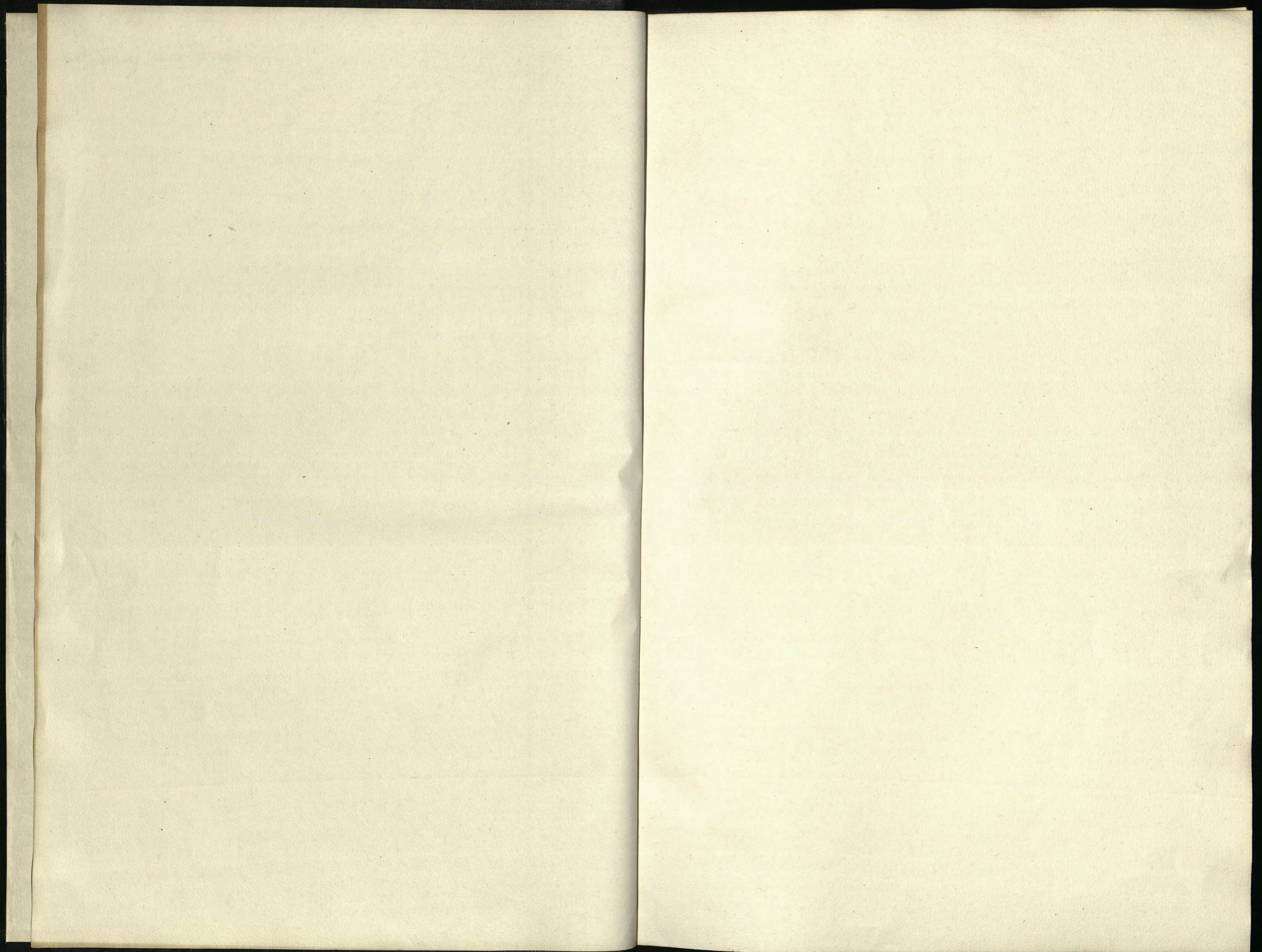
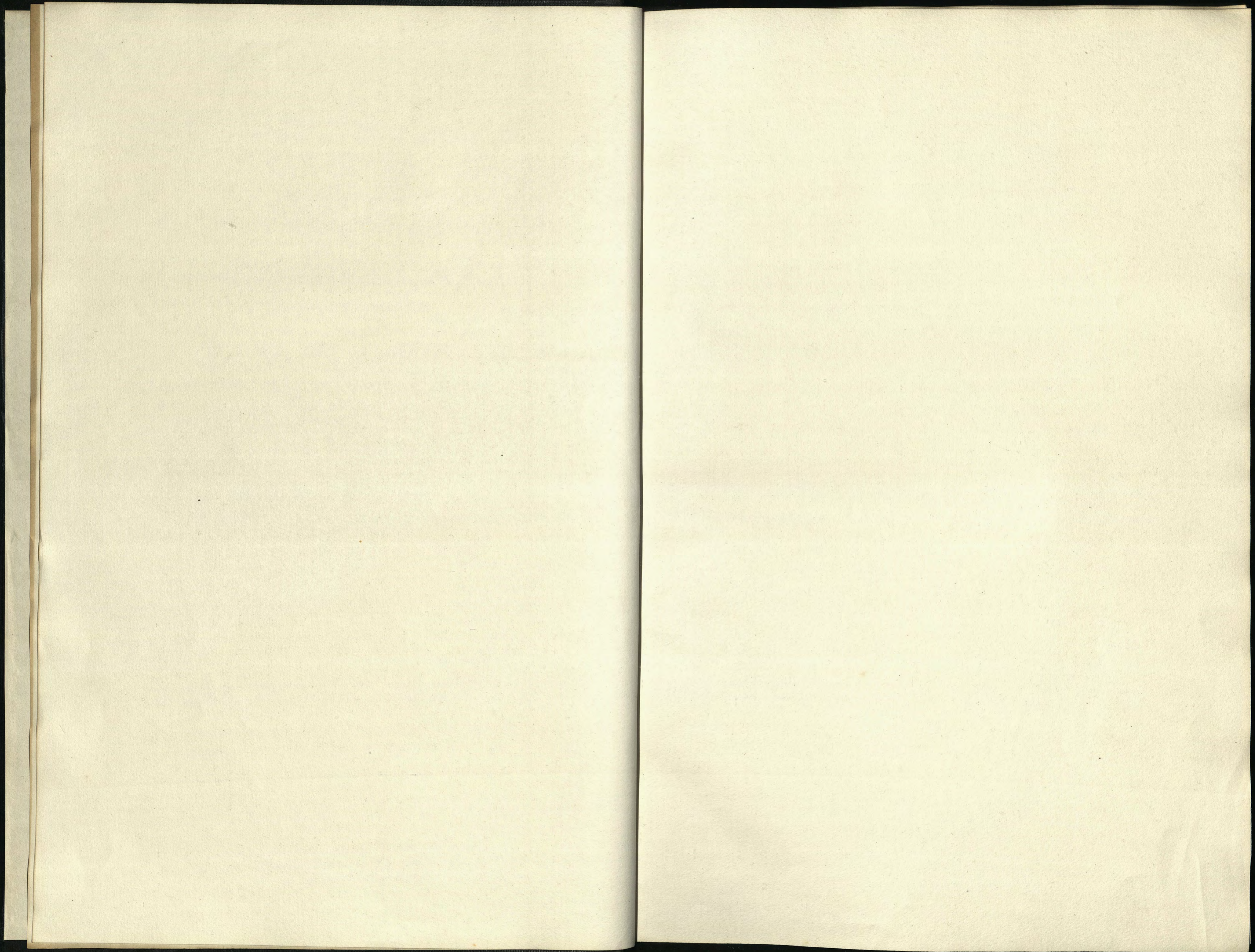
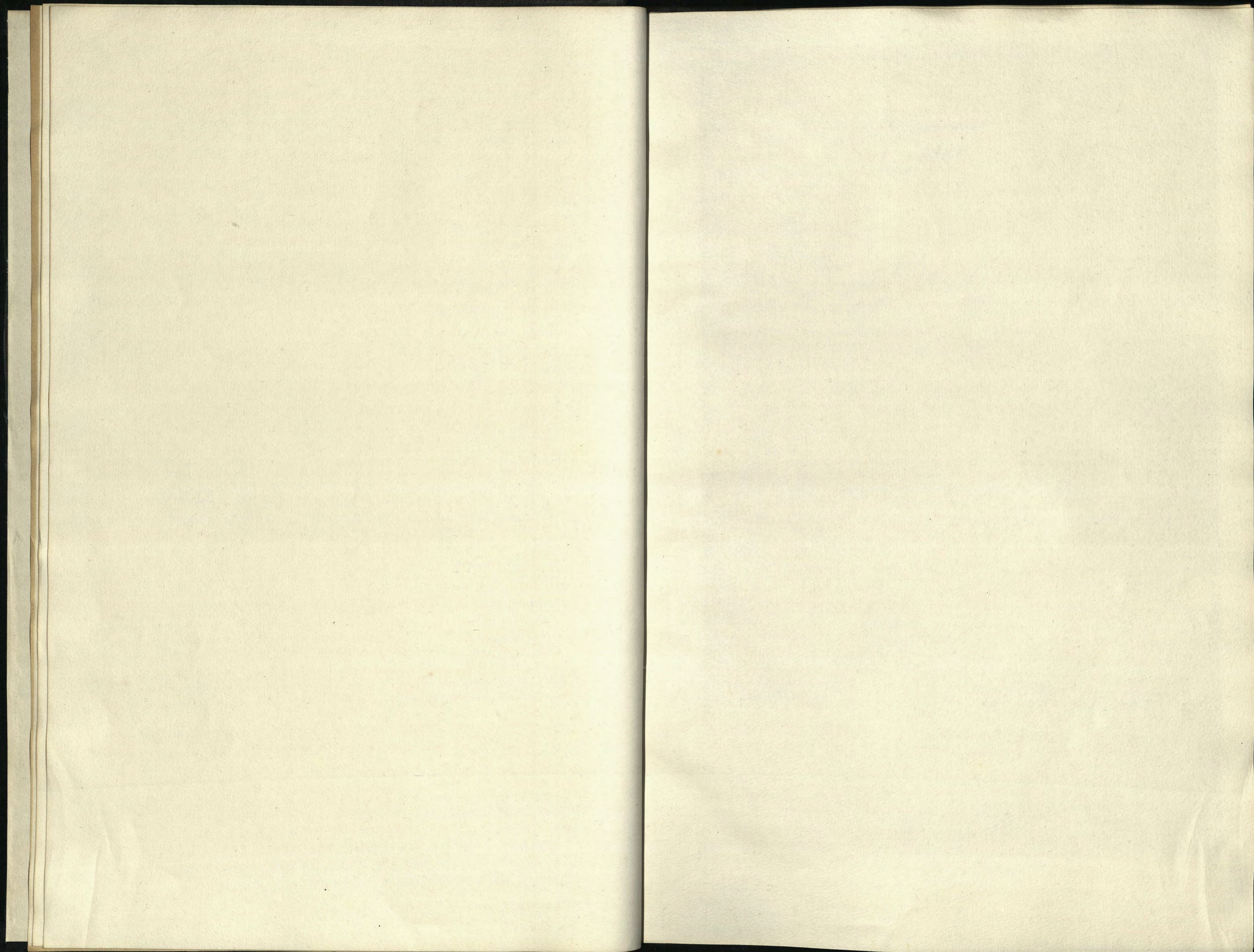


HISTORY
DUCHY OF LANCASTER

CEO/MAIN/35690-35730







To

the King

by his Majesty's

most Dutiful Subject

and Servant

Hyde

*A List
of those who have held
the Duchy of Lancaster
under different Titles of
Honor, succinctly shewing
the Augmentations, the
Decline, and the present
State of the Duchy.*

Not to be too minute and to search with laborious accuracy among the Descendants of two Tailbays, who were Barons of Kendall and took the Name of Lancaster, one of them having been Governour of Lancaster Castle, I will begin in order to make this Relation appear less insignificant, with greater personages; tho the above mentioned Family obtained of King John, and of Henry the third, the Honor of Lancaster, and the Sheriffalty of that County.

Three Noblemen, almost of the highest Distinction, bore the Title of Lord of the Honor of Lancaster.

Lord of an Honor was a Dignity, superior to that of Lord of a Manor, and in use before the Conquest.

The Honor of Lancaster was of the most remote Antiquity: It was composed of a Number of Honors, long before it was raised to an Earldom, as it was successively to a Dukedom.

1st Roger of Poitou, stands then the first to be described; but was deprived of this possession for his Disloyalty; which he probably inherited from his Father Roger de Montgomery, who got Arundell,

Gloucester and the County of Salop from William the First, and Rebelled against William the Second? Autocracy and Disaffection in many Instances seemed to descend with the Succession of Lancaster, as it might with any other of great Extent; Dignity and Power are the Parents of Pride and Ambition, from whence spring Discontent, and Rebellion.

2^d William Earl of Mortaigne, Surrey, and Warren, third Son of King Stephen, was next appointed Lord of the Honor of Lancaster, and put in possession of other considerable Estates by his Father: But Henry the second resumed, what this Royal Earl held of the Crown, and left him what came from his Father before his Father was King; a Partition consistent with Policy, and which implied in some Degree good Nature.

3^d The third was John surnamed Sansterre, but notwithstanding his Name became, as Scoveden says, a Tetrack; His Brother Richard the first, not weighing, as his Father did, Prudence against Generosity, rendered him, who from Ambition was too desirous of Dominion, powerful by Territories; he rebelled accordingly against his Benefactor, as he had done against his Father, and was the Murderer of his Nephew Arthur; He acted the Villain to acquire a Crown, and wore it like a Tyrant. His

Oppressions were only equalled by his Extravagance, and Insolence: He was an Exorbitor to the Clergy, and a Tributary to the Pope. He refused to his Subjects their just Rights, and offered, as Mat. Paris relates and believes, this free Kingdom to a despotic Emperor of Morocco; But from his Iniquities and Weakness is derived our Magna Charta.

4th. After King John, the Honor of Lancaster was raised to an Earldom. Peter of Savoy, uncle to Queen Eleanor wife of Henry the Third, was created by that King Earl of Lancaster. John his Predecessor was indeed, in the Enumeration of his Titles, called Earl of Lancaster as a Kings Son, who by the ancient Laws of the Crown were, as is now reported, Earls of course without any particular Creation or Investiture. Sir William Fleetwood in his Manuscript History of the Duchy, says, that there is a Natural and an Artificial Earl. A Kings Son was of the first sort. Selden further defines this Title to be local and personal. Part of the Territories belonging to this Earldom lay near the New Temple in London. It was called a *Wassorie*; Here the said Earl Peter built a House and named it from his own Country *Savoy*; His Son being deemed an Alien, (But why his Birth

differed in this respect from his Fathers don't appear from the shallow Researches that I have made into so insignificant a point) the Earldom escheated to the Crown, and Henry the Third conferred, on his 5th Son Edmond, called "Crouch Back" probably from wearing a brouch or brose on his back; as was often done by Notaries to Pilgrimages. His mother was Eleanor the second of the Five Daughters of the Earl of Provence; All of them were married to Real or Titular Kings.

From this Prince is descended the Royal House of Lancaster, Rival to that of York. Their Contest was of the longest duration and the most bloody that ever afflicted this Nation. His ^{own} Father further bestowed on him the Titles and Estates of, Montfort Earl of Leicester; of Ferrers Earl of Derby and of John Earl of Monmouth. He also inherited by the Will of his first wife Avelina, the Succession of her Father William surnamed de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle. — Edmond was declared High Steward of England, and procured a license of Edward the First to turn his House (the Savoy) into a Castle. — Castles had Distinction, Rights and Powers which Houses or even Manors had not. The above mentioned Sir William Flethwoods ranks

an Honor before a castle, a castle before a Lordship, a Lordship before a Manor and a Manor before a Mesuage. The possessions of this Earl were equal to some Kingdoms. His second wife was Blanch of Artois the Beautiful Queen of Navarre, Niece to Saint Lewis King of France by whom he had three Sons.

6th *Thomas* the Eldest succeeded to his Titles and Estates and was consequently Sheriff of Lancaster by Inheritance. He was made Chief of Edward the Second's Privy Council, but after many mutual Disquits and Reconciliations, he took Arms against him, or rather against the Spencers, was defeated at Borough Bridge, and beheaded at Pontefract, after he had undergone the Scoffs of the Royalists, for taking, as it was pretended he did in a Letter to the Scotch, the Title of King Arthur. Never from the Conquest to that time was the Nation stained with more Blood from the Scaffold, than what flowed on his Defeat. It was soon revenged, the Spencers and the King himself fell. He was defamed by his Adversaries as an Adulterer, a perverter of Justice and cruel. By the populace and many Clergy he was Canonized. The contradiction might arise from his having been an Enemy to Favorites and a Friend to the Church. His person

was contemptuously treated, but his Picture was worshiped at Saint Paul's. — Walsingham says that his Miracles were still in vogue in Edward the Thirds Time. Superstition has often lasted longer than other Objects of Fashion. It springs from the strongest Basis, Devotion; but the Superstructure is commonly too high and too irregular to stand. His Miracles were suppress'd, but his Attainder was reversed by Act of Parliament in the 1st of Henry the 4th he having been condemn'd without the form of a Trial by his Peers. He Married Alice Daughter of Henry de Lacy Earl of Lincoln, and added in her Right the Estates of Lincoln and Salisbury to his immense Patrimony. But she, perfect in figure, was afterwards claimed by a deformed Dwarf, — Richard Saint Martin, who, by her Confession of the Infamous Connection, and by Courts Encouragement, and Support (This Saint Martin being a Retainer to the Earl of Surrey) demanded, some Authors say, obtained, the Earldoms of Lincoln and Salisbury, to the great diminution of our Earls Power and Fortune. The affront indubitably inflamed his Disaffection.

7th His Brother Henry became intitled

to such part only of his Possessions and Honors, as had been settled upon him by the King in Case the last Earl, should dye without Issue, which he did; and though the King afterwards considerably increased his Estates by Grant, yet he kept the greater Share of the property of the late Earl, which had been forfeited by his Attainder. — Henry further increased his Estate by a large Fortune with his wife Maud, which he took to her Father Sir Patrick Chauorth and to other Relations; by which Acquisitions the Earls of Lancaster grew very considerable in Wales. About this time the Hospital of Saint Mary at Leicester was founded. This Earl seems only to have carried on the thread of the History and Succession of his own Family and not to have interfered with a Significance meriting Record in National Affairs.

8th His Son Henry, who had been created Earl of Derby and Lincoln in his Father's Life time, succeeded to his Estates and Honors; He added Dignity to his illustrious Family. He was the first Duke of Lancaster and the second of our Nobility raised to the Ducal Title. The Duke of Cornwall stood before him. By his Patent of Creation in the 25th of Edward the 3^d the King erected the County of Lancaster into a Palatinate, and

granted the Duke Jura Regalia, in that County, and many other Privileges. The Grant by this Charter was only for his Life, so all these distinctions with his Dukedom ceased, at his death in 1361. — In the 25th Year of this Reign the Duke, obtained in Exchange for Richmondshire, divers large Domains in the Counties of York, Durham, Nottingham, Derby, Sussex and Norfolk. — But shortly before his death which happened the 23rd March 34th Edward the 3^d. He surrendered many of his Liberties and Privileges to the Crown which were afterwards granted to John of Gaunt — Bravery, Prudence, Devotion and Liberality adorned his Life. He rebuilt the Savoy, and founded the Collegiate Church of Leicester — where he lies.

9th **John of Gaunt** Married his Daughter Blanch, and made the House of Lancaster more Royal; Aband her eldest Sister dying without Issue, all the Lancaster Dominions devolved to this Prince, who was first created Earl and afterwards Duke of Lancaster by his Father Edward the third; which King the 28th February in the 5th Year of his Reign, instituted for the Higher Dignity of his Son, a Chancery, Justices for the Pleas of the Crown, as well as for Common Law, Jura

Regalia, and power of Execution of Writs and Offices, and all other powers, which were exerted by the Earl of Chester in his County Palatine, but limited this Institution to the Dukes Life which Ended in 1301. The like Privileges with the same limitation had been granted to Henry Duke of Lancaster, but in the 13th of Richard the Second, Duke John Petitioned the King and Parliament at Gloucester, that the late Kings Grant to him might be extended to his Heirs Male, and the King by Charter, with the Assent of Parliament, extended it according to the Prayer of the Petition. He also obtained from King Richard a Grant and Release of all the Forfeited Estates, which came to the Crown by the Attainder of Thomas Earl of Lancaster. This Duke had his Council in Lancashire before the Grant to him of Jura Regalia, and in the Grants and Leases from the Duke, it is stiled the "Thrice Noble Council of the thrice Noble Duke of Lancaster" &c. — His Council also took Cognizance of Title of Land there before the last Foundation or Confirmation of the Palatinate. He married, after the death of Blanche, Constantia Daughter of Peter King of Castille and took his Father in Law's Title, but ceded it afterwards by Contract, and was by act of Parliament created Duke

of Aquitaine. His recited Titles are, "Son of the King, Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, Earl of Derby Lincoln and Leicester". His Estates were greatly augmented by his Father, who, in the 50.th year of his reign, granted to him and his Heirs large Domains in Hertfordshire and at Calais in France. As his Royal Alliances and Estates exceeded those of any other Subject, so perhaps in many respects did his Merits. He was Temperate and Courageous, neither too negligent, nor too ambitious of Glory. He was however in 1381. so much the object of popular Odium, tho he differed with an unpopular King, that Jack Straw burnt his Castle the Tower. His Benefactions to the Church, did not procure him the Favour of the Clergy; They thought he wanted Zeal; some suspected his Orthodoxy, and the Citizens of London inflamed by Bigots, assaulted him with Violence for his Moderation to Wycliffe.

10.th On his Death his Son Henry de Bolingbroke Duke of Hereford returned, just as it was pronounced by a packt Parliament, that his Banishment should be perpetual. At first he only claimed his legal Inheritance, but finding a weak Government and a Strong Torrent of Popularity,

his Ambition burst forth and filled every Sail. —
 He dethroned Richard the Second by Arms, but
 without a Battle, and wore his Crown by the name
 of Henry the fourth; but by Act of Parliament
 he severed the Duchy from it. This Act or
 Charter is intitled "Charter Regis Henrici quarti
 de Separatione Ducatus Lancastrie à Corona". It
 recites all the Titles and Privileges of the Duchy,
 and Decrees that it shall be governed by its own
 Officers, which were at that time a Chancellor,
 an Attorney general, a Receiver or Treasurer, a
 Clerk of the Court, Six Justices, Twenty three
 Receivers and three Supervisors. But this is not
 the first Institution of the Duchy Court as has
 been erroneously imagined. The same was
 granted to Henry the first Duke of Lancaster,
 and repeated in the Charter or Rescript of
 Edward the Third for creating John of Gaunt
 Duke of Lancaster, as also in that of the 13th
 of Richard the Second for extending the Title
 and Estates to his Heirs Male. — It has indeed
 been preserved from his Reign with little variation
 to the present time. Henry the fourth was so
 jealous of his Dukedom, and so Zealous to preserve
 it that he settled it on his Son, to save the Title
 from being absorbed in that of King.

I shall now our Dukes are become Kings, refer to the History of the Nation for every thing concerning them, which don't relate to the Duchy, and Contract my Remarks, unless carried by accident into short Deviations, within the natural bounds implied by the Title of this Paper.

55th Henry the fifth enlarged with the assent of Parliament the Dukedom by his Mother's Estate. She was Daughter and Heiress of Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford, whose Estates were of great extent and Value, and were situate chiefly in the Counties of Essex, Middlesex, Hertford, Cambridge, Norfolk, Lincoln, Bucks, Wilts, Berks, Suffolk, Surrey, Gloucester, Dorset and Hereford and in the City of London and Marches of Wales. In this Reign an Act of Parliament passed declaring that all Grants of Offices and Estates in the Duchy should pass under the Duchy Seal or should be void.

52th His Successor Henry the sixth did nothing of himself, and was made to do nothing worthy Notice, that I can discover, relating to the Duchy. His Situation often varied to Extreams, yet he seemed unmoved: He was above or below the most contrasting Vicissitudes,

of Fortune, and stood, sanctified, or senseless, between a Father warmed by heroic virtues, and conducted by National Glory, and a Son of so elevated a Mind, as to strike Dread in his Conqueror Edward the fourth, who perceiving in this young and intrepid Prisoner at Tewkesbury, the Noble Fire of his Grandfather, took a bold Resolution to extinguish it; gave the first Blow, and the Murder, after such a Signal, was immediately completed.

13th The Right to the Dukedom then descended to John Beaufort Earl of Somerset, Son of Catherine Swinford, Third wife of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, whose Children by her before their Marriage were legitimated... in the Twentieth of Richard the Second by Act of Parliament. But Edward the fourth deemed the Title and Estate forfeited by the Attainder of Henry the sixth; and by an Act of Parliament united the Estates ~~to~~ "appropriated" is the expression in the Act, to the Crown, yet decreed at the same time that the Office should remain on its former Establishment. — Until this period the Office of Chancellor of the County Palatine was distinct from that of Chancellor of the Duchy, tho' often held by the

same person; nevertheless the Chancellor of the County Palatine was always subservient to the Chancellor of the Duchy, by whom all Grants of Offices and Lands, as well in the County Palatine, as in the Duchy at large, were made; and if the County Palatine Seal was necessary to the completing the Grant, the Chancellor of the County affixed it by virtue of a Warrant from the Chancellor of the Duchy. — By this Act the County Palatine was annexed to the Duchy, and the Chancellor of the Duchy hath ever since held the Office of Chancellor of the County Palatine, executing the latter by his Deputy or Vice Chancellor.

In the twelfth year of this King, an Act of Parliament passed for vesting a very considerable Portion of the Duchy Estates in Trustees to the Use of the Kings Will, and the King directed the same by his Will to be appropriated to divers Charitable and Superstitious Uses. But this Trust was destroyed by an Act of the first of Henry the seventh, and the Estates were resumed and reunited to the Duchy.

14th.

Edward the fifth was not of an age

to make any Alterations during the short time he was called King.

15th Richard the third tho' he made some excellent Laws with regard to the Nation left the Duchy as he found it. But,

16th Henry the seventh whose Right to it came from his Mother, Margaret the Countess of Richmond and Derby Daughter to John Beaufort Duke of Somerset, who was son to the Earl of Somerset just mentioned, broke Edwards the fourth's Act and Entail, separated the Duchy again from the Crown, and entailed both the Crown and Duchy on himself, and his Heirs for ever; and so it has continued Distinct, though in the Crown (the time of the usurpation excepted) to this Day; yet I don't perceive that any of our Kings, or Princes, have borne the Title of Lancaster, since Henry the fifth, who by his Father's express Disposition, inserted it among his other Titles, when Prince of Wales.

Henry the seventh in 1509 began to found the Hospital called "Savoy," upon the Site of the Old Palace there, being parcel of the Duchy Estate, but Dying before it was finished, Henry the eighth assigned the Building with all

the Lands adjoining, unto the Executors of his Father's Will, by whom the Hospital was completed.

It consisted of a Master and four Chaplains, who were to provide for one hundred Poor out of its Revenues, and to Pray for the Souls of Henry the Seventh and his Mother.

The Scite of this Hospital was part of the Manor of the Savoy, which extends through the parishes of Saint Clement Danes and Saint Mary in the Strand. It reverted to King Edward the Sixth by the Voluntary Surrender of the Master and Chaplains.

King Philip and Queen Mary regarding the Duchy of Lancaster, as one of the Statutist pieces of her Majesty's Inheritance, refounded the Hospital, and reinstated the Duchy in its Rights and Privileges, and annexed several Estates to it in lieu of what had been alienated.

Queen Elizabeth and afterwards King William the third on complaints, visited this Hospital by Commission, and both, at the different periods, found such neglect and Abuses of the Charity, as required Punishment and Reformation. The Master and Chaplains still seemed incorrigible. Sir Nathan Wright, who as keeper of the Great Seal,

was Visitor of all Charities established by Royals & Foundation (though his Right to visit this Hospital has been questioned as being of Duchy Foundation) perceiving that the original Intent of this Charity was totally perverted, declared it to be dissolved in 1702, and the Lord High Treasurer Godolphin thereupon appointed a Receiver to bring the profits of all its Endowments into the Exchequer. From hence arises a suit between the Exchequer, and the Duchy for the Jurisdiction of the Rights and Revenues of somuch of the Possessions of the Hospital, as originally belonged to the Duchy.

This Contest commenced in 1715 and remains undetermined. In the year 1743 and 1750 Issues were joined for Trials, but they were stopped both times on the Consideration, that it appeared unbecoming, publicly and adversarily to Dispute a point at the Kings sole Expence, where the Right was uncontestedly vested in his Majesty, only to ascertain whether that Right emerged from the Crown or the Duchy.

The Argument of Decency seems to continue in Force, though not so strongly as in former Reigns; because the Question in fact now is, whether the Rents and Revenues belong to the

Publick (Under the Great List Act of the first of George the Third which appropriates the Lands & Revenues of the Crown to the use of the Public) or to the King in Right of his Duchy. But if Inconveniences result from the Indecision on the Question, it is to be wished it could be settled by Act of Parliaments, or by the Privy Council, or by a Reference, or in some proper manner, than adversely at a great Cost in an open Court; A Division made legal by Parliaments seems the most eligible Adjustment.

The Exchequer derives its Right from the Statutes of Dissolution of the 32^d and 37th of Henry the 8th, whereby the Possessions of dissolved Religious Houses were put under the Survey of the Court of Augmentations, and which Court with all its Jurisdiction were since annexed to the Court of Exchequer.

The Duchy officers insist that the Hospital did not fall within the Predicament of any of the Statutes of Dissolution, but on its being surrendered to Edward the Sixth came under the Disposition of the Common Law, and reverted to the Donor or his Heirs in the same Right, wherein he had granted it. That therefore Edward the Sixth took it in Right of the Duchy, which is

Evined by the Circumstance of Philip and Mary -
 regranting it under the Duchy Seal; And that the Reason
 of their Charter of Re-foundation passing both the Great
 Seal and Duchy Seal was necessary to the erecting
 the Corporate Body; and that the Hospital in like
 manner reverted to Queen Anne in Right of her
 Duchy upon the Dissolution. Tho' it is not inconsistent
 with my Historical List to mention under Henry the
 Seventh's Reign the Origin of the Savoy Hospital, -
 I am apprehensive it may appear untimely to have
 pursued in this place the Thread of its Fate to
 its Dissolution, but as the depending Cause issued
 from it, and occasions some Speculation, I thought
 it not only permissible, but preferable, here briefly
 to trace the Grounds of the Litigation, than to -
 resume the point distinctly in Chronological order.
 The detail of what is of little Importance in the
 Determination would be tiresome, and this seems of
 none to the Public, or to the King, but from the Charge
 of it.

17.th This wide spreading Inheritance was -
 very greatly increased by the several Acts of King
 Henry the Eighth, for the Dissolution of Monasteries,
 and for erecting the Court of Augmentations, and by
 the Act of King Edward the Sixth, for the Dissolution
 of Colleges and Chantries; and by a Charter of

King Philip and Queen Mary, made in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, whereby very large Estates in the Counties of Hertford, Essex, Bucks, Suffolk, Sussex and York were united to the Duchy; and so great a Regard was paid by this Queen to the future preservation of this her Patrimonial Inheritance, that she got a Clause inserted in this Act, declaring that all such Estates as had been since the first of Edward the Sixth or should be at any time afterwards granted from the Duchy, and had or should revert or be forfeited to the Crown, should return to the Survey of the Duchy Courts.

This favorite Succession thus formed and augmented passed through King Henry the eighth, 16-19-20- Edward the Sixth, Philip and Mary and Elizabeth 21. to James the First (Notwithstanding many Grants in Fee were given by those Sovereigns) in such good Condition, as to raise in the beginning of his Reign an immense Annual Income, and to make considerable part of his Civil Establishments, over and besides some very extensive and valuable Domains, which he granted together with divers Crown Lands to Trustees, to maintain his Sons Henry Prince of Wales and Prince Charles.

This King's Necessities

afterwards requiring extraordinary Sums to be raised from his Landed Property, he first began with taking large Fines for Leases of Duchy Estates upon Contracts for Sixty Years; But finding Money came in Slowly from this Scheme, he proceeded to make Grants in Fee to all who would become Purchasers upon his Terms; so that when Charles the first succeeded to the Throne, he found the Duchy Possessions reduced to very little more than the Estates comprized in his own Settlement, and in the Leases for Sixty Years.

22nd King Charles's exigencies drove him to follow the Example of his Father in selling his Duchy Inheritance by which he raised Money to a considerable Amount — No part of it was preserved, except some few Forests and Parks, and the Estates which went to his Queen Henrietta in Jointure, and those which were comprized in the Leases for Sixty Years granted by his Father, and even many of those were sold in Reversion for small Sums; But upon almost all the Grants in Fee, there were reserved to the Crown, Fee Farm Rents which were in the whole of a large Amount.

In 1649 a Commission was appointed

by an Act of the Commons for the Sale of the
Crown and Duchy Lands. — The Restoration is
Cancelled all Transactions in consequence of that
Act.

23^d King Charles the Second soon after
his Accession made several very extensive Grants
in Fee of Duchy Estates to persons, instrumental
in ~~his~~ his Restoration, particularly to the Duke
of Albemarle, and the Earl of Sandwich; and
he also made many Leases for Terms of Ninety
nine years in Reversion at small Rents, some
of which are still subsisting. In 1665 he settled
divers Fee Farm Rents and very near all the
Landed Estate of the Duchy (which was not in
Jointure upon his Mother Henrietta) Upon Queen
Catherine for her life, and Queen Henrietta dying
in 1671 the King added the Estates comprized in
her Settlement to Queen Catherine's Jointure, so that
the remaining Revenue from the Duchy to the
Crown sunk to a State of Insignificance.

In 1670 and 1672 this King had two
Acts to Sell all the Fee Farm Rents, as well those
of the Crown, as of the Duchy, and they were accordingly
Sold; and such as were in Settlement on Queen
Catherine were either Surrendered by her, and an

Equivalent granted her in lieu thereof by Charge upon the Hereditary Excise, or were sold in Reversion expectant on her death.

24.th King James the Second, tho' a Prince of more order and Business, did not attempt to save this Ducal part of his Patrimony from Ruin, and such was the Reduction of its Income, that in 1686. the Officers of the Duchy agreed to reduce their own Salaries, to make them better tally with the small production from the Duchy Estate.

25.th William the third accelerated the decline. He granted for Ninety nine years after the Demise of Queen Catherine (in 1705) most of the Estates comprized in her Jointure, which were all that remained unsold, except what is not worth mentioning.

26. A Stop was put to the Devastation by an Act passed the first of Queen Anne to restrain the Crown from granting Leases for more than 31 years or three Lives, with Impeachment of Wastes, and a Reservation either of the Ancient or more usual Rent or greater, or of a third part of the Value — Building Leases only were confined to 50 years. But King William's above mentioned Grants for 99 years had absorbed so much of the Duchy Revenue, that little

27-28. or no attention, through George the first, and George the second's Reigns, was given to the Improvement of it, or even to Order in the Office, till the Earl of Kinnoul was appointed Chancellor; He was a Nobleman who loved Business and respected Justice, and made Confusion and Partiality give place to Regularity and Candour. Lord Strange adopted, perfected and enlarged his Predecessors laudable
 29. Designs in the Reign of George the Third; but with all the advantage of their proceedings and Plans, and under such Auspices, as ought to animate every one to do right, this Revenue will not for many Years, be an Object worthy of Royal Consideration, and according to Probability never a great one, not even when the Leases granted by Charles the Second and those of William the Third for 99 Years expire, and are renewed with increased reserved Rents, which the first will in the compass of 10 or 12 Years, and the latter in about 33.

The Annual certain amount at present is but £3273. 13. 0

And the Annual Disbursements 3558. 4. 8

The Deficiency £ 284. 11. 8

Which is made good by Fines upon Leases, Casual Rents reserved on Leases for Mines, Sales of Timber, and such like - A Surplus undoubtedly

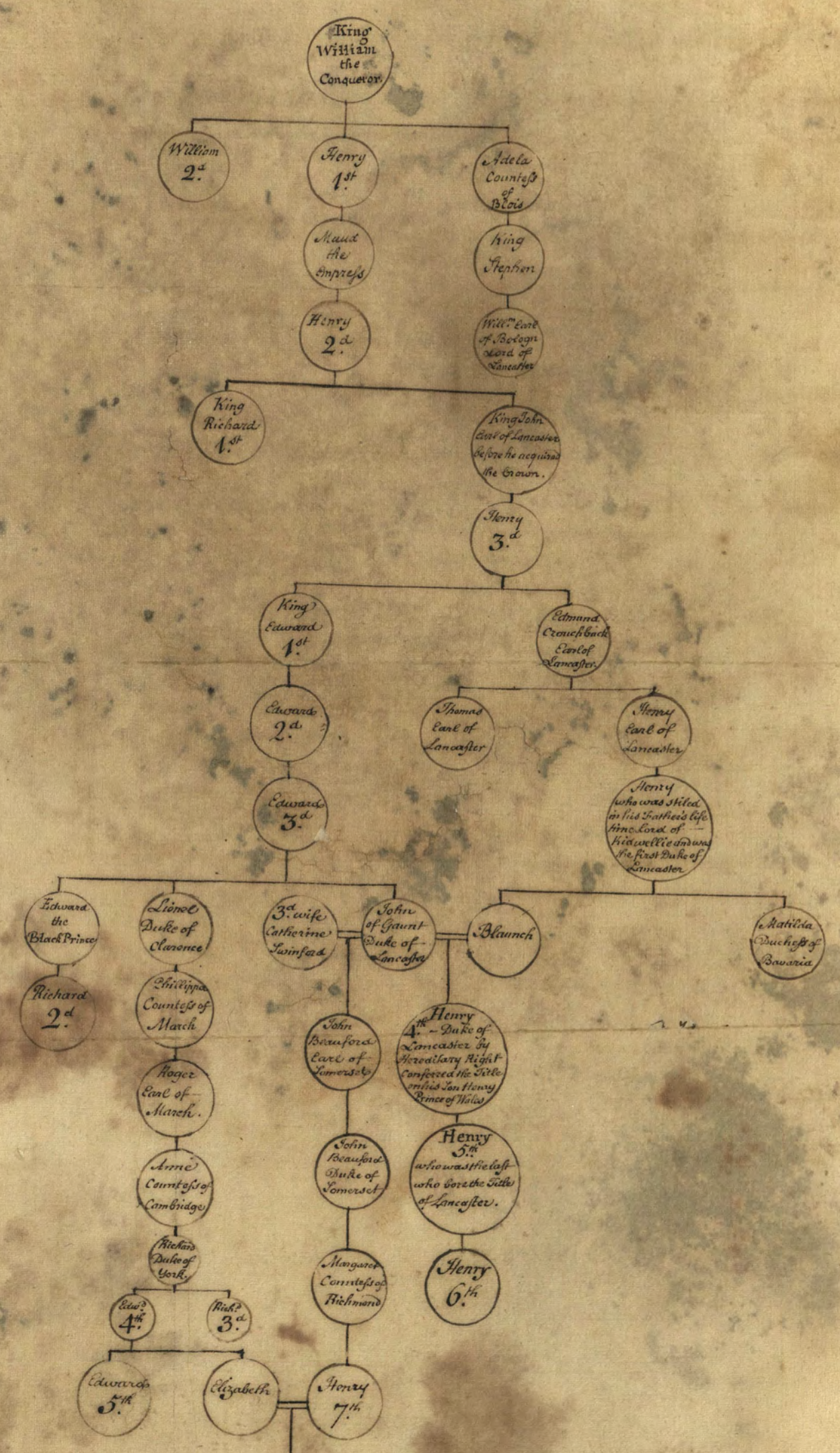
arises from these Articles, perhaps about £2000
a Year, or rather under, but that can't from
the nature of it be fixed.

Assurance however is given that no Zeal
or Economy shall be wanting in the Management;
tho there must be no Extortion, Whilst Moderation
keigns. Tenants right to feel, thro' the Stewards,
the Masters Benevolence; And Equity, thus assisted
by Goodness, will prescribe the Bounds: Principles
truly Royal are the best Guides for Stewards.

My Ambition, as well as my Duty,
will strengthen my Endeavours to follow them.

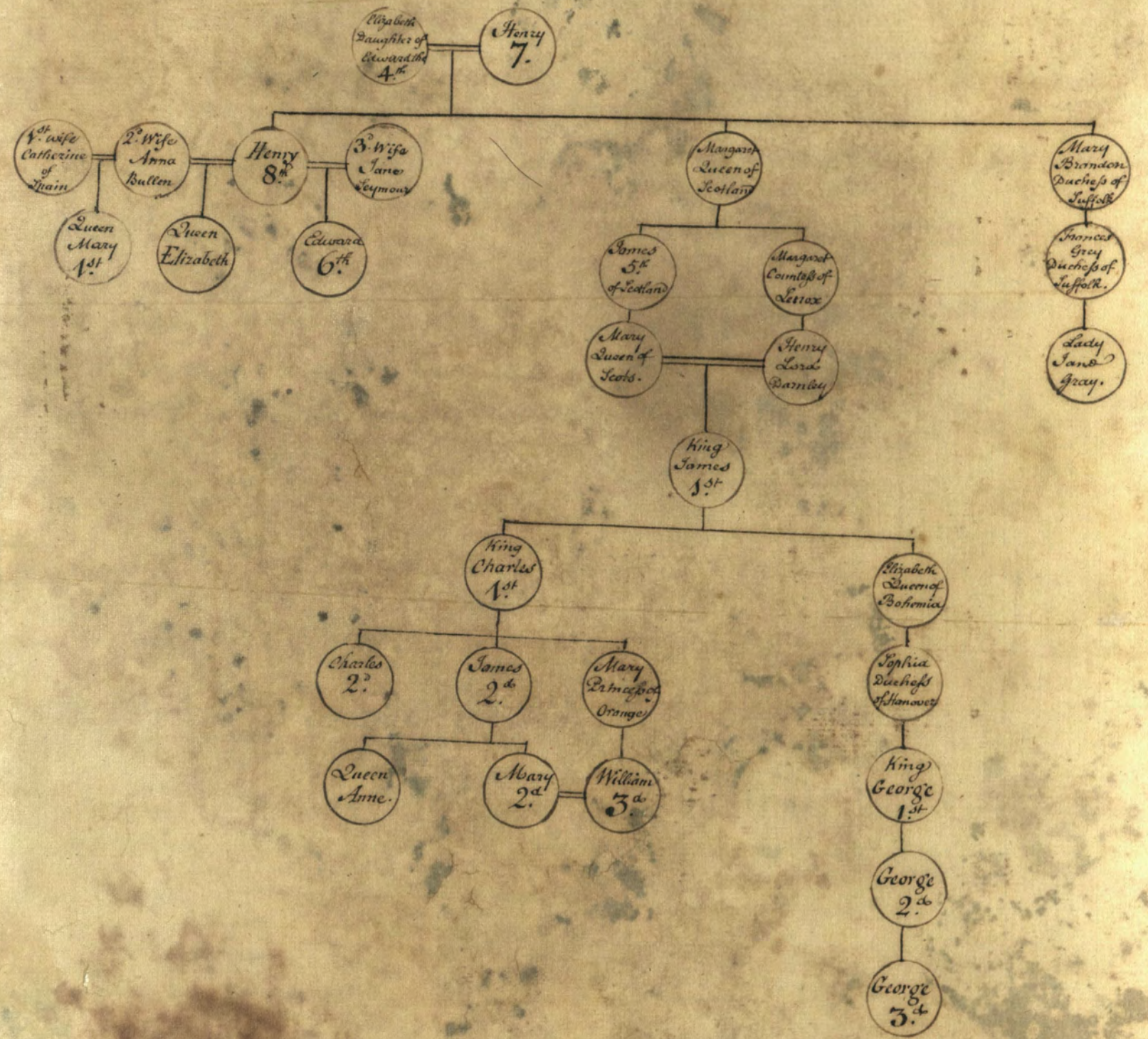
Hyde

Geneology of the Kings of England and
Earls and Dukes of Lancaster from William the Conqueror.



Continued over Leaf.

Continuation of the Geneology.



A List of the Chancellors of the
Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster from
the Breach of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster.

Remarks.

51^{Edw}? 3^o Thomas de Thelwall He was appointed Chancellor
of the Duchy and County Palatine
of Lancaster by John of Gaunt by
the Delivery of his Seals.

1st Richard 2^o Sir John de Yorbrough Knight. Chancellor of the Duchy and
County Palatine.

6th Rich^o? 2^o Sir Thomas Stanley Knight - Chancellor of the Duchy
Same year Sir John Searle - Knight - Chancellor of the County Palatine

7th Rich^o? 2^o Sir William Okey Knight - Chancellor of the Duchy.

10th Rich^o? 2^o John de Wakering Chancellor of the County Palatine

All Grants which passed
the Duchy or County Palatine
Seal to this Period were
expressed to be made by the
Advice of the Dukes Great
Council and to be warranted
by the Duke's Privy Seal.

1st Henry 4th John De Wakering Continued Chancellor of the County
Palatine

Names of Chancellors.	Remarks.
Same year. William Burgoyne . . .	Chancellor of the Duchy.
4 th Henry 4. John de Wakering . . .	Chancellor of the Duchy.
6 th Henry 4. Sir Thomas Stanley . . .	Chancellor of the Duchy.
7 th Henry 4. Sir Thomas Stanley . . .	Chancellor of the County Palatine
11. Henry 4. John Springthorp Clerk . . .	Chancellor of the Duchy and County Palatine.
1 st Henry 5. John Wodehouse . . .	Chancellor of the Duchy and County Palatine.
1 st Henry 6 th John Wodehouse . . .	Continued in both offices by King Henry 6 th .
2 ^d Henry 6 th William Troutbeck . . .	Chancellor of the County Palatine.
	This Chancellor obtained a Warrant from the King for one Free Deer yearly from Myerscove park in Lancashire and to which the Chancellor of the Duchy is still entitled if he pleases to call for it.

Names of Chancellors Remarks.

9th Henry 6th. Walter Sherrington Clerk. - Chancellor of the Duchy - He
was made Chancellor in Parliament
the 16th February and had the
Seal delivered to him in Parliament
by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.

NOTE - The Chancellors, till this Period or most of them
held their Offices by the Delivery and Custody of the Seals
without any Patent, but from this time they have in general
had their Offices by Patent.

15th Henry 6th. William Troutbeck Appointed by Patent Chancellor
of the County Palatine quam diu
se bene gesserit.

Same year Walter Sherrington Clerk Appointed by Patent Chancellor
of the Duchy for life.

17th Henry 6th. Walter Sherrington. Chancellor of the County
Palatine for life to be executed by
Deputy.

This Patent bears date the
7th of May and on the 27th of
July following a warrant issued
directing William Troutbeck to

Names of Chancellors.

Remarks.

deliver up to Walter Sherrington
the Seal of the County Palatine,
and the Records, and it is
remarkable that the County
Palatine Seal was not, tho' the
Duchy Seal was, affixed to Walter
Sherrington's Patent.

In the 24th of Henry the 6th
The King issued his Commission
directing the Chancellor of his
County Palatine to pay no regard
to any Warrants, but such as
issued under the Duchy Seal.

20th Henry 6. William Fresham

Obtained a grant of both
offices for his life in Reversion
to commence on the Death of
Walter Sherrington.

26th Henry 6. William Fresham

Was appointed Chancellor
over all such Duchy Estates,
as the King had vested in Trustees
for particular Uses. And the
next year he appears to be in
possession of both offices under his
reversionary Grant.

Names of Chancellors	Remarks
27. Henry 6. John Lay	Appointed Chancellor of the Duchy for Life by Authority of Parliament.
Same year John Lay	Appointed Chancellor of the County Palatine for Life by Authority of Parliament.
29. Henry 6. John Lay.	Obtained by Separate Patents by Authority of Parliament both the said Offices for Life.
1. Edw. 3. A. John Lay	Appointed Chancellor of both for Life.
5. Edw. 3. A. Sir John Lay knight	Again appointed Chancellor of both for Life upon a Surrender of his former Grants.
11. Edw. 3. A. Sir Richard Fowler knight	Chancellor of both for Life & He was also Chancellor of the Exchequer.
17. Edw. 3. A. Sir John Lay knight	Chancellor of both for Life. It appears that Sir Richard Fowler was dead, but it does not appear whether this was the same Sir John Lay before mentioned or not.
18. Edw. 3. A. Thomas Thwaites	Chancellor of both for Life & He was also Chancellor of the Exchequer.

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Names of Chancellors Remarks.

- 1st Rich. 3. Thomas Metcalf — Chancellor of both for Life.
- 1st Henry 7. Sir Reginald Bray Kn^t. Chancellor of both for Life — He at the same time held the office of Steward of the Honor of Tutbury.
- 19th Henry 7. Sir John Mordaunt Kn^t. Chancellor of both during Pleasure.
- 20th Henry 7. Robert Henryson — Chancellor of the County Palatine.
- 21st Henry 7. Sir Richard Empson Kn^t. Chancellor of the Duchy and County Palatine quam diu se bene gesserit.
- 1st Henry 8. Sir Henry Marry Kn^t. Chancellor of both for Life.
14. Henry 8. Sir Richard Wingfield Kn^t. Chancellor of both for Life — He was appointed on the Surrender of Sir Henry Marry.
- 17 Henry 8. Sir Thomas Moore Kn^t. Chancellor of both for Life.
21. Henry 8. Sir Will^m Fitz William Kn^t. Chancellor of both for Life — He was appointed on the Surrender of Sir Thomas Moore — He was also Lord High Admiral of England and Lord Privy Seal and in 1637 he was created Earl of Southampton upon the Birth of Edward Prince of Wales afterwards King Edward the 6th.
- 25th Henry 8. Sir John Gage knight of the Garter — Chancellor of both for Life — He was also Comptroller of the Kings Household.
- 1st Eliz. 1. Sir Will^m Paget Knight Chancellor of both for Life.

Names of Chancellors. Remarks.

6. Edw. 6. Sir John Gate knight } Chancellor of both for Life - He
 obtained from the King a grant
 of Fee Doe viz. a Stag or Buck
 in Summer and a Hind or Doe
 in winter from every Park in the
 Duchy and County Palatine.

28. 3. Philip and Mary } Sir Robert Rochester } Chancellor of both for Life - He
 knight } was appointed on the Attainder
 of Sir John Gate for High Treason.

1. 8. 5. Philip and Mary } Sir Edward Waldgrave } Chancellor of both for Life - He
 knight } was appointed on the death of
 Sir Robert Rochester.

1. Elizabeth } Sir Ambrose Cave knight } Chancellor of both - It does not
 appear when or in what manner he
 was appointed or for what Estates,
 his Patent if he had any not being
 extant - Sir Edward Waldgrave -
 appears to have acted as Chancellor
 for a very short time, and all Warrants
 from the accession of Queen Elizabeth
 were signed by Sir Ambrose Cave,
 and tis very probable he held his
 Office by the Custody of the Seals
 only, as the Records of this Reign are
 in great Order and well preserved
 and no Traces appear of any Patent to Sir Ambrose

Names of Chancellors. 36 Remarks.

- 10th Elizabeth - Sir Ralph Sadler Knight - Chancellor of both for Life.
- 19th Elizabeth - Sir Francis Walsingham Knight - Chancellor of both for Life.
- 22nd Elizabeth - Sir Tho. Heneage Knight - Chancellor of both for Life.
- 27th Elizabeth - Mr. Justice Clench - Appointed to hear and determine all matters in the Duchy and County Palatine by Commission - during the vacancy of Chancellors.
- 37th Elizabeth - Sir Robert Cecil Knight - Chancellor of both for Life - He was also Secretary of State - The Patent superseded Mr. Justice Clench's Commission.
- 41st Elizabeth - Mr. Baron Clarke - Had a like appointment by Commission - as had been granted in the 37th year of the Queen to Justice Clench.
- 43rd Elizabeth - Sir John Fortescue Knight - Appointed Chancellor of the Duchy and County Palatine for 10 years and Mr. Baron Clarke's Commission was superseded - He was also Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- Same year - Sir John Fortescue - Surrendered the above and took a new Patent of the same Offices during the Queens pleasure.
- 1st James 1st - Sir John Fortescue - Chancellor of both for Life.

Names of Chancellors Remarks.

- 13th James 1st Sir Thomas Parry Knight } Were appointed Chancellors of the
John Darncomb Esquire } Duchy and County Palatine for their
Lives in Reversion, to take place in
Succession, after the death of Sir
John Fortescue.
- 14th James 1st John Darncomb } Chancellor of both for Life in
Reversion upon Surrender of their
former Grants.
- 15th James 1st Sir Humphrey May Knight } Chancellor of both for Life.
- 5th Char. 1st Edward Lord Newburgh } Chancellor of both for Life.
- 16AA. Will^m Lord Grey of Warke } Appointed Commissioners to
and Will^m Lenthall } Act as Chancellor of the Duchy by
Ordinance of Lords and Commons.
- 16A9. John Bradshaw } Chancellor of the Duchy and
County Palatine by Ordinance of
Parliament and his Patent was
passed pursuant thereto.
1655. Thomas Felle } Acted as Chancellor but under
what Authority does not appear.
1659. Sir Gilbert Gerard Bart. } Chancellor of the Duchy by Ordinance
of Parliament.
1660. Francis Lord Seymour } Chancellor of the Duchy and County
Palatine for Life.

Names of Chancellors Remarks.

1664. Sir Thomas Ingram Knight Chancellor of both for life.
- 1671 - Sir Robert Carr Baron Chancellor of both for Life.
- 1682 ... Sir Thomas Chicheley Bart Chancellor of both during the King's Pleasure.
1684. Sir Tho: Chicheley Kn^t Continued by King James the 2^d during pleasure.
- 1686 ... Lord Belasepe and the other Lords Commissioners of the Treasury or any 2 of them } Constituted to execute the office of Chancellor of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster during Pleasures.
1687. — Robert Phelps — Chancellor of both during Pleasure
 — There is a Proviso in his Patent that he should pass no Grant of Land under the Duchy Seal without a Doquet from the Lord High Treasurer or Commissioners of the Treasury.
- 1688 ... Robert Lord Willoughby Chancellor of both during Pleasure
 — He was the Son of the Earl of Lindsey and was called up by writ the 24th of April 1690. by the Title and Title of Lord Willoughby of Esby being ushered into the House of Lords by his Father and Lord Wharton.

Names of Chancellors Remarks.

1697. - Thomas Earl of Sanfoord. Chancellor of both during Pleasure
He was appointed by the Authority of the Lords Justices, and sworn into Office before them in the Kings Absence.

1702. - Sir John Lewison younger } Chancellor of both during Pleasure
Baronet } He was soon after created a Peer of England, by the Title of Lord, Youer Baron of Stitnam.

1706. - James Earl of Derby. Chancellor of both during Pleasure. He was Sworn into Office before the Queen at Windsor Castle.

1710. - Will^m Lord Northley of Stratton. Chancellor of both during Pleasure.

1711. - Henrage Earl of Aylesford. Chancellor of both during Pleasure.

1715. - Rich^d Earl of Scarborough. Chancellor of both during Pleasure.

1717. - Nicholas Lechmere Esq^r. Chancellor of both for Life. In 1721 he was created Lord Lechmere Baron of Evesham.

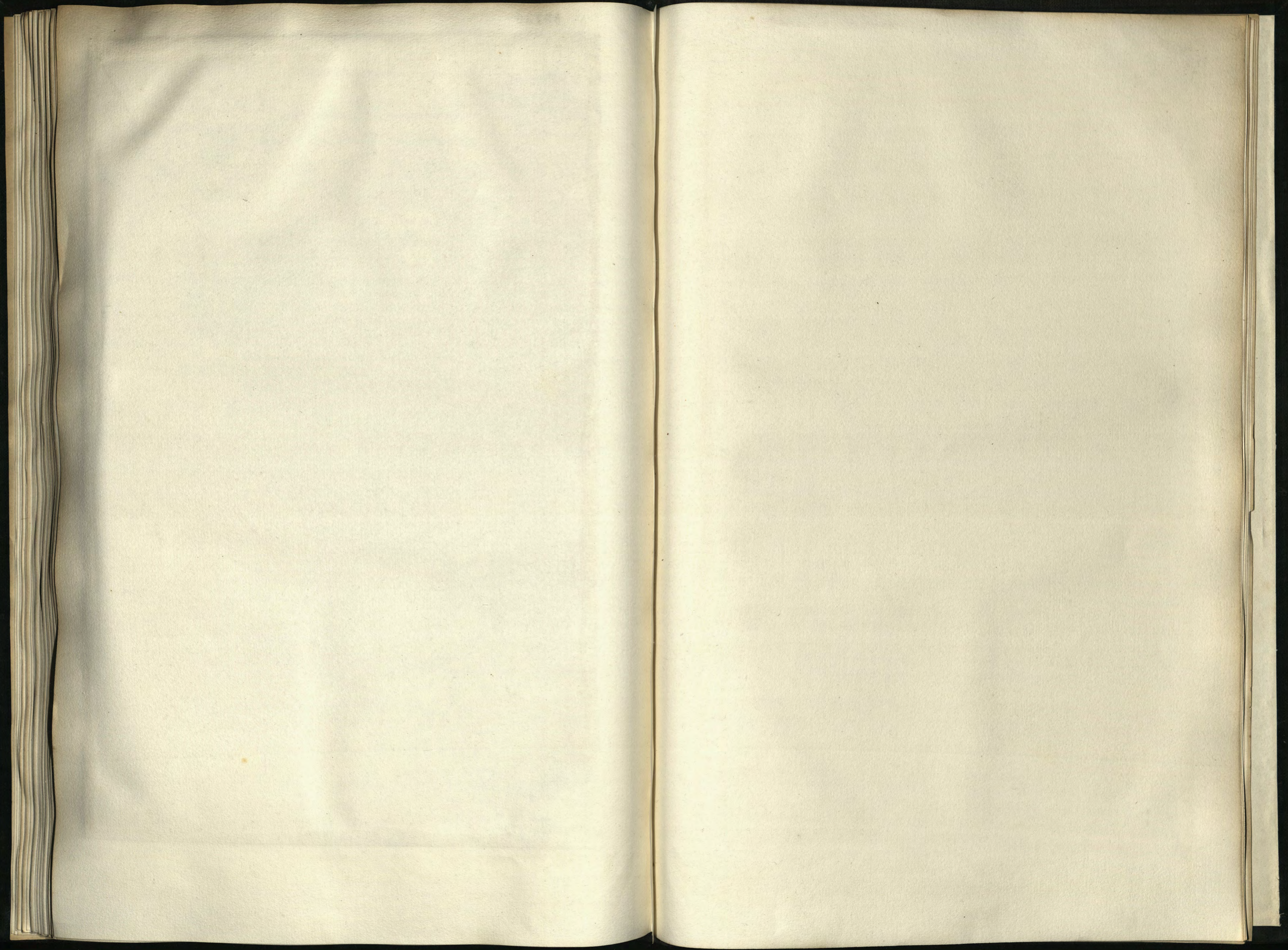
1727. - John Duke of Rutland. Chancellor of both during Pleasure.

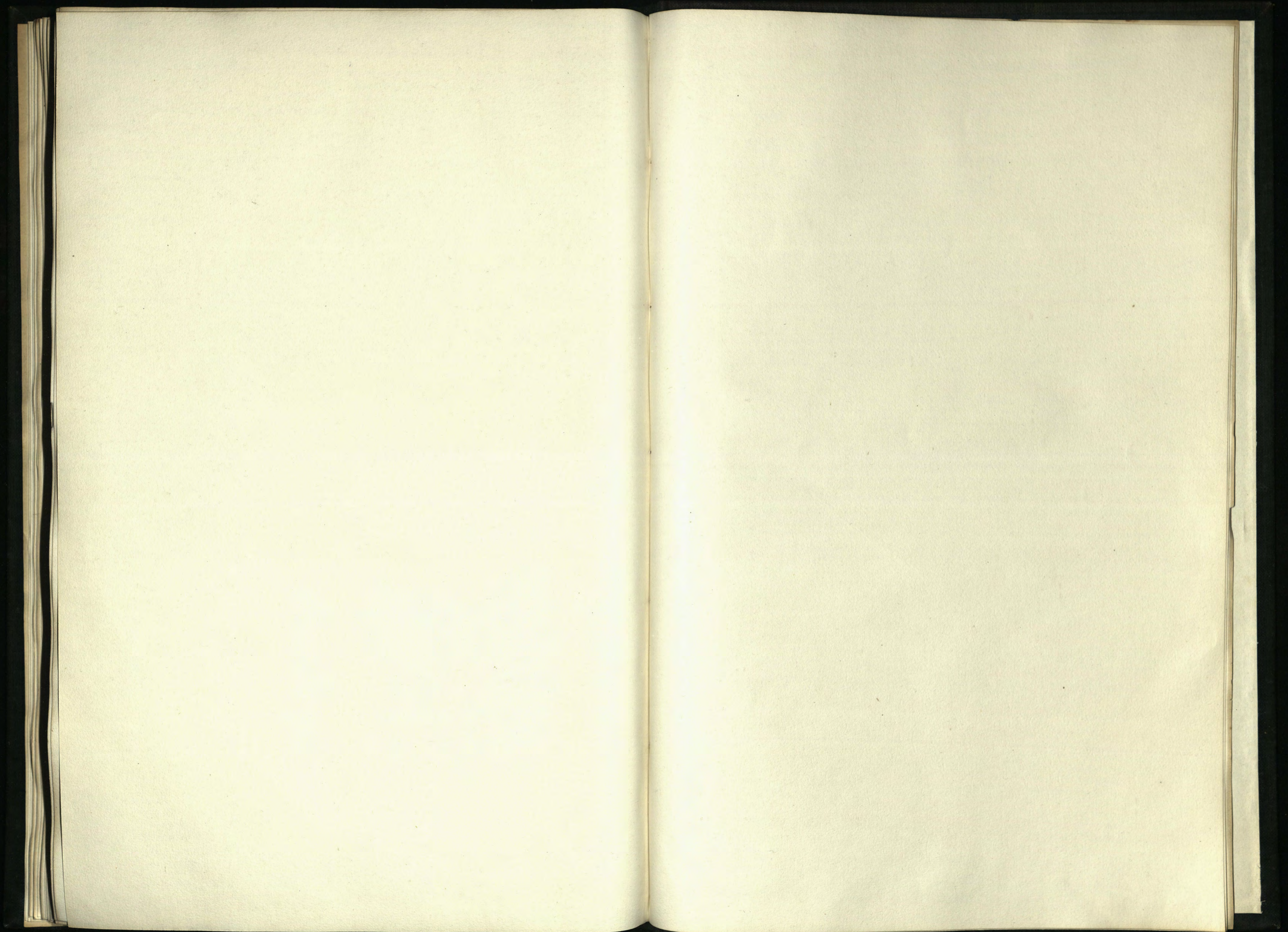
1736. - Geo. Earl of Cholmondeley. Chancellor of both during Pleasure.

1743. - Rich^d Lord Edgumbe. Chancellor of both during Pleasure.

Names of Chancellors Remarks.

1758. Thomas Lord Duplein } Chancellor of both during Pleasure
 afterwards Earl of Kinnoull }
1760. Thomas Earl of Kinnoull continued on the Accession of His
 present Majesty.
1762. James Lord Strange .. Chancellor of both during Pleasure.
1771. Thomas Lord Hyde .. Chancellor of both during His
 Majesty's Pleasure. His
 Lordship was appointed on the
 Death of Lord Strange.





HISTORY OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER 1771

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