

Ancient Booth History

The Booths of Dunham Massey

The Booth family of Dunham Massey trace their ancestry back to early medieval times when their name appears in several different forms, including Bouth, Booths and Bothe. Around 1275 William de Booths had married Sibel, daughter of Sir Ralph de Brereton, in 1474 John Legh of Booths was married to Raufe Egerton, and by Tudor times, the family had married into most of the neighbouring aristocratic families. For example, Sir William Booth (1540-1579) married Elizabeth Warburton of Arley, and yet another George Booth (1515-1543) was married to Elizabeth de Trafford.

One daughter of the family also married into the Grey family - it was of that same family that the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey came, before she fell prey to Henry VIII's axeman. Thus the family extended their influence and power base in the county.

Certainly the Booths held many lands in the area around this time, as evidenced in the House of Commons Journal of the 30th July 1660 which passed "...a Bill to enable Sir George Booth Baronet to lease and sell Lands, for Payment of his Debts, and raising Portions for Advancement of his younger Children".

This same Sir George Booth had fought for the Parliamentary cause during the First Civil War and was elected MP for Cheshire in May 1645. He was also elected to the First Protectorate Parliament in 1654 and was commissioned to assist the Major-Generals in Cheshire. However, he appears to have fallen out of favour when he described them as 'Cromwell's hangmen' and by 1659 was plotting with Royalists to bring about the Restoration.

He headed an abortive insurrection during the summer of 1659, which was easily defeated, Booth was arrested and briefly imprisoned in the Tower of London but was soon released on bail.

In April 1660, Booth was elected to the Convention Parliament. He was one of twelve MPs appointed to convey Parliament's invitation to Charles II to return as King. It was also granted "That the Sum of Ten thousand Pounds be conferred on Sir George Booth Baronet, as a Mark of Respect unto him, for his eminent Services and great Sufferings for the Publick". At the King's coronation in April 1661, Booth was made Lord Delamere. In the 18th century the Booths were also created Earls of Warrington.

It is recorded that the Dunham Massey deer park had existed in 1362 and it is known that the moat, which today partly survives as the ornamental lake, once surrounded the old Manor House, which was possibly a Norman motte and bailey castle before then.

The last owner of the house and estate at Dunham Massey was the Earl of Stamford, and since 1976 they have been National Trust Property.

The Tameside Metropolitan Borough - the district is named after the family.

From “Old Historic Families (1)

of the Northwest of England, Greater Manchester, Cheshire & Lancashire

Sir George Booth, Lord Delamere , 1622-84

The second son of William Booth and his wife Vere, of Dunham Massey in Cheshire. After the death of his father in 1636, Booth was brought up by his grandfather, also called Sir George Booth. He attended the Inner Temple in 1637 but is said to have fled to France around 1639 after quarrelling with his grandfather over his marriage to Katherine Clinton, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln. After Katherine's death in 1643, Booth married Elizabeth Grey, daughter of the Earl of Stamford, with whom he had seven sons and five daughters.

Booth returned to England on the outbreak of civil war. He was among the leading Parliamentarians of Cheshire, but as a moderate he opposed the Parliamentary commander in the region Sir William Brereton. After fighting at the siege of Chester in 1645, Booth resigned his commission in order to stand for Parliament. Despite Brereton's opposition, Booth was elected recruiter MP for Cheshire in 1646. However, he was among the MPs excluded at Pride's Purge in December 1648 by soldiers under the command of his brother-in-law Lord Grey.

In 1654, Booth was elected to the First Protectorate Parliament and in March 1655, he was one of the commissioners appointed to assist the Major-Generals in Cheshire. During the elections for the Second Protectorate Parliament, Major-General Bridge intervened to substitute Booth in place of the republican John Bradshaw as candidate for Cheshire. However, Booth emerged as a critic of the Major-Generals. When he described them as "Cromwell's hangmen" during the debates over the renewal of the decimation tax, the resulting altercation with Major-General Howard almost ended in a swordfight. Booth was elected MP for Lancashire in the Third Protectorate Parliament in January 1659.

In May 1659, the Rump Parliament was recalled and the Cromwellian Protectorate came to an end with the subsequent resignation of Richard Cromwell. The restored Parliament was generally regarded as more radical than the Protectorate had been and Booth was active in demanding the re-admittance to Parliament of the Presbyterian MPs who had been expelled at Pride's Purge in 1648. When these demands were rejected, he became involved in a conspiracy for a Royalist insurrection and was commissioned by the Great Trust to lead the insurgency in Cheshire, Lancashire and north Wales. Out of a series of insurrections around the country planned for the summer of 1659, Booth's Uprising was the only one that came to fruition. Although the insurgents succeeded in seizing Chester, they were easily defeated by Major-General Lambert at Winnington Bridge near Northwich on 19 August. Booth tried to escape disguised as a woman, but was arrested and imprisoned in the Tower of London. He was released on bail in February 1660 after the excluded MPs were reinstated by General Monck.

In April 1660, Booth was elected to the Convention Parliament as MP for Cheshire. He was one of the twelve MPs appointed to convey Parliament's invitation to Charles II to return as King. Booth appealed for clemency on behalf of a number of those threatened with prosecution, including Oliver St John, Sir Arthur Haselrig and even Major-General Lambert. Parliament awarded him £10,000 for his role in securing the Restoration and at the King's coronation in April 1661, Booth was elevated to the peerage as Lord Delamere. He was active in Restoration politics in support of Presbyterianism and against Catholicism until his death in August 1684.

George Booth, 2nd Earl of Warrington (May 2, 1675 – August 2, 1758) was the son of Henry Booth, 1st Earl of Warrington by his wife Mary, the daughter and sole heiress of Sir James Langham, Bart. As the eldest surviving son, he inherited the title of Earl of Warrington on his father's death in 1693. He married in 1702 Mary, elder daughter of John Oldbury, a merchant, of St Dunstan's in the East, by his wife, Mary Bohun. Upon his death, the Earldom of Warrington became extinct, whilst the family titles of Baron Delamer and the Baronetcy created in 1611 devolved upon his cousin, Nathaniel Booth. However his only daughter, Lady Mary Booth, the wife of Henry Grey, 4th Earl of Stamford, inherited all the Booth estates, including Dunham Massey. Their son was created Earl of Warrington

Dunham Massey is a civil parish in the Metropolitan Borough of Trafford, Greater Manchester, England.[1] The parish includes the villages of Sinderland Green, Dunham Woodhouse and Dunham Town along with Dunham Massey Park, formerly the home of the last Earl of Stamford and owned by the National Trust since 1976. Dunham Massey was historically in the county of Cheshire, but since 1974 has been part of Trafford Metropolitan Borough; the nearest town is Altrincham. As of the 2001 census, the parish had a population of 475.[2]

Dunham Massey has a long history, as reflected in its 45 listed buildings. It was a locally important area during the medieval period, and acted as the seat for the Massey barony. The Georgian hall, with the remains of a castle in its grounds, is a popular tourist attraction. There are two Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Dunham Massey: Dunham Park, located south of Dunham Town, and Brookheys Covert.

The Chester to York Roman road passes between the settlements of Dunham Massey and Bowdon and today forms the boundary between the two places. The name Dunham is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *dun*, meaning hill. The Massey element of the name is a result of its ownership by the Massey Barons. The manor of Dunham is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as having belonged to the Saxon thegn Aelfward before the Norman Conquest and to Hamo de Masci after. De Masci was an influential baron, who also had control over the manors of Baguley, Bowdon, Hale, Partington, and Timperley. The addition of "Massey" to the name Dunham reflects the manor's importance within the barony; Dunham was the seat of the Masseys. The importance of Dunham is further emphasised by the presence of two of de Massey's castles: Dunham Castle and Watch

Hill Castle on the border with Bowdon; a third, Ullerwood Castle, was near Hale. The Masseys remained barons of Dunham and its environs until the 14th century, when the line became extinct.[3][4]

The Booth family inherited most of the Massey lands in 1409, with Dunham Massey remaining at the heart of the estate; at the time, only four villages were in the Trafford area. By the Elizabeth period, Dunham Massey Castle had been demolished. Probably during the medieval period, Dunham Massey Hall became the home of the manorial lord, and a centre of power in the area. The hall was rebuilt in 1616, leaving no remains of the old medieval hall. The mill at Dunham was first documented in 1353, although the mill's present structure dates to the 1860s. It lies on the River Bollin, opposite Little Bollington. The first record of Dunham's deer park was also in 1353. The settlement of Dunham Woodhouse dates from the 15th century. During the medieval period, the primary source of employment in Dunham Massey was agriculture, mainly arable.

The Warrington and Stockport Railway was constructed through Dunham during 1853/54. Dunham Massey railway station served the area between 1954 and its closure in 1962. Dunham grew as a result, the population increasing by 57.5% between 1851 and 1881. Otherwise, the industrial revolution had little effect on Dunham Massey, and it remained a predominantly agricultural area.[4]



Dunham Massey Hall.

The present hall was initially built in 1616 by Sir George Booth, who was amongst the creations of Baronets by James I in 1611, but was later remodelled by John Norris for George, Earl of Stamford and Warrington between 1732 and 1740; it was also altered by John Hope towards the end of the 18th century and by Joseph Compton Hall between 1905 and 1908. The hall itself, the stables, and the carriage house of Dunham Massey are all Grade I listed buildings, three of six such buildings in Trafford.[5]



Dunham Massey stables.

The site is moated and lies immediately west of the village of Dunham, with the deer park lying to the south. The hall was donated to the National Trust by the last Earl of Stamford, in 1976. The hall was used as a military hospital during the First World War. Inside is a collection of Huguenot silver, the carving *The Crucifixion* by 17th century wood carver Grinling Gibbons, and a white marble bust of the Emperor Hadrian; the head is antique, but the neck and shoulders are 18th century, it was probably acquired by the 5th Earl of Stamford. The collection of paintings in the hall include *Allegory with Venus, Mars, Cupid and Time* by Guercino; *The Cascade at Terni* by Louis Ducros; and portraits by William Beechey, Francis Cotes, Michael Dahl, A. R. Mengs, Sir Joshua Reynolds, George Romney, Enoch Seeman, and Zoffany. The 7th Earl of Stamford removed a selection of paintings to Enville Hall in the late 1850s, and it was not until the 10th Earl of Stamford that some were returned after sales in 1929 and 1931.[6] The deer park at Dunham Massey is the only medieval park in Trafford to survive to the present.[4] The hall and grounds are open to the public and are a popular tourist attraction, with over 115,000 visitors in 2007.[7][8]

There have been three Booth baronetcies, the Booths of Dunham Massey being amongst the first eighteen families raised to the baronetage when the Order of Baronets was first instituted by James I in 1611. The most recent creation in 1916, still extant, was given to the Booth shipowning family of Liverpool, themselves a cadet branch of the ancient Cheshire family, being descended from the Booths of Twemlow. Additionally the baronetcy family of Gore-Booth also descends in the maternal line from the Salford branch of the ancient Booths of Dunham Massey. The other Booth baronets of Portland Place may also have been scions of the ancient family, their coat of arms alluding to a connection by displaying the distinctive boars' heads, although this is unproven. This Booth family is known for Booth's Gin and also for their sponsorship of various Polar explorations. The first was created in the Baronetage of England, the Gore-Booth baronetcy in the Baronetage of Ireland and the last two in the Baronetage of the United Kingdom. The Booth baronetcy of 1611 fell dormant upon the death of the Rev Sir George Booth, 6th Baronet in 1797.

Grey (Stamford) of Dunham Massey papers

Date range: 13th-20th centuries.

A very large collection of papers of the Grey family, Earls of Stamford, and their predecessors from Dunham Massey Hall near Altrincham, Cheshire. The Grey family inherited Dunham Massey in the mid-18th century from the Booths, Earls of Warrington, who are also represented. The collection contains the personal papers of the Booth and Grey families; title deeds and settlements; important manorial records from the courts leet of the barony of Dunham Massey and the borough of Altrincham, the court leet with court baron for the manor of Bollin cum Norcliffe (Wilmslow), courts baron for the manors of Dunham Massey, Carrington and Ashton upon Mersey, and Altrincham fair court; household records including 18th- and 19th-century accounts and inventories, and correspondence relating to the restoration of Dunham Massey Hall; papers relating to local schools and charities; and large quantities of estate papers, principally from the 19th and 20th centuries, including deeds, leases, rentals, valuation books, rent ledgers, cash

books, income and expenditure accounts, invoices and vouchers, plans and correspondence files. The deeds and other papers relate to properties in Altrincham, Ashley, Ashton upon Mersey, Bollin Fee (Wilmslow), Bollington, Bowdon, Carrington, Dunham Massey, Hale, Hattersley, Matley, Millington, Partington, Pownall Fee (Wilmslow), Sale, Stayley, Thornton-le-Moors and Timperley in Cheshire, and Ashton-under-Lyne and Warrington in Lancashire.

Among the personal papers of the Booth family are an account roll of Sir Robert Booth as sheriff of Cheshire, c.1445-1450; a detailed compendium of family and estate accounts of Sir George Booth, 1648-1651/2; personal correspondence and accounts of George Booth, 2nd Earl of Warrington, 1693/4-1758; and papers of his daughter Mary, Countess of Stamford, relating to the construction of the Bridgewater Canal, 1758-1767. The personal papers of the 5th and 6th Earls of Stamford contain material relating to the lord lieutenantcy of Cheshire, the magistracy and local militia, the defence of the county against possible French invasion and internal security measures in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, including printed matter relating to the Peterloo Massacre of 1819. Among the papers of the 6th Earl of Stamford are colourful letters written by his son while on the Grand Tour in the 1820s. There are also manuscripts of, and papers pertaining to, the naturalist Gilbert White of Selborne (1720-1793) and other members of the White family; papers of the Lumsden family concerning service in the East India Company and colonial life and administration before and during the Indian Mutiny; and papers of the Rev. William Grey, a missionary in Newfoundland, Canada, 1849-1853.

BOOTH & GREY OF DUNHAM MASSEY

The area of Dunham Massey was originally called just Dunham but was given the Massey part to distinguish it from another Dunham near Chester. The family that settled there took their name from Masci in Normandy. The last baron was Hamon who died in 1341. A complicated sequence of events then took place for Hamon de Massey and his wife Joan, having no issue, had sold the reversion of the manor to Oliver de Ingham, a judge of Chester. However, Hamon had four sisters, Cicely had married John Fitton of Bollin, Isabel married Hugh Dytton, a third sister married Thomas de Lathom and a fourth married Hamon de Hilond. On the death of Hamon, Richard Fitton and the heirs of the other sisters tried to seize the manor as Oliver de Ingham was overseas on the king's service. However, in due course, the king ordered Hamon Massey of Tatton to ensure that Oliver de Ingham gained possession. After Oliver's death, Richard Fitton and his cousins tried again and a legal battle ensued. Eventually, Henry, Duke of Lancaster bought out all the heirs of of Oliver de Ingham and those of Hamon de Massey and gave the manor of Dunham to Roger le Strange, Lord of Knocking.

The descent from the Masseys through the Fitton and Venables and eventually to the Booths and De Traffords is shown below.

³⁵
17 1. John Fitton of Bollin in Macclesfield Hundred, son and heir of Edward Fitton of Bollin Fee. His younger brother, Thomas Fitton, married Isabel, daughter and

heir of Thomas Orreby of Gawsworth from whom the Fittons of Gawsworth and another brother, Hugh Fitton who was rector of Wilmslow in 1335.

+ Cecily eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Hamon Massey, baron of Dunham Massey. This couple had two sons, Richard, son and heir and Hugh Fitton, who married Margery, daughter and heir of Robert de Powall, in 1328 from whom the Fittons of Pownall.

- 2. Richard Fitton of Bollin
- + Joan
 - 3. John Fitton, eldest son. He partitioned the lands of his wife and those of his sister in law, Margaret Arderne, who had married Richard de Wever in 1350 but died without issue.
 - + Christian, daughter and co-heir of Peter Arderne of Over Aldrerley.
 - 3. Hamon Fitton, second son, who became heir to his father.
 - + Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir to Sir Peter Thornton of Thornton
 - 4. Peter Fitton who died without issue about 1368.
 - 4. Joan, sister and heir to Peter
 - + Richard **Venables**, younger son of Hugh Venables, baron of Kindeton. In addition to the eldest son, William there was a son John Venables of Antrobus.
 - 5. Sir William Venables of Bollin, knight, died 1421.
 - + Joan, daughter of Sir John Massy of Tatton and had a son Richard who was drowned aged about 8 years and two daughters.
 - 6. Alice Venables married Sir Edmund **Trafford** de Trafford in Lancashire
 - 6. Dowse married Robert **Booth** younger son of John Booth of Barton in Lancashire and afterwards **Sir Robert Booth of Dunham Massey**.

Sir Edmund Trafford and his wife Alice and Robert Booth and his wife Dowse, partitioned the lands of Sir William Venables. Sir Edmund and Alice had Morley, Chorley and Hough and the rents and services of Thomas Pownall, Richard Fitton and William de Honford, the rent and service of Sir Lawrence Fitton of Gawsworth for his lands in Bollin Fee and also all the lands which Sir William Venables had held in Norden and Helsby and the advowson of Wilmslow Church.

Robert Booth and his wife Dowse had Styal and Dean Row and all the lands that Sir William Venables had held in Fallibroome, Norley, Oneston, Kingsley, Arrow, Picton, Stoke and Chester and also the manor house of Thornton and the advowson of Thornton church together with Bollin Mills. Robert Booth, later Sir Robert then made a bid for the lands of Dunham Massey which he felt should have descended to him via the Massey family, Fittons and Venables. Eventually an agreement was made between Sir Thomas

Stanley, Sir Robert Booth and William Chauntrell, serjeant-at-law that half the manors, lands, rents and services in Dunham, Hale and Altrincham would remain with Sir Thomas Stanley and William Chantrell and the other half go to Sir Robert Booth and his co-tenants. His heirs later made purchases so that by the time Sir Peter Leicester was writing his history of the county, George Booth, Lord Delamere, had the manor of Dunham Massey. There are documents surviving from the arrival of the Booths showing that the estate had been neglected since the demise of the Masseys. The hall was on a moated site. The Booths were from Boothstown in Salford.

The family of Booth at Dunham Massey was one of the most influential Cheshire families in English history because of the Booth Rebellion and the subsequent role played by George Booth in the Restoration of King Charles. The Booths rose to prominence in the 16th and 17th centuries. Old George Booth and his grandson, young George Booth were two of the principal players in this advance. Old George Booth lived to be 80, dying in 1652, and married three times. He outlived his son, who died in 1632, and was succeeded by his grandson. Old George Booth married heiresses and established the family on a firmer financial basis. His marriage to Elizabeth Carrington brought land south west of Manchester which linked Dunham to Boothstown. Old George built the Elizabethan house at Dunham and made it the family seat.

In 1618, George Booth bought a baronetcy from James I as did his son-in-law, Henry Brereton of Handforth. The family were on the low church side of Anglicanism and wary of the innovations of Charles I and Archbishop Laud. They supported Parliament in 1642 but became disillusioned by the end of the Protectorate. Young George Booth was excluded from Parliament by Pride's Purge of 1648 because he favoured continued negotiations with the king. Both George's retired to Dunham. Old George died in 1652 leaving the family wealthy from his marriages, with an hereditary title and his children married into the Cheshire gentry.

After the death of Oliver Cromwell and the resignation of his son Richard, there was great uncertainty and George Booth was one of the men behind what became known as Booth's Rebellion. He favoured the idea that parliament be allowed to decide how the country should be run, and privately believed that they would call for the Restoration of the Monarchy. In this regard he made common cause with royalists like Peter Leicester of Tabley. Booth's colleague in instigating this move was at Chirk Castle and he made the mistake of calling directly for the Restoration. The rebellion was put down but the next year, following the march to London of the army under Wade, the decision was made to invite Charles to return and Booth was one of the delegation sent over to the Hague to organise it. He was rewarded by becoming Lord Delamere, having had no part in the execution of Charles I. However, Booth disliked the frivolity of the Restoration Court.

Being from the Low Church, the Booths favoured Monmouth against James II. The future 2nd Lord also favoured Monmouth and was also suspected of involvement in the Rye House Plot. In 1684, Young George Booth died. The 2nd Lord Delamere was accused of treason over the Monmouth Rebellion. He was imprisoned in the Tower of London and pawned the family silver to purchase legal help. The case did not come to

trial as no evidence was found against him. He returned to Cheshire. In 1688, William of Orange landed and the 2nd Lord formed a regiment and called on other Cheshire gentry to support him. They marched down to join William and in gratitude he was made Earl of Warrington. Lord Delamere was one of three peers who went to see James II to ask him to leave. He then returned to Cheshire, became Lord Lieutenant and organised the army for its expedition to Ireland. James was defeated in 1690 at the Battle of the Boyne. However, by this stage, the Booth family were in financial difficulty.

In 1694, the first Earl died with £50,000 of mortgages. The 2nd The Earl needed to marry well and met John Oldbury who had made a fortune in the East India Trade. Oldbury had no son but two daughters and was eager to marry them into the aristocracy. They were reputed to be worth £40,000 apiece. Warrington married Mary Oldbury, but the two were not temperamentally suited. She was not very well educated or refined and Warrington was reserved and shy. As a consequence, they lived at opposite ends of the house and had one child, a daughter, Mary Booth, who was the apple of her father's eye. He did not want her to lose her money as her mother had done, so had it tied up for her children to inherit. Mary Booth married the Earl of Stamford, whose family name was Grey, with a marriage settlement to ensure he got no control of her capital. Mary ran her own financial affairs. Eventually the Grey family gained the estate through the inheritance of Mary's son. The Grey's seat was at Enville.

The following family tree is taken from Ormerod's *History of Cheshire* and from the National Trust brochure on Dunham Massey. Note that there was a marriage connection with the Grey family at the time of the first Baron Delamere.

- ³⁵/₁₇ 1. Sir George Booth (**Old George Booth**) 1566-1652, 1st Baronet
- ³⁵/₁₇ + 1st wife, Jane daughter of John Carrington, married in 1577.
- ³⁵/₁₇ + 2nd wife, Katherine, daughter of Sir Edmund Anderson. She died in 1638
 - o 2. William Booth, died 1636.
 - o +Vere, daughter of Sir Thomas Egerton
 - 3. Sir George Booth of Dunham Massey, (**Young George Booth**), born 1622, succeeded his grandfather as 2nd Baronet in 1652, created 1st Baron Delamere, 20 April 1661, died Dunham 8 Aug 1684, aged 63 and buried at Dunham
 - + 1st wife, Katherine Clinton daughter of 4th Earl of Lincoln, married 1639, buried Bowdon, 5 August 1643. This couple had one daughter, Vere Booth who died unmarried on 14 November 1717.
 - +2nd wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry Grey, Earl of Stamford, married 1644, died 4 January 1690 and buried at Bowdon. This couple had seven sons, William, Henry, Charles, George, Cecil and Nevil and five daughters, Elizabeth, Ann, Jane, Diana and Sophia of whom Jane Ann and Sophia died young.
 - 4. William, eldest son, born 17 April 1648 and died without issue, 20 January 1661/2.

- 4. Henry Booth, second son, Lord Delamere and created Earl of Warrington on 17 April 1690, died London, 2 January 1693 aged 42 and buried at Bowdon.
- + Mary the daughter of James Langham of Cottesbrooke, Northampton, died 23 March 1690 aged 37 and buried at Bowdon. This couple had four sons: James, who died in infancy; George; Langham who died unmarried and Henry who died in Rotterdam. There were two daughters of whom Elizabeth married Thomas son of Thomas Delves of Doddington on 6 February 1696 at Wybunbury and Mary who became wife of the Hon. Russel Robartes, brother of the Earl of Radnor. We follows the second son, George, who succeeded.
 - 5. George Booth, Earl of Warrington, born Mere-Hall, Cheshire, 2 May 1675, died 2 August 1758 and buried at Bowdon.
 - + Mary, eldest daughter and coheirress of John Oldbury of London, merchant, who died at Dunham Massey in April 1740. This couple had only one child, Mary.
 - 6. Mary Booth, married May 1736, died 10 December 1772, aged 60 and buried at Bowdon.
 - + Harry Grey, **4th Earl** of Stamford, died 30 May 1768, buried Enville, Staffordshire. This couple had three sons, George Harry Grey, **Booth Grey** and John Grey and two daughters, Mary who married George West, second son of George Earl Delawarr and Anne who died in infancy.
 - 7. George Harry Grey, 1st son, born 1 October 1737, MP for Staffordshire in 1761 and succeeded as the **5th Earl** of Stamford 30 May 1768, Lord Lieu of Chester 14 May 1783 and created baron of Delamere of Dunham Massey and Earl of Warrington on 22 April 1796. Thus he regained the titles of his maternal grandfather. He died in 1819.
 - + Henrietta Cavendish Bentinck, 2nd daughter of William, 2nd Duke of Portland, married 28 May 1763 and died 4 June 1827. This couple had four sons, George Harry, who succeeded; William Booth, who

married twice but died without issue in 1852; Anchitel, prebendary of Durham, died without issue; Henry, a captain in the RN who died when shipwrecked on the Weasel in Barnstaple Bay. There were six daughters, Henrietta, who married Sir John Chetwode of Staffordshire; Maria who died when less than a month old; a second Maria who married John Cotes of Woodcote in Shropshire; Louisa died a spinster in 1830; **Sophia** married on 21 October 1809 to her cousin Booth Grey of Ashton Heys in Cheshire, son of the Hon Booth Grey mentioned above, and died 7 January 1849; Amelia, married John Lister Kaye of Grange near Wakefield in Yorkshire.

- 8. George Harry Grey, **6th Earl** of Stamford, born 31 October 1765, married 23 December 1797 and died 26 April 1845.
- + Henrietta Charlotte Elizabeth Charteris, eldest daughter of Francis Lord Elcho, eldest son of the 5th Earl of Wemyss. She died on 30 January 1838. This couple had son George and daughter Margaret Henrietta Maria.
 - 9. George Harry Grey, born 7 January 1827, succeeded in 1845 as **7th Earl of Stamford**, died 1883.
 - + 1st wife, Elizabeth daughter of Mr. J. Billage of Wincanton on 1 December 1848. She died without issue in October 1854.
 - + 2nd wife, Catherine (Kitty) Cocks (1826-

- 1905), married 29 August 1855.
 - 9. Margaret Henrietta Maria, died 7 March 1852.
 - + Henry John son of Mark Milbank married 6 October 1846
 - 8. Booth Grey, born 15 August 1740, MP for Leicester in 1768 and 1774, married 10 May 1782 and died 24 March 1802.
 - + Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Mainwaring of Bromborough, who died in 1823.
 - 9. Booth Grey of Ashton Hayes, born 12 Feb 1783, married his cousin, Sophia Grey, daughter of George 5th Earl of Stamford.
 - 9. Elizabeth Kynaston born 6 January 1786, married 28 Dec 1826 to the Rev. Charles Mytton who assumed the name Thornycroft
- 7. John Grey, second son of Harry Grey 4th Earl of Stamford, born 22 May 1743, married 22 July 1773 and died 12 July 1802.
- + Susanna, 4th daughter of Ralph Leycester of Toft. This couple had a son Harry Grey, and four daughters, Henrietta, born 29 January 1775 married Charles Mytton (Thornycroft) MA, rector of Eccleston; Mary; Emma, who married Thomas William Tatton of Wythenshawe and died 28 April 1851; Anna Maria, who married the Rev. T. Clarke and died in 1827.

- 8. Rev. Harry Grey, born 8 July 1783, married first Francis Ellis on 14 May 1811 and second on 11 May 1847 to Mary Hervey with whom he had no issue.
- + Francis Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Ellis of Caernarvon. She died in 1846. This couple had five sons, Harry, in Holy Orders; John; William, in Holy Orders; George, in Holy Orders; Reginald. There were four daughters, Mary, Emma, Anna and Frances Charlotte Elizabeth.
 - 9. Rev. Harry Grey, **8th Earl** of Stamford (1812-90)
 - +1st wife, Susan Gaydon in 1844. She died in 1869, no issue.
 - +2nd wife, Ann Mcnamara in 1872, she died in 1874, no issue
 - +3rd wife, Martha Solomon in 1880, she died in 1916. Children from this marriage below

³⁵/₁₇ 10. John born 1877

³⁵/₁₇ 10. Frances (1879-1883)

³⁵/₁₇ 10. Mary (1881-1945)

- 8. Rev. William Grey (1819-1872)
- + Harriet (1829-80) great niece of Gilbert White of Selborne, married 1849.

- 9. William Grey, **9th Earl** of Stamford, (1850-1910)
- + Penelope, daughter of Rev. Charles Theobald (1865-1959) married in 1895.

³⁵₁₇ 10. Roger Grey, **10th Earl** of Stamford (1896-1976) died unmarried.

³⁵₁₇ 10. Lady Jane Grey (1899-1991)

³⁵₁₇ + Rev. Peveril Turnbull (died 1972). This couple had two sons and a daughter and subsequently grandchildren in the second half of the 20th century.

The 7th Earl of Stamford, highlighted above, succeeded his grandfather at the age of 18. The family fortunes had been turned round to the degree that he had an income of £60,000 a year. His first wife was Bessy Billage, the daughter of his servant at Cambridge. She died young and he then married Kitty Cocks, a circus equestrienne. Her brother had been convicted of greivous bodily harm. Kitty was beautiful and intelligent but did not go down well with the new Victorian middle-class in Bowden. She was also rejected by many of the Cheshire gentry. The Earl decided to leave Cheshire, live at Enville, the Grey's family seat and rebuild it. No Stamfords lived at Dunham from 1855 to 1905. The Earl enjoyed horse racing and moved with the set around the Prince of Wales, later Edward VII. In these circles, where the Prince might be entertained for the weekend (not always with his wife), Kitty could act as hostess in a way not possible among the more conservative gentry in Cheshire. The Earl knew that the estate would be inherited by his cousins and arranged to leave as much as possible away from them. Kitty

had a life interest in the estate and her family were to get Enville. In the 1850s he had arranged to sell land in the Wilmslow area that was not entailed and this led to the development of the town in the early years of the railway.

The 8th Earl was a missionary Bishop in South Africa. His third wife, and the mother of his children was his African housekeeper. They had two illegitimate children and one born after the marriage. In the Boer lands they had the Code Napoleon that legitimised children when the parents married. However, this did not apply in England and so the children were referred to as Ann, John and Lady Mary. The House of Lords decided that John was not legitimate so on the death of his father the title and estate went to his cousin. The 9th Earl's wife was a the daughter of a clergyman and seems to have taken to being countess with great zeal. She was a determined and outspoken woman. The African children were paid off and John became a solicitor in Worthing. The 9th Earl moved to Dunham in 1905 as it was the only large house now with the estate. They used the architect, Chapman Hall, to alter the frontage with the stone entrance and the Mansard roof. The Countess was always eager to emphasise the Grey's Elizabethan forebears including Lady Jane Grey, who lived at Bradgate in Leicestershire.

The 10th Earl was Roger who was unmarried and arranged before his death for the property to go to the National Trust as his nephew did not want it. The 11th Earl's sister had married a clergyman at Hever in Kent.

Sources:

The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester, incorporated with a republication of King's Vale Royal and Leicester's Cheshire Antiquities, 2nd Ed., revised and enlarged by Thomas Helsby, Esq., published by George Routledge and sons, Ludgate Hill, London, 1882. This is now available from the Family History Society of Cheshire on CD ROM. A reprint of the work was published by Eric Morten of Didsbury. Ormerod, in Volume 1 page 534 gives what he describes as a continuation of the family tree of Booth, following his usual practice of starting out from the work of Sir Peter Leicester.

Cheshire Antiquities

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In 1721 George Booth, 2nd Earl of Warrington began to remodel the original Tudor house at **Dunham Massey**.

For the next 30 years work on the exterior of the house was carried out under the guidance of the architect John Norris. Apart from the later insertion of sash windows the exterior is much as George Booth left it.

The long, low red-brick house is set round two courtyards and is still protected by the medieval moat that surrounded the earlier Tudor building. The low-ceilinged oak-lined

chapel which was constructed from two rooms in 1655 and the superb collection of Huguenot silver in Queen Ann's Room is an indication of the Booth family's ardent Protestantism.

In 1736 the house came into the family of the Greys, Earls of Stamford on the marriage of George Booth's daughter to Henry Grey, the 4th Earl.

Henry did not spend much time at Dunham by the 5th Earl adorned the house with some magnificent paintings brought back from his Grand Tour of 1760.

At the beginning of the 20th century Dunham was remodelled by the architect Compton Hall. He installed the neo-Jacobean stone centrepiece and dormer windows on the entrance front. During this time sympathetic redecoration was also carried out inside the house.

The Edwardian interiors were commissioned by William Grey, 9th Earl of Stamford with advice from the furniture historian and connoisseur Percy Macquoid. The work was carried out by the renowned firm of Morant & Co., decorators to Edward VII. In the long saloon Grey family portraits hang on the deep- green walls suggested by Macquoid.

The great gallery, one of the two rooms remaining from the Elizabethan building, has a series of early views of Dunham recording the gradual changes to the house. The painting by Guercino in the great gallery is representative of the splendid art works acquired by the 5th and 6th Earls of Stamford on their Grand Tours.

Dunham Massey is surrounded by 3,000 acres of ancient deer park enclosed by George Booth's high brick wall. There are some remnants of the series of radiating avenues of trees he planted.

Mature trees near the house were part of an informal Victorian and Edwardian layout that is now being re- established with rhododendrons and azaleas. Around the moat surrounding the Tudor mount are bog-loving plants, such as astilbes, ferns and irises, which reflect their colours in the water.

The Edwardian parterre is planted with bold colours in the summer.

There is also an orangery and in the grounds is a gabled, brick water mill built in 1616 and reconstructed in the early 18th century. This is the only visible survivor of the Tudor hall built by Sir George Booth, 1st Baronet. Originally designed to grind corn, it was refitted as a sawmill in 1860.