

1: Creighton Name Meaning, Family History, Family Crest & Coats of Arms

See a brief snapshot of the history of Crichton Castle, plus highlights of what is one of the oldest tower houses built in Scotland. Contact us today for more information.

History[edit] In the late 14th century John de Crichton d. In he had been partly responsible for organising the " Black Dinner ", where the young William Douglas, 6th Earl of Douglas , was murdered. As a result, he obtained the Douglas property of Bothwell Castle in Lanarkshire for himself. John of Corstorphine, chief of Clan Forrester and a Douglas adherent, stormed and slighted the castle in in retaliation. William, however, reconstructed and extended the castle, and also built the nearby collegiate church. The 3rd Lord Crichton was a supporter of Alexander Stewart, Duke of Albany , and his lands and titles were forfeit in , when Albany was sentenced for treason. His son Adam, the second Earl , died at the Battle of Flodden in Adam was succeeded by his son Patrick , who intrigued with the English against the Scottish crown, but eventually made peace with the regent, Mary of Guise. James Hepburn, 4th Earl of Bothwell , sided with Mary of Guise during the Scottish Reformation , and when he took English money sent to the Lords of the Congregation , Regent Arran ordered an assault on Borthwick and Crichton, and the castle was besieged and captured by the Earl of Arran on 3 November Francis travelled in Europe, and he designed the very modern Italianate north range in the s. He was created Earl Bothwell in , but conspired against the young James VI , and was accused of witchcraft. He forfeited his estates in turn in , and was forced to flee to Naples. It is now in the care of Historic Environment Scotland , and has been a scheduled monument since Architecture[edit] The north west corner of the courtyard, showing diamond-pattern facade. Crichton Castle comprises four contiguous buildings arranged around an inner courtyard. The 14th century tower lies at the east of the castle, and has a vaulted basement with timber entresol, and a vaulted hall above, although the south-west corner of the tower has collapsed. To the west of this tower was a barmkin. William Crichton extended the castle in the early 15th century, building a second tower to the south, forming a strong L-plan, with the gate between the two towers. The south tower was entered by a door in the centre, with vaulted cellars either side. Two halls occupied the first and second floors. In the later 15th century a west block was added, with a six-storey tower at the south-west, containing several bedrooms with garderobes. A stair in the south block gave access to these rooms. The north range was added at this time, closing the courtyard, but this section was heavily rebuilt in the following century. Francis Stewart , the designer, had travelled to Italy, and was inspired by new styles and technology in buildings there, particularly the Palazzo dei Diamanti in Ferrara c. This was the source of the diamond rustication on the courtyard wall. Inside are further innovations: To the south of the castle is a large stable block, with a horseshoe-shaped window and lodgings above. Retrieved 17 September

2: Lord Belmont in Northern Ireland: 1st Earl of Erne

Crichton Castle is a ruined castle near the village of Crichton in Midlothian, Scotland. It is situated at the head of the River Tyne, 2 miles (km) south of the village of Pathhead, and the same distance east of Gorebridge.

The Castle stands in a commanding position, with the entrance front to the east, the south front looks out towards the deer-park and Old Castle; while the west front above has the prospect of the boat-house and Inisherik Island. I do admit to a prejudice here: My fondness for Crom cannot be overstated. Books have been written about Crom. It used to be a thriving community, virtually self-contained, complete with its own post-office; stable-yard; school-house; church; riding school; turf-house and saw-mill; petrol pump; court-yard; and staff accommodation. The old farm-yard has been transformed into visitor accommodation with a visitor centre, exhibition, tea-room, jetty and more besides. There is the Crichton Tower, too, a stone folly built as a Famine relief project ca to serve as an observatory. The demesne is situated in a heavily wooded lough shore and island setting, the nearest village being Newtownbutler. The estate was established in the 17th century and the ruins of the original Plantation castle - built about and destroyed by fire in - are still accessible on the shores of Upper Lough Erne, surrounded by vestiges of a formal garden; and near to a pair of venerable old yew trees. The formal garden resembles a garden that would have graced the old castle; but is, in fact, a later garden, made when a plan was laid out in the early 19th century for the present mansion of , by Edward Blore. The Castle combines Baronial and Tudor-Revival elements. There are stone-carvings on the south and east fronts of the Castle. Inside there is a series of heraldic stained-glass panels in the bay window at the foot of the staircase, one of which commemorates the marriage of the 1st Earl to Lady Mary Hervey, daughter of the Earl Bishop of Derry and a sister of Lady Elizabeth Hervey Duchess of Devonshire. Classical in form, the staircase was given a late-Perpendicular veneer by the arcades at top and bottom - the latter rather in the feeling of a chantry chapel - while the cathedral atmosphere was enhanced by the encapsulation tiles of the floor and the armorial stained glass windows. The adjoining garden front is symmetrical, dominated by a very tall central tower with slender octagonal turrets. On either side of it is a gable and oriel. The landscaping scheme was planned by the eminent landscaper, W Gilpin, in and is one of the very few sites designed by a named English employee, at a time when English landscape design was pre-eminent. Crom survives as an outstanding landscape park in the Picturesque style. The natural features of lough and islands are embellished with trees, bridges and buildings. The formal garden, with its parterre, is long gone. The parterre was at the west front and has since, I believe, been turned to lawn. Parterres were a common feature of large country houses: Florence Court used to have one immediately to its rear; while Castle Ward had what was known as the Windsor Garden, a parterre in the sunken garden within its walled garden. These features were relatively easy to maintain, since a small army of gardeners was employed for the purpose! The house is set in wonderful surroundings, affording fine views. There are some very fine trees, including a number of a great age both in the woodland and in the parkland, which includes a small Deer Park. Victorian bedding schemes at the house, known from contemporary photographs, have been grassed over, but the conservatory of remains. The walled garden survives, with glasshouses and bothies. It is not planted up and the buildings are presently disused. The many attractive demesne buildings are in good repair and are listed. The stables are used as offices and the farm is a Visitors Centre, with holiday accommodation. I visited the Castle about thirty years ago and can vouch for its substantial size. There used to be an indoor swimming-pool, though this has been taken away and, it is thought, turned into accommodation in the west wing. The large bulk of the Erne estates were sold by the 4th Earl between and under the Land Act of Mr Reeves-Smyth does not mention Mayo, part of which was still unsold in The Dublin estate, being entirely urban, was unaffected by the Land Acts. Soon after the outbreak of war in , he raised the North Irish Horse, which was based in Enniskillen between November and February In , Lord Erne was killed near Dunkirk, and the castle and the demesne passed into the control of trustees whose most immediate problem was to protect the castle and demesne from the depredations of, firstly, British and then American forces, for whose use it was requisitioned at the beginning of the 2nd World War. During the war the demesne actually made a profit, but the trustees throughout this

period were considering leasing or selling the property to the Ministry of Agriculture. During the war and later in the s the trustees undertook a number of tree fellings in the demesne woods to raise capital for the estate. When the 6th Earl inherited in , he attempted to create a dairy farm out of the farm lands, and later a toy factory in the farm yard, but neither enterprise was totally successful. Eventually part of the demesne was sold to the Department of the Environment in and subsequently, in , the National Trust acquired the rest of the demesne , in part as a gift, while the castle itself has been retained by Lord Erne If its sale or lease to the Ministry of Agriculture had gone ahead, its " The West Wing at Crom Castle is available to rent, further details being available here. The opening of the West Wing as holiday accommodation marks a new departure for Crom Castle which, as the family home, remains closed to the general public. Erne arms courtesy of European Heraldry. First published in January, Posted by Timothy Belmont at

3: Clan Crichton - Wikipedia

Creighton Castle concentrates his practice in tax planning and controversies, business advising and transactions, and real estate matters. As a Registered Certified Public Accountant, Creighton possesses over 20 years of professional experience in tax planning.

James Creighton discusses the origin of the name James Creighton writes: The spelling of the name is insignificant at this point, like so many other names from the British Isles, it comes from a point in time that precedes modern language. One was Southumbria, a name that denotes a region south of the Umler River in east-central England, around Lincolnshire. The other was Strathclyde, which is the old region of Southwest Scotland, or Galloway. There was a brief monologue in the book about the family being sent north as mercenaries for the Roman army, to help stabilize the area from Pict attacks, and they were given lands there as payment for their services. If this is historically correct, then the family has been in the Borders region since around A. All indication found so far is that the Creightons have very old roots in the southwest Scottish region, especially in Dumfriesshire, and Midlothian around Edinburgh. If the family was in fact from ancient Britton-Celt stock, they could have come from any number of tribes from central England north to Strathclyde. These tribes withstood centuries of Danish, Saxon and Anglo-Norman incursions into their homelands well into the 12th century when Henry II sent his Norman troops north to invade Northumbria, Strathclyde and Scotland in First appears mention of land charters for the family "Kreitton", recorded as one of the earliest baronies in Midlothian, around Edinburgh. The Romans first arrived in this area in 80 A. In that year he had many nobles witness the foundation of Holyrood, and one noble of record was Thurston de Crechtune. The name appears to be Norman, but it was probably a chosen name change to keep in better standing with the ever-increasing Norman aristocracy, which was coming up from the south. His son went back to a simple Crichton as his surname, but still with the French Prefix "de" They were the land agents working for their Lords in Scotland to go over, obtain land, and assign tenants from home to occupy the grants. The castle was a property of the Crichtons, and probably first built about John Forrester slighted the castle in retaliation. The Crichtons were forfeited for treason in , and the property later passed to Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hailes, who was made Earl of Bothwell. Crichton passed through the hands of many families, was abandoned, and became a romantic ruin. It was put into the care of the State in

4: Castle Creighton - Missoula, MT - Specialist / Technologist

Creighton Castle is the President and Managing Partner of Giffin, Winning, Cohen & Bodewes, P.C. Creighton's practice focuses primarily on business transactions and taxation matters. His accomplishments include: Federal & State Taxation - Creighton's experience as a CPA, a masters degree in tax law.

Fermanagh, Earls Erne, but most of them relating to the administration of their various estates: Fermanagh; at Lifford, Co. Donegal; and in Dublin City, Co. Most of the material relates to the period , with comparatively few documents for the 17th and 18th centuries. This uneven survival of material is probably due to the destruction of the original Crom Castle by an accidental fire in and to the subsequent absences from Crom of the family until the s, although they did at the very least maintain a summer residence on Inisherck from c. The main exception, in terms of early archival survivals, are the papers relating to the Balfour estate at Lisnaskea and elsewhere in Co. This was not purchased by Lord Erne until , so the documents relating to it were not destroyed in , and in fact provide important information about early 17th century settlement. The Erne papers comprise such material as title deeds, settlements, wills, leases, rentals, accounts, maps, surveys, architectural drawings and Land Commission sale papers relating to the various properties, together with correspondence about estate, political and family affairs, and c. Some family and estate correspondence has found its way into the National Library in Dublin e. The Creightons were created Earls Erne in but, from the succession of the 3rd Earl in , seem to have styled themselves Earls of Erne. A further complication is that in they changed the spelling of their family name from Creighton to Crichton. The different renderings at different times have been observed in the text which follows. The best, single source of information about the history of the family and estate, with an obvious preoccupation with the demesne, is T. In the early 15th century, a branch of the family acquired land at Brunston, and for the next eight generations the head of this branch was the Laird of Brunston. The Creightons of Crom, however, were not among the original patentees in Plantation Fermanagh, and in fact did not come into possession of Crom until In , Thomas Creighton leased to his uncle, Abraham, the lands of Derry canon, etc, part of the manor of Aghalane. On these lands, Abraham Creighton built himself a house at Dromboory which survived until c. At this stage, and until , Abraham Creighton was still a poorer relation and tenant of his Aghalane cousins. In , Thomas Creighton of Aghalane died and was succeeded by his younger brother, the Rev. George Creighton, who in that year made a fee farm grant of Dromboory to Abraham Creighton, which in effect gave ownership of it to Abraham. In the early 18th century, according to Reeves-Smyth, the then head of the Aghalane branch of the family, John Creighton, moved out of Aghalane Castle into a newly built small mansion at Killynick. Although he was by now a rather distant cousin, he features prominently in the family settlements of the Creightons of Crom and vice versa. John Creighton died in , without a son, and in his will directed that his estate should be sold and the proceeds divided among his six daughters. At this stage, Jane Weldon was simply a well-portioned wife she brought the large sum of 17, pounds to John Creighton as her dowry. In , the Weldon estates of which only Aghalane was in Co. Fermanagh were partitioned between the co-heiresses, the Aghalane estate going to Jane Creighton. Following a purchase of additional land to the value of??

5: Creighton, Castle 32 Campus Dr Missoula, MT Physical Therapists - MapQuest

Crichton Castle near Edinburgh, Scotland Welcome to the Creighton Family Website devoted to the North-West Florida, Southern Alabama Descendants of of Thomas Creighton, Sr. b. - d. who arrived in Charlestown, South Carolina December 20,

6: Creighton University - Nursing

View Creighton Castle's profile on LinkedIn, the world's largest professional community. Creighton has 2 jobs listed on their profile. See the complete profile on LinkedIn and discover Creighton.

7: A Castle South of Edinburgh: Crichton: About Scotland:

Creighton R. Castle practices tax law in Springfield, IL, at Giffin Winning Cohen and Bodewes. Creighton is a member of the Illinois bar with 25 years of legal experience. Creighton is a member of the Illinois bar with 25 years of legal experience.

8: Crichton Castle - Wikipedia

Creighton Castle is on Facebook. Join Facebook to connect with Creighton Castle and others you may know. Facebook gives people the power to share and.

9: The Earls of Erne : Ulster Ancestry Newsletter

The Castle Creighton, it's ruins still a focal point 12 miles south of Edinburgh, was probably built sometime during this period in the early 's, although just outside the castle walls can be found remnants of a Roman occupation.

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