

Chapter 1 : Geoffrey Boleyn - WikiVisually

Title in red and black within ornamental border Preface by Frederick Hamilton, editor of the Pall Mall magazine, in which the articles appeared in A continuation of Malan's "Famous homes of Great Britain."

Robert Smythson – Robert Smythson was an English architect. Smythson designed a number of houses during the Elizabethan era. Little is known about his birth and upbringing—his first mention in historical records comes in and he later designed Hardwick Hall, Wollaton Hall, Burton Agnes Hall, and other significant projects. Historically, a number of other Elizabethan houses, such as Gawthorpe Hall have been attributed to him on stylistic grounds, in Britain at this time, the profession of architect was in its most embryonic stage of development. Smythson was trained as a stonemason, and by the s was travelling England as a master mason leading his own team of masons, in he moved to his next project—Wollaton Hall. At Wollaton he was more a surveyor than a stonemason. Hardwick in particular is noted for its use of glass and his son John Smythson and grandson Huntingdon Smithson were also architects 2. Listed building – A listed building or listed structure, in the United Kingdom, is one that has been placed on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. The statutory bodies maintaining the list are Historic England in England, Cadw in Wales, Historic Scotland in Scotland, however, the preferred term in Ireland is protected structure. In England and Wales, an amenity society must be notified of any work to a listed building which involves any element of demolition. Owners of listed buildings are, in circumstances, compelled to repair and maintain them. When alterations are permitted, or when listed buildings are repaired or maintained, slightly different systems operate in each area of the United Kingdom, though the basic principles of the listing remain the same. It was the damage to caused by German bombing during World War II that prompted the first listing of buildings that were deemed to be of particular architectural merit. The listings were used as a means of determining whether a building should be rebuilt if it was damaged by bombing. Listing was first introduced into Northern Ireland under the Planning Order , the listing process has since developed slightly differently in each part of the UK. A heritage asset is a part of the environment that is valued because of its historic. Only some of these are judged to be important enough to have legal protection through designation. However, buildings that are not formally listed but still judged as being of heritage interest are still regarded as being a consideration in the planning process. Almost anything can be listed – it does not have to be a building, Buildings and structures of special historic interest come in a wide variety of forms and types, ranging from telephone boxes and road signs, to castles. Historic England has created twenty broad categories of structures, and published selection guides for each one to aid with assessing buildings and these include historical overviews and describe the special considerations for listing each category. Both Historic Scotland and Cadw produce guidance for owners, in England, to have a building considered for listing or delisting, the process is to apply to the secretary of state, this can be done by submitting an application form online to Historic England. The applicant does not need to be the owner of the building to apply for it to be listed, full information including application form guidance notes are on the Historic England website. Historic England assesses buildings put forward for listing or delisting and provides advice to the Secretary of State on the architectural, the Secretary of State, who may seek additional advice from others, then decides whether or not to list or delist the building. English country house – An English country house is a large house or mansion in the English countryside. Such houses were owned by individuals who also owned a town house. This allowed them to time in the country and in the city—hence, for these people. However, the term also encompasses houses that were, and often still are, frequently, the formal business of the counties was transacted in these country houses. With large numbers of indoor and outdoor staff, country houses were important as places of employment for rural communities. In turn, until the agricultural depressions of the s, the estates, of country houses were the hub. However, the late 19th and early 20th centuries were the swansong of the traditional English country house lifestyle, increased taxation and the effects of World War I led to the demolition of hundreds of houses, those that remained had to adapt to survive. The term stately home is subject to debate, and avoided by historians, as a description of a country house, the term was first

used in a poem by Felicia Hemans, *The Homes of England*, originally published in *Blackwoods Magazine* in 1800. The book's collection of homes also includes George IV's Brighton town palace. The country houses of England have evolved over the last five hundred years, before this time, larger houses were usually fortified, reflecting the position of their owners as feudal lords, de facto overlords of their manors. The Tudor period of stability in the saw the building of the first of the unfortified great houses. Henry VIII's Dissolution of the Monasteries saw many former ecclesiastical properties granted to the King's favourites, Woburn Abbey, Forde Abbey and many other mansions with abbey or priory in their name became private houses during this period. Other terms used in the names of houses to describe their origin or importance include palace, castle, court, hall, mansion, park, house, manor, and place. Burghley House, Longleat House, and Hatfield House are among the best known examples of the prodigy house. Some of the best known of England's country houses were built by one architect at one time, Montacute House, Chatsworth House. They finally ran out of funds in the early 20th century, an example of this is Brympton d'Evercy in Somerset, a house of many periods that is unified architecturally by the continuing use of the same mellow, local Ham Hill stone. The enclosure of Wollaton Park required the destruction of the village of Sutton Passeys and it was enclosed by Henry Willoughby, 6th Baron Middleton with a 7-mile red brick wall at the start of the nineteenth century. Originally 1,000 acres, land sales have reduced the park to 200 acres, a small plaque commemorates this event. Subsequently German prisoners of war were billeted here for employment in the locality between 1918 and 1919, in addition to Wollaton Hall the park hosts the following historic buildings, Lenton Lodge is one of the Gatehouses built around the boundary of Wollaton Park. It was commissioned by Henry Willoughby, 6th Baron Middleton and it was designed by the architect Jeffry Wyattville and completed in 1770. It is built in the Elizabethan Revival style, with the sale of part of the park for residential building, Lenton Lodge is now separated from the rest of the park, and stands isolated but prominent on Derby Road in Lenton. It was sold by Nottingham City Council in the early 1980s, a year revolving lease was acquired by Moiz Saigara in 1981. Planning permission to convert Lenton Lodge to a dwelling was obtained and major restoration work was undertaken by Moiz Saigara. The Lodge was used by Moiz Saigara as his residence from 1981 to 1985, in Lenton Lodge was restored by Chek Whyte Industries and sold as a 3,000 sq ft office in 1985. It was occupied by Global Fire and Security for six years and it is built of coursed Gritstone ashlar in a heavy Gothic style with martello-type round outer towers with battlements. The square central gatehouse is connected to the towers at the floor level. It has a carriage entrance with an oriel window above. It was built following the Nottingham Reform riots in October 1830, the park is home to a herd of red deer and fallow deer. Other wildlife of note at the park include a large corvid roost made up of rook, jackdaw, other notable species present at the site are populations of jay, nuthatch and sparrowhawk. Migrating wildfowl grace the lake in the winter and species of note include gadwall, northern shoveller, Eurasian wigeon, there is a good diversity of fungi present, especially in the winter months, mainly found near the wooded areas and the lake. Wollaton Park is often used for events, including, Splendour music festival held annually in July.

Nottingham is a city and unitary authority area in Nottinghamshire, England, located 10 miles north of London, in the East Midlands. Nottingham has links to the legend of Robin Hood and to the lace-making, bicycle and it was granted its city charter in 1843 as part of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee celebrations. In 1843, Nottingham had a population of 100,000, with the wider urban area. It is also a sporting centre, and in 1980 was named Home of English Sport. The city also has rugby, ice hockey and cricket teams, and the Aegon Nottingham Open. This accolade came just over a year after Nottingham was named as the UK's first City of Football, on 11 December 2002, Nottingham was named a Unesco City of Literature, joining Norwich, Melbourne, Prague and Barcelona as one of only a handful in the world. The title reflects Nottingham's literary heritage, with Lord Byron, DH Lawrence and it has two universities, the University of Nottingham and Nottingham Trent University, which are attended by over 70,000 students. In modern Welsh it is known poetically as Y Ty Ogofog, when it fell under the rule of a Saxon chieftain named Snot it became known as Snotingaham, the homestead of Snot's people. Some authors derive Nottingham from Snottenga, caves, and ham, Nottingham Castle was constructed in 1068 on a sandstone outcrop by the River Leen. Following the Norman Conquest the Saxon settlement developed into the English Borough of Nottingham and housed a Town Hall, a settlement also developed around the castle on the hill opposite and was the French borough supporting the

Normans in the castle. Eventually, the space between was built on as the town grew and the Old Market Square became the focus of Nottingham several centuries later, defences, consisted initially of a ditch and bank in the early 12th century. The ditch was later widened, in the mid 13th century, a short length of the wall survives, and is visible at the northern end of Maid Marian Way, and is protected as a Scheduled Monument. On the return of Richard the Lionheart from the Crusades, the Castle was occupied by supporters of Prince John and it was besieged by Richard and, after a sharp conflict, was captured. In the legends of Robin Hood, Nottingham Castle is the scene of the showdown between the Sheriff and the hero outlaw. By the 15th century Nottingham had established itself as a centre of an export trade in religious sculpture made from Nottingham Alabaster 6. The museum won the Nottinghamshire Heritage Site of the Year Award , the Museum collection closed in , but has since reopened to the public as a volunteer-run organisation on Saturdays, Sundays and bank holidays. There is a charge for entry in order to keep the museum open. Learn about how Nottingham changed the industry, and how the communications industry changed the daily lives of Nottingham people. See and hear the restored vintage radios and gramophones dating back to the s and this horse ginn was removed from a local colliery and had been used for bringing coal to the surface in mines with short pit shafts. It is reputed to be one of only a handful remaining today, nearby is situated the recently restored living van. These were towed behind steam engines and steam rollers and provided accommodation for workers, there are usually a number of tractors to be found in the tractor yard and these can be seen working during steaming days. The tractor collection comprises a Standard Fordson, a Field Marshall Series 2, outside the engine house is a yard which is home to a number of barn engines, used previously to drive items like pumps and agricultural machinery. There are examples from a range of manufacturers, including Wolseley, Ruston. The barn engines are usually seen operating at steaming days, the Steam Gallery contains an impressive Basford Beam Engine, one of a pair of engines built in by R. Hawthorn in Newcastle upon Tyne. It was installed at Basford Pumping Station to lift water ft from the sandstone below to supply water to the City of Nottingham. The engine was replaced in and was removed to the purpose-built Steam Gallery where it was first fired in , also in this building today are a large variety of pumps and engines many of which were removed from local companies. At the bottom end of the gallery stand two impressive ploughing engines and these have consecutive registration numbers and were the last two production engines to come out of Fowlers Leeds Foundry. Owned by Nottingham City Council, they were used for ploughing the treated sewage into the land at a dairy farm at Stoke Bardolph. One of these engines is operational and is used at the steam up events, next to the ploughing engines is a unique J. It has been restored to working order and can be seen operating at the steam up events. In the many cabinets surrounding this gallery are to be found relating to mining, transport 7. Prodigy house “ The prodigy houses stretch over the periods of Tudor, Elizabethan, and Jacobean architecture, though the term may be restricted to a core period of roughly to Many of the grandest were built with a view to housing Elizabeth I, many are therefore close to major roads, often in the English Midlands. The term originates with the architectural historian Sir John Summerson, and has generally adopted. For ornament, French and Flemish Northern Mannerist decoration was more influential than Italian, the hosts were expected to house the monarch in style, and provide sufficient accommodation for about travelling members of the court, for whom temporary buildings might need to be erected. Elizabeth was not slow to complain if she felt her accommodation had not been appropriate, a characteristic was the large area of glass “ a new feature that superseded the need for easily defended external walls and announced the owners wealth. Hardwick Hall, for example was described as Hardwick Hall. Many other smaller houses were built by businessmen and administrators, as well as long-established families of the nobility. Some recent uses of the term extend the meaning to describe large ostentatious houses in America of later periods, such as colonial mansions in Virginia, altogether. Many houses stand alone, with stables and other outbuildings at a discreet distance, glass was then an expensive material, and its use on a large scale a demonstration of wealth. The large windows required mullions, normally in stone even in houses mainly in brick, though there were often reminiscences of the medieval castle, the houses were exceptionally without defences, compared to contemporary Italian and French equivalents. To have two internal courtyards, requiring a large building, was a status symbol, found at Audley End, Blickling Hall. Hardwick Hall, Burghley House, and on a smaller scale

Wollaton Hall, the outer exteriors of the house are more decorated than internal exteriors such as courtyards, the reverse of the usual priority in medieval houses. The classical orders were used as decoration, piled up one above the other on the storeys over the main entrance.

Chapter 2 : More famous homes of Great Britain and their stories, - CORE

Get this from a library! More famous homes of Great Britain and their stories., [A H Malan].

Salle, Norfolk – Salle is a village and civil parish in the English county of Norfolk. It is around 10 miles north-west of Norwich in Broadland district, the village, which is pronounced Saul, gets its name from Sallow Wood, Sallow referring to Willow in Norfolk. The civil parish has an area of 8. The church, which dates from the first part of the 15th century, is an exceptionally complete Perpendicular building. It is huge for the size of the village - several lords of manors, including the Boleyn family. There are many brasses, including to members of the Boleyn family, the church retains some of its medieval stained glass in the east window and in the south transept south window. The font has a very tall Perpendicular canopy, St Peter and St Pauls church was never collegiate, so it is peculiar that it has twenty six 15th century misericords. This office differs from the Mayor of London, which is an elected position. One of the worlds oldest continuously elected civic offices, the Lord Mayors main role nowadays is to represent, support and promote the businesses and residents in the City of London. As leader of the Corporation of the City of London, the Lord Mayor serves as the key spokesman for the local authority, all Lord Mayors of London are apolitical. The Lord Mayor of London typically delivers dozens of speeches and addresses per year, many incumbents of the office make overseas visits while Lord Mayor of London. A woman who holds the office is known as a Lord Mayor. The wife of a male Lord Mayor is styled as Lady Mayoress, a female Lord Mayor or an unmarried male Lord Mayor may appoint a female consort, usually a fellow member of the corporation, to the role of Lady Mayoress. In speech, a Lord Mayor is referred to as My Lord Mayor, and it was once customary for Lord Mayors to be appointed knights upon taking office and baronets upon retirement, unless they already held such a title. This custom was followed with a few inconsistencies from the 16th until the 19th centuries, however, from onwards, the regular creation of hereditary titles such as baronetcies was phased out, so subsequent Lord Mayors were offered knighthoods. The office of Lord Mayor was instituted in , the first holder of the office being Henry Fitz-Ailwin de Londonestone. Lord Mayors are elected for terms, by custom, they do not now serve more than one consecutive term. Almost people have served as Lord Mayor, Dame Mary Donaldson, elected in , and Dame Fiona Woolf, elected in , are the only women to have held the office 3. Henry married Charless niece, Margaret of Anjou, partially in the hope of achieving peace in , the war recommenced, with France taking the upper hand, by , Calais was Henrys only remaining territory on the continent. Henry experienced a breakdown after the failure of the war. Civil war broke out in , leading to a period of dynastic conflict known as the Wars of the Roses. Henry was taken prisoner by Richard of York at Northampton on 10 July but was rescued that December by forces loyal to Margaret and he was deposed on 29 March following the victory at Towton by Richards son, who took the throne as Edward IV. Henry suffered another breakdown and, despite Margaret continuing to lead a resistance to Edward, he was captured by Edwards forces in and imprisoned in the Tower of London. Richard Neville, the Earl of Warwick, restored Henry to the throne in , Henry died in the Tower during the night of 21 May , possibly killed on the orders of Edward. He was buried at Chertsey Abbey, before being moved to Windsor Castle in , miracles were attributed to Henry after his death, and he was informally regarded as a saint and martyr until the 16th century. He left a legacy of educational institutions, having founded Eton College, Kings College and All Souls College, William Shakespeare wrote a trilogy of plays about his life, depicting him as weak-willed and easily influenced by his wife, Margaret. Henry was the child and heir of King Henry V. He was born on 6 December at Windsor Castle and he succeeded to the throne as King of England at the age of nine months upon his fathers death on 31 August , he was the youngest person ever to succeed to the English throne. A few weeks later on 21 October in accordance with the Treaty of Troyes of and his mother, Catherine of Valois, was then 20 years old. As Charles VIs daughter, she was viewed with suspicion by English nobles and was prevented from playing a full role in her sons upbringing. On 28 September , the nobles swore loyalty to Henry VI and they summoned Parliament in the Kings name and established a regency council to govern until the King should come of age. One of Henry Vs surviving brothers, John, Duke of Bedford, was appointed regent of the realm and was in charge of the ongoing war in

France. During Bedfords absence, the government of England was headed by Henry Vs other surviving brother, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester and his duties were limited to keeping the peace and summoning Parliament. Henry Vs half-uncle Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, had an important place on the Council, after the Duke of Bedford died in , the Duke of Gloucester claimed the Regency himself, but was contested in this by the other members of the Council 4. It began as a house, built in the 13th century. He had been there in , and the castle passed to him upon the death of his father. It later came into the possession of King Henry VIII's fourth wife, the castle is now open to the public as a tourist attraction. There have been three periods in the construction of this historic castle. The oldest part of the dates to and consisted of the gatehouse. The second period was when the castle, then in need of repair, was converted into a manor in by Geoffrey Boleyn, younger brother of Thomas Boleyn, Master of Gonville Hall and he added a Tudor dwelling within the walls. The third period of repair and renovation was in the 20th century, Geoffrey Boleyn's grandson, Thomas Boleyn, inherited the castle in He lived there with his wife Lady Elizabeth Howard and their children George, Mary and it is not known if Anne was born at Hever, but she lived there until she was sent to the Netherlands in to receive an education at the court of the Archduchess Margaret. He bestowed it upon Anne of Cleves in as part of the settlement following the annulment of their marriage, Hever Castle still has one of Henry VIII's private locks, taken with him on his various visits to noblemens houses and fitted to every door for his security. The property subsequently passed through various owners, including the Waldegrave family from to , during this latter period of ownership, the castle fell into a poor state of repair, during which time it was leased to various private tenants. In , it was acquired and restored by the American millionaire William Waldorf Astor and he added the Italian Garden to display his collection of statuary and ornaments. In , the Astor family sold the castle to Broadland Properties Limited, the estate is now used as a conference centre, but the castle and grounds are open to the public. There is an events programme with assorted events, including jousting tournaments and archery displays in the summer months. The castle has become the venue for a triathlon 5. It borders Greater London to the north west, Surrey to the west and East Sussex to the south west, the county also shares borders with Essex via the Dartford Crossing and the French department of Pas-de-Calais through the Channel Tunnel. France can be clearly in fine weather from Folkestone and the White Cliffs of Dover. Hills in the form of the North Downs and the Greensand Ridge span the length of the county, because of its relative abundance of fruit-growing and hop gardens, Kent is known as The Garden of England. Haulage, logistics, and tourism are industries, major industries in north-west Kent include aggregate building materials, printing. Coal mining has played its part in Kents industrial heritage. Large parts of Kent are within the London commuter belt and its transport connections to the capital. Twenty-eight per cent of the county forms part of two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the North Downs and The High Weald, the area has been occupied since the Palaeolithic era, as attested by finds from the quarries at Swanscombe. The Medway megaliths were built during the Neolithic era, There is a rich sequence of Bronze Age, Iron Age, and Roman era occupation, as indicated by finds and features such as the Ringlemere gold cup and the Roman villas of the Darent valley. The modern name of Kent is derived from the Brythonic word Cantus meaning rim or border and this describes the eastern part of the current county area as a border land or coastal district. Julius Caesar had described the area as Cantium, or home of the Cantiaci in 51 BC, the extreme west of the modern county was by the time of Roman Britain occupied by Iron Age tribes, known as the Regnenses. East Kent became a kingdom of the Jutes during the 5th century and was known as Cantia from about , the early medieval inhabitants of the county were known as the Cantwara, or Kent people. These people regarded the city of Canterbury as their capital, in , Pope Gregory I appointed the religious missionary as the first Archbishop of Canterbury. The second designated English cathedral was in Kent at Rochester Cathedral, in the 11th century, the people of Kent adopted the motto *Invicta*, meaning undefeated. This naming followed the invasion of Britain by William of Normandy, the Kent peoples continued resistance against the Normans led to Kents designation as a semi-autonomous county palatine in Under the nominal rule of Williams half-brother Odo of Bayeux, the county was granted powers to those granted in the areas bordering Wales 6. Monumental brass â€” The Earl of Moray had been assassinated, and his monumental brass carries the Moray arms and figures representing Religion and Justice. The fine memorials of the house of Saxony in the

cathedrals of Meissen and Freiberg are the most artistic. Among the 13th-century examples existing in German churches are the memorials of Yso von Welpe, Prince-Bishop of Verden. Many fine Flemish specimens exist in Belgium, especially at Bruges, the majority of extant memorial brasses are now found in England, where it is calculated that there may be about 4, still remaining in various churches. They are most abundant in the counties, and this fact has been frequently adduced in support of the opinion that they were of Flemish manufacture. Flemish brasses can be found in England, but they are not common, the Flemish examples have the figures engraved in the centre of a large plate, the background filled in with diapered or scroll work, and the inscription placed round the edge of the plate. The English examples have the cut out to the outline and inserted in corresponding cavities in the slab. This is not a distinction, however, as figure-brasses of Flemish origin are found both at Bruges and in England. Scarcely any of the brasses which now exist in England can be referred to the first half of the 13th century. The full-sized brass of Sir John d'Aubernon at Stoke d'Abernon in Surrey has the decorations of the filled in with a species of enamel. A well-known 13th-century example is that of Sir Roger de Trumpington, about half a dozen examples of this stylistic feature are known. The 14th-century brasses are more numerous, and present a remarkable variety in their details. The finest specimen is that of Nicholas Lord Burnell in the church of Acton Burnell, in the 15th century the design and execution of monumental brasses had attained their highest excellence. The beautiful brass of Thomas de Beauchamp, 12th Earl of Warwick, and his wife Margaret, an interesting monumental brass of John Rudying dated in the Church of St Andrew in Biggleswade shows the figure of Death about to strike Archdeacon Rudying with a spear. It is only in the 16th century that the engraved representations become portraits, previous to that period the features were invariably represented conventionally, though sometimes personal peculiarities were added. A large number of brasses in England are palimpsests, the back of an ancient brass having been engraved for the more recent memorial. Thus a brass commemorative of Margaret Bulstrode at Hedgerley, on being removed from its position, was discovered to have been previously the memorial of Thomas Totyngton, abbot of St Edmundsbury. The abbey was surrendered to Henry VIII in , so that before the year was out the work of spoliation had begun.

Lincolnshire is a county in the east of England. It also borders Northamptonshire in the south for just 20 yards, England's shortest county boundary, the county town is Lincoln, where the county council has its headquarters. The ceremonial county of Lincolnshire is composed of the county of Lincolnshire. Therefore, part of the county is in the Yorkshire and the Humber region of England. The county is the second-largest of the English ceremonial counties and one that is predominantly agricultural in land use, the county is fifth largest of the two-tier counties, as the unitary authorities of North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire are not included. The county can be broken down into a number of geographical sub-regions including, Lincolnshire derived from the merging of the territory of the ancient Kingdom of Lindsey with that controlled by the Danelaw borough of Stamford. For some time the county was called Lindsey, and it is recorded as such in the 11th-century Domesday Book. In when county councils were set up, Lindsey, Holland and these survived until , when Holland, Kesteven, and most of Lindsey were unified into Lincolnshire. A local government reform in abolished Humberside, and the south of the Humber was allocated to the unitary authorities of North Lincolnshire. These two areas became part of Lincolnshire for ceremonial such as the Lord-Lieutenancy, but are not covered by the Lincolnshire police and are in the Yorkshire. Lincolnshire is home to Woolsthorpe Manor, birthplace and home of Sir Isaac Newton and he attended The Kings School, Grantham and its library has preserved his signature, applied to a window sill when he was a teenager. Lincolnshire is an area, growing large amounts of wheat, barley, sugar beet. In South Lincolnshire, where the soil is rich in nutrients, some of the most common crops include potatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers. Most such companies are long gone, and Lincolnshire is no longer an engineering centre, however, as a result of the current economic climate some food production facilities have closed down, this has caused some reduction in the levels of migrant workers. The large number of people from Portugal is still obvious in the town of Boston. A coalition of Conservatives, Liberal Democrats and Independents currently controls Lincolnshire County Council, the Conservative Party comfortably controlled the County Council following the local elections, in which they increased their majority to 43 seats. The Labour Party lost a total of 15 seats including 7 in Lincoln, the Lincolnshire

Independents gained a total of four seats, although one of their number moved to the Conservative group during , increasing the number of Conservative seats to 61 8. He was friends with Isaac Newton and was among Newtons first biographers, Stukeley was also involved with Freemasonry and instrumental in British scholarships acceptance of Charles Bertrams forged Description of Britain.

Chapter 3 : Stories, Listed by Author

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Edmunds , the ancestral home of her breeder Charles Bunbury. Whiskey was foaled in and was bred by the Prince of Wales. He won several sweepstakes over his racing career and raced until he was four years old. Giantess foaled in was bred by Viscount Bolingbroke and had raced with success prior to being purchased as a broodmare by Bunbury, winning three races in eight starts. Retired to stud in , Young Giantess was an exceptional broodmare and produced the influential stallion Sorcerer in during her first few seasons at stud when bred to Trumpetor. Young Giantess died in while attempting to foal twins by Giles. She was owned by Charles Bunbury throughout her four-year racing career and won 29 out of her 48 starts. Her training has been attributed to a man named Cox or J. The Epsom Derby , held on 21 May, was her second career start, which she won against 9 colts and one other filly while carrying pounds. At the First October meeting in Newmarket, Eleanor regained her three-year-old form and defeated the mare Penelope , winning guineas. Sitwell after his horse Fieldfare forfeited a three-mile match race. She was beaten by Penelope at the Second October meeting at Newmarket in guinea sweepstake race. She ran twice more in but did not place in either start. Mellish after his filly Surprise forfeited a match race. At the Second October meeting, she was second to Bustard in a gold cup race. At the Houghton meeting, she was again second in a gold cup race to the horse Stretch. In the last three starts of her career, Eleanor did not place. Full list of offspring[edit] Eleanor produced ten foals between and The General Stud Book lists the breeder of her colt as Mr. Pigot as the breeder of her filly and Mr. Rush as the breeder of her last foal in Muley became a successful sire of racehorses and broodmares in the s and s. Nell , bay filly sired by Johnny. Chestnut filly sired by Giles. This filly died before two years old and never raced. Muley , bay colt sired by Orville. Muley raced only as a five-year-old in , winning two races out of four starts. He was retired to stud at Blickling Hall in and produced many good racers including Margrave , Vespa and Little Wonder. His most important contribution to Thoroughbred genetics is through his daughter Marpessa foaled in out of the mare Clare whose first foal was the important broodmare Pocahontas , the dam of Stockwell. Muley also produced Leviathan , a leading sire in United States in the early nineteenth century. Black colt sired by Thunderbolt. Bay filly sired by Dick Andrews. She was relocated to France in and was named Eleonor. She produced seven foals in France [29] and produced the good racer Ganges in when she was moved back to England. Barren to Ashton Foal sired by Haphazard. Bay colt sired by Haphazard. This colt was sent to India in Active , bay filly sired by Partisan. Active was bred to George Pigot and foaled the filly Heads or Tails in Heads or Tails was exported to the United States in and became an influential American broodmare, being the grandam of Hester dam of Springbok and Woodburn. Aunt Anne , bay filly sired by Pioneer. Aunt Anne was an unsuccessful broodmare in England and was sold to the Swedish government in July

Chapter 4 : Arcadia1 (@Arcadia1) - Profile - TripAdvisor

Online version: Châteaux--Grande-Bretagne--Histoire Malan A. H. Alfred Henry Alfred Henry Malan Historic buildings Architecture domestique--Grande-Bretagne Historic buildings--Great Britain Castles--Great Britain London New York Pall Mall magazine Great Britain.

Francis Le Neve, who may have been brought to London by his Norfolk kinsman William Le Neve, owned a modest amount of London property, warehouses and shops. Le Neve was sent to Hart Hall at Oxford in 1682, and later in life became a local magistrate and captain of the local militia. Anne died in 1685 after producing two boys, one of whom died in infancy, and three girls. He renovated and replanted gardens at Witchingham Hall, with plants, particularly fruit, he bought from local contacts, or in London and transported through the port of Great Yarmouth from the Thames. The pastimes he and his friends favoured were hunting with beagles, shooting, fishing, and horse racing at Newmarket. Through these he became close friends with John Jack Millecent, a rakish squire from Linton, Cambridgeshire, whose family also shared mutual animosity with their local Whigs. By Millecent had persuaded Le Neve to breed and keep his own beagle pack, sold to him by Millecent who later stated was "the finest pack of Beagles in England". In 1695, after hunting hare and fox in Norfolk, Essex and Surrey, Le Neve sold his pack, only to buy another soon after. Sir Henry Hobart MP of Blickling Hall was "the undisputed leader of Norfolk Whigs", [10] and an influential operator of Whig patronage of government, public office and county favours, part of a perceived corrupt regime that excluded Le Neve and his fellow Tories. The election was, however, a turning point for Hobart, a sitting MP. Three candidates contended for two positions: Hobart lost after spending a considerable sum to ensure his seat. In the heightened atmosphere surrounding the election, rumours were circulating about Hobart, particularly concerning his growing debts and creditors, and one that Le Neve was saying Hobart was a coward, especially during when he was Gentleman of the Horse for William III while campaigning in Ireland, and it was this poor reputation cost him the election. Le Neve wrote to Hobart asserting again his innocence, but offering to give satisfaction to whomever had spread the rumour, saying if Hobart could not supply the name of the culprit, he would assume it was "Blickling" code for Hobart himself that was generating this quarrel, and that he would meet him at his choosing. An appointment was made for the duel. However, prosecution for duelling was a possibility, especially if no seconds or witnesses were present to assure fair play. Adam Nicolson in his book *Gentry: Six Hundred Years of a Peculiarly English Class* conjectures that despite this, the reason Hobart and Le Neve refused seconds was conversely to avoid any witness for possible prosecution. Both men rode from their respective seats: During the duel the left-handed Le Neve was apparently struck in the arm and replied with a thrust to the belly. The mortally wounded Hobart returned to Blickling Hall, died the following day and was buried in the Blickling family vault. Adam Nicolson believes these accounts say more about class attitudes towards the differences in the backgrounds of the two men: However Nicolson is sceptical, believing that as a captain of militia Le Neve would be more than skillful in refined use of sword, and on a possibly hot August day, would prefer not to be encumbered by a greatcoat. From London, Le Neve left for Rotterdam, although occasionally returning incognito to London, where he was once nearly captured. He kept in touch with his family and friends who offered advice to avoid capture and provided Norfolk comestibles, he sending goods back from Holland. His friends tried to arrange a sheriff and jury who would be, to their mind, honest and responsible. He returned and went on trial at Thetford assizes in 1696, was found not guilty, and returned to Witchingham. He secured a further marriage on 31 July to Elizabeth b. Three months later Elizabeth died. Today the plinth is a Grade II listed structure. However, after legal battles, with accusations by the Le Neves of conflict of interest, the estate was taken through reversion of the will by the trustees of a John Norris, whose grandfather, a Norwich lawyer of the same name, had acted as trustee for the young Oliver Le Neve. The three daughters of Le Neve were ejected from the estate. Under the earth near this stone lyeth the dust of Oliver le Neve Esq late of this parish one of the Justices of the Peace and Captain of a Foot Company of the Militia of this County Second son of Frances le Neve gentleman Citizen and Draper of London and of Avice his wife daughter of Peter Wright and sister and heir of Peter Wright of London Merchant he died on the 23rd day of

November Anno Domini and was buried on the 26th of the same month leaving behind him by his first wife Anne only ye daughter of Sir John Gaudy of West Herling in this County Baronet who lyeth by his side three daughters and co-heirs Isabella Anne and Henrietta Le Neve who caused this Memorial to be set up As also what remains of Elizabeth his second wife daughter and co-heir expectant of Robert Sheffield of Kensington in Middlesex Esq grandson of Edmund Earl of Mulgrave long since deceased she died suddenly on the 8th day of November without child and was buried here on the 12th day of the same month. The Great Century , "Honour: John Tracy Atkyns, vol. Retrieved 31 March

Chapter 5 : Oliver Le Neve - Wikipedia

A continuation of Malan's "Famous homes of Great Britain." Preface by Frederick Hamilton, editor of the Pall Mall magazine, in which the articles appeared in Title in red and black within ornamental racydayvl.coming hall [by] A.H. Malan Knole [by] Lord Sackville Cotehele [by] A.H. Malan.

Chapter 6 : Eleanor (horse) - Wikipedia

Oliver Le Neve (- November) was a Norfolk country squire and landowning sportsman who lived most of his life at Witchingham Hall in Great Witchingham, Norfolk, England, and is significant for his mortal duel with Sir Henry Hobart of Blickling Hall, the last recorded duel fought in Norfolk.

Chapter 7 : Edward (Clere) de Clere () | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

Norlink has a picture of a Captain A H Graves MC but with no additional information. It would be most unlikely that there were two in the county, and the cap badge seems to be that of the Machine Gun Corps.

Chapter 8 : Search the Royal Institute of British Architects Image Library | RIBA

Blickling Hall as it is today Geoffrey Boleyn was the son of Geoffrey Boleyn (d.) yeoman of Salle, Norfolk, and his wife Alice; [1] and he was grandson of Thomas Boleyn (d.) of Salle and his wife Anne, an heiress, daughter of Sir John Bracton, a Norfolk knight.

Chapter 9 : Geoffrey Boleyn - Wikipedia

Sir Henry Hobart, 1st Baronet SL (c. - 29 December), of Blickling Hall, was an English judge and politician. The son of Thomas Hobart and Audrey Hare, and Great grandson of Sir James Hobart of Monks Eleigh, Suffolk, who served as Attorney General during the reign of King Henry VII.