

The Dukes of Leeds

And their connection to

**Wales, Harthill, Kiveton, Thorpe Salvin,
Todwick and Woodall**

3rd Edition

Compiled by:

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Dedicated to:

The late Kathleen Ella Sharpe and the late Brenda Needham

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Cover Coat of Arms – Description:

Quarterly, 1st & 4th: quarterly ermine quarters and blue, quarters overlaid with a cross for (for Osborne); 2nd quarters, an eagle with two heads display, between three Fleur-de-lis (for Godolphin); 3rd, blue background with cross-lets and three Silver cinquefoils (for D'Arcy)

Duke of Leeds Creation and Extinction

Thomas Osborne 1st Duke of Leeds 1694

His titles: 1st Viscount Osborne of Dunblane[Scotland], 1st Baron Osborne of Kiveton, 1st Viscount Latimer of Danby, 1st Earl of Danby, Knight, Order of the Garter (K.G.) 1st Marquess of Carmarthen, and 1st Duke of Leeds

Francis D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne, 12th, and last, Duke of Leeds

His titles: 6th Baron Godolphin, of Farnham Royal, 13th Baronet Osborne, of Kiveton, 12th Duke of Leeds, 12th Earl of Danby, 12th Marquess of Carmarthen, 12th Viscount Osborne of Dunblane, 12th Baron Osborne of Kiveton, and 12th Viscount Latimer of Danby. On his death in Rome, on the 20th March 1964, all of his titles became extinct.

The Osborne Family's connection with this area spans four centuries.

- 1694:** The title Duke of Leeds was created by King William III, and Queen Mary in for the prominent statesman Thomas Osborne the Earl of Danby. At this time the recognised ducal seat was the old Kiveton Hall.
- 1624 to 1874:** The traditional burial place of the Osborne's was All Hallows Church, Harthill, South Yorkshire,
- 1811:** After the new Kiveton Hall (built 1697) was demolished in 1811, Hornby Castle, between Bedale and Leyburn, became the seat of the Dukes of Leeds.

Local Connections

The foundation of the Duchy of Leeds commenced in 1562 with the marriage of Anne Hewett the daughter of William Hewett and Alice Elizabeth Leveson, to Edward Osborne the son of Richard Osborne and Jane Broughton of Ashford, Kent.

William Hewett – 1496 to 1567



William Hewett the son of Edmund Hewett

Was born in 1496, at Wales, in the West Riding of Yorkshire

As a young man William moved to London and followed the trade of a cloth worker, and after serving his apprenticeship, he was admitted to the freedom of the Cloth-workers' Company of London in 1529. (He became Master of the Cloth-workers' Company in 1543).

In 1537 William married Alice Elizabeth Leveson of Halling in Kent. They had numerous children who all died in infancy. The exception to this was their daughter Anne, who was born in 1543.

Even though William had moved to London he increased his land and property ownership in Hertil, Wales, Keeton, Woodall and Kynwoldmarsh, and surrounding areas.

In 1538 he purchased all the woods and under woods in Norwood from Bryan Sandford.

In 1539 he took over the mortgage of the manor of Harthill from Edmund and Bryan Sandford.

In 1544 Bryan Sandford sold to William his right to all the lands and rents in Harthill and Woodall.

1546 He purchased from Nicholas Keeton, Hardmill Close Watermill.

In London William succeeded well in commerce, and in 1551 he engaged an apprentice Edward Osborne of Ashford, Kent.

In 1553 William became Sheriff of London, however, he risked all, when in the same year he countersigned, with other principal citizens, a letter of patent which suggested that the recently deceased king Edward VI had left the crown of England to his 16-year old cousin Lady Jane Grey.

Lady Jane ruled as queen for just nine days following the death of king Edward. However, her cousin, the Catholic Mary Tudor, (*the only child of Henry VIII by his first wife, Catherine of Aragon*), with the aid of England's Privy Council seized the throne from her.

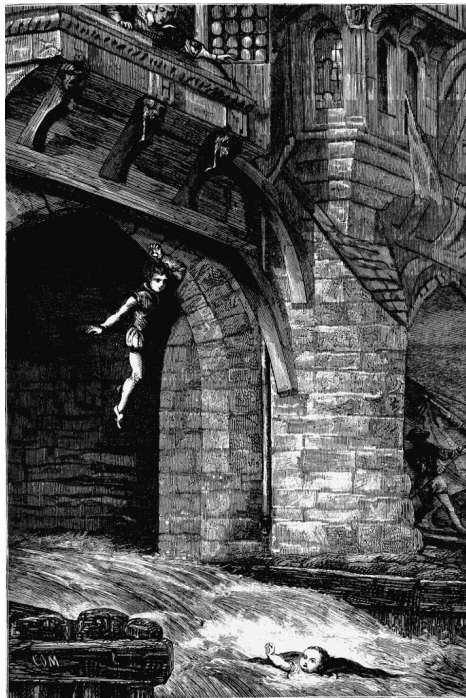


Overlooking William's transgression, the new queen charged him with presiding over the execution of Lady Jane Grey, at Tower Green, on the 12th February 1554, and Jane's husband, Guildford Dudley, on Tower Hill, on the 12th February 1554.

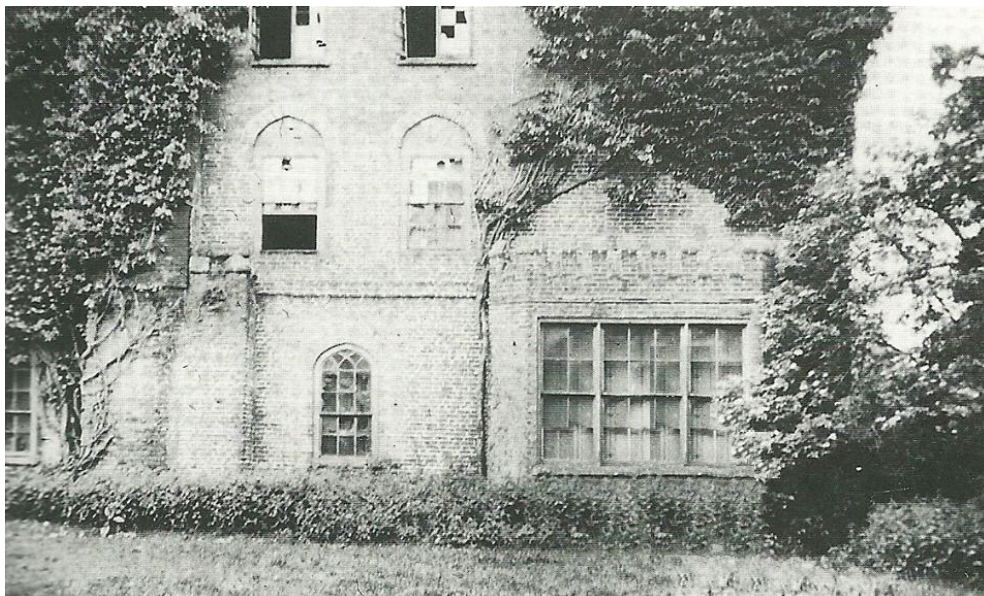
Queen Mary died in 1558, and in 1559 William was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and made Lord Mayor of London.

According to legend, and the Osborne family, William's daughter Anne, while playing at one of the windows of her father's house on London Bridge, fell into the river Thames. Her father's apprentice, and her future husband, Edward Osborne, quickly rescued her.

Edward Osborne was the son of son of Sir Richard Osborne II and Jane Broughton of Ashford, and was born in 1530 at Ashford, Kent.



In addition to his properties in London, Yorkshire and Derbyshire. William also owned a Manor in Parsloes, Essex, which he had inherited through his marriage to Alice.



Parsloes Manor House – demolished in 1925.

He gave to his daughter on her marriage to Edward Osborne, the manor, and his other properties, land, and interests, in Yorkshire and Derbyshire.

Just prior to his death, William Hewett also secured lands in Kiveton for use by his grandson Hewett Osborne.

William died on 25th January 1567 and was laid to rest at the church of St. Martin Orgar in London, near his wife Alice who had predeceased him April 1561.

At the time of his death William owned a high proportion of the dwellings, industries, coal mining rights, woods and lands in the Wales, Woodall, Kiveton, Killamarsh and Harthill.

Will of William Hewett (Hewett) (1496-1567) (Edited Text)

... Thomas Hewett his brother, of Bilby in Derbyshire, Esq. and his nephew Henry Hewett, executors. He was a benefactor to hospitals in London, and to the poor of the several parishes. He bequeathed to the poor in the hospital of St. Thomas in Southwark, whereof he was president, 20 shillings; and to every poor maiden's marriage, that shall be wedded in the parish of Wales, or Harthill, Yorkshire, within a year after his decease, 6 shillings, and 8 pence each. He bequeathed to his nephews, Henry, and William Hewett, sons of his brother Thomas Hewett, his mansion and dwelling in Philpot Lane in London.

3 January, the sixth year of Elizabeth I (1566-7). Sir William Hewett, knight, citizen and Alderman of London.

To be buried in the parish church of St Martin Orgar, in the ward of Candlewick Street in London, where I was late parishioner, near to the place where Dame Alice Hewett, my late well beloved wife, lies.

To the repaying of the church beforesaide

To Mr Wythers, parson of the same, black cloth for a gown.

To the poor people within the ward of Candlewick £5.

To the company of Clothworkers of London, being of the livery, which shall attend upon my body to the burial, £15 for a repast or dinner.

To the relief of the poor in the hospital of St Thomas, in Southwark, whereof I am a president, £20.

To the poor within the parish of Wales in the county of Yorkshire, £2.

To the poor of Harthill and Woodall £2.

To Alice Osborne, daughter of my son in law Edward Osborne, and my goddaughter, one hundred pounds at 21 years or marriage, and if it shall happen the same Alice Osborne to decease, then I will the same shall remain to Edward Osborne her

father and Anne Osborne her mother.

To Dyonise Calthroppe dwelling with me £10.

To my godson John Lewson, son of Thomas Lewson, cloth merchant, one cup with a cover of silver gilt, weighing 20 ounces.

To all of the children of the same Thomas Lewson 10 shillings each.

To Brigett Hewett, daughter of my brother Thomas Hewett, £50.

To Dyonis Hewett, now dwelling with me, £200 on the day of her marriage.

To Richard Foster my servant £5.

To my servant John Rodes £2/5/3d, and all that farm in Harthill paying yearly £20/5/7d.

To Robert Son of Edmund Hewet, of Wales, Yorkshire. He was one of the most successful merchants of the times, and Lord Mayor of London in 1559.

Barrett my apprentice £5.

To Henry Spencer my apprentice £5.

To Saunder Hewett my servant £10.

To Alice Sweton my maid servant £10.

To Johane Broke my maid £6.

To Robert Barker my kitchen boy £2/5/7d.

To my brother Thomas Lewson and his wife six yards of black cloth, and to either of them a ring of gold of the value of 10 shillings.

To Edmonde Calthroppe my brother in law and to his wife six yards of black cloth, and to either a ring of gold of the value of 10 shillings

To my loving friend John Stonarde of Loughton, in Essex, esquire, and to his wife, a ring of gold of the value of 10s.

To my kinsman William Hewett, of the parish of St Dionis Backchurch, and to his wife, six yards of black cloth, and to either a ring of gold of the value of 10 and 20 shillings a piece.

To the poor of Cuxton and Halling in Kent each twenty shillings.

To Robert Wilson of Wales, my bailiff, two yards of cloth at 10 shillings per yard, for a coat.

To Randall Symes my kinsman, apprentice with my cousin William Hewett, £10.

To Richard Symes his brother 10 shillings.

To Jarvis Thurlande my apprentice five pounds.

To my godson William Streete £2/5/7d.

To my goddaughter Dionys Streete £2/5/7d.

To Frances Hewett, son of my cousin Henry Hewett, towards his bringing up in literature and learning in the university of Cambridge, £10.

To the children of my cousin Nicholas Symes 10 shillings.

Amongst the children of my cousin Thomas Symes 10 shillings.

To Richard Bellamy, draper, a black gown and a ring of gold.

To Mr John Mynars, deputy of my ward, and to his wife, six yards of cloth at 15 shillings per yard.

To Mr James Hawes of London, alderman, and to his wife, six yards of black cloth at 15 shilling per the yard, and to either a ring of gold.

To William Caten and his wife six yards of black cloth.

To Robert Sharpe, goldsmith, and to his wife, six yards of black cloth.

To Mr Rosse, cloth merchant, three yards of black cloth.

To Lonne the servant four yards of black cloth.

And whereas Jeffrey Snagge of Havering-atte-Bower, cloth owes me £100, and above, putting in bond for payments in 2 years, shall be discharged for the interest, and do give him 2 yards of black cloth for a coat.

To give to the right honourable the Earl of Shrewsbury a ring of gold of the value of £40 with letters of my name, and to my Lady, now his wife, a ring of the value of 10 shillings.

To my Lord Talbot, son of the said earl, a ring of gold of the value of 10 shillings, and to the Lady Talbot his wife a ring of 30 shillings.

To my dear friend Sir Jarvis Clifton, knight, a ring of gold.

I release Thomas Aytewarde of Coggeshall, clothier, all such debts, as he shall owe me.

To Arragon the beadle of my ward one gown of black cloth.

To the poor prisoners of Newgate 25 shillings and 8 pence, to be bestowed in herrings, bread, and drink, to the poor prisoners in Ludgate and in the two smaller prisons three pounds.

My will is that when there shall be made a new provision for conveying of water unto this city, that then my executors shall give two cart loads of Peak District lead.

To every poor maiden's marriage at Harthill and Wales 5 shillings 8 pence each, within two of the first and next years after my decease.

To twenty three poor men of the cloth workers a gown cloth.

To my nephew Henry Hewett, sonne of my brother Thomas Hewett, my house and outbuildings called the three Cranes in Candlewick Street, and for default of issue to his father Thomas Hewett, my brother, and after the decease of the same Thomas to Edward Osborne my son.

To William Hewett my godson all my parsonage of Ovington Bassett, in the county of Leicester, and my lands in Mansfield in Sherwood, in the county of Nottinghamshire, and to the heirs of his body, and for default of issue to Henry Hewett his brother.

To William Hewett my godson, towards his education in Grays Inn, £50.

To Edward Osborne Lands called Woodsetts.

Editors Note:

A clue to the Lands called Woodsetts, detailed in William's Will, can be found in the 1921 Portfolio of lots sold at auction by the 10th Duke of Leeds, Sir George Godolphin Osborne:

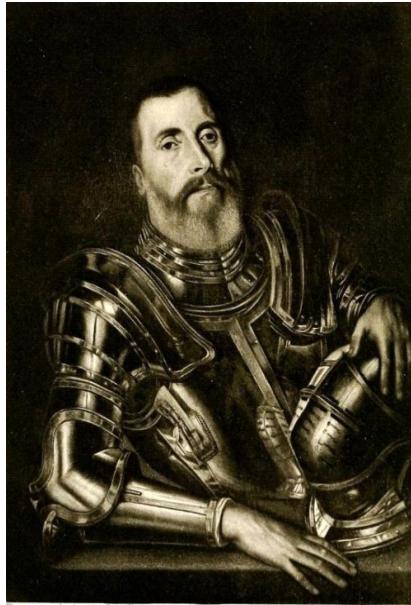
Lot 1 Grange Farm Woodsetts comprising of 129 Acres

Lot 2 Arable Pasture Land in the Parish of Woodsetts comprising of 40 acres

Lot 3 Productive Arable Land in the Parish of Woodsetts, containing 16 acres

.

Edward Osborne (1530 -1592) and Anne Hewett (1543 – 1585)



Edward Osborne

Edward Osborne, Clothworker of London, Lord Mayor of London 1583/84, and invested as a Knight in the same year. He was second son of Sir Richard Osborne the 2nd Baronet of Ballintaylor County, Waterford, Ireland. The family home was in Ashford, Kent.

Edward and Anne's story begins in 1544 when William Hewett befriended Edward Osborne, and engaged him, as an apprentice in his cloth merchant's business on London Bridge. Whilst Edward was in William's employ, it is recorded that he leaped into the Thames to save his master's young daughter Anne. William was so grateful that he took Edward into his own family, and taught him in the ways of business.

In 1562, Edward married Sir William's daughter Anne, and they had five children.

Alice Osborne born 1563
Hewett Osborne born 1566
Anne Osborne born 1570
Edward Osborne born 1572
Jane Osborne born 1578

After his marriage to Anne, Edward lived in Sir William Hewett's house in Philpot Lane, and all his children were baptised in the parish church of St. Dionis, London.

While working for Sir William, Edward became a well-known merchant and financial agent. On the death of his father-in-law, in 1567, he acted as a joint executor with his wife Anne, and succeeded to Hewett's extensive businesses. He also inherited Sir William's mansion in Philpot Lane, plus substantial properties, principally in London, Essex, Yorkshire, and the manor of Bilby in Nottinghamshire. However, as the Yorkshire estates left by his father-in-law, were too distant for residence, Edward made his country home at Parsloes, Essex,

where he lived in William's former manor house. As his business, interests grew, he engaged extensively in foreign commerce, trading principally with Spain and Turkey. He owned a well-appointed ship, and he was the first governor of the Turkey Company.

He became Lord Mayor of London in 1583, and in the same year, he received his knighthood from Queen Elizabeth I.

In 1585, Anne died at the age of 42, and was buried with her father and mother at the church of St. Martin Orgars, in Martin Lane, London on 14 July 1585.

In 1588, Edward re-married to Margaret Chapman, daughter and co-heir of Charles Pratt, a leather seller of Southwark. There were no children from this marriage.

Sir Edward died February 1592, and was buried at St Dionis Backchurch, Fenchurch Street, London, where a monument was erected to him (*the monument and church were destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666*). Edward did not leave a will, and no grant of administration of his estate is on record. It is probable that he settled his whole estate by deed at the time of his second marriage. His first son, Hewett Osborne succeeded him.

Sir Hewett Osborne (1566 – 1599)

Hewitt studied law at the Inner Temple, London, and after his father's death continued to live at the family home at Parsloes, Dagenham, Essex.

He retained many of his father's business interests in London, and he continued to expand the family's trading links with the Ottoman Empire.

On 26th December 1588, he married Joyce Fleetwood.

They had two children:

Alice Osborne born 1592

Edward Osborne born 1596.

In 1590, Hewett enlisted for military service, serving with distinction as a soldier with Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex, in Queen Elizabeth's ill-fated Campaign in Ireland.

Between 1591 and 1598, to help finance his military service, Hewitt, transferred his ownership of the leases on 14 properties in Harthill, Woodall and Wales to other interested parties

Notably, in 1597 he leased to Anthony Trenohowe 3 mills (one water mill, one horse mill, and one other mill) plus a house, lathe, and close for 21 years.

However, apart from these minor transactions, the wealth that his grandfather, and parents, had created in Yorkshire and Derbyshire remained largely intact.

In 1599, Hewett Osborne was knighted by Queen Elizabeth for his service in Ireland.



In the same year, he was ambushed, and slain, in an Irish bog by rebels. He has no known grave.

His 3-year old son Edward succeeded him.

Sir Edward Osborne (1596 – 1647)
1st Baronet of Kiveton 13th July 1620



Edward Osborne was baptised on 12 December 1596 at St Benet's, Gracechurch, London.

In 1599, at the age of 3, Edward inherited the family estates, properties, and interests, in Yorkshire and Essex. Due to his age, and for his own protection, he became a ward of the Crown. His mother Joyce Fleetwood and her brother, Sir George Fleetwood, purchased his wardship in 1600 for £420.

On 24 March 1603 the Scottish and English crowns were united and the Scottish King James VI became King James I of England and Ireland.

On 18th October 1604, Edward's mother married Sir Peter Frecheville, of Staveley, Derbyshire, at St John the Baptist Church, Wales, and Edward, and his sister Alice, spent their childhood in Sir Peter's home – Staveley Hall.



Staveley Hall

In 1617, Edward sold his father's Essex estate for £1,150 and increased his holdings in Yorkshire.

In 1618, Edward married Margaret Belasyse, eldest daughter of the, 1st Viscount Fauconberg, one of the most powerful families in the North of England.

In July 1620, Edward became a baronet, adopted the title of Sir Edward Osborne of Kiveton, and took up residence at Kiveton Old Hall.

Edward then carried on from where his Grandfather and Grandmother had left off, purchasing properties, farms and land in the Harthill, Kiveton, Woodhall, and Wales areas.

Edward and Margaret had one child:

Edward Osborne born 1621

In 1624, 3-years after the birth of Edward, Lady Margaret died, and was laid to rest in Harthill church

Sir Edward later had a marble monument erected on the northern wall of the sanctuary to her, and their son Edward. Also depicted on the monument is a babe in swaddling who presumably died at or around birth.

Inscription below Margaret's memorial on North wall of Chancel reads:

Here lies the body of the lady Margaret Osborne eldest daughter to Sir Thomas Belassis of Newbrough knight and baronet by his wife the lady Barbara Belassis, daughter to Sir Henry Cholmley of Whitby knight, and late the dear wife of Sir Edward Osborne of Kiveton Baronet, who in his never dying affection to her ever living memory caused this monument to be erected: she having from the cradle lived religiously died as comfortably 7th November AD: 1624

In 1625, Charles I succeeded to the throne of England, and Edward became one of his loyal supporters.

In 1629 when his friend, Sir Thomas Wentworth, became Lord President of the Council of the North, Edward was appointed his deputy.

In 1630, Edward married his second wife Anne Walmesley the widow of William Middleton

Edward and Anne had four children:

Joyce Osborne born 1630,
Thomas Osborne (born and died 1631),
Thomas Osborne born 1632,
Charles Osborne born 1633

In 1633, Edward became the President of the Council of the North. During his tenure he lived at York Manor, (Kings Palace), York.



York Manor (Kings Palace) The home of the Council of the North.

In 1636, Edward bought the Manor of Thorpe Salvin including Thorpe Salvin Hall.



Thorpe Hall, was designed and built by Robert Smythson in 1570 in the Elizabethan style, on the site of the previous manor house and the residence of an earlier lord of the manor, Sir Bryan Sandford, Knight (1440-1528). Sir Bryan fought for Henry Tudor at the Battle of Bosworth Field, 19 August 1485, He was one of many who defected from Richard III's army just days before the battle.

When Edward's son Thomas became the Duke of Leeds, he lived at his new hall at Kiveton Park, and the Thorpe Hall fell into disuse, and was partially demolished in the 1820s, with only the south front now remaining.

On October 31st, 1638, a tragic accident occurred at York Manor when a violent storm caused the collapse of a high chimney stack.

The stack fell through the roof and ceiling of the house, killing his 17 year-old son Edward. His 6 year-old, second son, Thomas, escaped unharmed.

In 1642 when the English Civil War broke out, Edward became a Royalist commander, under King Charles, and a 'Commissioner of Array'.

A 'commissioner of array' was a commission awarded given by English sovereigns to officers or gentry to muster and array the inhabitants in the area, and to see them

in a condition for military service.

In this role he helped to provide supplies and men for the Duke of Newcastle's army, which took York in November 1642.

Edward eventually became the Lieutenant General of the Royalist forces in Yorkshire.

On the 10th August 1644, the tide started to turn for the Royalist, cause in Yorkshire when Sheffield Castle fell to Cromwell's New Model Army.

Cromwell made Captain Edward Gill governor of the Castle, and instructed him to commenced dismantling it.

On the 14th June 1645, King Charles was finally, and decisively, defeated at the Battle of Naseby.

As Edward was a one of the King's supporters, the Parliamentarians sequestered his estate, and he was obliged to pay a fine of £1,649 to recover it.

The fine, following on from his monetary sacrifices during the war crippled Sir Edward. He retired back to Kiveton a broken-hearted man, and died shortly afterwards on the 9th September 1647 at the aged 51.

Edward was laid to rest in the chancel at Harthill Church.

On the North wall of the chapel of St Mary, All Hallows Church (later to become the Leeds chapel), is Edward's obituary tablet. Above the tablet there is a painted crest, and surmounting the crest were his helmet, his lion crest, and gauntlets, all worn by him in the Civil War – In the 20th century, the helmet was stolen from the church.

Edward's obituary tablet reads:

"Sacred to marital love and eternal hope. Edward Osborne, Baronet, descended from an ancient and distinguished family, was at all times held in equal respect to that of his ancestors, and was a man born to be an example, the nearest thing to goodness, being very well provided with virtues relating as much to his private life as to the public good. As much on account of his outstanding prudence as for the uprightness of his life, he was promoted to the rank of Lord President of the Royal Council for the North through the wishes of his Most Serene Sovereign, having performed the duties of the highly honourable position of Deputy to the Lord President throughout the fullest extent of the Region in such a way that with his godliness and unsullied character shining like a light before him, and through his supreme good faith and integrity, justice towards all men was maintained for a period of eight years. In the end giving up at last to Fate, he left behind for his descendants a very favourable reputation together with a universal and deep sense of loss. Anna, his deeply grieving wife — was ever any more so! — has laid his remains to rest here and has entrusted them to eternal safe-keeping and everlasting memory: she herself, in her own time, intending to rest here in the same tomb together with her beloved husband. He died on the 9th day of the month of September in the year of Our Lord 1647 aged fifty-one years."

Edward's gauntlets, supposedly worn during the Civil wars, are now kept in a display case in the north aisle of the church together with a large wooden chest bearing his coat of arms.

At the time of his death, his personal goods were valued at £2,019/2s/5d.

On the 30th January 1649, King Charles, was tried, convicted and executed for high treason. The English monarchy was abolished and the Republic of the Commonwealth of England was declared.

His title was:

1st Baronet of Kiveton 13th July 1620

Edward's second son Thomas Osborne, aged 15, succeeded him.

Sir Thomas Osborne Earl Danby (1632 – 1712)
1st Duke of Leeds (1697)



Edward's son Thomas was born at Thorpe Salvin Hall, and he inherited his father's titles and the family estates in 1647.

In 1651, at the age of 19, he married Bridget Bertie, daughter of Montague Bertie, 2nd Earl of Lindsey, and they had ten children:

- Thomas who died an infant (date unknown)
- Edward, Viscount Latimer born 1655, died 1689
- Elizabeth who died an infant November 1656
- Anne born 1657
- Peregrine Osborne born 1659
- Bridget born 1661
- Katherine born 1662
- Martha born 1663
- Sophia born 1664
- Penelope who died an infant September 1669

Oliver Cromwell died in 1658, and in 1660, the loyalty of the Osborne family during the English Civil War was rewarded when Charles II came to the throne of England.

In 1665 King Charles, gave the advowson of the Harthill rectory to Thomas.

It was around this time that Thomas restored St Mary's Chapel at Harthill Church, and had a family burial vault constructed beneath it.

The original 14th Century chapel of St Mary was the burial place of the Serlby family, and earlier occupants of the manor before the Osborne's.

Hugh de Serlby was favoured by Edward I and given the privilege of hunting deer and game in the area. His tomb is near the northern wall, outside the entrance to the Leeds chapel. It is raised and has an inscription around the edge "Praye for ye sowle of Hughe Serleby Esqueyere". It is the oldest decipherable tomb in the church and dates from c. AD 1298

In October 1666 Thomas fought and wounded Lord Fauconberg, in a duel. He absconded to France for a short time until the dust had settled.

In 1672, Thomas was appointed a Privy Councillor, and in 1673, he was promoted to Lord High Treasurer. This made him the most important man in the kingdom after the King.

He grew in favour with the King and became Baron Kiveton and Viscount Latimer in 1673, and Earl Danby in 1674.

In 1675, Sir Thomas purchased Harthill's chief manor from Grace, Viscountess Chaworth, and thus the whole of Thorpe Salvin, Harthill, Wales and Kiveton, except for small isolated holdings, were in his possession.



The sit of Harthill Manor House and its Outbuildings is highlighted in 'red', with the site of All Hallows Church shown in 'green'.

Local history has it that in 1675, that Sir Thomas built Osborne House in Harthill for his brother Charles who had remained a bachelor.



The house still stands today, and is opposite the church, standing back off the road. It was a typical bachelor's country house of the Stuart period. The interior had the master's quarters – two rooms and a bedroom. The two downstairs rooms were served from a passage leading from the servants' quarters. There were two flights of stairs, one for the master and one for the servants. It is thought that Sir Thomas often visited the house, and sometimes stayed there with Charles.

In 1677, Thomas was made a Knight of the Garter; in the same year, he purchased the manor of Todwick, and also became the owner of the advowson of Todwick church.

However, It was well known that King Charles leaned towards France the champion of Roman Catholicism in Europe. Whereas, Thomas thought an alliance with the Dutch would preserve the Protestant faith. This divergence from his monarch's views gave shape to Thomas' part in future British history, and due to his opposition to the King's views, and at the same time being in such a position of power, he made many enemies in the opposing Whig Party.

In 1679 Thomas, was accused by the House of Commons of high treason, and was sent as a prisoner to the Tower of London for five years (with "the Popish Lords"). *One of his accusers was the Earl of Cavendish.*

Those accused of Popery also included the Earls of Castlemaine and Powis, and Lords Arundell of Wardour, Aston, Petre, and Belasyse.

The survivors (*Lord Petre died in the Tower a month earlier*), were released on the 2nd February 1684.

*The **Popish Plot** was a fictitious conspiracy concocted by Titus Oates that between 1678 and 1681 gripped the Kingdoms of England and Scotland in anti-Catholic hysteria. Eventually Oates' intricate web of accusations fell apart, leading to his arrest and conviction for perjury.*

After his imprisonment Thomas returned to the quiet life at Kiveton.

In 1685 when James II became King, Thomas returned to London and politics once more. However, he was opposed to James II re-establishing the Roman Catholic religion, and when the King's second Catholic wife produced a son and future heir to the throne, he felt that the Protestant cause in England would be lost.

At the same time his second eldest son Peregrine had found himself into serious debt, and was outlawed on his creditors' petition, Peregrine fled to the Continent in October 1686.

Thomas smoothed over Peregrine's financial difficulties, and managed to get him back to England in January 1687; Nevertheless, Thomas promptly asked the King's permission for his son to go abroad again. Thomas reported that the James II had said with some anger:

"Provided it be not into Holland, for I will suffer nobody to go thither"

Thomas in answering said his son had no design of anything but to see a country he had not seen, the King answered:

"Perhaps so, but he has relations who have

In the same year – 1687, Thomas the Earl of Danby, met William Cavendish the Earl of Devonshire, Baron John D'Arcy of Aston, the grandson of the Earl of Holderness and Sir Henry Booth the Baron Delamere at the Cock and Pynot Inn in Whittington village, near Chesterfield. *Now a small museum called "Revolution House".*

Following similar meetings, an invitation was sent to William III, Prince of Orange, by seven notable Englishmen, later named the '*Immortal Seven*':

The Earl of Shrewsbury (Charles Talbot)
The Earl of Devonshire (William Cavendish)
The Earl of Danby (Thomas Osborne)
The Viscount Lumley (Richard Lumley)
The Bishop of London (Henry Compton)
The Earl of Orford (Admiral Edward Russell)
The Earl of Romney (Henry Sydney) (who wrote the Invitation))

The letter informed William of Orange that if he were to land in England with a small army, the signatories and their allies would rise up and support him. The letter, among other things, offered a brief strategy on the logistics of the proposed landing of troops. It was carried to William by Rear Admiral Arthur Herbert disguised as a common sailor, and identified by a secret code.

From 1687 to 1688 Thomas' second eldest son Peregrine's hobby of yachting proved useful, and he secretly carried messages backwards and forwards between his father and William.

In 1677 William had married his cousin Mary, eldest daughter of the future James II. The marriage was intended to repair relations between England and The Netherlands following the Anglo-Dutch wars. William was a successful soldier, but was dour asthmatic, 12 years older and several inches shorter than his English wife Mary who was a reluctant bride.

The original plan was for Prince William of Orange to land on the East coast, within easy marching distance of the northern counties, which were judged to be the home of his strongest potential supporters. However, London opponents to King James argued for the revolution to begin in the south-west – Monmouth country – which was equally sympathetic to the protestant cause, and because of the barbarity with which the rebellion had been put down, had special reason to hate the king.

On the 11th November 1688 William of Orange, and his fleet containing **53** warships with **1,700** cannon, following the warships, came the transport ships carrying an army of **20,000 men**, and **7,000** horses.

On the 13^h November, in the straights of Dover, Williams fleet had a minor encounter with the English fleet, and suffered the loss of a transport.

On the 14th October, his fleet was off the Isle of Wight, and towards evening in site of Portland Bill. However, attempts to take forts off Portsmouth were foiled by change of wind.

The English fleet remained loyal to the King James, and classical naval tactics required Prince William to destroy it before he landed his troops. Nevertheless, the wind had provided him with the opportunity to sail south down the Channel while – miles away at Gunfleet, off the Essex coast – King James's ships waited to intercept his fleet that had already passed them by.

At 3:00 pm on the 15th November, William arrived at Brixham, Torbay, Devon. All his infantry were ashore by midnight, but it took 2 days to disembark the cavalry. His artillery, ammunition and baggage were left on board, and sent by water to Exeter because of difficult terrain and lack of wagons.



News of his landing was sent to the North of England in the heel of a courier's boot.

After landing, William's army marched on Salisbury to meet James' army. However, James had ordered his army to retreat because he suspected that there would be defections amongst his officers. James then retreated to London where he discovered that Osborne had taken York, Delamere had taken Chester, and Devonshire had taken Nottingham, where Anne, James' daughter, had gone to join the rebels.

James departed secretly for France on the 22nd December 1688, without a battle being fought

William was unopposed, and this bloodless revolution culminated in James II being deposed and replaced by William III and Mary, as joint rulers. This Dutch invasion became known as the 'Glorious Revolution'. William and Mary's joint accession to the throne brought about the Declaration of Rights, leading to the Bill of Rights 1689.

The Dutchman, and his co-conspirators, had achieved what the Spanish with their armada failed to achieve:

The conquest of Britain.

On 20 April 1689, Thomas was made the Marquess of Carmarthen, and the Lord-Lieutenant of the three ridings of Yorkshire.

However, He was still greatly disliked by the Whig Party, and William, instead of reinstating him as Lord Treasurer, appointed him to the lesser post of Lord President of the Council in February 1689.

Thomas' eldest son and heir apparent Edward Osborne, (born 1655); became M.P., for Corfe Castle and later for Buckingham (Borough)

He was a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to James II, and with his father and younger brother was in 1688 in arms to support the Glorious Revolution.

He died, January, 1689.

Following this demotion, Thomas retired to the country and was seldom present at the council, and in June and July 1689 motions were put forward in Parliament for his removal, and in 1690 another attempt was made to revive the impeachment of 1679 of Popeishness, but it failed.

On 4th May 1694, Thomas was created Duke of Leeds, It seems a startling achievement for a man born a Commoner to obtain a Dukedom, but in point of fact the examples are numerous. He was 6th of the nine Dukes (2nd in a batch of five) created by William III.

Initially the title that it was supposed he would be given was "Pontefract", but this probably was abandoned as the barony of Pontefract was at that time vested in George (Fitzroy), Duke of Northumberland.

As to the title of Leeds, the Duke himself said on the 2 June 1712, to Ralph Thoresby, the historian, "that it was an honour to himself, not to the town of Leeds, that he was dignified with that title, it being the most considerable place for trade, etc. York being appropriated to the Royal family." He was, moreover, owner of ground rents in the borough of Leeds, and his vast estates were almost entirely in the county.

Nevertheless, on 4th May 1694 Thomas was made the Duke of Leeds, this bought about fresh attacks, and he was accused unjustly of Jacobitism.

Following on from these attacks, in April 1695, he was impeached again by the House of Commons, on suspicion of receiving bribes. Particularly the receipt of a sum, variously given as 5,000 guineas or £6,000, from the French Court to secure his support of the East India Charter.

That the charge was not pressed home is doubtless due to the fact that William III had also pocketed a similar financial inducement.

However, the Duke's share in "selling English honour for French gold" was established beyond doubt.

Notwithstanding the above transgression, it should always be remembered, to the Duke's credit that, owing to his personal remonstrances. William III was with difficulty, prevailed upon to cancel a general mandate, which he had issued for a wholesale massacre of the Highland families (who had not taken the benefit of his gracious indemnity), William, therefore, had to content himself with operating on a smaller scale at Glencoe.

This massacre had been prompted by the fact that the Highland Chiefs had been instructed to swear allegiance to William III. The Chief had promptly sent word to King James VII (Scotland) & II (England) in France, asking for his permission to take the oath. It appears James was a bit reluctant and took his time replying as it was mid-December before his authorisation to take the oath arrived.

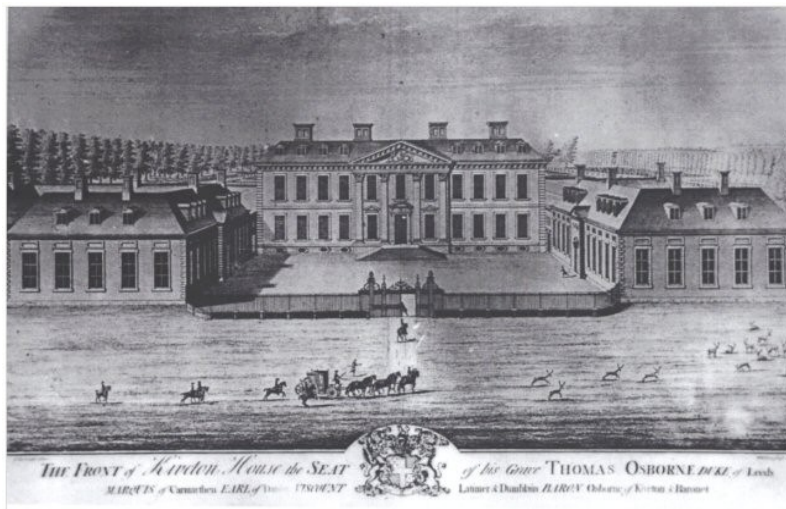
Despite difficult winter conditions, a good many took the oath in time. The clan Chiefs of Locheil, Appin Keppoch, and Clanranald took the oath. Glengarry met the requirement on the 4th of February, 1691, and escaped retribution.

Another who failed to meet the deadline was Alastair Maclain, 12th Chief of Glencoe. He eventually swore his allegiance before the Campbell Sheriff of Argyll, on the 6th of January 1692.

Nevertheless, Maclain wasn't treated as leniently as Glengarry, as history infamously records. He was hauled from his bed in the village of Glencoe on the 13th of February, 1692. He died along with thirty-eight MacDonald men and another forty women and children of the Clan who died of exposure after their homes were burned. That was the brutality of the Massacre of Glencoe.

By the Spring of 1692, all of the Jacobite Chiefs had sworn allegiance to King William.

On becoming the Duke of Leeds In 1697, Thomas pulled down the old hall at Kiveton, and built new one on the site.



In 1699, he was compelled to resign from the lord-lieutenancy of Yorkshire, and retired in the same year from public life to his new hall at Kiveton.

On 17th January 1703, his wife Bridget died. She was laid to rest in the Leeds family vault at All Hallows Church, Harthill, 23rd January 1703. On Bridget's death, he re-married to his second wife Bridget Wray of Middlesex.

In 1712, the Duke was on his way from London, when he was taken ill at the home of his grandson, Thomas Fermor, 1st Earl Pomfret, at Easton, Northamptonshire. He died there on 26th July 1712 aged 81.

He was laid to rest in his tomb in the Osborne family chapel at All Hallows Church, Harthill.

In this chapel, on the East wall is a tablet detailing the family of Thomas, 1st Duke of Leeds:

EDWARD L^d Viscount Latimer eldest son of THOMAS DUKE of Leeds Married ELIZABETH eldest D--- one of Coheirs of SYMON BENNETT of Buckingham shire Esq, & dyed without issue / THOMAS his second son dyed an Infant: PEREGRINE L^d Marquiss of Carmarthen his 3d son Married BRID - Daughter and Heire of S^r THOMAS HYDE of Hartfordshire by whom he had both Sons & Daughters: ELIZ: the DUKES - Daughter dyed young. ANN his 2d Daughter was Married to ROBERT COKE of Norfolk BRIDGET his 3rd Daughter was Married to CHARLES FITZ CHARLES Earle of Plymouth, one - natural Sons of KING CHARLES 2nd. KATHERINE his 4th Daughter was Married to LAMES HERBERT of Oxfordshire Esq Grandson to PHILLIP Earle of Pembroke & next Heire Male of whole Blood to said Earle: MARTHA his 5th Daughter, was Married to CHARLES L^d Viscount Lansdowne eldest Son of JOHN Earle of Bath: SOPHIA his 6th Daughter was Married, First to DONATUS L^d Obrien Grandson HENRY Earle of Thomand & afterwards to WILL^M L^d of Lempster of Northamptonshire: PENELOPE & NORREYS his 8th Daughter did both dye Infants.

His titles are inscribed in relief lettering around the edge of a black marble slab surmounting his tomb his various offices on white marble panels forming the sides of the rectangular sarcophagus. The one facing west reads:-

"Who was Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy 1668, and Councillor of State, both in His Great and Cabinet Councils. And Lord High Treasurer of England Anno 1673, and Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire in the said reign of Charles II."

The other panels cannot be seen owing to their proximity to the later organ, which was erected close to the other side panels.

Thomas successions were:

Succeeded as the 2nd Baronet Osborne of Kiveton 1647
Viscount Latimer of Danby in the County of York 1673
Viscount Osborne of Dunblane 1673
Baron Osborne of Kiveton in the county of York 1673
Earl of Danby in the county of York 1674
Marquess of Carmarthen 1689
1st Duke of Leeds 1694

All these titles were in the Peerage of England, except for the title Viscount Osborne, which was in the Peerage of Scotland. He resigned the latter title in favour of his son in 1673. The Earldom of Danby was a revival of the title held by his great-uncle, Henry Danvers, 1st Earl of Danby.

On his death, his titles then passed to his third son Peregrine.

Sir Peregrine Osborne (1659 – 1729)
2nd Duke of Leeds



Sir Peregrine Osborne was baptised at Harthill on 29th September 1659. He was created Viscount Osborne of Dunblane in the peerage of Scotland in 1674, and in 1689, he became Earl of Danby (his father being made Marquis of Carmarthen). He was summoned to Parliament as Baron Osborne of Kiveton on 20th March 1690.

Since 1674 Peregrine's father Thomas had been endeavouring to marry him to Bridget Hyde, a very wealthy heiress. However, at the age of 12 she went through a form of marriage with John Emerton, her late father's bailiff.

For years, Thomas had tried to get an annulment, but in July 1680 the court of delegates, consisting of many of Danby's enemies, upheld the marriage with Emerton.

Finally, on 12 July 1682 Peregrine took Bridget Hyde to Whitehall, where she declared that noble lord her husband, alleging she never had any other. Thomas then had to buy Emerton off (20,000 guineas was the price reported) and the judge delegates annulled her first marriage.

Bridgett was finally married to Peregrine at Marylebone on 25 April 1682.

Peregrine and Bridgett had four children:

William Henry Osborne born 1690 (Died of smallpox in 1711)

Peregrine Hyde Osborne born 1691

Bridget Osborne born 1688

Mary Osborne born 1688

In 1677, Peregrine Osborne sat in Parliament as MP for Berwick-upon-Tweed.

In 1685 Bridget succeeded to her Grandfather's North Mymms estate, and the ownership remained with the Osborne's until 1799 when the sixth Duke of Leeds disposed of the property.



North Mymms House – Drawing by Buckler

In June 1685 Peregrine took part in the battle of Sedgemoor, where he was slightly wounded.

The **Battle of Sedgemoor** was fought on 6 July 1685 and took place at Westonzoyland near Bridgwater in Somerset, England.

It was the final battle of the Monmouth Rebellion and followed a series of skirmishes around south-west England between the rebel forces of James Scott, 1st Duke of Monmouth, and the Royal Army of James II. Victory went to the Government and about 500 prisoners fell into their hands. Monmouth escaped from the battlefield but was later captured, taken to London and executed.

Many of Monmouth's supporters were tried during the Bloody Assizes. Most were transported abroad, while others were executed by drawing and quartering.

In 1689, Peregrine briefly sat in Parliament again, this time for York. He left the Commons in 1689 after being called up to the House of Lords in his father's barony. However, he did not take an active role in the Lords, instead he chose a career in the Royal Navy and was Captain of the Suffolk, a 70-gun ship. He then transferred to the command of the Resolution. He also commanded the Windsor Castle, and the Royal William.

In 1690 Peregrine was Colonel of the City of London Dragoons, Colonel of the 1st Royal Marines, and Captain in the Royal Navy.

Because of his recklessness and generosity he was very popular with his seamen.

He was again in command of 7 frigates in an unsuccessful attempt against the French coast at Camaret Bay, June 1694. It is recorded that on this occasion he "placed his ships with a great deal of skill, and performed his duty with much bravery and hazard"

In 1695, however, he made an error of judgment by mistaking a number of merchant ships for the Brest fleet, and, thinking himself outnumbered, returned to Milford, allowing the valuable East Indian privateers he was meant to convoy to fall into the hands of the French. Nevertheless, He became a Rear Admiral 1697 and a Vice Admiral in 1703.

Peregrine served as liaison officer with the Russian Tsar, Peter the Great, on his visit to London in 1698. He also helped negotiate a proposal to enable tobacco

merchants to ship their products to Russia, and he was promoted to Rear Admiral in 1703.

After Mary's death in 1694, William reigned alone until his own death in 1702, when Anne, Mary's sister succeeded him.

In 1704, Peregrine was recorded as living in Scotland Yard.

Peregrine was a ship designer and he designed the yacht "Peregrine". In 1711, the vessel was converted into a royal yacht for Queen Anne. Five years later, George I renamed it the Royal Caroline.

Even though his protestant daughter Anne was on the throne, James II still had designs on gaining it back. This led to the Jacobite Rising of 1715.

Although Peregrine does not appear to have taken an active part the rising, he was in sympathy with it.

He wrote advocating "the restoration of our only true and rightful King James II," and declared

*"I can take God to witness that I had not a thought when I engaged in it
(and I am sure my father neither)
that the Prince of Orange's landing would end in deposing the King."*

Peregrine died, in needy circumstances, on the 25 June, aged 70, and was buried on the 4 July 1729, at Aldbury, Hertfordshire.

Bridget died 16 March 1733, and was buried with him.

His Titles Were:

2nd Baron Osborne of Kiveton, co. York before 1712

3rd Baronet Osborne of Kiveton, co. York 1712

2nd Viscount Latimer of Danby, co. York 1712

2nd Duke of Leeds 1712

2nd Marquess of Carmarthen 1712

2nd Earl of Danby, co. York 1712

His 2nd Son Peregrine Hyde Osborne succeeded him.

Sir Peregrine Hyde Osborne
(1691 – 1731) 3rd Duke of Leeds



Sir Peregrine Hyde Osborne became the Marquess of Carmarthen between 1712 and 1729; he was also Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire during this time.

Peregrine married three times:

Lady Elizabeth Harley, 16th December, 1712. Lady Elizabeth died at Wimbledon on 20th November 1713, while giving birth to their only child, Thomas Osborne.

She was laid to rest in the Leeds family vault at Harthill Church

Lady Anne Seymour, 17th September 1719. Anne died in childbirth, 27 November 1722, and was laid to rest in the Leeds family vault at Harthill Church

Juliana Hele, 9th April 1725 at St. Anne's, Soho, the 20 year-old daughter and co-heir of Roger Hele, of Halewell, Devon.

Sir Peregrine Hyde Osborne died at the age of 40 on the 9th May 1731, and was laid to rest in the Leeds family vault at Harthill Church.

His widow Juliana subsequently married the Earl of Portmore on 7 Oct. 1732.

At the Coronation of George III in 1761 she, being then wife of the Earl of Portmore, claimed to walk as "Dowager Duchess of Leeds," by which designation she always styled herself. She died 20 November 1794, aged 89, in Stratford Place, Marylebone.

She outlived her first husband more than 63 years. Her jointure* amounted to £3,000 per annum and she consequently drew from the Leeds estate the incredible sum of £190,000 during her widowhood

Jointure – Meaning: an estate settled on a wife to be taken by her in lieu of dower.

Sir Thomas Osborne (1713 – 1739)
4th Duke of Leeds



Thomas was educated at Westminster School and then at Christ Church, Oxford. Receiving a Doctorate of Civil Law in 1738.

He became a **Lord of the Bedchamber** to King George II in 1748,

A Lord of the Bedchamber was a courtier in the Royal Household whose duties consisted of assisting the King with his dressing, waiting on him when he ate in private, guarding access to him in his bedchamber and closet, and providing companionship.

In June 1749, he was made a Knight of the Order of the Garter.

In 1756, he was made **Cofferer of the Royal Household**.

The Cofferer of the Household paid the wages of some of the servants above and below stairs. The cofferer was usually of political rank and always a member of the Privy Council.

Sir Thomas Osborne married Lady Mary Godolphin, daughter of Francis Godolphin, 2nd Earl of Godolphin and Henrietta Churchill, Duchess of Marlborough, on 26th June 1740.

Their only child, Francis was born in 1750, and also became sole heir of Francis Godolphin, 2nd Earl of Godolphin.

In 1774, Thomas was made Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Sir Thomas Osborne died 23rd March 1789. He was laid to rest in the family vault at Harthill Church.

His titles were:

4th Baron Osborne of Kiveton co. York 1731
4th Viscount Osborne of Dunblane 1731
5th Baronet Osborne of Kiveton co. York 1731
4th Viscount Latimer of Danby co. York 1731

4th Duke of Leeds 1731
4th Viscount Latimer of Danby co. York 1731
4th Marquess of Carmarthen 1731
Knight, Order of the Garter (K.G.) 1749

Sir Francis Godolphin Osborne
(1750 – 1799)
5th Duke of Leeds

Sir Francis Osborne became Secretary of State for Foreign affairs under William Pitt in 1783.



Lord Lieut. of the East Riding of co. York, 1778-80, and again in 1782 till his death.

He was being dismissed from this post the first time for having countenanced a Yorkshire petition against the way the North was governed.

He was also Lord Chamberlain to Queen Charlotte (1777 to 1780, formerly Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz).

He was made Lord Lieutenant again in 1782 and remained so until his death.

Sir Francis married Amelia D'Arcy, Baroness D'Arcy (de Knayth), daughter of Robert D'Arcy, 4th Earl of Holderness, on 29th November 1773.



Lady Amelia Darcy
9th Baroness Conyers

Amelia and Francis had three Children:

George William Frederick Osborne born 1775; Mary Henrietta Juliana Osborne Born 1776, and Francis Godolphin Osborne, born 1777

Amelia eloped from Francis on 13 December 1778, and was divorced by Act of Parliament in May 1779. She married (a few days afterwards), 9 June 1779, John Byron, the father (by a 2nd wife) of Lord Byron, the poet. She died in London, "of consumption," on 27 January, and was buried 11 Feb. 1784, in her 30th year, at Hornby, Yorkshire.



Catherine Anguish
Dutchess of Leeds

Francis then married his second wife, Catherine Anguish, daughter of Thomas Anguish, on 11th October 1788.

Francis and Catherine's children were:

Sidney Godolphin Osborne 1789

Catherine Anne Sarah Osborne 1798

The Duke became:

- Ambassador to Paris, 10 Feb. to 9 April 1783
- Foreign Secretary of State, 1783-91
- Governor of the Scilly Isles, 1785 until his death
- Governor of the Levant Company, 1792 until his death

Sir Francis Godolphin Osborne died on 31st January 1799. He was laid to rest in the family vault at Harthill Church. His titles then passed to his eldest son George William Frederick Osborne.

The Farington Diary, not wanting to speak ill of the dead said of the Duke – 31 Mar. 1799:

"He constantly attended the Literary Club, where he talked rather too much, thereby engrossing the conversation. He drank more wine than anybody there, perhaps 3 pints of Claret. He so often alluded to the situation he had filled of Secretary of State that it was a joke to offer a wager what time would pass before the Duke noticed it by some allusion.. He was too fond of, low company, particularly that of Players... He kept late hours till three or four in the morning and gamed. The Duke and Duchess, on account of his irregular mode of proceeding, were supposed not to be very comfortable together."

Sir Francis Godolphin Osborne's titles were:

- 5th Baron Osborne of Kiveton co. York 1789
- 5th Viscount Osborne of Dunblane, 1789
- 6th Baronet Osborne of Kiveton co. York 1789
- 5th Marquess of Carmarthen 1789
- 5th Duke of Leeds 1789
- 5th Viscount Latimer of Danby co. York 1789
- 5th Earl of Danby co. York 1789
- Knight of the Garter (K.G.)

***Sir George William Frederick Osborne
(1775 – 1838) 6th Duke of Leeds***



Sir George was born in Grosvenor Square, 21 July 1775, and baptised in August at St. George's Church, London. The King being one of his sponsors, and on the death of his father in 1799 he inherited his titles and estates.

Sir George inherited the title 'Baron Darcy de Knayth & Conyers' from his mother.

Sir George inherited the title 'Baron D'Arcy de Knayth & Conyers' from his mother, Amelia.

He was Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire 1802 – 1838, and the Governor of the Isles of Scilly.

On 17th August 1797, he married Lady Charlotte Townshend, daughter of the 1st Marquess Townshend.

They had four children:

Francis Godolphin D'Arcy Osborne 1798
Charlotte Mary Anne Georgiana Osborne 1801
George Thomas William Osborne 1812
Amelia Rose Osborne

He was always known as a prominent patron of the Turf, and in July 1799 he sold the family manor and estate of North Mimms.

He was made Master of the Horse to King George IV, 1827 – 1830.

In 1811, The 6th Duke had Kiveton Hall demolished, and moved to a more magnificent family home – Hornby Castle, Bedale, North Yorkshire.



Some say he rendered himself liable in a game of chance, and had to pay a large sum of money to George, Prince of Wales as long as Kiveton Hall stood. Others argue that the only reason it was pulled down was due to the encroachment of industry from Sheffield blotting the horizon. Another theory is that the hall was demolished to avoid death duties.

On 16th February 1831, at the age of 19, Lord Conyers, George Thomas William Osborne, was accidentally killed during a struggle with a friend at Oxford, and was laid to rest in the family vault at Harthill Church.

Sir George died in London 10th July 1838, aged 62, he was buried at Trinity Church, Osnaburgh Street, Marylebone. His son Francis Godolphin D'Arcy Osborne succeeded him.

His titles were:

6th Duke of Leeds 31st January 1799

6th Marquess of Carmarthen 31st January 1799

6th Earl of Danby co. York, 31st January 1799

6th Viscount Latimer of Danby co. York, 31st January 1799

10th Baron Conyers of Hornby Castle, 1784

6th Baron Osborne of Kiveton co. York, 31st January 1799

6th Viscount Osborne of Dunblane, 31st January 1799

7th Baronet Osborne of Kiveton co. York 31st January 1799

Baron D'Arcy de Knayth & Conyers

He held the office of Master of the Horse on 4th May 1827

He was invested as a Privy Counsellor on 10th May 1827

He was invested as a Knight, Order of the Garter (K.G.) on 19th May 1827.

He left his mansion in St. James's Square, together with the whole of his personal property, to his son-in-law, Sackville Walter Lane Fox.

Anne, his widow, who was born and baptised at St. Marylebone, died 30 July 1856, aged 80, at Hornby Castle, and was laid to rest at Harthill.

***Sir Francis Godolphin D'Arcy Osborne
(1798 – 1859) 7th Duke of Leeds***



1st and only surviving son and heir, born 21 May 1798, in London and baptised at Hornby, Bedale. Educated at Oxford, Christ Church.

Sir Francis Osborne was styled Earl of Danby from birth until 1799 and Marquess of Carmarthen from 1799 until 1838. He was Member of Parliament for Helston from 1820 – 1830. When he inherited his father's dukedom, in 1838 he added the name of D'Arcy to his surname by Royal Licence.

1817-28, he served in the Army, retiring as Captain 2nd Life Guards. He was M.P. for Helston, 1826-30. In 1846 he was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the North York Militia (Rifles).

On 24th April 1828, Sir Francis married Louisa Catherine, daughter of Richard Caton of Maryland.

When Sir Francis inherited his father's dukedom, in 1838 he added the name of D'Arcy to his surname by Royal Licence.

In 1846, he was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the North York Militia (Rifles).

He died in 1859, at the Clarendon Hotel, London from diphtheria. The Duke and his Duchess, Louisa Catherine were laid to rest in the Osborne family vault at Harthill Church.

Sir Francis and Louisa had no children, and on his death, his titles passed to other members of his family.

The Dukedom of Leeds went to his cousin, the Lord Godolphin.

The baronies of D'Arcy de Knayth and Conyers and the Portuguese Countship of Mertola went to his nephew Sackville Lane-Fox.

Sir Francis Godolphin D'Arcy Osborne was the last Duke of Leeds to be laid to rest in the family vault under the Leeds Family Chapel, at All Hallows Church, Harthill.



**In total the vault contains: 4 Dukes,
4 Duchesses, and 6 of their Children.**

The Gates to the chapel are thought to have been the main gates to Kiveton Hall, and were probably added when the hall was demolished in 1811. The tomb of the 1st Duke of Leeds, Thomas Osborne can be seen behind the gates.

The Leeds family vault is under the chapel.

Sir George Godolphin Osborne
(1802 – 1872)
8th Duke of Leeds



Sir George Godolphin Osborne was the eldest son of the 1st Baron Godolphin and his wife, the Hon. Elizabeth Eden. The 6th Duke of Leeds was his uncle, and the 7th Duke of Leeds was his cousin. When his father became Baron Osborne in 1832, George became known as The Hon. George Osborne. He then inherited his father's title in 1850, becoming the 2nd Baron Godolphin; therefore Lord Godolphin.

Sir George Godolphin Osborne lived all his life at his family home Wandlebury House at Gog Magog Hills, Stapleford, Cambridgeshire.

Wandlebury House Stable Block



The main house has been demolished

In 1859, he inherited the Dukedom of Leeds from his cousin Francis, the 7th Duke of Leeds.

Sir George married Lady Harriet Emma Arundel Stewart on 21st October 1824 at her father's official residence, the British Embassy in Paris.

In true 'Victorian' fashion George and Harriet Godolphin Osborne had eight children:

Sir George Godolphin Osborne born 1828
Rev. Lord Francis George Godolphin Osborne born 1830
Lady Susan Georgina Godolphin Osborne born 1830
Major Lord D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne born 1834
Lord William Godolphin Osborne born 1835
Emma Charlotte Godolphin Osborne born 1837
Charlotte Godolphin Osborne born 1838
Blanche Godolphin Osborne born 1842

Sir George Godolphin Osborne died on 8th August 1872, at Gogmagog Hills, Cambridgeshire, and was laid to rest at St Giles Churchyard, Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, England

His titles were:

2nd Baron Godolphin of Farnham Royal co. Buckingham, 15th February, 1850
8th Earl of Danby co. York 4th May 1859
8th Viscount Osborne of Dunblane, 4th May 1859
8th Baron Osborne of Kiveton co. York, 4th May 1859
8th Duke of Leeds, 4th May 1859
8th Marquess of Carmarthen, 4th May 1859
8th Viscount Latimer of Danby co. York, 4th May 1859
9th Baronet Osborne of Kiveton co. York, 4th May 1859

Sir George Godolphin Osborne
(1828 – 1895)
9th Duke of Leeds

Sir George was born on 11th August 1828 in Paris, France. He married the Hon.



Francis Georgiana Pitt-Rivers, daughter of George Pitt-Rivers, 4th Baron Rivers of Sudeley Castle, on 16th January 1861.

George and Francis Godolphin Osborne had nine children:

George Frederick, Earl of Danby born 4th November, and died 6 November 1861

George born 1862

Francis Granville born 1864

Albert Edward born 1866

Harriet Castalia born 1867

Alice Susan born 1869

Ada Charlotte born 1870

Alexandra Louisa born 1872

Constance Blanche born 1875

Their properties included Godolphin House at Godolphin Cross, Helston.



Godolphin House Cornwall

They also owned the fortified manor house, Pengersick Castle at Praa Sands.



Pengersick Castle

Sir George died on 23 December 1895, of bronchitis, at Hornby Castle, aged 67.

His Will probate 1896, was valued at £31,880. His widow, who was born 26 December 1836, died after a serious operation, at 11 Grosvenor Crescent, on 26 October 1896. Both were buried at Hornby.

His titles were:

9th Viscount Osborne of Dunblane, August 1872.

9th Baron Osborne of Kiveton co. York, August 1872.

10th Baronet Osborne of Kiveton co. York, August 1872.

3rd Baron Godolphin of Farnham Royal co. Buckingham, August 1872.

9th Marquess of Carmarthen, August 1872.

9th Duke of Leeds, August 1872.

9th Viscount Latimer of Danby co. York, August 1872.

9th Earl of Danby, August 1872.

**Sir George Godolphin Osborne
(1862 – 1927)
10th Duke of Leeds**



Sir George was born 18 September 1862, in Hertford Street, Park Lane, and was educated at Eton 1876-80, and at Trinity College Cambridge.

He became a Conservative M.P., for Brixton, 1887-95, Assistant secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1887-88, Treasurer of the Household, 1895-96, and member of the London County Council 1898.

On 13th February 1884, Sir George married Lady Katherine Francis Lambton, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Durham.

In 1895, Sir George inherited his father's estates and titles, and he gained the rank of Lieutenant in the service of the Yorkshire Hussars.

George and Katherine had five children:

Lady Gwendolen fanny Godolphin Osborne born 1885

Lady Olga Katherine Godolphin Osborne born 1886

Lady Dorothy Beatrix Godolphin Osborne born 1888

Lady Moira Godolphin Osborne born 1892

Sir John Francis Godolphin Osborne born 1901

George served as Treasurer of the Household in 1895 and 1896, He was a Justice of the Peace for the North Riding of the County of York. He was a lieutenant in the Yorkshire Hussars and an honorary captain in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. Osborne commanded the Royal Yacht Squadron and was a naval aide-de-camp to the king.

The Duke was noted for his love of racing and betting on greyhounds.

On the 23rd August 1921, To try and pay off gambling debts, the Duke sold all his land and property in Harthill by auction at the Royal Victoria Hotel, Sheffield.

However, the right of advowson to Harthill Church was not included in the sale and he delegated this to the Bishop of Sheffield.

Sir George died of pneumonia, at 11 Grosvenor Crescent on 10th May 1927, aged sixty-four was buried at Hornby Castle, Bedale, Yorkshire.

His Titles Were:

10th Viscount Osborne of Dunblane – December 1895

4th Baron Godolphin of Farnham Royal, co. Buckingham – December 1895

11th Baronet Osborne of Kiveton, co. York – December 1895

10th Duke of Leeds – December 1895

10th Earl of Danby, co. York – December 1895

10th Baron Osborne of Kiveton, co. York – December 1895

10th Viscount Latimer of Danby, co. York – December 1895

He held the office of Aide-de-Camp to HM King George V between 1921 and 1922.

He was succeeded by his only son, Sir John Francis Godolphin Osborne

Sir John Francis Godolphin Osborne (1901 – 1963)
11th Duke of Leeds



Sir John inherited half a million pounds from his father at the age of twenty-six, but his father also left huge gambling debts, and the Hornby Castle estate was placed on the market in 1930.

The Duke spent the rest of his life as a tax exile on the French Riviera, and at his home, Melbourne House, on the island of Jersey.



Melbourne House

Sir John married Irma Amelia de Mallkhozouny on 27th March 1933. They were divorced in 1948.

His second marriage was to Audrey Young on 21st December 1948, and they had a daughter:

Camilla Dorothy Godolphin Osborne born 14th August 1950.

Lady Camilla opened the Harthill Carnival in July 2018)

His third marriage was to Caroline Fleur Vatcher on 22nd February 1955.

Sir John died in France on 26th July 1963, and was laid to rest in the Cimetière communal, Roquebrune-Cap-Martin, France.

His Titles were:

- 11th Viscount Osborne of Dunblane – May 1927.
- 11th Baron Osborne of Kiveton, co. York – May 1927.
- 12th Baronet Osborne of Kiveton, co. York – May 1927.
- 5th Baron Godolphin of Farnham Royal, co. Buckingham – May 1927.
- 11th Marquess of Carmarthen – May 1927.
- 11th Duke of Leeds – May 1927.
- 11th Viscount Latimer of Danby – May 1927.
- 11th Earl Danby – May 1927.

He was succeeded by his second cousin once removed Francis D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne.

Sir Francis D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne
(1884 – 1964)
12th Duke of Leeds



Sir Francis was educated at Haileybury College, before joining HM Diplomatic Service.

In about 1919 or 1920, Osborne met Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, the future Queen Elizabeth, with whom he maintained a life-long friendship and correspondence.

He was posted to Portugal (Counsellor, 1928–1929) and Italy (Counsellor, 1929–1931). He then served as British Minister at Washington (the deputy head of the British mission to the United States) from 1931 to 1935.

Sir Francis was made Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See 1936–1947.

When Italy declared war on the United Kingdom in 1940, Osborne, accredited to the Holy See but living in Italian territory, moved inside the Vatican where he would be immured inside the Vatican until the liberation of Rome in 1944.

From then on and using the code name "Mount", he was one of the group, which he supported with his own money, led by Monsignor Hugh O'Flaherty and a French diplomat François de Vial who helped conceal some 4,000 escapees, whether Jews or Allied soldiers, from the Nazis: 3,925 survived the war.

Their story was portrayed in the 1983 film *The Scarlet and the Black*, starring Gregory Peck. He also played a key part in a plot in 1940, which involved the Pope and certain German generals, to overthrow Hitler. He also features in Major Sam Derry's, book about this escape entitled *The Rome Escape Line*.

Sir Francis succeeded his second cousin once removed as Duke of Leeds in 1963.

He was not a wealthy man and on inheriting the title, he asked the estates executors if they could forward him a small sum of money so he could buy a coat for the winter.

Francis worked at the Vatican as a British Minister and remained there when he succeeded his cousin. He lived at the Palazzo Sacchetti, 66 Via Giulia, Rome, and he was often seen cycling around the city.

He died, without issue, in Rome on 20th March 1964, aged 80. Having held the title Duke of Leeds for less than a year.

He was laid to rest in the Cimitero Acattolico "*Non-Catholic Cemetery*" in Rome, and upon his death all of the titles associated with the Dukes of Leeds became extinct.

The House of Osborne – Last Resting Place

Lady Anne Osborne, nee Hewett, wife of Edward Osborne

Died in 1585, age of 42, and was laid to rest, near her father William Hewett, and her mother Alice Hewett, at the church of St. Martin Orgars, in Martin Lane, London on 14 July 1585.

Edward Osborne 2nd Son of Sir Richard Osborne 2nd Baronet of Ballintaylor County, Waterford, Ireland

Died in February 1592, Aged 62, and was to rest at St Dionis Backchurch, Fenchurch Street, London in the same month.

Sir Hewett Osborne son of Edward Osborne

Sir Hewett died in Ireland in a skirmish with rebels in 1599. He has no known grave.

Lady Margaret Osborne, wife of Sir Edward Osborne 1st Baronet of Kiveton

According to the parish records, Lady Margaret was laid to rest in the Chancel of Harthill Parish Church on 7th November 1624.

Thomas Osborne, son of Sir Edward Osborne 1st Baronet of Kiveton

Laid to rest at Harthill Parish Church 28th February 1631. (Born and died in the same year).

Sir Edward Osborne 1st Baronet of Kiveton

According to the parish records, Sir Edward was laid to rest in the Chancel of Harthill Parish Church 11th November 1647.

Lady Anne Osborne, Second wife and widow of Sir Edward Osborne, 1st Baronet of Kiveton

Laid to rest in the Chancel of Harthill Parish Church on 20th August 1666.

Elizabeth Osborne, daughter of Sir Thomas Osborne, Earl of Danby, and 2nd Baronet of Kiveton

Baptised 21st October 1656. According to the parish records, Elizabeth was laid to rest in the Chancel of Harthill Parish Church on 17th January 1657 at the age of 2 months 27 days.

Penelope Osborne, daughter of Sir Thomas Osborne, Earl of Danby, and 2nd Baronet of Kiveton, and Lady Bridgett

According to the parish records, Penelope died in infancy and laid to rest in the Chancel of Harthill Parish Church on 12th September 1669.

Lady Bridgett Osborne wife of Sir Thomas Osborne 1st Duke of Leeds

Died at Wimbledon 17th January 1703, laid to rest in the Leeds Chapel Vault, at All Hallows Church, Harthill, 23rd January 1703.

Sir Thomas Osborne 1st Duke of Leeds

Died 26th July 1713, aged 81, laid to rest in his chapel at All Hallows Church, Harthill on 8th August 1713.

William Henry Osborne, Grandson of Sir Thomas Osborne 1st Duke of Leeds

Died of smallpox at Utrecht on 09 August 1711, laid to rest at St. Margaret's Church Westminster and afterwards removed to the Leeds Chapel Vault, at All Hallows Church, Harthill, on 8th August 1713.

Lady Elizabeth Osborne (nee Harley), wife of Peregrine Hyde Osborne, Lord Marquis of Carmarthen, (3rd Duke of Leeds 1729)

Died 20 November 1713, aged 27, 14 days after giving birth to her son Thomas, laid to rest in the Leeds Chapel Vault, at All Hallows Church, Harthill, 5th December 1713.

Charles Osborne – Younger brother to Thomas 1st Duke of Leeds

Died on the 7th August 1719, aged 86, laid to rest in the Leeds Chapel Vault, at All Hallows Church, Harthill, on 14th August 1719.

Lady Anne Osborne (nee Seymour), second wife of Peregrine Hyde Osborne, Lord Marquis of Carmarthen, (3rd Duke of Leeds 1729)

Died on 27th November 1722 aged 30, laid to rest in Leeds Chapel Vault, at All Hallows Church, Harthill.

Peregrine Osborne, 2nd Duke of Leeds

Died on 25th June 1729, aged 70, laid to rest 4 July 1729, at Aldbury, Hertfordshire aged 70. He died in needy circumstances.

Lady Bridget Osborne (nee Hyde) wife and widow Peregrine Osborne, 2nd Duke of Leeds

Died 16 March 1733, buried with her husband at Aldbury, Hertfordshire.

Peregrine Hyde Osborne, 3rd Duke of Leeds

Died aged 39, laid to rest in the Leeds Chapel Vault, at All Hallows Church, Harthill, on 21st May 1731

Thomas Osborne, Son of Thomas Osborne 4th Duke of Leeds

Died on August 15th 1761 aged 13, laid to rest in the Leeds Chapel Vault, at All Hallows Church, Harthill, on 23rd August 1761.

Lady Mary Osborne (nee Godolphin) wife of Thomas Osborne 4th Duke of Leeds

Died suddenly, of apoplexy, while at dinner at her seat in Hertfordshire, laid to rest in the Leeds Chapel vault, at All Hallows Church, Harthill, on 12 August 1764.

Thomas Osborne, 4th Duke of Leeds

Died 23rd March 1789, aged 76, and was laid to rest in the Leeds Chapel vault, at All Hallows Church, Harthill, on 7th April 1789

Lady Juliana Osborne (nee Hele), third wife of Peregrine Hyde Osborne, Lord Marquis of Carmarthen, (3rd Duke of Leeds 1729)

Juliana died on 20 November 1794 at the age of 88 at Stratford Place, Marylebone.

Francis Godolphin Osborne, 5th Duke of Leeds

Died aged 39 at St James' Square, London, on 31st January 1799, laid to rest in the Leeds Chapel vault, at All Hallows Church, Harthill, 15th February 1799.

Francis Godolphin Osborne, son of George William Frederick Osborne, 6th Duke of Leeds

Died aged 8 months and 4 days, on 2nd February 1802, and was laid to rest in the Leeds Chapel vault, at All Hallows Church, Harthill, 2nd August 1802.

George Thomas William Osborne, Lord Conyers, son of George William Frederick Osborne, 6th Duke of Leeds

Died 16 February 1831, aged 18, at Christchurch College Oxford, and was laid to rest in the Leeds Chapel vault, at All Hallows Church, Harthill, 28th February 1831.

George William Frederick Hyde Godolphin Osborne, 6th Duke of Leeds

Died in London, aged 63, on 10th July 1838, and was laid to rest in the Leeds Chapel vault, at All Hallows Church, Harthill.

Lady Elizabeth Charlotte Godolphin Osborne, Mother of the 8th Duke of Leeds

Died aged 73, and laid to rest in the Leeds Chapel vault, at All Hallows Church, Harthill, 28th April 1847.

Francis Godolphin D'Arcy Osborne, Father of the 8th Duke of Leeds

Died aged 67, and laid to rest in the Leeds Chapel vault, at All Hallows Church, Harthill, 26th February 1850.

Dowager Duchess Charlotte Osborne, wife and widow of George William Frederick Osborne, 6th Duke of Leeds

Died aged 80, of Smallpox, and laid to rest on 6th August 1856, at All Hallows Church, Harthill. Her body was not taken into the church because of the contagious disease. It is unknown if she was laid to rest in the Leeds Chapel vault.

Francis Godolphin D'Arcy Osborne, 7th Duke of Leeds

Died from diphtheria, aged 61, at the Clarendon Hotel, London, laid to rest in the Leeds Chapel vault, at All Hallows Church, Harthill, 12th May 1859

Sir George Godolphin D'Arcy Osborne, 8th Duke of Leeds

Sir George Godolphin Osborne died on 8th August 1872, at Gog Magog Hills, Cambridgeshire, aged 70, at Gogmagog Hills, Cambridgeshire, laid to rest at St Giles Churchyard, Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire.

Dowager Duchess Louisa Catherine Osborne wife and widow of 7th Duke of Leeds

Laid to rest at the age of 82 in the Leeds Chapel vault, at All Hallows Church, Harthill, with her husband on 18th April 1874.

George Godolphin D'Arcy Osborne, 9th Duke of Leeds

Died on 23rd December 1895, aged 67, laid to rest in St Mary's churchyard adjoining Hornby Castle, Bedale.

George Godolphin D’Arcy Osborne, 10th Duke of Leeds

Died on 10th May 1927, aged 65, laid to rest in St Mary’s churchyard adjoining Hornby Castle, Bedale.

John Francis Godolphin D’Arcy Osborne, 11th Duke of Leeds

Sir John died in France on 26th July 1963, aged 62, laid to rest in the Cimetière communal, Roquebrune-Cap-Martin, France.

Francis Godolphin D’Arcy Osborne, 12th Duke of Leeds

Sir Francis died in Rome on 20th March 1964, aged 80, laid to rest in The Cimitero Acattolico ("Non-Catholic Cemetery") of Rome, often referred to as the Cimitero dei protestanti ("Protestant Cemetery"), or Cimitero degli Inglesi ("Englishmen's Cemetery"), and upon his death all of the titles associated with the Dukes of Leeds became extinct.

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Document researched by Edward Mullins, and based on original research by Kathleen Sharpe and Brenda Needham. Document compiled by Edward Mullins.

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