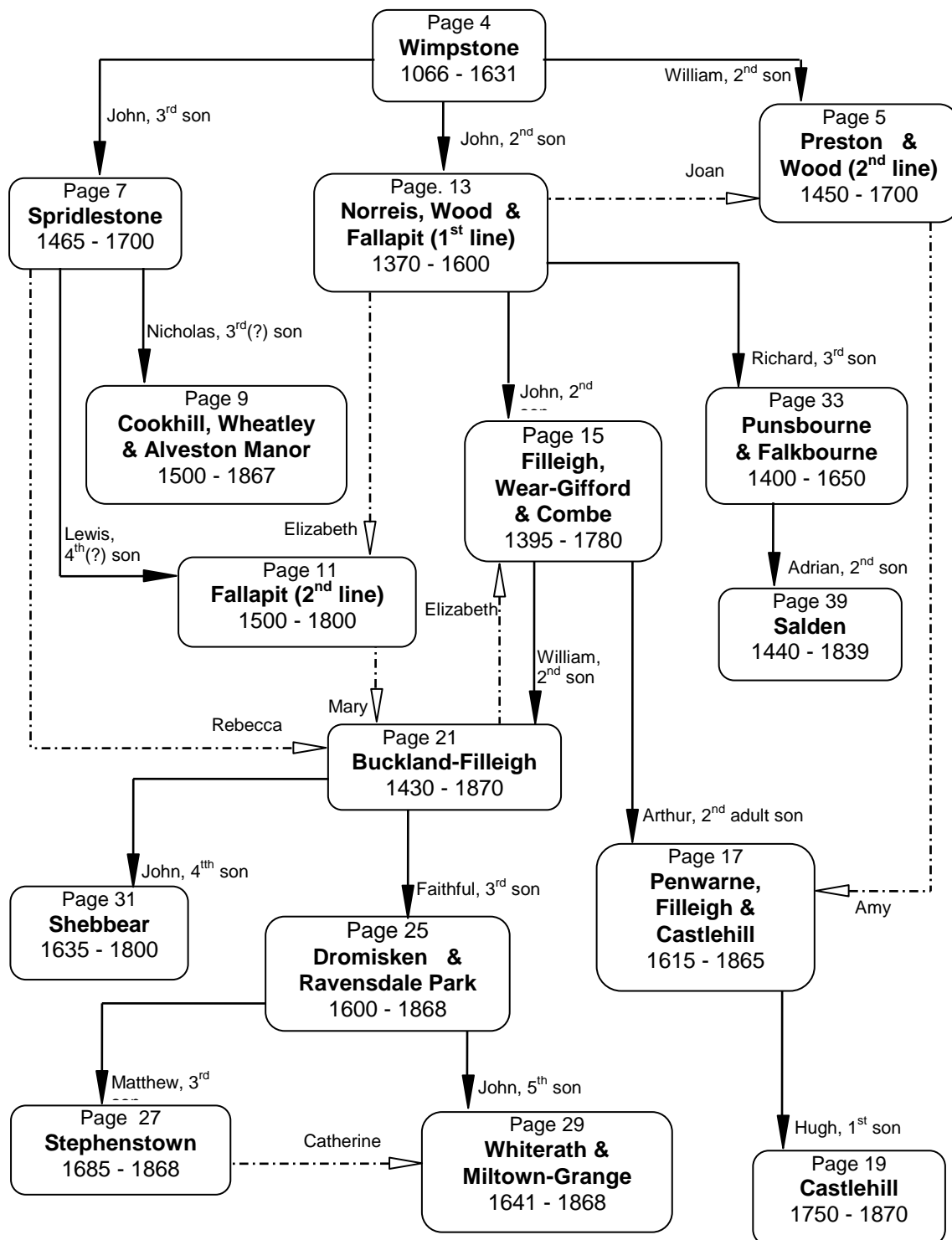
Contents.

showing the links between the different branches.

Solid lines are used to indicate the males who start a new branch that is developed in a new Family Tree Their position in the family that they came from is shown.

Broken lines are used for the named females, who married into another branch of the Fortescues.

The page numbers indicate the location of the Family Tree. Notes on people in the tree appear on adjacent pages.



**The Fortescues of Wimpstone 1066 to 1631**

Wimpstone had a number of alternative spellings, such as Wimstone, Wymondstone or Wimston. It was situated in the parish of Modbury in the hundred of Ermyngton, in South Devon.

**Notes on people**

1. **Sir Richard le Fort**, a contemporary of William the Conqueror, the Duke of Normandy, was a very strong Norman knight and a cupbearer to him when he landed in England in 1066. With his shield he saved the Duke from blows in battle. He was thenceforward known as Richard le Fort-Escu, or the Strong Shield.

Sir Richard Fortescu returned to Normandy, leaving his son, Sir Adam, who also fought at Hastings. He was the ancestor of all English Fortescues.

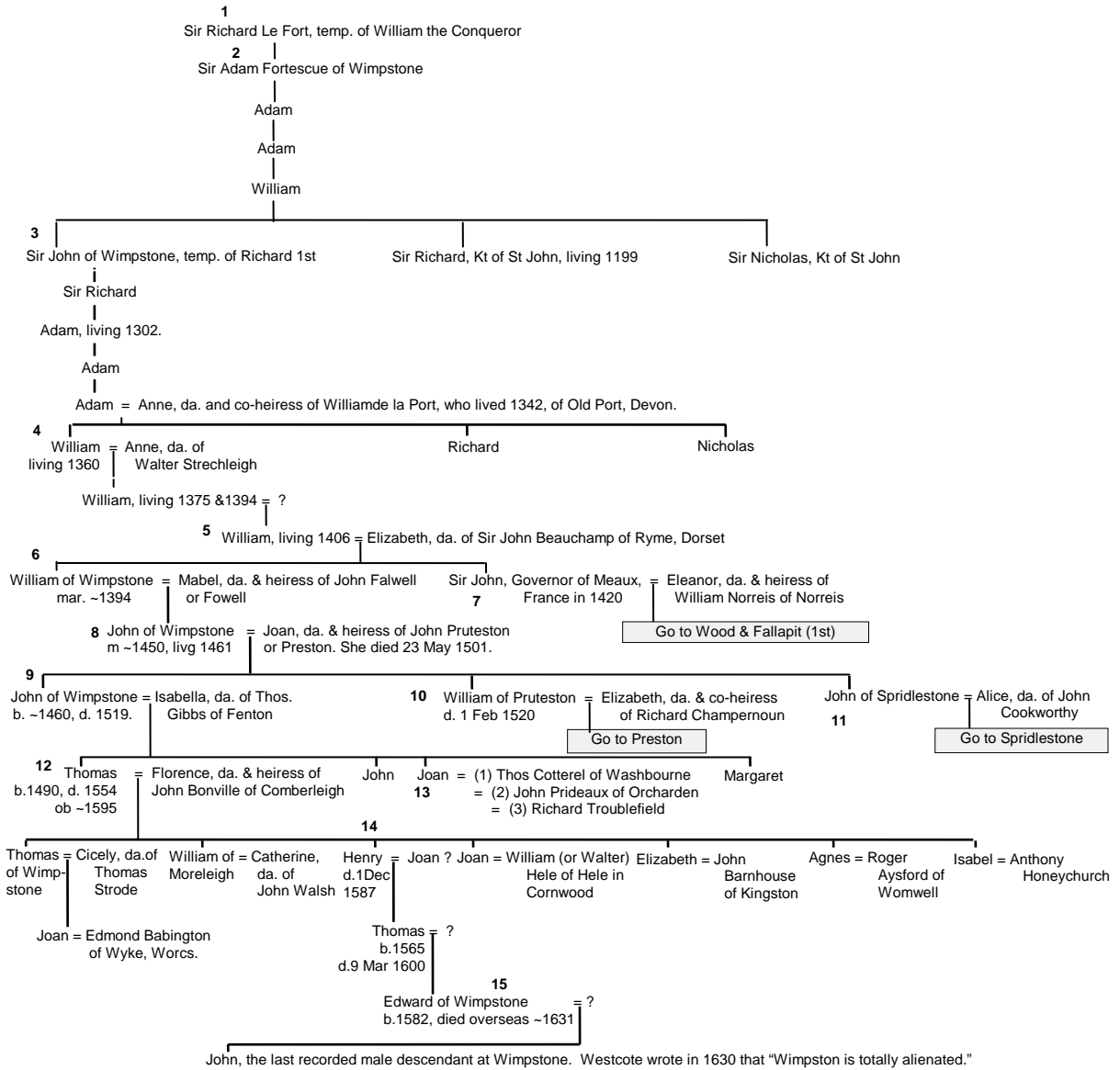
2. **Sir Adam** received grants of lands in Devonshire and other counties in recognition for his services, and was seated at Wymondstone in S. Devon, where he was succeeded by his son, also named Adam
3. **Sir John Fortescue**, Clermont's text records John as being the eldest son of the last Adam Fortescue!! He obtained a charter from King John in 1209, granting him lands at Wimstone. The estate there remained in the Fortescue family until the time of Queen Elizabeth, who reigned from 1558 to 1603<sup>1</sup>.
4. Clermont's text says that **William** married Alice!! In 1369 William Fortescue and Nicholas Fortescue granted rights to the manors of Orcheston, North Allington, some in Tenhed etc to a Sir John Prideaux. (The name Prideaux occurs again later; see Joan's second husband, Note 13)
5. **William** is probably the John William mentioned in the text as being the husband of Elizabeth in a will. By now William had estates in Wimstone, Holberton, Strechleigh, Forsan, Cokesland, Broke, Donstan, Tamerton, Smytheston, Wimpell, Thurveton, and Estecot, all thought to be in S. Devon. He also had the manor of Ryme in Dorset.
6. **William**, the eldest son succeeded at Wimstone, whilst his younger brother John inherited only a small portion of his father's estates.
7. **John** became Sir John, Governor of Meaux, France in 1420.
8. **John** was MP for Tavistock in 2 Henry VI. In 4 Henry VI he sat for Totnes, and for Plympton in 8 Henry VI.
9. **John** was aged in excess of 50 at his mother's death in 1501. This places his birth date as about 1460.
10. **William** inherited the Pruteston (or Preston) estate, which is near Plymouth. His line is continued in F.T.2.
11. **John's** line is continued in Spridlestone Branch.
12. **Thomas**: According to the text Thomas was born in 1490 and died about 1554. The date 1595 for his death as shown on the Family Tree is hardly likely !! Could this be the date for Thomas's oldest son, also named Thomas?
13. **Joan's** second husband is another John Prideaux. See Note 4 above.
14. **Henry** inherited the Wimpstone estate from his oldest brother Thomas.
15. **Edward** was called Edmond in the text, but his will records him as Edward.

---

<sup>1</sup>Westcote, in his 'View of Devon', written before 1607, said that Fortescues at that time lived at Wear-Gifford, Filleigh, Buckland-Filleigh, Fallopit, Wood, Spurleston, Preston etc.

WIMPSTONE 1066 to 1631

THE FAMILY OF WIMPSTONE (1066 - 1631)

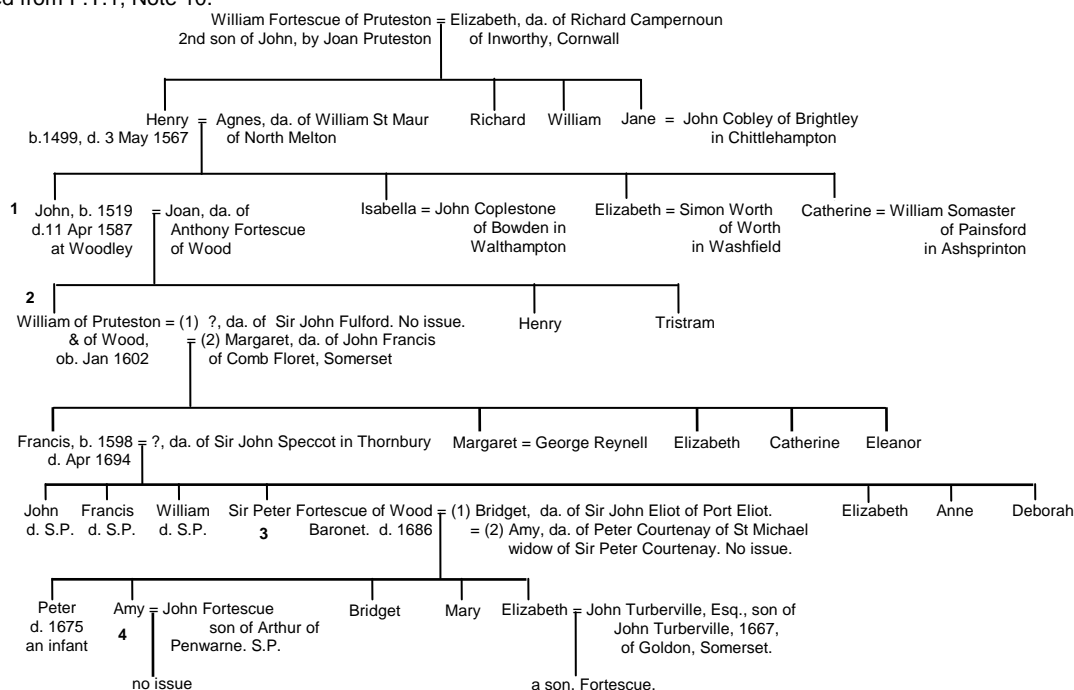


**The Fortescues of Preston, and Second Line of Wood ~1450 to 1700**

“On the dispersion of the landed estates of the elder Wimstone line, and the apparent failure of male representatives, the posterity of William Fortescue of Wimstone by Isabella Falwell, through their second son, William of Pruteston, became the senior branch of the family.” So says Clermont’s text. But F.T.1 shows that the William of Pruteston who married Elizabeth Champernon and started the branch in F.T.2 was the second son of John (and Joan). William of Wimstone who married Mabel Falwell was the father of this John.

**THE FAMILIES OF PRUTESTON or PRESTON, and WOOD (2<sup>nd</sup> line)(~1450 - 1700)**

Continued from F.T.1, Note 10.



**Notes on people**

1. **John** married a distant cousin, Joan (See F.T.6, Note 7). This marriage brought the estates of Pruteston and Wood together.
2. **William** of Pruteston and Wood died on 29th Jan 1602 at Armington. He appears in Note 7 of F.T.6.
3. **Sir Peter**’s baronetcy became extinct at his death in 1685. (F.T.2 shows 1686)
4. **Amy** inherited her father’s estate since Sir Peter left his “real estate in trust for such daughter who should marry a Fortescue”. She married John Fortescue of Penwarne (F.T.8, Note 3) but they had no issue. So the families of Preston in the male line, and of Wood in both male and female lines were extinguished.

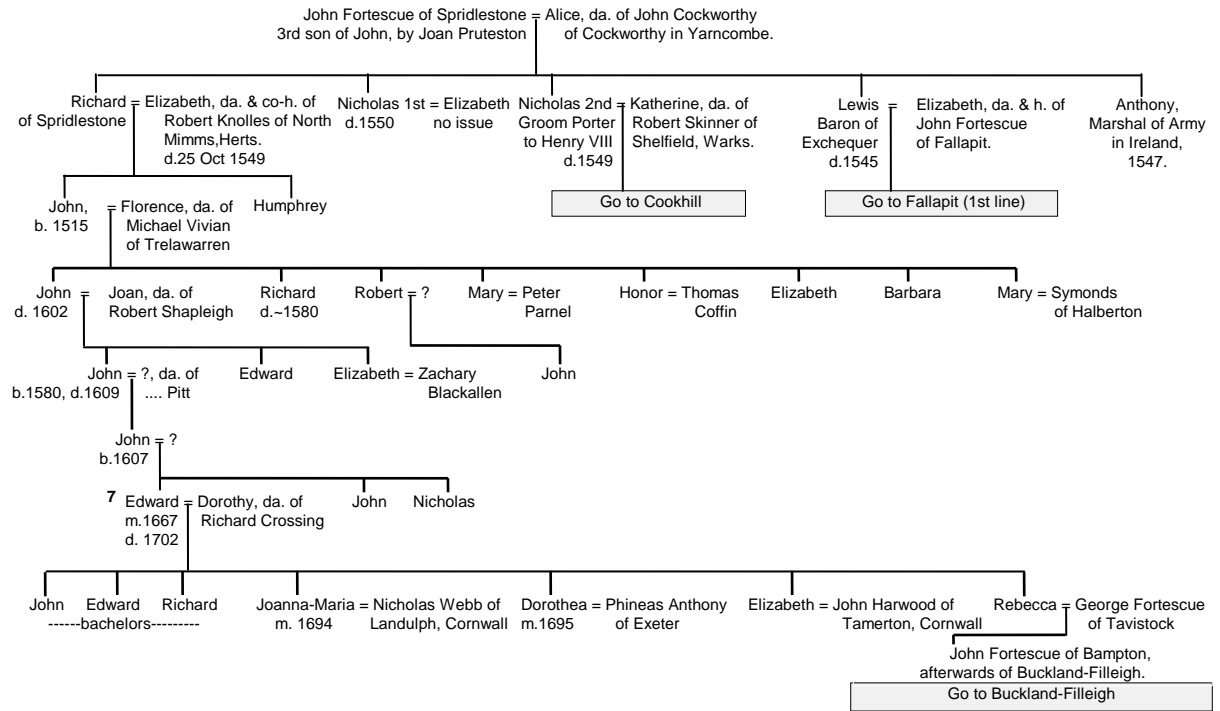
**The Fortescues of Spridlestone ~1465 to 1700**

**Notes on the people**

1. **Nicholas** (1st and 2nd): There seems to be some doubt over which one was the first of the two Nicholas's – sons of John. A Visitation of Worcester, 1569, assigns the Groom Porter post to the Nicholas from a nameless wife, and the second Nicholas by "the daughter of Skinner", second wife of John!! The family tree does not show this second wife. Elsewhere one Nicholas is described as a bastard. Wills indicate that F.T.3 is correct. (Note that Clermont's Spridlestone and his Cookhill etc. family trees differ, but only over whether the Nicholas who married Katherine Skinner and became Groom Porter was the first or second of the two sons of John who have that name. Here, this family tree is an amended version of Clermont's in that it shows the Nicholas who married Katherine as the second of the two, as in **Cookhill, Wheatley & Alveston Manor**) In some documents Nicholas (Groom) is styled Sir Nicholas. He was appointed Keeper of the Park of Malwyke in 1537, under Lord Denbighe. In 1542 he was given the Nunnery of Cokehill, in Cookhill and Church Lench, Worcestershire, following the dissolution of the churches etc.
2. **Lewis's** branch is the Fallapit one shown in Fallapit 2<sup>nd</sup> Line
3. **Anthony** was appointed Marshal by a Patent dated 18th December 1547 (38 Henry VIII). In 1545 he served Henry in his expedition to Scotland. The Earl of Lennox went to Ireland to gain troops for this expedition, which were put under the Earl of Ormonde. Lennox selected a John Travers and Anthony Fortescue (letter 10th October 1545). This Anthony should not be confused with Sir Anthony Fortescue, brother of Sir John Fortescue of Salden - a much younger man, born about 1536.
4. **Richard's** will was proved in 1580. He left his lands to his nephew John (by Robert). He left rings to his father John Fortescue of Spurlestone, John Fortescue of Woode, and to John Fortescue of Fallapit, Esq. The executor was his elder brother John Fortescue.
5. **Edward** was described as a prisoner of Litchbourne (Lisbon?) when his father John died in 1602.
6. **John** lived during the Civil War. He was initially a Royalist but it appears that he became a Parliamentarian, since a certificate dated 24th April 1649 refers to him as a Lt. Col of Reformadoes in Sir James Smythes' Brigade.
7. **Edward** planted elms in November 1677, to be sold in due time for the benefit of the poor in his parish at Brixton. He was churchwarden at that time. In 1819 sixteen of them were cut down for this purpose. His estates passed to his daughter Rebecca since his sons did not marry.
8. **George** Fortescue was from Tavistock and was younger brother of Henry Fortescue of Buckland-Filleigh. See Buckland Filleigh. Note 12.
9. **John** inherited Buckland-Filleigh in 1752, from his cousin Mary who was the daughter of the Rt. Hon. William Fortescue, Master of the Rolls. He also inherited Spridlestone from his mother (Rebecca). He had no issue, and both properties passed to his sister Rebecca.  
  
Rebecca who succeeded to Spridlestone married Caleb Inglett, Esq. of Chudleigh and was succeeded at Spridlestone by her son Richard, who took the name of Fortescue. He was succeeded by his only son John Inglett Fortescue, who in 1785 sold both Spridlestone and Buckland-Filleigh estates. Spridlestone was bought by Mr. Lane.

SPRIDLESTONE ~1465 to 1700

THE FAMILY OF SPRIDLESTONE (~1465 - 1700)



**The Fortescues of Cookhill, Wheatley and Alveston Manor ~1500 to 1867**

Cookhill, near Alcester in Worcestershire had a nunnery that was taken by Henry VIII and given to Sir Nicholas Fortescue (Groom Porter). In 1864 the old house was partly used as a farm-house.

The manor and estate of Wheatley, near Cookhill in Gloucestershire, was bought by Sir Nicholas in 1543.

The burying place of this family for many generations was Cookhill chapel, which was restored by Capt. John Fortescue, the last of the family to be buried there.

**Notes on people**

1. **Nicholas** (1st or 2nd?): There is some doubt over whether this Nicholas was the first or second son of that name in the family of John Fortescue. See Spridlestone, Note 1. Wills indicate that the entry in is correct.

In some documents Nicholas (Groom) is styled Sir Nicholas. He was appointed Keeper of the Park of Malwyke in 1537, under Lord Denbighe. In 1542 he was given the Nunnery of Cokehill, in Cookhill and Church Lench, Worcs. following the dissolution of the churches etc.

Sir Nicholas was also granted property in the parish of Campden, near Ebrington in Gloucestershire; it was called Nun-heys. He bought the manor and estate at Wheatley, as reported above.

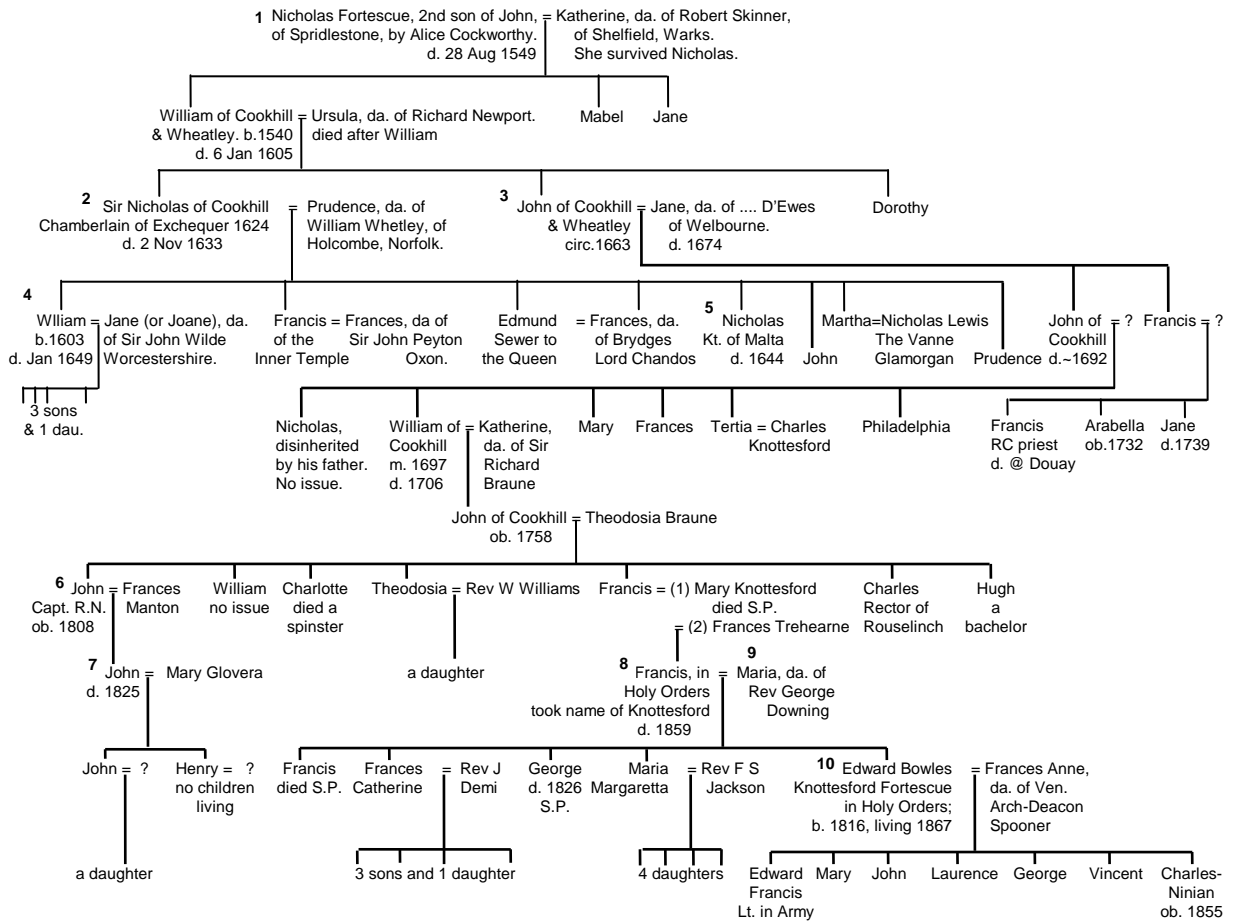
2. **Nicholas's** house had armour in it, found there in the November of the Gunpowder Plot. He declared his innocence. A letter dated 26th March 1606 complains that Mr Fortescue of Warwickshire did not appear before Chief Justice Aderson and Sheriff Warburton when summoned.

Earlier under James I Nicholas became one of the Commissioners of Household and Navy. He was knighted by James on 2nd February 1617. He resigned as Surveyor-General of the King's lands etc. in Worcestershire in 1624, in favour of his son Edmund.

3. **John** took an active part in the Civil War as a Royalist leader. He was fined and imprisoned by Parliament. On 29th March 1649 he took the "Act of Abjuration". Nevertheless in 1663 he received a grant of the remainder of Messuage and the Chapel of St Giles, Warwickshire, and Cookhill Priory, Worcestershire, and other lands.
4. **William** succeeded to the manor at Wheatley. He was a "Popish recusant" and so the manor was sequestered. The text says he married Joane, daughter of Thomas Wilde of Glaseley, Shropshire. There is no record of descendants of William's sons or his brothers.
5. **Sir Nicholas** took up arms for the King in the Civil War and was killed in 1644 at Preston, Lancashire, or at Marston Moor, Yorkshire.
6. **John** went round the world in Centurion in 1740.
7. **John** sold the Cookhill estate.
8. **Francis** of Alveston Manor House was bequeathed the manors of Alveston and Teddington by his father's cousin John Knottesford. On becoming of age he took the name Knottesford - a condition of the will; his son Edward Bowles resumed the name of Fortescue.
9. Francis married **Maria**, daughter of Rev George Downing, Rector of Ovington, and Prebendary of Ely Cathedral.
10. **The Very Rev Edward Bowles Knottesford-Fortescue** of Alveston, Dean of Perth Cathedral resumed the name of Fortescue as his last name (See Note 8 above). He was proprietor of Alveston Manor House, formerly Bridgetown House, near Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, about 20 miles from Cookhill. It was built as a hospital for sick monks of Worcester. Dean Fortescue married Miss Frances Anne Spooner.



**THE FAMILIES OF COOKHILL, WHEATLEY and ALVESTON MANOR  
(~1500 - 1867)**



**The Fortescues of Fallapit, Second Line. ~1500 to 1800**

Fallapit, in South Devon, was in the Fortescue name for nearly 350 years.

1. **Lewis**, according to the text, was the 3rd son; it possibly means the 3rd legitimate son in view of the suggestion that one of the older Nicholas brothers was possibly a bastard. Spridlestone Note 1. His wife Elizabeth appears in the Fallapit First Line

Lewis studied law and was appointed Reader of the Middle Temple in Autumn 1536. On 6th August 1542 he was made 4th Baron of the Exchequer under Henry VIII. He acquired Fallapit through his wife and it was in the hands of a Fortescue to about 1869.

2. **John** and Honour were buried at East Allington Church. He died in 1595, aged 70.
3. **Edmund** was High Sheriff of Devon in 1623. He died in July 1624, and was buried with his wife Mary at East Allington Church.
4. **Thomas** styled himself "of Dartmouth".
5. **Henry**, according to the text, was born in 1594. This could mean 1574, since he is stated as dying young.
6. **John's** wife Sarah was a daughter of Sir Edmund Prideaux, Baronet, of Netherton, who died in 1628, aged 44. John lived during the Civil War, and took arms against Parliament. He was imprisoned with his son Edmund at "the Clink" or Winchester House in 1643, after surrendering. Another son, Peter, was also imprisoned there. John and Peter were exchanged for two parliamentarians.

John's second wife survived him. He asked in his will to be buried at East Allington, on the North side of the grave of his first wife Sarah. The text says that Sarah died 17 years before John wrote his will i.e. in 1630, but the Family Tree says 1628!! John died in 1649, before his Royalist son Sir Edmund. His grandson Sir Edmund (2nd) succeeded to his estates.

7. **Sir Edmund**, eldest son of John Fortescue above, was born at Fallapit, and was baptised at East Allington on 15th July 1610.

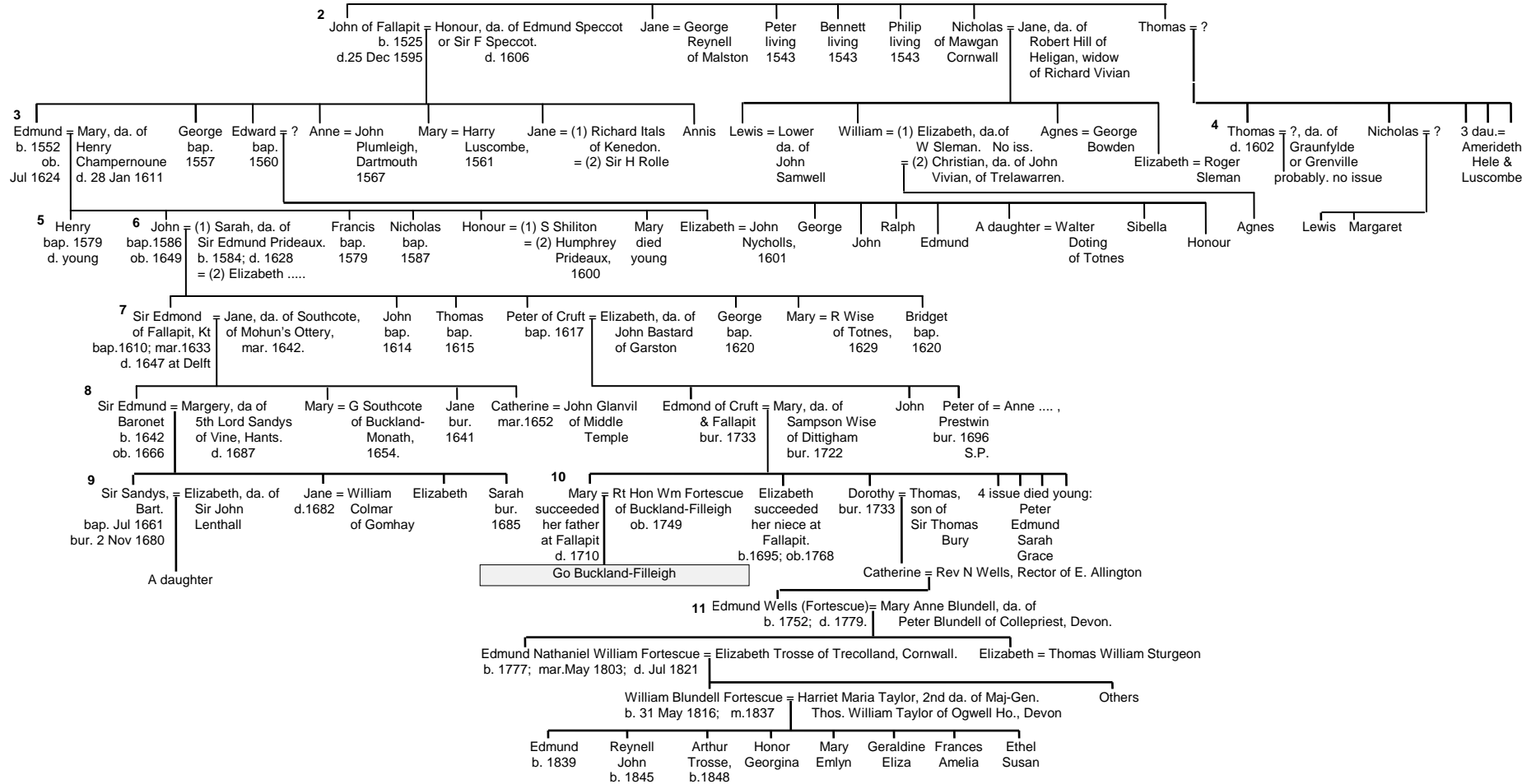
He was a Royalist in the Civil War; was appointed High Sheriff of Devonshire by Charles in 1642. He was captured together with his brother Peter at Medbury Castle, residence of the Champenounes. He was released no later than the Autumn of 1643 and became actively engaged once more against the Roundheads.

He fortified Fort Charles, later known as Salcombe Castle, and this was besieged by Sir Thomas Fairfax in 1645. On 15th January 1645 the list of officers and soldiers defending it totalled 66 men including the Governor, Sir Edmund Fortescue, and also Mr Thomas Fortescue and Captain Peter Fortescue. The garrison held out for 50 days or almost 4 months but was then obliged to surrender. Sir Edmund and garrison marched to Fallapit. Sir Edmund chose not to submit to Parliament and instead went to Delft, Holland, where he died in 1647, not later than February, aged not more than 37.

8. **Edmund**, eldest son of Edmund above, succeeded to his grandfather's estates when he was 7 years old, in 1649. Was knighted in 1660, aged 18, and was made Baronet on 31st March 1664. He died aged 24, and was buried at East Allington in January 1666. His wife Margery died in 1687; a monument to her memory is in the Church of St. Paul, Covent Garden.
9. **Sir Sandys** succeeded to Fallapit, was baptised in July 1661, and married Elizabeth, a daughter of Sir John Lenthall of Basingleigh. He died in 1680, when the Fallapit estates passed to Edmond Fortescue of Cruft, born in 1660, who was the oldest son of his grand-uncle Peter Fortescue. Sir Sandys and his wife Elizabeth were buried at East Allington, where there is a monument to them and their family.

## THE FAMILY OF FALLAPIT 2nd Line, (~1500 - 1800)

1 Lewis Fortescue, 4th son of = Elizabeth, da. and heiress of  
John of Spridleston by Alice Cookworthy John Fortescue of Fallapit  
A Baron of the Exchequer. d. Autm 1545



FALLAPIT, Second line ~1500 to 1800  
NORREIS & WOOD and FALLAPIT, First Line ~1370 to 1600

The estate passed to Mary, daughter of Edmond of Cruft, who married Rt. Hon. William Fortescue of Buckland-Filleigh, but she died aged 21 in 1710, after giving birth to their only child Mary, who died without issue. The estates passed to her aunt Elizabeth Fortescue, who never married and died in 1768, aged 73. The property then passed to her grand-nephew Edmund Wells.

10. **Mary** succeeded her father at Fallapit, her brothers having died young. She married William Fortescue of Buckland-Filleigh on 7th July 1709 She died giving birth to her first child, Mary, whose only issue, another Mary, died in her infancy.
  11. **Edmund Wells**, born in 1752 and died in 1779, inherited Fallapit from his great aunt Elizabeth (Note 9 above) in 1768, and assumed the name of Fortescue. He married Mary Anne Blundell, daughter of Peter Blundell of Collepriest, Devonshire. They had a son Edmund Nathaniel William, who was born in 1777 and died in July 1821, and a daughter Elizabeth who married Thomas William Sturgeon. Edmund was a Major in the South Devon militia.
- 

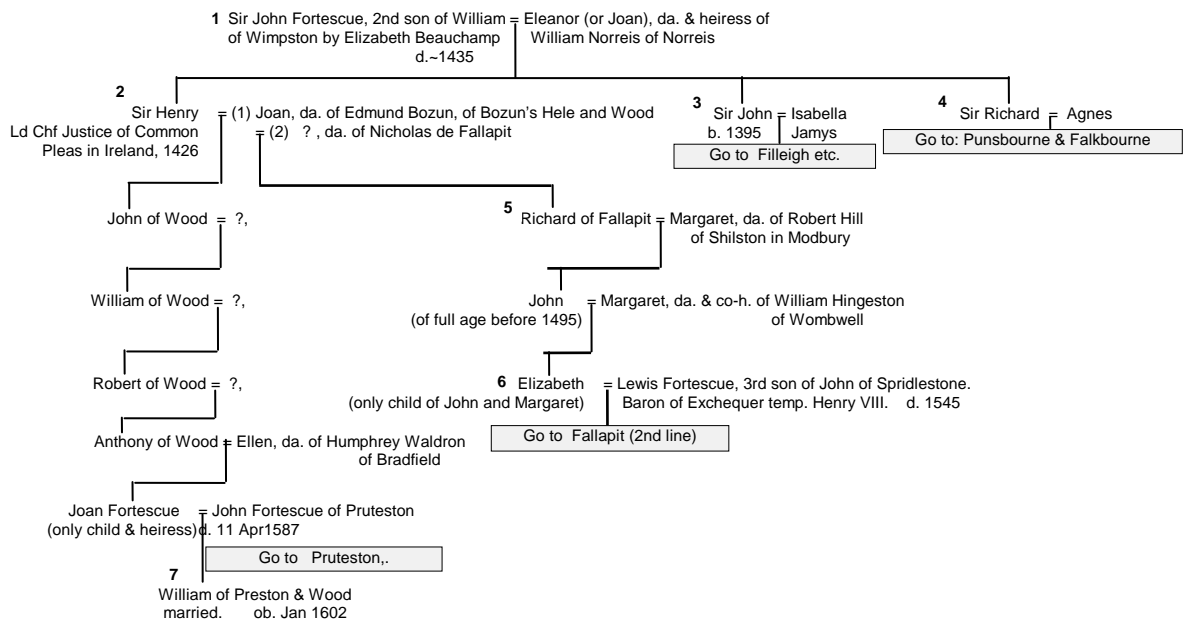
The Fortescues of Norreis and Wood, and Fallapit, First line ~1370 to 1600

1. **Sir John** of Meaux served in the French Wars under Henry V and was present at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415. He was made captain of Meaux when it was taken in 1422, and Governor of the province of La Brie. He returned to England before 1431 and appears to have had a residence at Shepham, Devon.  
  
He married in the parish of North Huish, and acquired Norreis via his wife. He had manors at Overcomb, Efford and Alsford in the parish of Holboughton or Holberton. In 1429 there is a reference to a grant by him to John Longford. He left his estate in Hertfordshire to his son Richard.
2. **Sir Henry** studied law at Lincoln's Inn. He was sent to Ireland as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas on 25th June 1426 — only until 8th November 1427. He was sent by the Commons of Ireland to England with Sir James Alleyn, to lay before the King their complaints and to inform him of the state of the country. This was repeated in 1428.
3. **Sir John** studied law at Lincoln's Inn, like his brother Henry. He became Lord Chief Justice of England, and Lord Chancellor to Henry VI. His branch led to the North Devon Fortescues of Filleigh and Castlehill etc., shown in F.T.7 to 9.

NORREIS & WOOD and FALLAPIT, First Line ~1370 to 1600

4. **Richard** led to the branches at Punsbourne and Falkbourne.
5. **Richard** inherited Fallapit from his mother, Henry's second wife. Earlier it had belonged to the family Fallapit and passed via Robert, John, John, Philip and Nicholas, and thence via his second daughter to the Fortescue family; she was Sir Henry's second wife (Note 2). After several generations of Fortescues it passed to Edmund Wells-Fortescue.
6. **Elizabeth** (of Fallapit) married another Fortescue, Lewis, who came from Spridlestone.
7. **William**'s line is continued in the Preston and Wood Branch.

**THE FAMILIES OF NORREIS, WOOD AND FALLAPIT, First line. (~1370 - 1600)**



**The Fortescues of Filleigh, Wear-Gifford and Combe, 1395 - 1780.**

1. **Sir John** was probably born in about 1395, at Norreis. Volume 1 of Lord Clermont's book is about this John, who was Lord Chancellor to Henry VI. His monument in Ebrington church was refurbished etc. by his descendant Colonel Robert Fortescue (Note 9 below).
2. **Martin** (Sir Martin ?) married Elizabeth Denzille (or Deynsell). She had possessions in North Devon, being the heiress of Richard Denzille of Filleigh, Wear-Gifford and Buckland-Filleigh. She also had Landsend in Colebrook (N. Devon), Combe in Holbeton, and Tamerton on the Tamar, all in South Devon. Martin lived on his wife's estates at Filleigh, the present Castlehill. Martin was the first Fortescue to settle in North Devon.  
Elizabeth survived Martin, and married Sir Richard Pomeroy.
3. **John**, only 12 when his father died, succeeded to his mother's estates at Wear-Gifford in Holbeton, South Devon.
4. **William** inherited Buckland-Filleigh from his mother and founded that branch as well as the ones at Dromisken and Ravensdale Park. The Buckland-Filleigh family includes Sir Faithful Fortescue.
5. **George**, born 1484, was 19 when his father died. He probably died early without issue, since he was passed over, his brother Bartholomew inheriting John's estates.
6. **Richard** inherited the estates at Wear-Gifford, Combe, and elsewhere. He died on 30<sup>th</sup> June 1570 and is buried at the church in Filleigh. A brass in the church is to his memory.
7. **Hugh and Elizabeth** have a monument in their memory in Wear-Gifford church, erected by their grandson Hugh. Hugh did likewise for his parents John and Mary (or Maria).
8. **George** was the second son of Richard and Joan of Filleigh. He lived at Combe in Holbeton
9. **Colonel Robert Fortescue** succeeded to his father's estates since his older brother John died young. Robert had no male issue. His wife Susannah was pregnant when he died, but the issue was a daughter. So Arthur of Penwarne, his next brother, succeeded to the estates, namely those in Devon, Somerset, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire.
10. **Arthur** inherited estates from his brother Robert (Note 9).
11. **Edmund** was the third surviving son of Hugh of Wear-Gifford. He was styled "of London", and owned a manor at Bierton, in Aylesbury Hundred, Buckinghamshire, which descended to his sons and grandson. He married Sarah Aland of Waterford, who in 1683 inherited the estates of her family in Ireland from her only brother Henry. Edmund died in 1681.  
Edmund and Sarah had three sons, (1) Edmund, who took his mother's name of Aland, and who resided at Speccot and died in 1704, unmarried, (2) John (Note 15), and (3) Henry, born in 1678 and died in 1702, unmarried.
12. **Hugh**, fifth son of Hugh of Wear-Gifford had a son, John, who lived in Knolleshill in Essex, and this John also had a son named John, who appears to be the end of that line.
13. **Samuel** of Cleeve, in Wear-Gifford, was the last son of Hugh. He had one son, John, who also had one son, Samuel of Bideford. But his recorded line ends there.
14. **George's** wife, Elizabeth, was a Fortescue from the Buckland-Filleigh branch. See Buckland Filleigh Note 10.
15. **John** was born on 7<sup>th</sup> March 1670, descended from his grandfather Hugh of Filleigh who was born in 1592, and who married Mary Rolle. (This Hugh was shown as 'of Wear-Gifford' on Clermont's Family Tree.) His father was Edmund (Note 11).

John inherited his mother's property when his brother Edmund Aland died, and he took her name. He bought property in Essex – the manor of Lambourn, Ongar, and the mansion of Knowles or Knowleshill at Stapleford-Abbotts (now demolished).

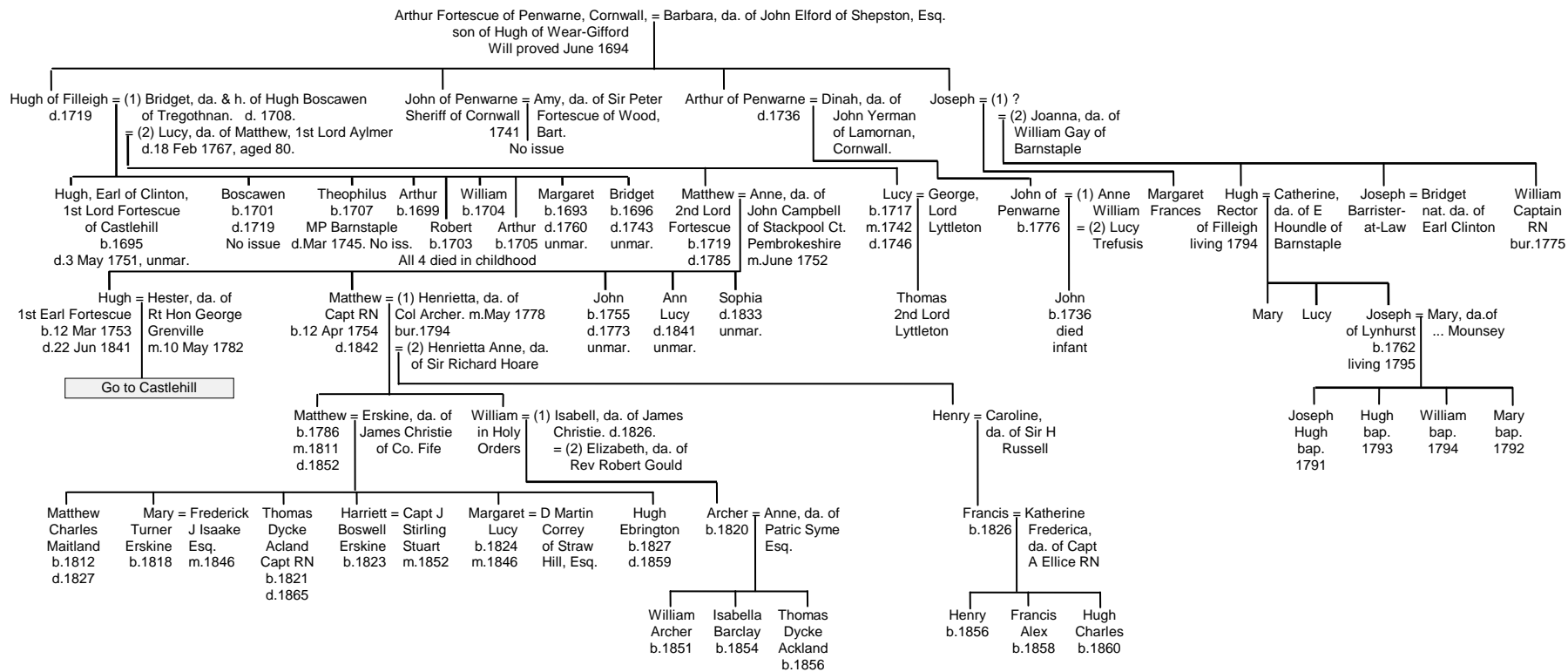


**The Fortescues of Penwarne, Filleigh, and Castlehill, 1615 - 1865.**

1. **Arthur** inherited estates from his older brother Robert.
  2. **Hugh** Fortescue of Filleigh was MP from 1689 to 1708, representing Tregony, Grampound and Truro, then Tregony and finally St Michael's, all Cornwall.
  3. **John** married Amy Fortescue of Wood.
  4. **Hugh**, born 1695, succeeded his father Hugh of Filleigh. Due to the death without issue of Edward, 13<sup>th</sup> Baron Clinton and 5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Lincoln, Hugh obtained the ancient barony which on 16<sup>th</sup> March 1721 was called out of the abeyance into which it fell in 1692. He became the 14<sup>th</sup> Baron Clinton through his mother Bridget Boscawen, only child of Lady Margaret Clinton, and the youngest daughter of Theophilus, 12<sup>th</sup> Baron Clinton and 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Lincoln. Lord Clinton became Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Devonshire in 1721. In 1723 he became Lord of the Bedchamber to King George 1<sup>st</sup> and a Knight of the Bath in 1725. He resigned the post of Lord Lieutenant and his place in the bedchamber in 1733 for reasons unknown. On 5<sup>th</sup> July 1746 George II created him Lord Fortescue of Castlehill and Earl Clinton. Lord Clinton changed the name of his residence from Filleigh to Castlehill and rebuilt the house in about 1740. When Hugh died on 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1695 his barony of Clinton passed to his sister Margaret, but she did not take it up. The title Lord Fortescue passed to his half-brother Matthew.
  5. **Hugh**, born on 12<sup>th</sup> March 1753, succeeded his father in titles and estates. He was MP for Beaumaris in 1784 but in 1785, his father's death took him to the House of Peers. He was for some years Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Devon. On 15<sup>th</sup> August 1789 he was promoted to the Peerage, being created Viscount Ebrington of Ebrington, Gloucestershire. He died at Castlehill on 22<sup>nd</sup> June 1841, aged 88.
  6. **Matthew**, Captain, RN was born on 12<sup>th</sup> April 1754, and in May 1778 he married Henrietta Archer, who died in 1794. He then married Henrietta Anne Hoare on 6<sup>th</sup> June 1795.
-



## FAMILY OF PENWARNE, FILLEIGH & CASTLEHILL (1615 - 1865)



**The Fortescues of Castlehill, 1750 to 1870.**

1. **Hugh**, oldest son of Matthew Fortescue and Anne Campbell, was promoted to the Peerage in 1789, being created Viscount Ebrington and 1st Earl Fortescue.
2. **Hugh**, born 13<sup>th</sup> February 1783, succeeded his father Hugh, becoming Viscount Ebrington and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl Fortescue. He was educated at Eton and Brasenose College, Oxford. On 4<sup>th</sup> July 1817 he married his first wife, Lady Susan Ryder, daughter of the 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Harrowby. They had issue, but she died on 30<sup>th</sup> July 1827. In 1841 he married again, Elizabeth, daughter of P Geale and widow of Sir W Somerville Bart.; they had no issue. Hugh died at Exeter on 14<sup>th</sup> September 1861, aged 78. He was generally held in high esteem.  
  
In 1804 he was first returned to House of Commons as MP for Barnstaple. From 1820 to 1831 he sat for Tavistock and in 1831 he was chosen Knight of the Shire for North Devon. He served in this role until he became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, when he went to the House of Lords as Lord Fortescue. He was Lord Lieutenant until Sir Robert Peel's accession in 1841.  
  
In May 1841 Hugh (Note 1 above), the first Earl, died and Lord Ebrington became the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl Fortescue. From 1846 to 50 he was Lord Steward of the Queen's Household. He was also a Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of Devon, and Colonel of 1<sup>st</sup> Devon militia.
3. **John** became Prebendary of Worcestershire and Rector of Poltimore.
4. **Catherine's** husband, the Hon Newton Fellowes became Earl of Portsmouth.
5. **Hugh**, Viscount Ebrington, succeeded his father, becoming the 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl Fortescue in 1861. He was MP for Marylebone from 1854 to 1859. He was summoned to the House of Lords in December 1859 on the death of his father. (1859 disagrees with the date shown for his father's death on Clermont's Family Tree!!).



**The Fortescues of Buckland-Filleigh ~1430 to 1870**

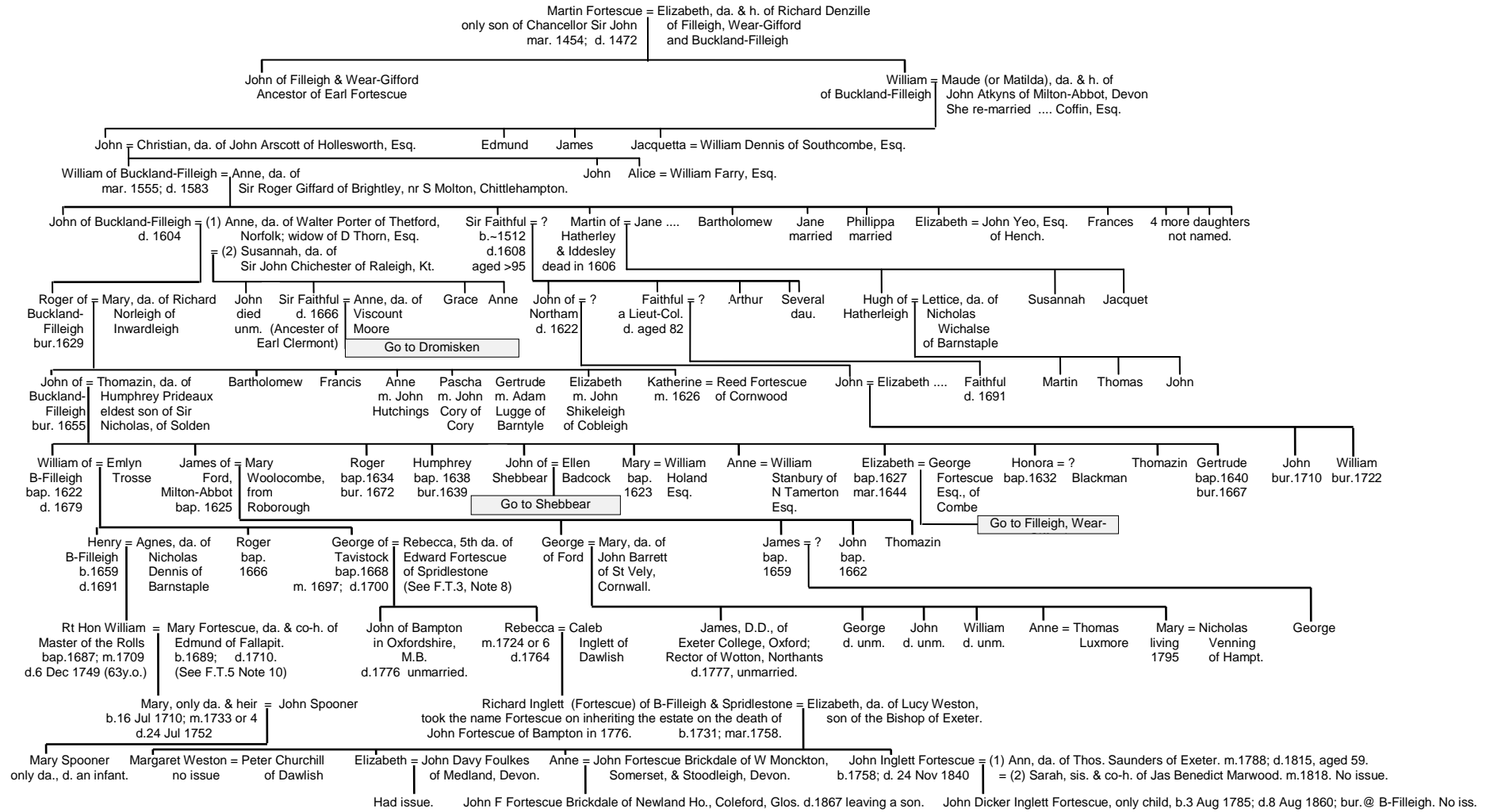
1. **William** inherited the manor and mansion at Buckland-Filleigh at his mother's death. His eldest son John then inherited Filleigh and Wear-Gifford whilst Buckland-Filleigh passed to the succession of eldest sons John, William, and John (Note 2) in turn.
2. **John** of Buckland-Filleigh's second wife Susannah was a daughter of Sir John Chichester of Raleigh, near Barnstaple, and a sister of Sir Arthur Chichester, afterwards Lord Chichester of Belfast, Lord Deputy of Ireland.
3. **Faithful** and his brothers Martin and Bartholomew were left the manor and lands in the parish of St. Peter's, Marland in April 1683. Faithful, born about 1512 served in the army in Flanders for several years, and when the Spanish invasion was threatened, received in 1588 a commission from Queen Elizabeth to raise men and arms for the camp at Tilbury, and he was knighted by the Queen. He died about 1608 at upwards of 96 years of age. One of his several daughters lived to be 102.
4. **Faithful** probably accompanied his uncle Sir Arthur Chichester to Ireland
5. **John**, of Northam in Devon, died in about 1662, leaving issue.
6. **Faithful** entered the Army and served in Flanders with distinction. He visited his cousin Sir Faithful, governor of Carrickfergus and drew up and formed the whole army in order of battle so well that he was given a captain's commission in the field by the Duke of Ormonde. He later became a Lieutenant Colonel and was present on the Royal side in several battles in the Civil War.

After the Restoration he was reinstated by Charles II in the position he had held under his father. He died aged 82.

Colonel Faithful had a son named Faithful who held a commission in a foot company in the army in Ireland, under Sir Thomas Fortescue of Dromisken. He died as a Lieutenant in 1679. (Clermont's Family Tree says 1691!!). The lieutenancy was then given by the Duke of Ormonde to a William Fortescue, 2nd son of Sir Thomas Fortescue. The original commission was in the hands of the author, Sir Thomas Fortescue, Lord Clermont, at the time of writing his book (1860).

7. **Arthur/Bartholomew**: (Clermont's text names Sir Faithful's (Note 3) third son as Bartholomew, whereas his Family Tree shows the name Arthur – also shown here. Bartholomew is mentioned in his nephew's (Sir Faithful's) memoirs, in which he is said to have been a companion of Lord Chichester when he first went to Ireland. He was reputed to be one of the best wrestlers of those times. Bartholomew became a sea Captain later, and died in that role. Both Faithfuls on the Family Tree (Note 4 and the son of Lt Col Faithful, Note 6) have uncles named Bartholomew if the text is correct; but Faithful (6) also had an uncle named Bartholomew if the Tree is correct. Whose memoirs were referred to above?
8. **John** of Buckland-Filleigh was entered at the Inner Temple but was never called to the bar. Clermont's text says John Fortescue died on 7th June 1665, aged 59, and it was probably this John although the Family Tree says he was buried in 1655. His monument was in Buckland-Filleigh church.
9. **John** and Ellen Badcock started the branch at Shebbear,
10. **Henry**'s monument was in Buckland-Filleigh church.
11. **George** was the second surviving son of William of Buckland-Filleigh. He married Rebecca, fifth (?) daughter and eventually heiress of Edmond (Edward ?) of Spridlestone, and was father to John of Bampton, who inherited the family estates from Mary. (Note 13 below). John died unmarried in 1776, and the estates went to the son of his sister Rebecca who, through her mother, had also succeeded to Spridlestone. Her son was Richard Inglett, born in 1731.

## THE FAMILY OF BUCKLAND-FILLEIGH (1430 - 1870)



12. **William** of Buckland-Filleigh was born at the mansion of Buckland-Filleigh in 1687 and was baptised on 26th June. Three years later his father died, aged 33. There is no record of his education.

He married Mary Fortescue of Fallapit, daughter and co-heiress of her father Edmund due to her brother Peter dying in 1707. See F.T.5, Note 10. The marriage took place on 7th July 1709 at East Allington. Mary died a few days after her only child Mary was born at Buckland-Filleigh, and she was buried on 4th August 1710 at East Allington, where William put a monument to her.

Soon afterwards, William settled in London. In September 1710 he entered the Middle Temple, where he kept his terms for 4 years, changing to Inner Temple in November 1714. He was called to the Bar in July 1715. In 1714 he was on friendly terms with the poet Pope. His name occurs in many memoirs of the time. He was Private Secretary to Sir Robert Walpole, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1715. At the general election after the death of George I, in 1727, he became the MP for Newport, Isle of Wight, and this continued until his election to the Bench. In 1730 he was made King's Counsel and Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, the father of George III. He spent his vacations at Buckland-Filleigh, with occasional visits to Fallapit.

William exchanged his seat on the Bench for the post of Master of the Rolls on 5th November 1741, and was sworn in as a Privy Counsellor. He died on 16th December 1749, aged 63, and was buried in the Rolls Chapel. His library and papers were scattered at the sale of Buckland-Filleigh by Colonel Inglett Fortescue.

William's mother Grace, and sister-in-law Elizabeth, lived much of their time with him and assisted in caring for his only child Mary. Grace died in 1743. Elizabeth survived until 1768, having succeeded to the Fallapit property on the death in 1752 without surviving issue, of her niece Mary Fortescue, only child of William. Mary had inherited Fallapit from her mother, and Buckland-Filleigh from her father.

Buckland-Filleigh passed from Mary to a cousin, John Fortescue of Bampton (F.T.3, Note 9), who was the son of George Fortescue of Tavistock, and uncle to William Fortescue. John was the last Fortescue to possess the Buckland-Filleigh estates. See Note 12 above.

- 13 **James** Fortescue produced several literary works, the principal one being two volumes of "Essays Moral and Miscellaneous", published in London in 8vo in 1759. Dr. James Fortescue was a Fellow of Exeter College, graduated with a BA on 14th October 1736 and MA on 22nd June 1739. He was Senior Proctor of the University in 1748, and was awarded degrees of BD on 11th April 1749, and DD on 20th January 1749-50. He died unmarried in 1777.

14. **Richard Inglett** inherited the Fortescue estates at Buckland-Filleigh and Spridlestone, and took the name Fortescue in 1776. Richard's son, John Inglett-Fortescue, born in 1759, was educated at Oxford. He held a commission in the Royal Horse Guards (blue), and was a Lieutenant Colonel of the North Devon Yeomanry Cavalry. He was obliged to sell the ancient property shortly before he died (at St. Servan in France) on 24th November 1840, in his 82nd year.

15. **John Inglett Fortescue** was a Lieutenant Colonel in the North Devon Yeomanry Cavalry

- 16 **John Dicker Inglett-Fortescue** passed the remainder of his father's (Lieutenant Colonel John Inglett Fortescue) properties to his three aunts — Margaret Weston (Churchill), who had no issue, Elizabeth Foulkes, who also had no issue, and Anne Brickdale.

Anne's eldest son John Fortescue-Brickdale assumed the name Fortescue before his own in 1861; he was from Birchamp House, Newland, Gloucestershire, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Gloucestershire. He died in 1867 and was succeeded by his son, Mr Fortescue-Brickdale.

---

**The Fortescues of Dromisken and Ravensdale Park ~1600 to 1868**

1. **Faithful**, the third son of John Fortescue of Buckland-Filleigh, was born no later than 1581 since in 1606 he was made Constable of Carrickfergus Castle, and he was unlikely to have been less than 25 years old at that time. He left school at a young age and had his education from Sir Arthur, 1st Lord Chichester, whom he probably accompanied to Ireland (in about 1588 or 9). The post of Constable was richly rewarded. His father left only £50 to Faithful, most – about £3000 – going to his eldest son Roger.

Faithful was knighted by King James in 1617. He acquired the territory of Clinaghartie, situated in the lower Claudeboye in County Antrim; there was a “Manor of Fortescue” there in 1860 although the lands and manor were sold in 1624. Faithful also had lands at Gortfadda, Co. Antrim. A seal was found nearby which is engraved “S. Riehort Fortescu”; it indicates that there was a marriage between English and Norman Fortescues. The seal is French and of the 14th or 15th Century. Faithful also acquired lands at Down, near Scarva, which remained in the hands of his direct descendants until 1827.

In 1634 a Parliament was called in Dublin, to which Sir Faithful was elected, first for the borough of Dungannon, and then for Co. Armagh. His eldest son Chichester, of Donoughmore, Co. Down, succeeded him as the member for Charlemont.

On 24th October 1641 the rebellion broke out in the north of Ireland and the rebels marched south. They were in the neighbourhood of Drogheda, where Sir Faithful was governor. He resigned his commission. His son Colonel Chichester Fortescue died in the siege, and his second son John also died whilst Sir Faithful sought help.

He raised a troop of horse for the Irish expedition in 1642, and a company of foot soldiers. But when the Civil War broke out in 1642 they were compelled to join the Earl of Essex in opposition to the King. They changed sides in battle and Sir Faithful fought on the King’s side as a Lieutenant-Colonel. He lost three sons in the wars in Ireland and the Civil War - Chichester, John and another, leaving Thomas as the eldest remaining son. The King directed that Chichester’s places and charges “be passed to Captain Thomas Fortescue” (brother).

Sir Faithful went back to Ireland in 1646 when the King lost the Civil War. He opted to join the Parliamentarians rather than the Catholics in Ireland. He went to the Isle of Man for safety, but then went to Wales and was arrested and imprisoned for his “desertion” in the Civil War (above), first in Caernarvon Castle (9 months), and then in Denbigh Castle.

Sir Faithful was next recorded as following King Charles II to Scotland, and was with him at Stirling in 1651 and fought in the battle at Worcester on 3rd September 1651. He fled with Charles to the Continent until the Restoration in 1660. He lost his estates in North Ireland to the rebels. Charles II restored him to Carrickfergus, which then went to his son Thomas, who was Governor there.

Sir Faithful stayed with the King until the plague in 1665, when he went to the Isle of Wight, where he died at the manor of Bowcombe at the age of 85. He was buried at Carisbrook on 29th May 1666. Sir Thomas Fortescue, Lord Clermont (the author of the book), placed a brass tablet on the wall at the East end of the church there.

2. **Chichester** entered the Inner Temple on 26th April 1633. In 1634 he was returned to the Irish Parliament for the borough of Charlemont. In 1642 he was returned for Carlingford but died within months in the siege of Drogheda (Note 1 above).
3. **Thomas** succeeded to his father Faithful’s estates. He served in the army in the Low Countries. He was his father’s cornet in the troop that he raised in 1642, and he served the King in several battles. On 2nd August 1649 he was taken prisoner by the Parliamentarians in action at Dublin.

He became governor of Carrickfergus Castle in 1661 (See 1 above), was knighted in 1663, and in 1682 he served as High Sheriff of Co. Down. He was imprisoned in Dublin Castle when James became King, but was released in 1688 on the defeat of James at the battle of the Boyne.

Thomas died in 1710 at the age of 90. His Will was proved on 22nd May 1710.

4. **Chichester** died before his father Thomas. During the reign of James II he lived on his father's estate at Donoughmore, Co. Down. In the Spring of 1689 Irish soldiers came in force to disperse the Protestants; his wife and three children went to the Isle of Man. Chichester led troops to the defence of Londonderry but died there, of disease, before the city was relieved .
5. **William** of Newragh was born in about 1647 (Clermont's Family Tree says 1641!!). He served in the army from his youth. On 19th June 1680 he became a Lieutenant in his father's foot-company. This commission had been held, until his death, by Faithful, the son of Sir Faithful and grandson of the first Sir Faithful of Buckland-Filleigh. Soon after King William landed in England, William Fortescue joined an association with the Protestant Nobility and Gentry of the Province of Munster, and commanded the Party that seized the town of Bandon from the Irish forces. He secured the town for King William and Queen Mary until he was forced to surrender to Lieutenant-General Macarty. The terms of surrender were ratified by King James, but nevertheless William was arrested and held for 11 months in Cork Gaol. He was stripped of everything, and his wife and children were turned out of their house and were very poor and starving. Some children died. A petition to the King led to William getting a pension of 20 shillings per day from Lady Day 1733.

William died in 1734, and the pension was discontinued. William's children were: (1) Thomas, his heir (see Note 7); (2) Chichester of Delling, died 1747; (3) Matthew; (4) Faithful of Corderry, a knight of the County of Louth in 1721; and (5) John, in Holy Orders.

6. **Thomas** succeeded to his grandfather's estates in Co. Down and Co. Louth in 1710.
7. **Thomas** of Randalston was born in 1682. He added to his Louth estates by purchase, and formed two seats on them. One, near Dromisken, he called Clermont Park, and the other was in the valley of Ravensdale, between Dundalk and Newry. He replanted Ravensdale Park with trees following its laying to waste in the Irish War.

On 8th November 1715 he became MP for Dunleer, and on 26th September 1727 he became MP for Dundalk.

Thomas died on 23rd January 1769, aged 85. He was buried at Clermont Park in the churchyard. His wife Elizabeth was the sister of the 1st Earl of Clanhassil. She died at Bath in 1756.

8. **Matthew** served in the Royal Navy.
9. **John** was the youngest of the five sons of William and Margaret of Newragh.
10. **Chichester** served as High Sheriff of Down in 1744. He was MP for Trim to the Irish Parliament from 15th October 1747 until his death. He was one of 124 MPs presented with gold medals for a popular and patriotic vote on 17th December 1754. The vote rejected the King's claim to a surplus of £300,000 in the Irish treasury, and insisted that it should be used for the benefit of Ireland.
11. **William Henry**, born on 6th August 1722, was returned as a knight of the shire for Co. Louth in October 1747. On 29th February 1752 he married Frances, eldest daughter of General Murray of Co. Monaghan. Her estates in Co. Monaghan passed to the Westenras, the Lords Rossmore.

In 1761 William was elected for both Co. Louth and for the town of Monaghan, and he chose to sit for the latter. His brother sat for Co. Louth.

In 1764 he was made Paymaster General for Ireland and a Privy Councillor.

In 1768 he was made Custos Rotulorum for Co. Louth, was Governor of Co. Monaghan, and was again returned as MP for Monaghan, which he represented until he was elevated to the peerage on 26th May 1770, as Baron Clermont.

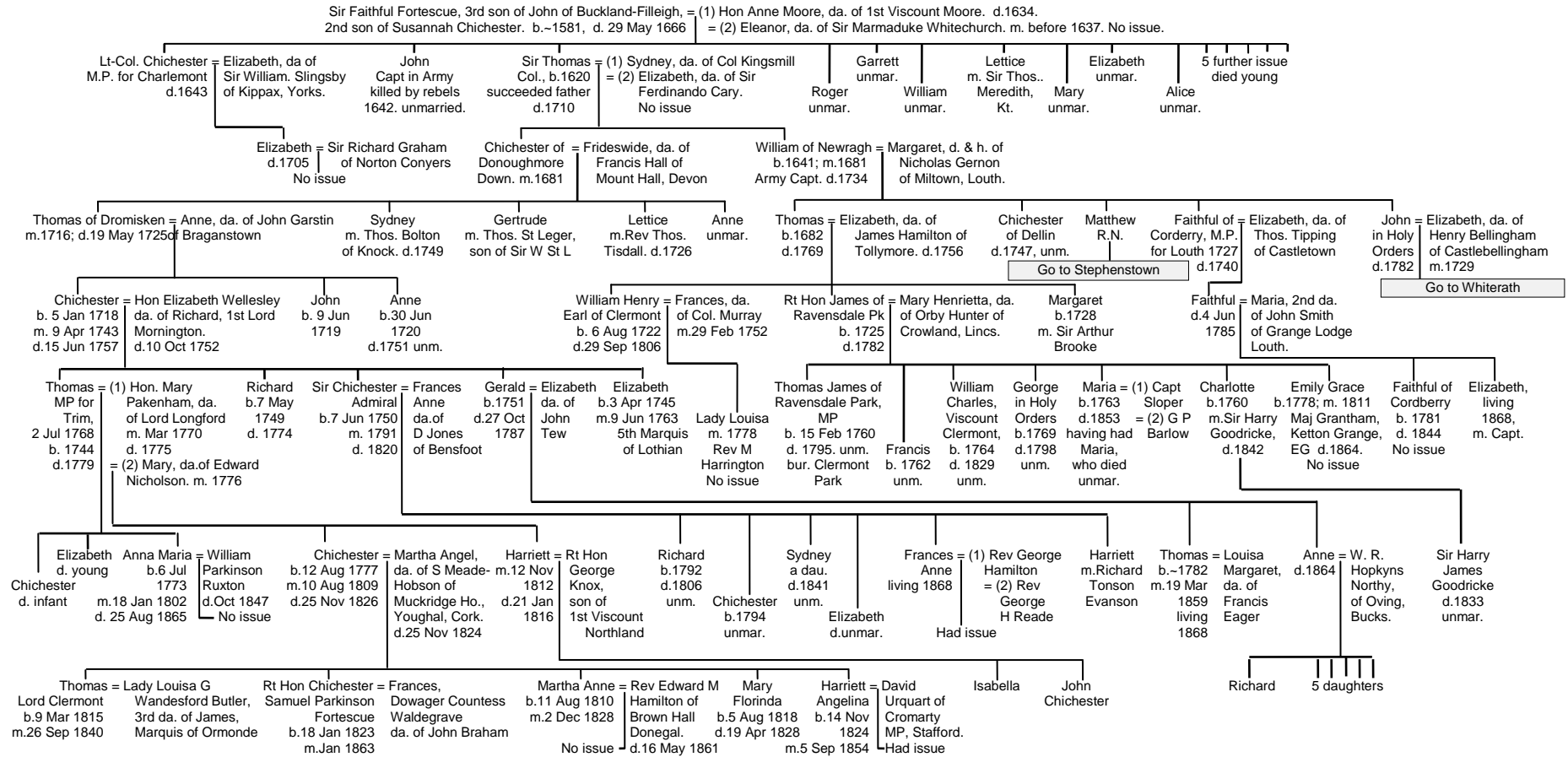
In 1776, having no son, he obtained a patent creating himself as Viscount and Baron Clermont, with a special remainder to his brother the Rt. Hon. James Fortescue of Ravensdale Park, and his male issue.

On 24th January 1777 he was raised to become the Earl of Clermont.

In 1783 he was appointed an original Knight of St Patrick on the institution of that order.



## THE FAMILY OF DROMISKIN and RAVENSDALE PARK (~1600 - 1868)



William died at Brighton on 29th September 1806, aged 84, and was buried on 10th October at Little Cressingham, near Watton, Norfolk, the parish in which his seat of Clermont Lodge stood. There is a tablet in the church there. Clermont is a fictitious place in Ireland it seems.

Frances, Lady Clermont, survived her husband by a few years.

12. **Rt. Hon. James Fortescue** of Ravensdale Park was born on 15th May 1725. He sat in the Irish Parliament first for Dundalk (elected in 1757), and then in 1761 he was returned for Co. Louth. He died in 1782, and was buried at Clermont Park.

He married Mary Henrietta Orby, who died on 23rd December 1814, and was buried at Kelton Church, Rutland. Their issue were:

Sons:

Thomas James of Ravensdale Park, born on 15th February 1760. He was a knight of Louth from 1784 to 1790. He died unmarried in 1795 and was buried at Clermont Park.

Francis, born in 1762, died unmarried.

William Charles, born on 12th October 1764, became Viscount Clermont.

George, in holy orders, Rector of Killalla, Mayo, was there when Gen. Lambert landed there in support of the Irish rebels on 23rd August 1798. George took his share of duties with the Yeomanry, was wounded and died.

Daughters:

Maria, born in 1763, married Captain George Francis Barlow in 1787. She died in 1853. They had one daughter, who died before Maria, unmarried.

Charlotte, born in 1766, married Sir Henry Goodricke of Ribston in 1796. They had a son, Sir Harry James Goodricke, who was born on 16th September 1797 and died on 21st August 1833 at Ravensdale Park. Charlotte died in 1842.

Emily Grace, born on 19th August 1798, married Marot Grantham of Ketton Grange, Rutland, in 1811. She died on 27th February 1864 at Ketton, having no issue, and was buried at Ketton.

13. **Sir Chichester**, born on 7th June 1750 became a Rear-Admiral. In 1788 he became Ulster King-at-Arms, and in 1798 he was returned as MP for Trim. He was first cousin to the Hon. Arthur Wellesley, later the great Duke of Wellington.

14. **Gerald** was born on 15th November 1751, and died on 27th October 1787.

15. **William Charles**, the 2nd Viscount Clermont, became a Lieutenant Colonel. He inherited Ravensdale Park properties from his brother Thomas in 1795. In March 1790 he succeeded his brother in representing Co. Louth. He continued to sit for Louth until the dissolution of the Irish Parliament in 1800. Then he represented Louth at the UK Parliament, until the death of his uncle Earl Clermont in 1806 caused him to relinquish his seat. His Viscounty and Barony of 1776 descended to William Charles, including Louth and Norfolk estates.

He never married, and died at Ravensdale Park on 24th June 1829. The titles expired when he died, since his three brothers pre-deceased him. In his Will he left his estates in the first place to his only nephew, Sir Harry James Goodricke of Ribston Hall in Yorkshire, with the remainder to the heirs male of the late Col. Chichester Fortescue of Dromisken, the representative of the elder line of Sir Faithful. Sir Harry Goodricke died on 21st August 1833, unmarried. The Louth and Armagh estates passed to Thomas Fortescue of Dromisken, who inherited his father's estates of Dromisken and Glyde Farm, and on 11th February 1852 he obtained a revival of the Barony of Clermont.

16. **Anna Maria** was born on 6th July 1773 in Toulouse, France. She was married on 18th January 1802 to William Parkinson Ruxton of Redhouse, Louth, an MP (to the Irish Parliament) for Ardee until the Union. Anna died on 25th August 1865, aged 92. Mr Ruxton died in October 1847.

17. **Chichester**, of Dromisken, succeeded to the family estates in 1779. He went to Christ Church, Oxford and was awarded his MA in 1798. In that same year, when he was 21, he became an MP for the borough of Hillsborough in the last of the Irish Parliaments. He was a Lieutenant Colonel of the Louth Regiment of the Militia.

18. **Thomas** was Civil Commissioner for Delhi.

DROMISKEN and RAVENSDALE PARK, ~1600 to 1868  
and STEPHENSTOWN, ~1685 to 1868

19. **Thomas** succeeded to his father's estates in Louth and Down in November 1826. He graduated with a BA at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1837. He became a knight of the shire for Co. Louth in July 1840, and in that year he married Lady Louisa Grace Wandesforde Butler, 3rd daughter of James, Marquis of Ormonde, in London. On 21st August 1833 he inherited the Louth and Armagh estates of the last Viscount Clermont from Sir Harry James Goodricke of Ribston Hall, Yorkshire. He became the representative of both branches of the Fortescues from the Buckland-Filleigh House through Sir Faithful Fortescue. On 1st February 1852 he obtained a revival of the Irish Barony of Clermont. He was made a peer of the UK on 2nd May 1866, as Baron Clermont.

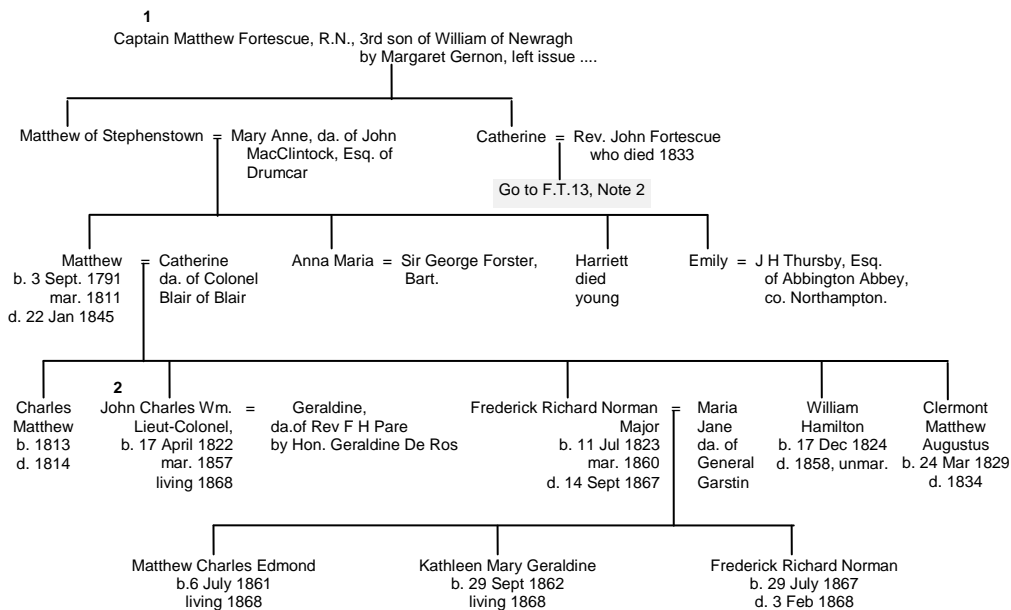
20. **Rt. Hon. Chichester Fortescue** was educated at Christchurch College, Oxford. He took a First Class degree in 1844 and won the Chancellor's prize for English essay in 1846.

In July 1847 he was elected an MP for Co. Louth, and in January 1854, he was made Lord of the Treasury. From June 1857 to March 1858, and from June 1859 to Nov. 1865 he was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1865 he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland until the Government resigned in 1866, but he was re-appointed under Gladstone in 1868 and had a seat in the Cabinet.

He was sworn in as a Privy Councillor at Windsor on 7th April 1864.

In 1862 he took the surname Parkinson before his own, in compliance with the Will of Mr Parkinson Ruxton of Redhouse, who was married to his aunt and who left him his estate in Louth. In January 1871 he became President of the Board of Trade until 1874, when he was created a Peer — Baron Carlingford. In 1874 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Essex.

**The Fortescues of Stephenstown, ~1685 to 1868.**  
**THE FAMILY OF STEPHENSTOWN (~1685 - 1868)**



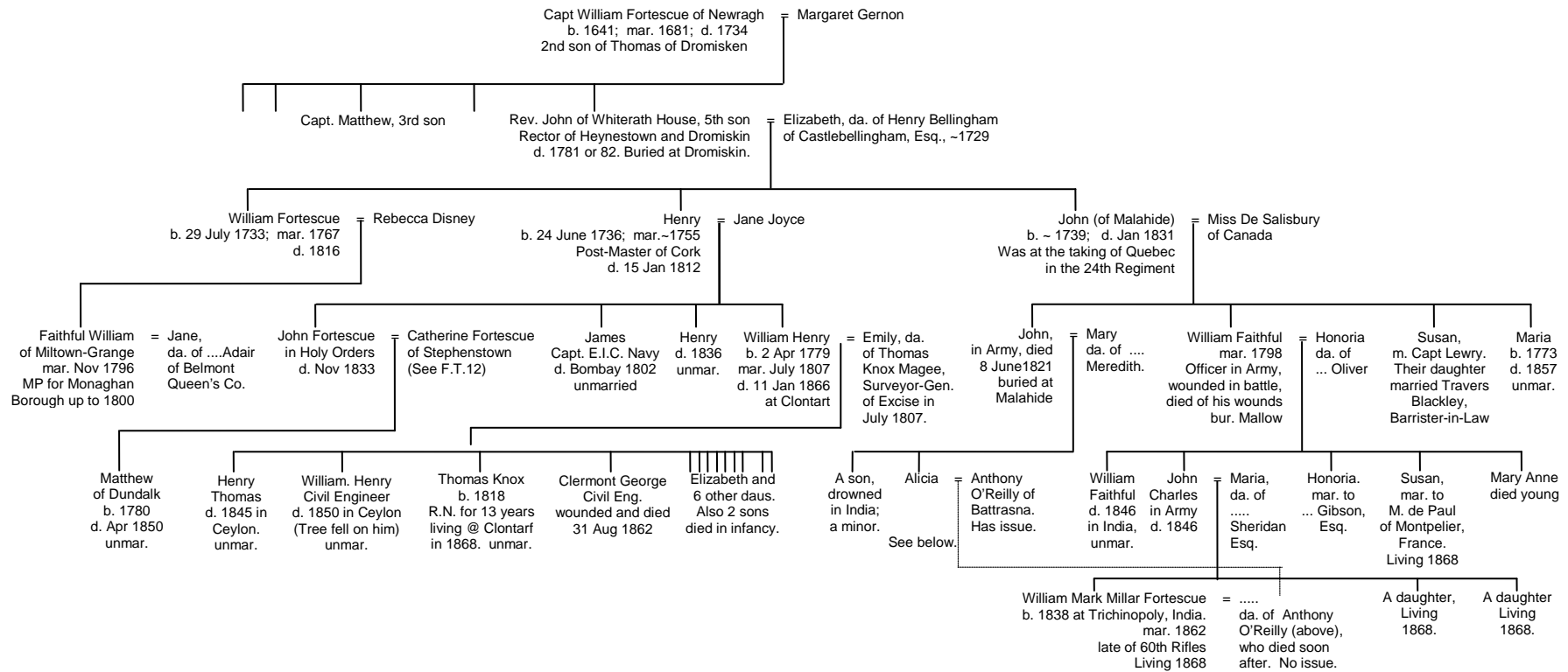
1. **Matthew** was the subject of Note 8 in . **Dromisken & Ravensdale Park**

2. **John Charles William Fortescue** inherited the Stephenstown and Cordberry Estates. In 1857 he married Geraldine Pare, the daughter of Rev. F H Pare and Hon. Geraldine De Ros, who was a daughter of Lord Henry Fitzgerald and the Baroness De Ros.

**The Fortescues of Whiterath & Miltown-Grange, 1641 to 1868**

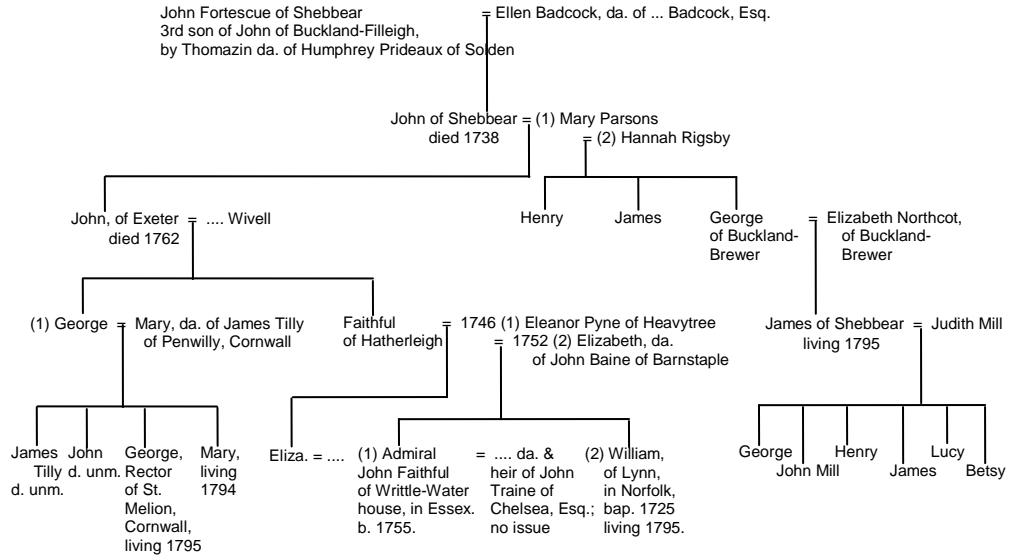
1. **Matthew**, the 3rd son of William of Newragh, started the branch at Stephenstown
3. **Henry** was Post-Master of Cork.
4. **Clermont George**, a Civil Engineer, served in the Confederate Army in America. He was wounded in the Battle of Manassus and died on 31 August 1862.

## THE FAMILY OF WHITERATH AND MILTOWN-GRANGE (1641 - 1868)



The Fortescues of Shebbear ~1635 to 1800.

**THE FAMILY OF SHEBBEAR (~1635 - 1800)**



**The Fortescues of Punsbourne (Hertfordshire) and Falkbourne (Essex), ~1400 to 1640**

Punsbourne is in Hertfordshire, and Falkbourne in Essex.

1. **Richard** went to France in 1421 or 2. He was styled as “of Ermyngton”, which was where his family seat, Wypstone, was situated. No doubt he joined his father in the French wars, but he was again in Devon before 1431. At his father’s death in about 1435 he succeeded to his Hertfordshire estate of Punsbourne, or Ponsbourne, or Ponnysbourne, near Hatfield. Sir Richard fought under the Duke of Somerset on King Henry VI’s side in the first battle of St. Albans, which was close to his home, and was killed.
2. **Richard** succeeded to some Devon property from his father. He married Alice (Agnes in Clermont’s text) in about 1453.
3. **Sir John**: The Family Tree shows two sons named John, each of whom had a wife named Alice. Clermont’s text says that little is known about John-the-elder. It says that there was a Sir John who bought a manor of Mymmeshall and lands in the parish of Northmymmes, and concludes that he must have been knighted early since it “must have been this John.” But the text says that this Sir John married Alice Montgomery, whereas the Family Tree shows that it was Sir John-the-younger who married her!!

**Alice Montgomery** was a co-heiress with her sister, (also named Alice); their inheritance of the Montgomery estates from Sir Thomas Montgomery passed to Sir Thomas’s niece named Philippa, who married Sir John Fortescue, son of Sir John-the-younger. Note that the Family Tree shows him as the son of John-the-elder!!

Sir John-the-younger inherited Punsbourne from his father before 1464. In 1471 the King, to whom he was Esquire of the Body, sent him to Cornwall - a hotbed of rebellion - as sheriff of the county and duchy. He remained there until 1476, although in 1475 and 6 he was deputy to Richard, Duke of Gloucester.

He laid siege to St. Michael’s Mount, where John De Vere, Earl of Oxford held out, but the siege was unsuccessful, lasting from 23rd December 1472 to 15th February 1473.

His marriage was probably not later than 1475, since his second son Adrian was a married man in 1499. His wife Alice Boleyn was a daughter of Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, whose son Thomas was the father of Anne Boleyn; so Alice was the aunt of Anne Boleyn.

On 29th August 1479 Sir John attended the ceremony for the installation of John Morton as Bishop of Ely. In 1481 he served as Sheriff of Hertfordshire and Essex, and in 1482 or 3 he became one of the chief officers in command at Calais - this continuing under Richard III (28th June 1483). He was then styled “Maister-porter of Calais”. Richard was a usurper.

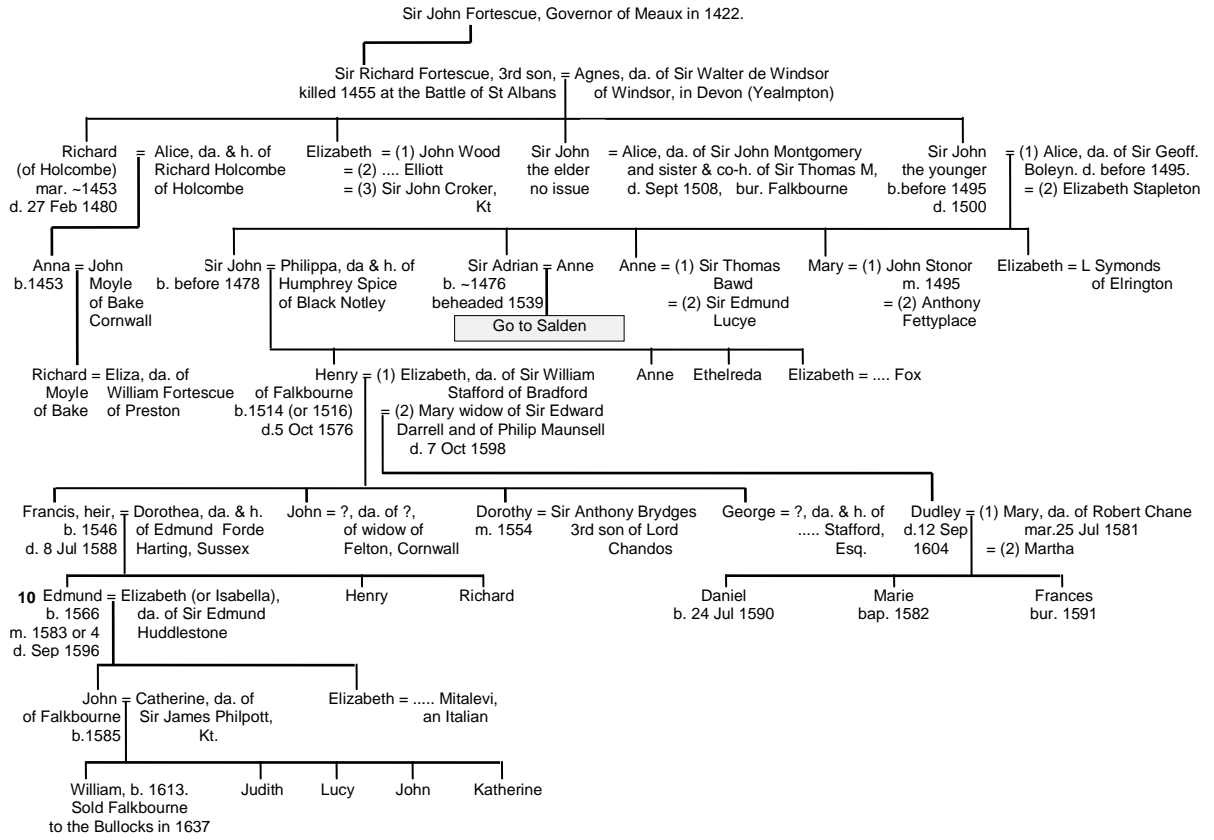
On 5th March 1484 Sir John was appointed Esquire of the Body of the new king. But he, Sir John Bount and the Earl (John Vere) of Oxford (imprisoned in the care of Blount) joined the Earl of Richmond in Paris. Deserters!! In August 1485, Fortescue attended the Earl of Richmond on his expedition to England, landing at Milford Haven. Henry knighted Fortescue, marched through Wales to Leicestershire and defeated Richard, who was killed at Bosworth Field on 22nd August. Henry was proclaimed King of England.

Fortescue became Chief Butler of England on 20th September 1485; he was proclaimed Lieutenant of the Tower of Risbanke in the Marches of Calais, also Master of the Forest and Chase of Enfield, and Keeper of the Park there. He was also granted the Farm of Enfield. Sir John Fortescue (and Sir William Stonor) were made bannerets at the time of Henry’s coronation. Attainders pronounced by Richard on Sir John Fortescue and other supporters of Henry, were annulled by Henry.

On 13th March 1486, the following manors were granted to Sir John and his heirs: Eyworth (Bedfordshire). Mire (or Moore) Hall (Essex); a one-third part of Mytton-Clevedon (Somerset); Crowley (Buckinghamshire); and Brampton (Northamptonshire). Moorehall remained in the hands of Sir John’s heirs until 1592. One-third of the manor of Trumpington (Cambridgeshire) was also granted.

PUNSBOURNE and FALKBOURNE, ~1400 to 1650

THE FAMILY OF PUNSBOURNE and FALKBOURNE (~1400 - 1650)





6. **Mary's** first husband, John Stonor, son of Sir Walter Stonor, was the brother of Sir Adrian's first wife.
7. **Henry** was born in 1516 (or 1514 according to Clermont's Family Tree). He inherited estates: Brokemanys, Pennysborne, Wynderige, Comeslowe Green, and Bayford; also lands at Bishops Hatfield, Little Berkhamstead and Hertyngfordberry, in Hertfordshire; the manors of Trumpington in Cambridgeshire, and Moore Hall in Essex; also lands in Bedfordshire.

Henry's first marriage was to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Stafford of Bradfield, by whom he had 4 sons and 5 daughters. Francis succeeded him. Dorothy married Anthony Brydges, third son of the 1st Lord Chandos, in 1554.

His second marriage was to Mary, the widow of Sir Edward Darrell and of Philip Mounsell. By her he had one son only, Dudley,

Henry was Squire of the Body of the sovereign, Queen Elizabeth, gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and served as MP for Sudbury in 1st Elizabeth.

Note: Clermont's text disagrees with his Family Tree in the allocation of the sons and daughters of Henry between Elizabeth and Mary. The Salden branch shows John, Dorothy and George as being issue of Elizabeth, as in Clermont's text; his Family Tree shows them as issue of Mary.

Henry died on 6th October 1576 and was buried at Falkborne Church; There is a brass with an inscription there. Also there, is the tomb and a brass of Mary, Lady Darrell, who died on 7th October 1598.

8. **Francis** was born in 1546, and married Dorothea, daughter and heiress of Edmund Ford of Hastings, Sussex. He died on 8th July 1588.
9. **Dudley** was the only son of Henry and Mary. His first marriage was on 25th June 1581, to Mary, who was the widow of Robert Strongman and a daughter of Robert Cane or Crane. She died on 12th September 1604. Dudley's second marriage appears to have been to Martha.

Dudley was MP for Sudbury in 1592.

He left lands at Hockley and Rochford, near Southend-on-Sea in Essex, to his son Daniel.

10. **Edmund**, son and heir of Francis, was born in 1566. He succeeded to Falkborne. In 1583/4 he married Isabella, daughter of Sir Edmund Huddleston. She died in September 1596. Their son John, who was born in 1585, was made ward of Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Exchequer in July 1598.
11. **William** sold Falkborne Manor in about 1637, to the Bullock family. It was still theirs in 1865.

N.B. Punsbourne Manor went to the Crown after 1563, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Henry Cock. Moore Hall Manor was sold in 1592.

---

**The Fortescues of Salden ~1440 to 1839**

Salden is about 12 miles from Aylesbury, 4 from Winslow, and 8 from Bletchley.

1. **Adrian** was the second son of Sir John Fortescue. He married Anne Stonor, daughter of Sir William Stonor of Stonor Park (not Stonor the village), Henley-on-Thames. Anne was the sister, and afterwards heir to John Stonor, who had married Adrian's sister Mary. Her mother was Lady Anne Neville, eldest daughter of John, Marquis of Montagu, brother of Richard, Earl of Warwick, the "King-maker".

In 1503 Prince Henry became Prince of Wales and Sir Adrian was made Knight of the Bath.

In 1504 and 1505 he was fined, together with his brother John, for forming a riot.

In 1509 & 10 he purchased an estate in Hampshire.

In 1511 he was put into the commission of the peace of Oxford. He probably resided mainly at Stonor.

At the end of June 1513 Sir Adrian and his brother John joined King Henry VIII and went to Calais. Terouenne and Tournay fell in battle and by the end of October Henry was back in England.

In July 1517 Sir Adrian and Sir John were in the king's retinue at the royal banquet at Greenwich; Sir Adrian was a Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber.

On 14 June 1518 his wife Anne died and was buried at Pyrton Church at Shirburn or Shirborne or Shirborne where afterwards Sir Adrian lived, but on 31st March 1525 she was moved to the church at the Priory of Bysham, Berkshire, to be buried among her ancestors.

In 1538 the Priory was raised by Henry VIII. Sir Adrian removed Anne's remains to the neighbourhood of Stonor – to Brightwell-Baldwin Church, 2 to 3 miles from Stonor.

Sir Adrian's claim to the estates of Anne, including Stonor was presumably disputed by Anne's uncle Thomas Stonor, and a bitter and violent dispute lasted for 16 years.

In 1520 Sir Adrian was appointed by Henry to accompany him and the queen to meet Francis I at Calais Marches, at Guisner. Colleagues on the journey were Sir Walter Stonor, and Sir William Rede, his future father-in-law.

The alliance between Henry VIII and Francis I was short-lived and in 1522 England and France were at war again. In July Sir Adrian accompanied the Earl of Surrey to Picardy as a prime officer. There was no battle, but they took many towns and returned to England in October.

In 1528 the king called on Sir Adrian for support.

In about 1530 Sir Adrian married his second wife, Anne Rede, who was about 20 years old, the daughter of Sir William of Rede of Boarstall, Buckinghamshire.

In 1532 Sir Adrian was attached to Reine when Henry VIII separated, and in 1532 he was admitted as a knight to St. John of Jerusalem. This Order was abolished by Act of Parliament in 1534/5, and he journeyed to London and took his cousin Lewis Fortescue of Spridleston (who became a Judge as Baron of the Exchequer in 1542) back home to Shirburn or Shirborne or Shirborne.

On 29th August, 26th Henry VIII he was summoned to the king and was imprisoned for failing to acknowledge Henry VIII as head of the Church.

In 1536 the king adjudicated that Stonor goes to heirs male, and Sir Adrian removed his possessions therefrom. An Act of Parliament confirmed that Sir Adrian would keep one share of Stonor estates for his lifetime, and Sir Walter Stonor the other. Sir Adrian's part passed to his daughter by his first wife, namely Lady Margaret Wentworth, and Frances Fitzgerald, the wife of the Earl of Kildare. (The Earl of Kildare was at that time imprisoned as a rebel and a traitor. He, with 5 uncles, was executed at Tyburn, on 8th February 1537, aged 24.)

In 1539 Sir Adrian was arrested for endeavouring to raise a rebellion, and he was beheaded on 10th July. There was a portrait of him in St John's Church at Valetta, Malta.

**Lady Anne Fortescue** was remembered by Queen Mary, who took her into her favour in 1553, after her father's heresy. She attended the queen on 30th September, and was granted several manors in Gloucestershire, namely Pannington, Gotherington, Tredington, and Washbourne near Tewkesbury, and the Manor of Hamstead near Chipping-Sodbury. Gotherington and Washbourne were sold by her grandson Sir Francis Fortescue in 1620.

Lady Anne married again - Thomas Ap-Harry or Parry, who died in 1575. She died on 5th January 1585, aged 75, and was buried at Welford, near Newbury, Berkshire. An alabaster monument was erected there by her son Thomas.

2. **Sir John Fortescue** of Salden, son of Sir Adrian by his second wife Anne, was born early in 1533 at either Stonor or Shirburn or Shirborne (or Shirborne), Oxfordshire, about six months before Queen Elizabeth. His father's execution took place when he was 8 years old. He was educated at Oxford and then one of the Inns of Court. He was Preceptor to Princess Elizabeth, much consulted by her, and was named Master or Keeper of the Great Wardrobe when she became queen - from 22nd July 1559 to her death.

In 1559 the manor of Salden, Buckinghamshire was bought by Sir John, the purchase being completed in 1580. In 1560 Queen Elizabeth gave him the keepership of Cornbury Park, Oxfordshire.

In or before 1556 Sir John married **Cecily (or Cecilia)**. She was the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Edmund Ashfield of Ewelme, Oxfordshire, and afterwards co-heir of his wife, of Tattenhoe, Buckinghamshire. Her sister Elizabeth was the wife of William Fettyplace of Childrey, Bucks, whose grandfather Anthony Fettyplace of Childrey, Esquire of the Body to Henry VII, had married Mary Fortescue, Sir Adrian's sister and widow of John Stonor of Stonor.

Cecily died on 7th February 1570, aged 30, and was buried at Mursley, in which parish Salden stood. Three of her nine children died before her. In 1607 John was buried in the same tomb.

In 1573 Sir John was granted "free warren in all the lands of the manor of Salden, Bucks, for ever".

In 1574 John and Lord Grey, who were neighbours at Salden and Whadden Halls, fell out over the hunting by Lord Grey's men on the Salden estates. Blows were exchanged between the men.

In about 1575 John married Alice, daughter of Christopher Smyth of Annabells, by whom he had only one daughter - Margery. (Clermont's Family Tree shows another daughter named Elizabeth, who appears to have died before she was born!!).

John first became an MP in the 14th year of Elizabeth's reign, and was elected as a burgess for Wallingford, Oxfordshire, in 1571 or 2. In 1580 Sir John sat on a Committee to consider measures to enable Queen Elizabeth to defend the realm against the treasons of Pope (Note: John's brother Anthony married Pope's daughter Katherine!), and to suppress the rebellion in Ireland.

In 1586 John was elected MP for Buckingham town. Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded on 8th February 1587. In 1589 John sat for Buckinghamshire county, and his son Francis sat for Buckingham town. On 31st May 1589, John was appointed Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, and was made a Privy Counsellor. In 1592 he was knighted. In February 1593 Queen Elizabeth called a new parliament to consider the threat of Spain, and Sir John represented Buckinghamshire.

In 1599 Lord Essex, a friend of Sir John, led an army sent by Queen Elizabeth to crush the rebels in Ireland. Essex did badly and was found guilty. When he was freed by Queen Elizabeth he attempted insurrection and was beheaded on 25th February 1601. Edward Bromley, the last son of Lord Bromley by Sir John's sister Elizabeth also joined the rising. He was imprisoned for a short time in Sir John's house, but probably then went to the Tower.

In the Autumn of 1601 Queen Elizabeth called her last parliament. Sir John was chosen a Knight of the Shire of Middlesex, and Francis the member for Buckinghamshire. Thomas was the member for Wallingford. On 19th December 1601 Queen Elizabeth dissolved Parliament.

## SALDEN ~1440 to 1839

In January 1601 John was appointed the Recorder of Cambridge and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

In 1602 Queen Elizabeth possibly visited Salden, and on 24th March 1603 she died. Her funeral at Westminster on April 28th was arranged largely by Sir John. She was succeeded by James VI of Scotland, who became King James I of England.

On 24 May 1603 James confirmed John as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and of the County Palatine of Lancaster and as Master of the Great Wardrobe, but he did not confirm him as Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer. On 27th June King James visited Salden, and made many knights there, and at the homes of Sir Francis, son of Sir John; also at the home of Mr George Fortescue. A Baronry was offered to Sir John but he declined.

Sir John died on 23rd December 1607 at Westminster, aged 74. A monument to him and his wife Cecilia was placed at Mursley Church, Buckinghamshire, by their sons Francis and William. The funeral was deferred until 6th July 1608.

Sir John had 5 sons and 2 daughters by first wife Cecilia. The first two, John and Robert died young, so Francis was his heir.

3. **Thomas** Fortescue was born on 13th May 1534 at Shirborne, Oxfordshire. He died unmarried on the eve of Easter in 1611.

Thomas travelled much on the Continent and he published a collection of essays on various subjects translated from the French, entitled "The Foreste; or Collection of Histories...". It was printed in London in 1571, with a 2nd edition published in 1576, and a 3rd in 1596. It was translated into Spanish, Italian and French.

Thomas was MP for Wallingford in the Parliament of 35th, 39th and 43rd years of Queen Elizabeth, and was Deputy in the Office of Alienations for 20 years. He lived at Donnington, near Newbury, Berkshire, where he had lands, and he had a dwelling at St Dunstons, Fleet Street.

4. **Anthony** Fortescue, born between 1535 and 1539, was alive in 1611 and may have been in exile. He was educated at Winchester School, and was a Popist (RC). In 1558 he married Katherine, daughter of Sir Geoffrey Pole of Lordington. Anthony was comptroller of the household of Katherine's uncle, Cardinal Reginald Pole. He was knighted by Queen Mary.

Under Queen Elizabeth he joined the Poles in a conspiracy against her, and was sent to prison with two Poles and others. Fortescue confessed and was convicted on 27th February 1562, was imprisoned in the Tower and was released after some time.

His children were:

- (1) Anthony, who married .....Overton, a daughter of the brother of the Bishop of Coventry. His only known issue is Anthony (Note 16 below).
- (2) John, who married Ellen, daughter of Ralph Hanslow of Barrold, Hampshire, and
- (3) George, whose marriage was not known of.

5. **Elizabeth** was buried in the chapel of St John the Baptist, Westminster.
6. Sir **Francis** was the eldest son of Sir John and Cecilia. In 1600 he married Grace, daughter of Sir John Manners of Haddon, Derbyshire, who was the second son of Thomas, Earl of Rutland. They had 8 sons and 5 daughters. Francis died in January 1623, and Grace died in 1634; both are buried in Mursley Church.  
Francis was MP for Buckingham town in 1592 and 1597, and in 1600 he succeeded his father as a knight of the shire for the county of Buckinghamshire. James I conferred the Order of the Bath on him at his coronation - on 24th July 1603. Sir Francis inherited the "Fostership" of Cornebury Park and Whichwood Forest from his father.
7. Sir **William** was admitted to the Inner Temple on 12th January 1581. His father Sir John had obtained the stewardship of Hanslope Park with reversion to his son, and on 26th April 1609, Sir William was authorised to cut timber there. He died in 1629 and was buried at Mursley Church on 4th June 1629.

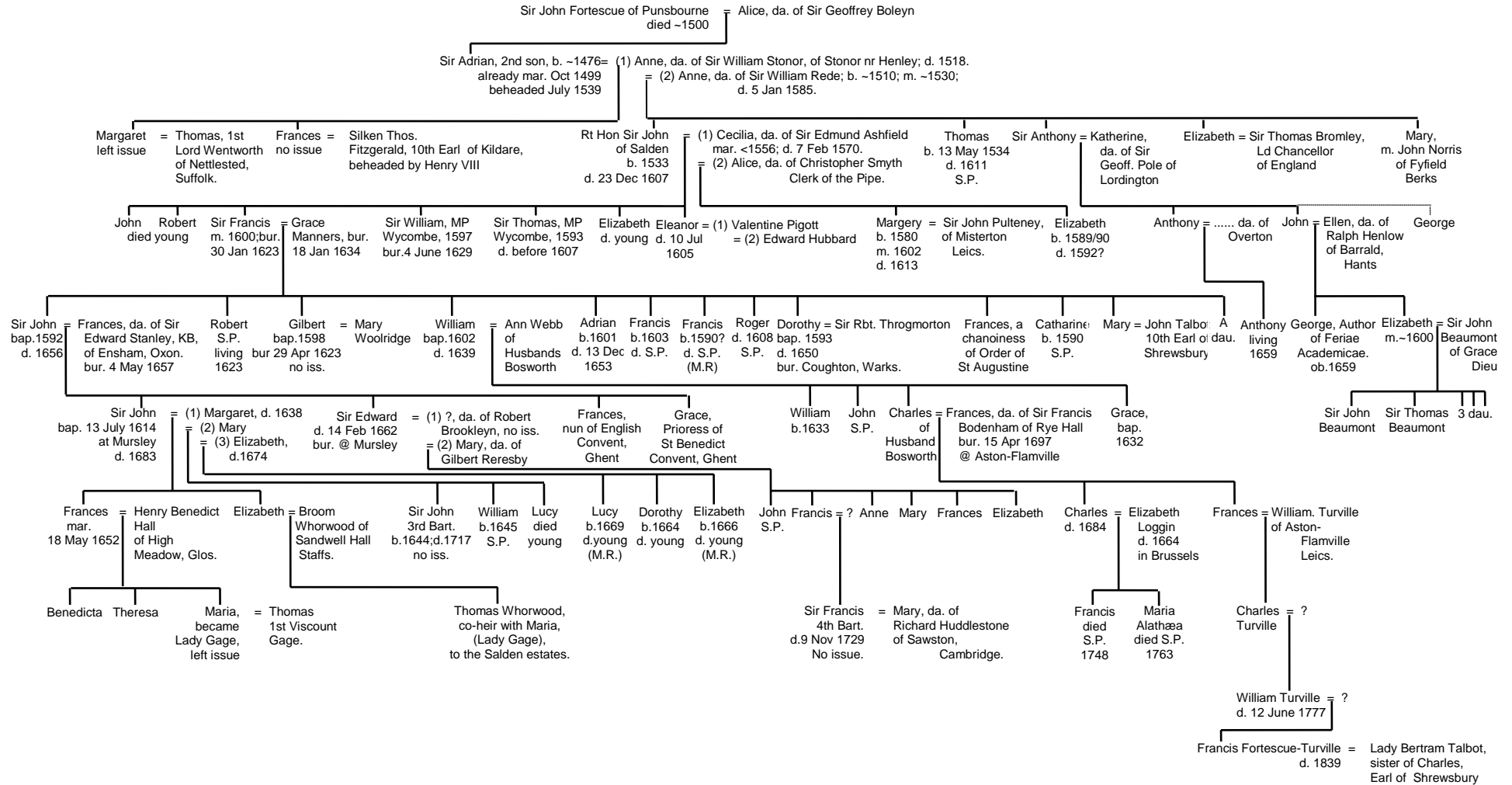
In 1597 William was MP for the borough of Chipping Wycombe. From 1600 to 1603 he served in the army in Ireland during Tyrone's rebellion, and against the Spaniards in the siege of Kinsale. He was knighted at Drogheda on 17th November 1600.

8. **Thomas** entered the Inner Temple on 25th October 1586. In 1593 he was MP for Wycombe. He died before his father.
9. **Eleanor's** first husband was Valentine Pigott, Esq., whom she married in 1585. She survived her second husband, Edward Hubbard or Hobart, and died on 10th July 1605. She was buried at St. Sepulchre's Church, London, with an inscription on her tomb.
10. **Margery** was the only daughter of Sir John by his second wife Alice to live to womanhood. (Presumably Elizabeth, shown in the Family Tree, died young. The born and died dates there are probably reversed and when corrected should be born 1582 died 1589) Margery was born in 1580, married Sir John Poulteney of Misterton, Leicestershire in 1602, and had 1 son and 4 daughters. She died on 19th March 1613 and was buried at Westminster Abbey, North Cross, where there is an epitaph.
11. **John** Fortescue had one son, named George – an author of some repute. His prime work was a collection of essays written in Latin dated February 1630, entitled *Feriae Academicæ*. George was secretary to his cousin Anthony (Note 16). He died in 1659.

In about 1600 John's daughter Elizabeth married Sir John Beaumont of Grace Dieu, Leicestershire, who was created a baronet in 1626 and died in 1628. Their issue were John, born in 1607, (Sir) Thomas Beaumont, and 3 daughters.

12. Sir **John** Fortescue, the eldest son of Sir Francis, was baptised at Mursley in 1592. He married Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Stanley, Knight of the Bath, of Ensham, Oxfordshire. In 1636 he was created Baronet of Nova Scotia by Charles I. He was in arms on the king's side in 1644, was taken prisoner in May 1644, died in September 1656, and was buried at Mursley. Sir John was probably Roman Catholic; his children certainly were.
13. **Gilbert** was buried in St Gregory's Church, London.
14. **William** was born in 1602. He married Anne Webb. He inherited Bosworth Hall, Leicestershire. from his mother, Grace Manners. He died in 1639, and was buried at Mursley.
15. **Adrian** (out of order on the Family Tree) was the 4th son. He was born in 1601, and died on 13th December 1653. His tomb is in Hodlington Church, Worcestershire and has an inscription in Latin. He was known for his piety and learning.
16. **Anthony** Fortescue was the son of Anthony of Overton (See Note 4(1) above). He was living in 1659. During the reign of Charles I, Anthony was for several years the Duke of Lorraine's Resident at the English Court. In 1644 he received an order from the House of Commons requiring him to leave England within 10 days. The House of Peers also ordered him to depart from his quarters in Parliament within 10 days. His secretary was cousin George, who was imprisoned for 16 weeks, but was released on 16th October 1644 and ordered to quit the kingdom within 20 days. Probably the reason for this was that they favoured the King rather than the Parliament.
17. Sir **John** Fortescue, 2nd Baronet of Nova Scotia, was baptised on 13th July 1614 at Mursley. He died in 1683 and was buried on 14th June 1683 at Mursley. The father of his first wife Margaret was Lord Arundel of Wardour; she died in 1638. His second wife Mary was the daughter of Sir W Stonor of Stonor. His third wife Elizabeth was the daughter of Sir John Windour of Lydney, Gloucestershire.
18. **Maria** was co-heiress with her cousin Thomas Whorwood, to the estates of Sir John Fortescue of Salden on the death of Sir Francis Fortescue in 1729.
19. Sir **Francis**, 4th baronet of Nova Scotia, died in Bath on 9th November 1729, with no issue. He was buried at Mursley Church on 23rd November 1729 - the last known male descendant of Sir Adrian. The family mansion at Salden was destroyed.

## THE FAMILY OF SALDEN (~1440 - 1839)



20. **Francis Fortescue-Turville** inherited Husband's Bosworth from Maria Althea Fortescue when she died without issue in 1763. He married Barbara Talbot, daughter of the Hon. John Joseph Talbot and sister of Charles, 15th Earl of Shrewsbury. Francis Fortescue-Turville died in 1839 and was succeeded by his son George Fortescue-Turville. George was born in 1782 and married Henrietta, daughter of Adolph van der Lanekin of Meeklenburg Schwerin in 1826. He died in 1859, having issue amongst others - Francis Charles Fortescue-Turville, of Husband's Bosworth, or Bosworth Hall, Leics.

---

### General Richard Fortescue

General Richard Fortescue was a Cromwellian officer of distinction.

His position in the Fortescue family is not known, but his estates connect him with Berkshire. So Lord Clermont places him at the end of his chapter that covers the Salden House.

The Thurloe State Paper, Whitelock's memorials of the Civil War and the Rawlinson MS in the Bodleian Library are the chief sources of the following information about him:

1644: August, he took Pendennis Castle from the Royalists and was made its governor; he undertook various services and expeditions in England until —

1654: December, he was mentioned in Thurloe as going with this regiment to Barbados.

1655: July, he wrote from Jamaica giving details of his voyage there, via Barbados and Hispaniola.

20th July, he prays to Secretary Thurloe to put an end to the suite between Lord John and himself and to pay to his wife Mary the arrears that are long due.

24th June, he was appointed as Commander-in-Chief, Jamaica. He was now a Major-General.

November 5th, General Richard Fortescue had recently died of a sickness. His Will was proved on 29th July 1657; it mentions 2 daughters, Mary and Frances. See below.

1658: 26th July, his wife Mary, of "Sir Richard Fortescue" asks Cromwell for the arrears due to him.

Lord Clermont suggests that Sir Faithful Fortescue (Royalist Army) has sometimes been muddled with Richard Fortescue. They were contemporaries.

Richard had a house and land at Bray, and houses in Broad Street, Reading; rent-charge in the parish of St. Giles', Reading. In May 1657, administration was granted to Mary in accordance with Richard's Will. It described her as "Mary, widow of Colonel Richard Fortescue, of Hickfield in the county of Southampton, but who died in Jamaica".

---