Pennington Family Tree

1. Gamel de Penitone
   “A very considerable person, before and at the Conquest (1066”).
   Ketel

2. Gamel de Penitone 1
   “A great benefactor to Conishead Priory, to which he gave the churches (with all their appurtenances) of Penigton, Molcastre (Muncaster) with Chapels (of Aldeburg), Wytebec (Whitebeck) and Skeroveton in Lancashire and Cumberland”. This occurred during the Reign of Henry II i.e. between 1154 and 1189. Gamel had four sons, Benedict, Meldred, Gamel and Joslyn.

3. Benedict 2
   Gave further gifts to the Church.

4. Alan de Penington 4
   Richard de Lucy at Carlisle on 1 December 1208, I John (King John in the 10th year of his reign) gave to Alan, his whole land and fee of Renglas (Ravenglass) which Alan was to hold of Richard de Lucy (Lord of Egremont). “The same Richard granted to Alan all his tenement of Mulcastre, to hold by the service of one-twelfth part of one knights fee and foreign service, belonging to the King”.
   Died 1255.

5. Thomas 5
   Died before his father in 1255 (1240?). Other sons alluded to but not named.

6. Sir Alan de Penington 8
   Knight in 1276, he is the earliest Pennington known to have received this rank. Died sometime after 1292, and supposed to be the same Alan de Penington recorded in “Weever’s Funeral Monuments” as “…who coming from the wars beyond seas, died at Canterbury, and was buried in the Church of the white Fryars”.
   Died before his father in 1292 with no heirs?

7. John

8. Sir William de Penitone
   Son, or more likely Grandson, of Thomas
Penitone. Inherited Muncaster on the death of his Uncle, Sir Alan and Cousin John. Edward I granted to him and his heirs in the 29th year of his reign (i.e. 1301?) a free chace both in Penyton in Lancashire and Mulcastre in Cumberland. He was summoned as Member for the County of cumber land in the 3rd and 5th Parliaments of Edward II of Westminster. Died about 1323. Had a dispute with the Abbot of Furness.

9. Sir John de Penitone A minor in 1323, he fully inherited when he came of age in 1326. Like his father, he had a dispute with the Abbot of Furness, this time over his Castle, which the Abbot had taken from him. Died 1332.

10. Sir William de Penitone A minor on the death of his father, he was an Abbot’s ward for 19 years until he came of age in 1352. At an inquisition held at Egremont on 8th September 1363 after the death of his mother, Joan, “it was found that William de Penitone held of the said Joan the manor of Mulcaster by homage, fealty and service of one-twelfth part of a knight’s fee … as granted to Alan de Penington” (his Great, Great, Great Grandfather). Died sometime after 1368.


12. Sir John de Penington Appointed commissioner in Cumberland by an Act of Parliament to raise archers in 1457/8 to fight in the Wars of the Roses. Henry VI took refuge at Muncaster either after the battle of Towton (1461) or Hexham (1464) and in thanks presented Sir John with a “curiously wrought Glass Cup and a blessing to the family that it should prosper as long as they should preserve it unbroke”.

This Sir John is likewise reported in “Historia Anglia Scotia” printed in 1703 to have been a skilled warrior as may be seen in the reign of Henry VI of England and James II of Scotland and that he commanded the left wing of the English Army in one expedition into Scotland whilst one Magus did lead the right wing and the Earl of Northumberland the middle or main body.
Born 1393, died 6 July 1470.

13. John Pennington 18
   Died before his father.

14. Sir John Pennington 19
   Succeeded his grandfather. During the reigns of Henry VII of England and James IV of Scotland went with the Bishop of Durham and the Earl of Surrey to the relief of Norham(?) Castle which they accomplished and afterwards invaded Scotland with success (1482) and was made a knight in 24 July 1482 by the Earl of Northumberland. He was Sheriff of Cumberland in 1510. He also fought at the Battle of Flodden Field in 1513 during the forth year of the reign of Henry VIII where James IV was killed and the flower of the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland were either slain or taken prisoner.
   Died 1513?

15. John 22
   Died 1516

16. William 25
   Died 1513

17. John 27
   Died 1522 (Succeeded by his Great Uncle’s son)

18. William 21
   Several at the Court of King Henry VII and Henry VIII.
   Died 1522.

19. Sir William Pennington 29
   Succeeded his Uncle’s Grandson (i.e. his first cousin once removed) when he died without male issue. He fought for Henry VIII in the Wars in France, and was knighted at the Battle of Valenciennes. He died 1532. Sheriff of Cumberland

20. William Pennington 31
   A minor on the death of his father, aged 14 years. In 1543 he and all his horsemen were called out upon service of the borders. It is possible Thomas Skelton (Tom Fool) acted as his tutor and was the manager of Muncaster until William came of age.
   Born 1517, died 1573.

Sir John Pennington  Lord High Admiral 1568-1646
21. Joseph Pennington 35 Aged 8 years on his father's death, his ward (guardian) was Anthony Huddlestin and Ralph Latus of Millom (Castle?).
   Born 1564, died 1640.

22. William Pennington 38 Died 1640

23. Joseph Pennington 39 Compounded for his estate £6.35 4d. Born 1615, died 1658

24. Sir William Pennington Created baronet by Charles II on 28 June 1676. Died 1 July 1730


26. Sir John Pennington 3rd Bart. Died 26 March 1768


29. Sir Lowther Pennington 2nd Baron Muncaster and 6th Bart. A general in the army and colonel of the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion. Died 29 July 1818, aged 73.