

**GENEALOGY OF THE
BOOTH FAMILY
IN ENGLAND AND
THE UNITED STATES**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9781760570439

Genealogy of the Booth family in England and the United States by Walter S. Booth

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Cover @ 2017

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WALTER S. BOOTH

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—OF THE—

BOOTH FAMILY

IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

BEING A COMPILATION OF THE PEDIGREES OF THE ENGLISH LINE, AND OF THE DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD BOOTH OF CONNECTICUT, U. S. A., DOWN TO THE FAMILY OF THE COMPILER.

BY WALTER S. BOOTH.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

1892.

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1872

WALTER S. BOOTH & SON,

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

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THE BOOTH COAT OF ARMS.

UPON the opposite page, appears a fac-simile of the coat of arms or ensign armorial of the ancient Booth Family, borne by the family for upwards of seven hundred years. The Lion, denoting royalty, and the Wild Boars' Heads, denoting bravery, are the oldest crests known in England. They show the antiquity of the family adopting them, also its dignity, rank and near relationship to the reigning sovereign, as well as the family's reputation for undaunted courage. The shield is a modification of the Norman shield, denoting the intermingling of the noble Norman blood with the native Briton by intermarriage of the races. The entire device as shown, is copied from that preserved in the Booth Family by Lady Mary, Countess Dowager of Stamford, only daughter of Sir George Booth, third Lord Delamere and second Earl of Warrington, in whose possession the principal documents relating to the early history of the Booth Family were, in 1771. The family motto, "*Quod Ero Spero,*" literally translated means, "What I shall be I hope;" liberally rendered it signifies, "What I hope to accomplish I shall accomplish," or, in other words, "HOPE, PERSEVERANCE, SUCCESS." This motto typifies the character that marks the race, illustrious examples of which have developed all along the line to the present day.

THE BOOTH GENEALOGY.

PART I.—THE ENGLISH BOOTHES.

THE following Genealogy of the ancient Booth Family in England is compiled from "Kimber and Johnson's Baronage," vol. i, and "Nicolas' Peerage," vol. i, and from the Genealogical Chart preserved in the family of the Countess Dowager of Stamford, who was the only daughter of Sir George Booth, third Lord Delamere and second Earl of Warrington, who died in 1758. This family name, which can be traced back nearly seven hundred years, to Adam de Boothes, first appears in the county palatine of Lancaster. All the other families of this name in various parts of England are believed to be derived from this parent stock, through its younger branches. The spelling of the family name has been various; among the forms given are De Boothes, Bouthe, Boothe and Booth.

1. ADAM¹ DE BOOTHES, the paternal ancestor of the distinguished Booth Family, was, as his name indicates, descendant of a Norman family of rank who came over to England with William the Conqueror about the year 1066 and settled in the county palatine of Lancaster, where his son William was living in 1275. He is supposed to have been born about the year 1200 or before.

2. WILLIAM² DE BOOTHES (*Adam*¹), son of Adam de Boothes, married Sibill (or Sybil) daughter of Gilbert (or Ralph), younger brother to William de Brereton, with whom he had the Lands of Withenshaw. The Breretons were an ancient family dwelling at Brereton of the county palatine of Chester (*a*). A "county palatine" was a county where the proprietor, called the "count-palatine," was a sort of prince possessing royal rights and jurisdiction, or the same powers in the administration of justice in his county as the king had in his palace. The original counties palatine of England were Lancaster, Chester and Durham.
3. THOMAS³ DE BOOTHES (*William*² *Adam*¹), son and heir of William, had issue, viz: John (or as a deed says, Robert), who was living in time of Edward II. (from 1307 to 1327.)
4. JOHN⁴ DE BOOTHES (*Thomas*³ *William*² *Adam*¹), (or Robert) son of Thomas, married in the Barton family of Lancashire, but it is not certain whether his wife was Agnes, daughter and heir of Sir William de Barton, or her daughter and heir, Loretta. He had a son and heir, Thomas.
5. THOMAS⁵ DE BOOTHES (*John*⁴ *Thomas*³ *William*² *Adam*¹), styled Thomalyn de Boothes de Barton, was living in time of Edward III. (1327 to 1377). His seal (as appears by an ancient document in possession of Lord Delamere in 1680) was in 1372 "a chevron engrailed in a canton, a mullet, and for crest a fox and a St. Catherine wheel," with the motto "Sigillum Thomæ." He married Ellen, daughter of Robert (or Thomas) de Worsley, near Boothes in Lancashire. By her he had three sons and four daughters:
 - i. JOHN,⁶ his son and heir (see his history hereafter).
 - ii. HENRY, who had issue.
 - iii. THOMAS, who had a son Robert.
 - iv. ALICE.
 - v. CATHERINE.
 - vi. MARGARET.
 - vii. ANNE.

(a). Cheshire is a maritime county of England on the coast of the Irish sea, and has an area of 1105 square miles and a population of about 700,000. In 828 A. D., Egbert annexed Cheshire to his kingdom. William the Conqueror erected it into a county palatine. Chester, the capital of the county palatine of Cheshire, is on the right bank of the Dee, twenty-two miles from the sea and sixteen miles southeast of Liverpool. It stands on a rocky eminence, is mostly inclosed by ancient and massive walls, and is one of the most picturesque cities of England. The two main streets were cut out of the rock by the Romans five feet or more below the level of the houses. These streets are lined with shops, over which are piazzas or "rows" for foot passengers. It has an old and mas-

6. JOHN⁶ BOOTHE (*Thomas*,⁵ *John*,⁴ *Thomas*,³ *William*,² *Adam*¹), son and heir of Sir Thomas de Boothes, was living in time of Richard II. and Henry IV. (1377 to 1413). He is styled Sir John of Barton, and bore as his paternal arms the ancient Booth device, viz: "three boars' heads," to which for his Barton estate he added another, viz: "argent a fesse gules, by the name of Barton." He married twice, viz: First, Joane, daughter of Sir Henry Trafford of Trafford, in Lancashire, Knight. The Traffords were of very ancient name and dwelt in Lancashire before the time of William the Conqueror. After her death he married Maude, daughter of Sir Clifton Savage of Clifton, in Cheshire, Knight. The children of Sir John Boothe and Joane, his wife, were:

- i. THOMAS, heir to Sir John, who was knighted in the fourteenth year of Henry VI. (1436). He married Sabell, a widow, daughter of Sir William (or George) Carrington of Carrington, Knight. By her he had four sons and three daughters, but the male line failed in the sixth generation, and his brother Robert⁷ became the head branch and has so continued.
- ii. ROBERT,⁷ heir to Sir John after the failure of the male line of Thomas (see his history hereafter).
- iii. WILLIAM, who became Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield in 1447, and Archbishop of York in 1452. Died in 1464.
- iv. RICHARD, of Streabland in County Suffolk. He married Catharine, daughter and heir of Phillip Oke of Streabland, and had issue, and his grandson, Philip was knighted, but the male line became extinct in the third generation.
- v. ALICE, who married Robert Clifton.
- vi. MARGERY, who married Joseph Byron.
- vii. ROGERUS, whose grandson Carolus became Bishop of Hereford in 1516 and died in 1535. The male line of Rogerus extended down through Roberte, Rogerus, Richardus, Robertus and Robertus, successively, and became extinct in Rogerus, only son to Robertus, in the sixth generation, about 1600.
- viii. JOANE, who married Thomas Southworth.
- ix. GEORGE, who had issue, which became extinct in the third generation.
- x. CATHERINE, who married Thomas Radcliffe, of Wimmersley.
- xi. JOANA, who married Thomas Shirborne, of Anglito.

After the death of Lady Joane, Sir John married Maude, daughter of Sir Clifton Savage, of Clifton, in Cheshire, Knight. The issue of Sir John Boothe and Maude Savage, his second wife, were:

sive sandstone cathedral 375 feet long, with a tower 127 feet high. Among its other edifices are a castle, and St. John's Church, supposed to have been founded in 698 A. D., and now partly in ruins. Here is a stone bridge across the Dee, with a single arch 200 feet in a span. Chester occupies the site of an important Roman station called *Deva* (or *Devana*) *Castra*. Population about 50,000. —(*Encyclopædia*.)

- i. LAWRENCE, who was made Bishop of Durham, 1457, and Archbishop of York, 1476. He was also Keeper of the Priory Seal, 1457, under Henry VI., and 1474 under Edward IV., was made Lord High Chancellor of England. He died in 1480.
 - ii. THOMAS, who married Anne, daughter of Sir John Ashton, and had issue, but it failed in the next generation.
 - iii. JOHN, who was killed at Flodden Field, 1533.
 - iv. HENRY, who died unmarried.
 - v. NICHOLAS, who died unmarried.
 - vi. MARGARET.
 - vii. ANNE.
 - viii. DOROTHY.
7. ROBERT⁷ BOOTHE (*John*,⁶ *Thomas*,⁵ *John*,⁴ *Thomas*,³ *William*,² *Adam*¹), second son and heir of Sir John Boothe, was the first of the Bootthes who settled in Dunham Massey in Cheshire. He died September, 1450, and is buried in the parish church of Wilmerston in Cheshire. He married Dulcis (or Dulcia), daughter and co-heir of Sir William Venables of Bollen, Knight. She died September, 1453. Sir Robert and William his son, had a grant of the Sheriffalty of Cheshire, for both their lives and the survivor of them. Sir Robert and his wife Dulcis had a numerous family: the books say nine sons and five daughters, but the ancestral chart of Lady Stamford makes mention of only six sons and three daughters. The names of the fourteen children are given as follows:
- i. ELLEN, who married Robert Leigh of Adlington.
 - ii. MATILDA (or Margaret), who married Sir Joseph Moberly, Knight.
 - iii. WILLIAM,⁸ heir to Sir John (see his history hereafter).
 - iv. RALPHE, the second son, married Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Sibell of Kent, and had two daughters but no male issue.
 - v. HAMO (or Hammond), a clergyman, upon whom was conferred the title L. L. D.
 - vi. ROBERT, who was Dean of York, and died in 1487, and by the authority of Lady Stamford's genealogy, was married, but his issue became extinct in the third generation.
 - vii. WILLIAM (or Edmund), whose son Philip, was knighted, 17 Henry VII., and married Margery, daughter of Sir William Hopton of Swillington, Knight, whose younger daughter married William Litton, whose son was Rowland Litton, and grandson Rowland Litton. The male line became extinct in the third generation.
 - viii. JOHN, who became Bishop of Exeter in 1465 and died in 1478.
 - ix. LUCY, who married John Chantrell.
 - x. The names of the other children as given in the books of heraldry are: Geoffrey, Peter, Philip, Joan, and Alice. Neither of these last five are mentioned in Lady Stamford's genealogy, and probably they all died in infancy.