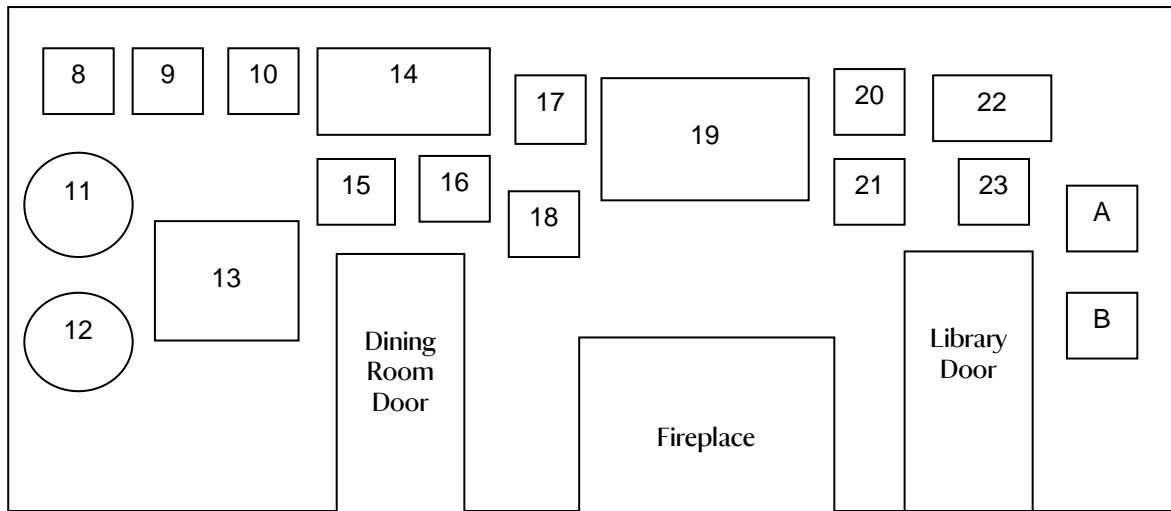


Fireplace Wall



8

Davenport Lucy (d.1690), *School of Lely*

Davenport Lucy was the eldest son of Sir Fulke Lucy of Henbury and Isabella Davenport. He inherited Charlecote in 1684, following the death of his cousin Captain Thomas Lucy, from smallpox. Davenport was a soldier and was killed by a cannonball in 1690 at the siege of Limerick. Charlecote passed to his brother Col. George Lucy.



9

Sarah Morley c.1700

Sarah Morley was the wife of Rev. John Hammond (b.1690). This Rev. John Hammond never inherited Charlecote but the estate did pass to their son Rev. John Hammond Lucy, following the death of his cousin George Lucy in 1786.



10

Bridget Lucy (b.1655), 17th Century, English

Bridget was the only daughter of Robert Lucy and Margaret Spencer. Her father was squire of Charlecote during most of the Commonwealth. On his death Charlecote passed to his brother Richard.

Bridget later married the 4th Viscount Molineux.



Fireplace Wall

11



Rev. John Hammond (b.1690) 18th Century, English

Rev. John Hammond married Sarah Morley but never inherited Charlecote. The estate did eventually pass to his son in 1786 following the death of George Lucy.

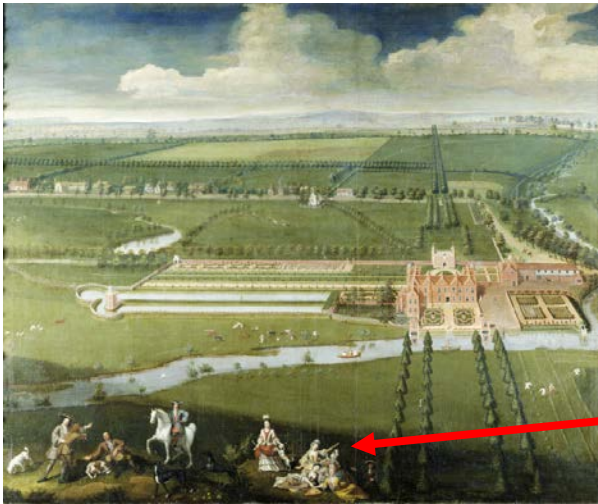
12



Sir William Underhill of Idlicote 17th Century, English

Sir William married Alice Lucy, daughter of Sir Thomas III. Alice is the child being held by the nanny in the family portrait above the fireplace.

13



View of Charlecote Painted c.1695-1700

This view of Charlecote shows the Elizabethan west front before the addition of the Library and Dining Room in the 1830s. The gardens are in the formal style that was swept away in 1760.

The group picnicking includes Col. George Lucy and his first wife Mary.

Extract from Mary Elizabeth's Journal

"The Rev. Lucy gave his brother, Col. George, the view of Charlecoate in oils, showing Col. George and Mrs Lucy".

Fireplace Wall

Four of Sir Thomas III's children, 1619

14

Sir Thomas III and his wife Alice Spencer had thirteen children. This portrait shows four of them.

From left to right:-

Bridget (2yrs), **Richard** (1yr, who inherited Charlecote in 1658), **Constance** (5yrs) and **Margaret** (3yrs)

It is thought that the pattern of the children's gowns in this painting inspired the wallpaper in the Library.

Sir Thomas, Alice and some of their children also appear in the large family portrait above the fireplace.



15

Sir Fulke Lucy of Henbury (c.1623-77) *English, 17th Century*

Sir Fulke was the youngest son of Sir Thomas III and in c.1656 he married Isabella Davenport, a Cheshire heiress.

Although Fulke never inherited Charlecote, the estate did pass to his son Davenport, after Capt. Thomas Lucy contracted smallpox and died without a male heir in 1684.



16

Isabella Davenport *English, 17th Century*

Isabella was a Cheshire heiress and the daughter of John Davenport of Henbury. In c.1656 she married Sir Fulke Lucy and they lived together at Henbury. Although Sir Fulke and Isabella never inherited Charlecote their son Davenport did in 1684.



17

Elizabeth Lucy (b.1671) *English, 17th Century*

Elizabeth was the only child and daughter of Capt. Thomas Lucy and Catherine Wheatley. She married Clement Throckmorton of Haseley and thus became connected with the family of Coughton Court.

Following her father's death in 1684 Charlecote Park passed to the closest male heir who was Davenport Lucy.



Fireplace Wall

18

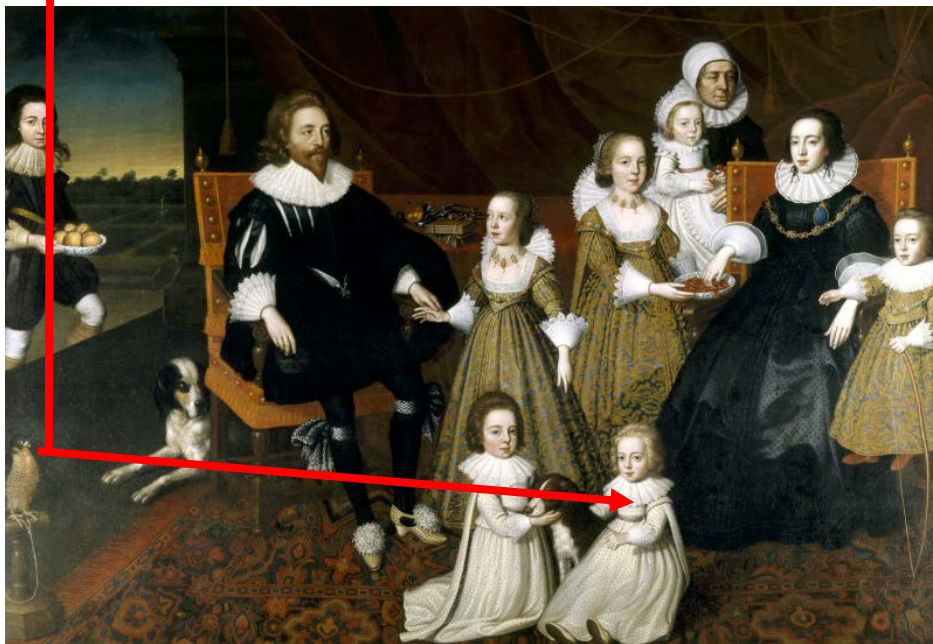
Richard Lucy (1618-77) *English, 17th Century*



Richard was the third son of Thomas III and inherited Charlecote from his brother in 1658. Richard was MP for Warwick, a position which may have helped Charlecote avoid the destruction by Parliament forces as seen at several nearby estates. He was one of the MPs excluded from Parliament by Pride's Purge in 1648 but later returned with the Barebones Parliament in 1653.

His summons to the Barebones Parliament may be seen in the showcase at the bottom of the main staircase.

19



Sir Thomas Lucy III (1585 – 1640) and Alice Spencer (d.1648) with seven of their thirteen children and a nurse c.1625 *After Cornelius Johnson*

For further information about all the children of Sir Thomas see page opposite.

In this painting, we see some of the family taking dessert, with Lady Lucy selecting a cherry from a plate held out to her by Constance, and the eldest son, Spencer entering the gathering with a dish of fruit. Margaret is the most animated child, as she looks towards her father whilst Bridget plays with a miniature bow. The two boys sitting with the dog are Robert and Richard, with young Alice being held by the nurse. The hawk and book on the side table show Sir Thomas' love of hunting and reading.

There are a number of painted copies (approx. A4 size) of this painting: one is at Charlecote, one is in the Walker Gallery in Liverpool, one in Ashton House and there is also a copy painted on the wall in Callart House, Scotland. This painting has been researched more than any other painting in the house, the last time being about 6 years ago. A document was presented to the Royal Academy by a National Trust painting expert.

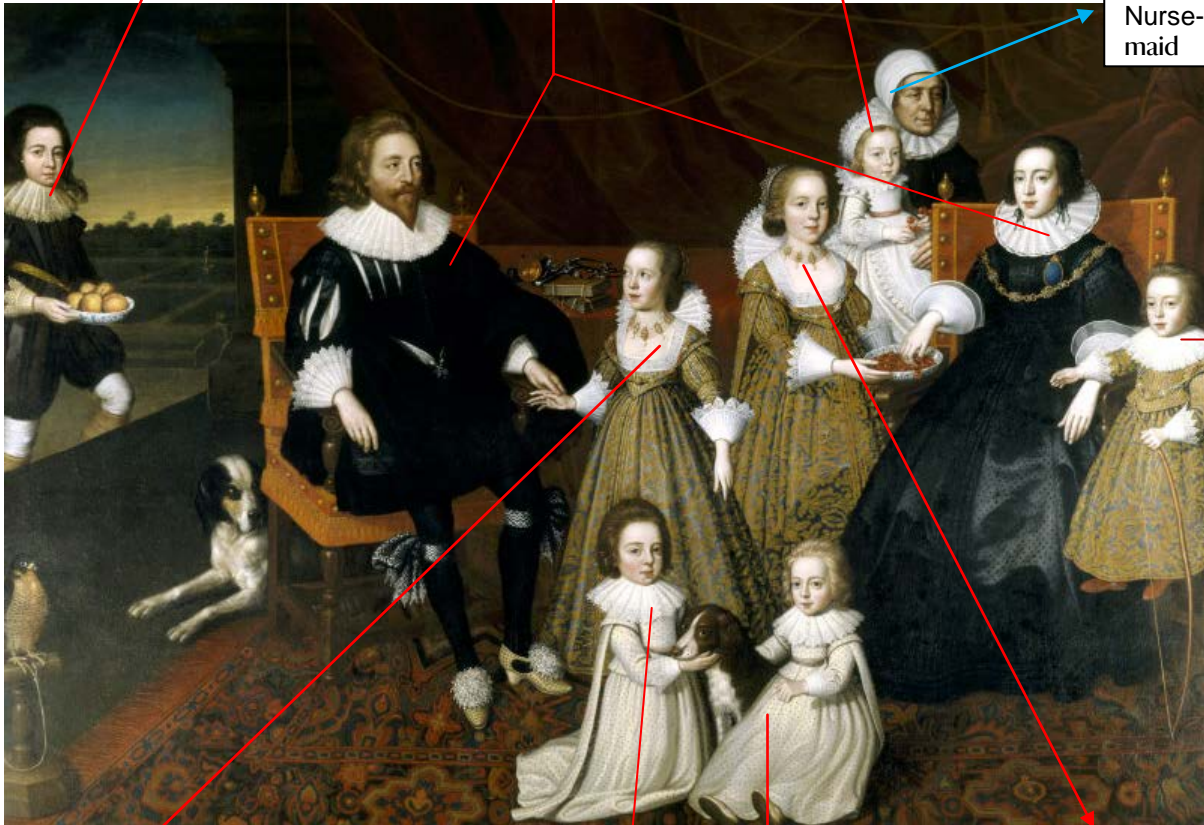
Fireplace Wall

19

Sir Thomas Lucy III (1585-1640), married Alice Spencer in 1610 and they had 13 children. Alice survived her husband and died in 1648.

Spencer, born 1616, was Margaret's twin brother. He married Mary Brett and they had no children. He died in 1648.

Alice, born in 1620, married Sir William Underhill. When Alice died, she left money to build a new church at Hampton Lucy, built by Rev. John Lucy.



Nurse-
maid

Margaret, born in 1616 and twin of Spencer.

Constance, was born in 1614. Her first marriage was to Sir William Spencer, and her second was to Sir William Smith.

Robert, born in 1617 and twin of Bridget. He married Margaret Spencer and died in 1658.

Richard (1618-1677), married Elizabeth Urey. He inherited Charlecote in 1658. His Civil War passport is in the show-case at the bottom of the stairs.

Bridget, born in 1617 and twin of Robert. She married Sir Brian Broughton. They had 6 sons, and there are still descendats of Bridget alive today.

The six children **not** featured in this portrait are:

1. Mary (1615) married Sir Matthew Herbert.
2. **Fulke (1623-1677), who married Isabella Davenport. The current Baronet Sir Edmund is a direct descendant of Fulke and Isabella.**
3. Thomas (b1624), probably died in infancy
4. George, died young in the service of the King in 1659
5. William, died young in the service of the King
6. Elizabeth, who married Sir John Walcott.

Note: Some dates are missing because they are not known at this time.

Those highlighted in green also appear in painting No.14

Fireplace Wall

20



Margaret Spencer *English, 17th Century*

Margaret was the daughter of Robert Spencer of Upton and married Robert Lucy in 1654. Their only child was a daughter named Bridget, who was unable to inherit Charlecote on her father's death. The estate passed to Robert's younger brother, Richard Lucy.

Following Robert Lucy's death in 1658, Margaret Spencer married Thomas, Lord Arundel of Wardour. She outlived Robert Lucy by 50 years.

21



Elizabeth Urrey *English, 17th Century*

Elizabeth was the daughter of the Puritan Squire John Urrey of Thorley, Isle of Wight. She married Richard Lucy and their son was Capt. Thomas Lucy. Elizabeth and Richard had 6 children:-

- Richard Spencer
- Thomas (who married Catherine Wheatley)
- Richard Constance (who married Sir John Burgoyne)
- Elizabeth (who married Clement Throckmorton)

22



Mary, Alice and Catherine Lucy *English, 17th Century*

Daughters of Sir Fulke Lucy of Henbury and Isabella Davenport.

Alice married Rev. John Hammond, thus beginning the branch of the family from which, three generations later, George Hammond Lucy (1789-1845) would inherit and transform Charlecote.

The current Baronet Sir Edmund is a direct descendant of Alice.

Rev. Richard Underhill *English, 17th Century*

Rev. Richard was Rector of Hampton Lucy and uncle to the children of Sir Fulke Lucy of Henbury and Isabella Davenport.



A

Charlecote Great Hall, by F W Hulme after J C Jackson 1945

Lithograph



B

The Hall at Charlecote, by J Salmon after Mrs P Dighton, 1836



***Lithography** is a method for using a stone or a metal plate with a completely smooth surface. Invented in 1796 by German author and actor Alois Senefelder as a cheap method of publishing theatrical works, lithography can be used to print text or artwork onto paper or other suitable material. The earliest forms of lithography used greasy ink to form an image on a piece of limestone which was then etched with acid and treated with gum arabic. In a modern press, rollers transfer ink to a thin aluminium plate wrapped round a cylinder*