

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF Nos. 6, 7, 8 & 9 CARLTON HOUSE  
TERRACE, WITH A LIST OF KNOWN OCCUPANTS, 1829–1967

by

ALAN J. CLARK

*Deputy Librarian, Royal Society*

Visitors to the Royal Society's present home, its seventh, at Carlton House Terrace have often asked, 'What was this before the Society moved here?' or 'Who used to live here?'. A useful starting-point for answers to these questions is the chapter on 'Carlton House Terrace and Carlton Gardens' in the *Survey of London*, vol. XX, published by the London County Council in 1940 (pp. 77–87). Its list of occupants forms the basis of the fuller listing at the end of this paper. The paper also both draws on and supplements the illustrated articles on Carlton House Terrace published at the time of the Society's move here, in *Notes and Records of the Royal Society* 22, 20–36 (1967) and 23, 1–13 (1968).

The Prince Regent's Carlton House 'Palace', on which £160,000 was spent between 1811 and 1816 alone, became 'a synonym for spendthrift expenditure'; it did, however, help to establish the name as an architect of John Nash (1752–1835). Although the Prince encouraged the formation of Nash's 'New Street' (Regent Street), during 1813–19, to complete the grand drive from Regent's Park to the portico of Carlton House, he came to dislike the place. After his accession to the throne as George IV, in 1820, he transferred all his attention to Buckingham Palace. Carlton House was to be demolished and the site and its garden were to be laid out as building ground for 'dwellings of the First Class'.

Nash was responsible, in 1827, for the overall design of Carlton House Terrace as two equal blocks of nine houses apiece. Construction was supervised by Nash's principal assistant, the young James (later Sir James) Pennethorne (1801–1871). Nash also designed several of the original interiors, including those of nos. 7 and 9. Some of the initial lessees, however, selected other interior designers, amongst whom was the already celebrated young architect Decimus Burton (1800–1881), F.R.S. 1832: he is credited with the interior of no. 3 and possibly of others.

The block housing nos. 6–9 was completed in 1829, each being then a separate house; indeed, no. 6 remained without internal link to its three eastward neighbours until the 1967 alterations were made. Much earlier on, three of the four had already been subject to extensive internal rebuilding, leaving no. 7 as the only one of the

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group to retain a Nash interior largely intact. First, in 1890–91, no. 6 was completely reconstructed within: ‘the Buenos Aires millionaire, C.H. Sanford, installed interiors of the most lavish style, based on fifteenth-century Italian and Spanish sources’, said to reproduce, *inter alia*, parts of a certain palazzo in Ravenna (as yet unidentified). The architects were Ernest George and Peto, who exhibited a drawing of the new hall and staircase at the Royal Academy in 1890 (ref.1734); the date 1891 is found carved on one of the doors in the present Library. Later, in 1936–37, the interior of nos. 8–9, the long-established German Embassy, was ‘enlarged and modernized . . . in time for the coronation of George VI in the spring of 1937’ (Albert Speer, *Inside the Third Reich*, London, 1970, p. 108).

Changing social and economic conditions after World War I and during the depression, including the proverbial shortage of good cooks and other servants, made large London houses increasingly unattractive as private residences. The Terrace was affected less than some other fine residential areas, perhaps because of ‘the magnificence of the situation’ (1934 Report). Still, by April 1933, five of the 18 houses facing the Mall (nos. 1, 3, 13–15) were empty or likely to become so, and application had been made to convert nos. 16–17 into a club, while in the January of that year ‘the leaseholder of no. 6’ – presumably Sir John Leigh, Bt., M.P., whose rent was probably £1,560 per annum – had ‘asked . . . to be relieved of his lease . . . the request was refused’. The Crown Lands Advisory Committee, under Lord Gorell, reported in 1934 that ‘the houses are inconvenient and out of date in many respects . . . the large and rambling basements constitute a great waste of space, and are dark, dingy and formidable . . . the top storey rooms are relatively small and some of them inadequately lit and ventilated. In short, many conveniences and amenities . . . were sacrificed for the sake of the most important rooms which are built in the spacious style of the Regency’.

The 1934 Report was made in response to the first of three episodes of controversy over the future of the area. In 1929, no. 4 Carlton Gardens (next door to no. 1 Carlton House Terrace) had been demolished: its replacement, the Pinchin Johnson building of 1932–33, was not stuccoed but faced in stone, and of a greater height. Further, being let for offices, this constituted the first non-residential development. Questions were asked in Parliament. The Gorell report advised that no more commercial offices should be allowed, partly because ‘the great bulk of the space would only be occupied 48 hours in the week, i.e. two-sevenths of all time’. Instead, several uses ‘in a broad sense residential’ were envisaged, including, significantly, ‘headquarters of learned societies or institutions, whether of literature, science, or art’. Despite this, no residential uses figured in the plan which, after the 1939–45 war, began the next controversy.

Early in the war the Terrace had been bomb-damaged, mainly toward its eastern end; leases were disclaimed, and Government offices, including the Ministry of Works from 1942, began to occupy some of the houses. In 1948 plans were prepared

to rebuild both halves of the by then rather shabby Terrace as 'accomodation for the Foreign Office'; the Government promised that the Nash facades to the Mall would be preserved. Although exhibited at the Royal Academy, these plans did not attract serious public attention until December 1950, when they came before the Westminster City Council. The proposed two solid blocks, behind the facades, filled in to the Terrace pavement and rising 'precisely 14 ft. above the parapet of Nash's end pavilions', were then attacked widely and vigorously in the Press. The Westminster authorities withdrew their tentative 'no objection' verdict. The scheme was later semi-officially defended by Robert Lutyens (*Country Life*, Feb. 9, 1951, 396–7), as a 'clever and sensitive adaptation' well suited to 'a site of almost unexampled importance in the heart of Westminster'. However, it was prudently 'deferred . . . owing to the economic situation', possibly also because of the associated need for an underground car park (which, controversially, would have had to emerge in Waterloo Place). Incidentally, Lutyens in 1951 was able to note that 'the only remaining private residents are Colonel the Hon. J.J. Astor and the Savage Club' [nos. 18 and 1, respectively].

In December 1961 the Crown Estate Commissioners printed a five-page discussion document, 'The future of Carlton House Terrace'. By then, it had 'been decided that the Terrace is unsuitable for general conversion into Government Offices', and that those remaining would vacate it during 1963. The Commissioners noted that 'the houses are generally of similar design above the first floor, but the lower floors and basements show quite remarkable differences . . . a number of houses may contain whole rooms which are worthy of preservation and most will contain individual features . . . such as floors, staircases, fireplaces and panelling'. Therefore, 'occupation for residential use' was again envisaged, or for 'Embassies, Clubs, Learned Societies or analogous organizations employing comparatively small staffs'. Thus were initiated the events which led to the Royal Society's arrival, and, as the inscription in the entrance hall of no. 6 records, to the renovated building's official opening, on 21 November 1967, by Her Majesty the Queen, Patron.

LISTS OF RESIDENTS (Names as given by *Survey of London* appear here in quotes. Some apparently were sub-tenants. Some gaps in our knowledge remain, so the dates given below are not continuous.)

**No. 6** (leased from 1829–1889 to the Dukes of Leinster)

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| 1831–32 | 'Marquess of Tavistock': Francis Russell (1788–1861), 7th Duke of Bedford 1839–61           |
| 1839    | 'Lord Alexander': James DuPre Alexander (1812–1855), 3rd Earl Caledon 1839–55               |
| 1850    | 'Marquess of Kildare': Charles William FitzGerald (1819–1887), 4th Duke of Leinster 1874–87 |

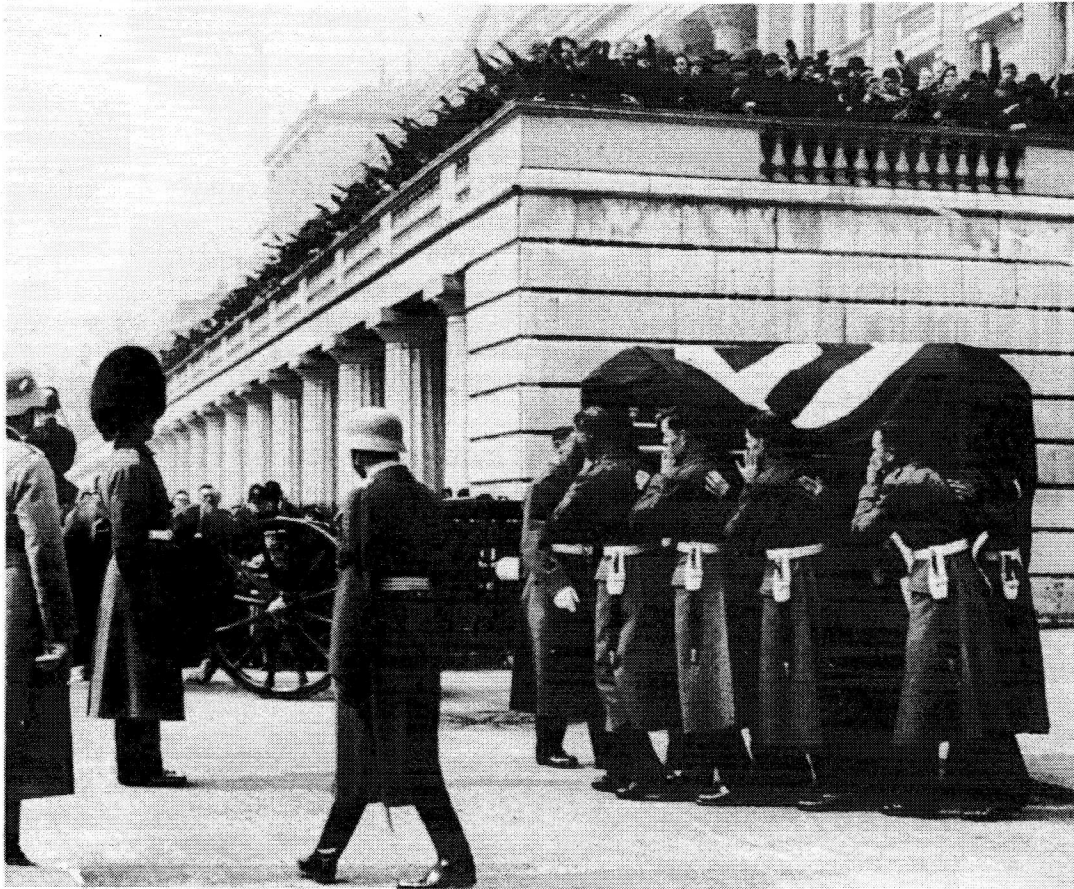
	'Prince Lichnowsky': Prince Karl Marx Lichnowsky (1860–1928) [Ambassador 1912–1914]
1916–17	American Embassy, German Division
1918–20	Swiss Legation, German Division
1920–30	Friedrich Sthamer [Ambassador 1920–1930]
1930–32	Baron Constantin von Neurath [Ambassador 1930–1932]
1932–36	Dr Leopold G.A. von Hoesch (1881–1936) [Ambassador 1932–1936]*
1936–38	Joachim von Ribbentrop (1893–1946) [Ambassador 1936–1938]**
1938–39	Herbert von Dirksen [Ambassador 1938–1939]
1939–65	Foreign Office
1967	The Royal Society of London

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to Mr Roland Hill, of the Foreign Press Association at 11 Carlton House Terrace, historian (1991) of the postwar German Embassy in Belgrave Square, for a number of helpful suggestions and references.

\* Hoesch's dog 'Giro' is commemorated, as 'a faithful companion', by a miniature tombstone still to be seen between no. 9 and the head of the Duke of York's steps. The inscription reads: "'Giro' / Ein treuer Begleiter! / London im Februar 1934 / Hoesch'. Ambassador Hoesch himself died in office; our photograph shows one striking aspect of his funeral procession in 1936.

\*\* Hitler's architect, Albert Speer, cites Ribbentrop's alterations of 1936–37 as an instance of 'the craving for ostentation on the part of the new masters . . . he meant to impress London society by the sumptuousness of the embassy'. Speer goes on, 'Ribbentrop left the details to his wife, who indulged herself in such splendors with an interior decorator from Munich's United Workshops that I felt my services were superfluous' (*Inside the Third Reich*, 1970, p. 108). The distinctive doorknobs in nos. 7–9 may be survivors from this episode. It was presumably at this time that the Italian travertine marble, said to have been presented earlier by Benito Mussolini, was cut and put to use; much of it is retained in the 1967 adaptation, particularly on and around the main staircase.



Nazi salutes at the foot of the Duke of York Steps in Spring 1936. A bearer party of eight Grenadier Guards carries the swastika-draped coffin of Ambassador von Hoesch. (Courtesy *Grenadier Gazette*)

- 1850–51 'M. de Stockmar': Baron Ernest Alfred Christian Stockmar (1823–1886)  
 1853 'Baron Bethman Holweg': Baron Moritz August von Bethmann-Hollweg (1795–1877)  
 1855–73 'Count Bernstorff': Count Albrecht Bernstorff (1809–1874) [Ambassador 1862–73; of Germany from 1870]  
 1854–55 'Count Henkel'  
 1855–59 'M. Albert'  
 1856 '– de Katte': Friedrich von Katte  
 1856–63 'Count Brandenburg'  
 1864–70 'Frederick von Katte': [*bis*, see 1856]  
 1874–86 'Count Munster': Count Herbert Muenster-Ledenberg [Ambassador 1873–1885]  
 1887–1902 'Count Hatzfeldt Wildenburg': Count Paul Hatzfeld-Wildenburg [Ambassador 1885–1901]  
 1903–12 Count Paul Wolff-Metternich [Ambassador 1901–1912]  
 1912 Baron Adolf Marschall von Bieberstein (1842–1912) [Ambassador May–Sep 1912]  
 1912–14

- 1939–65 Foreign Office  
1967 The Royal Society of London

**No. 8**

- 1831 'Sir Robert Lawley', Bt, (d.1832), Baron Wenlock 1831–32  
1832–36 'Lord Wenlock' [*bis*: title in fact lapsed 1833–39]  
1837–50 'Lady Wenlock': Anna Maria [Denison] (d.1850)  
1854–62 'Lord Londesborough': Albert Denison [formerly Conyngham] (1805–1860), 1st Baron Londesborough 1850–60, F.R.S. 1850.\* [Denison m.1847, as his second wife, Ursula Lucy Grace Bridgeman; she later (1861) m. Lord Otho Fitzgerald: see next entry]  
1863–88 'Lord & Lady Otho Fitzgerald': [he *bis*, see no. 6, 1859–62; she Ursula, formerly Lady Londesborough (d.1883); they m.1861]  
1889–1923 'Earl Brownlow': Adalbert Wellington Brownlow Cust (1844–1921), 3rd Earl  
1893–96 'Henry John C. Cust': Henry John Cockayne Cust (1861–1917)  
[Added to GERMAN EMBASSY (see no. 9) 1923–1939]  
1932–33 'Count Albrecht Bernstorff' (d.1945)\*\* [grandfather(?) at no. 9, 1855–73]  
1934 'Baron Leopold von Plessen'  
1935 'Baron Adolf Marschall von Bieberstein' [father(?) at no. 9, 1912]  
1936 'Werner von Fries'  
1937–39 'Major Horst Kitschmann': see no. 7, 1938–9  
1939–65 Foreign Office  
1967 The Royal Society of London

**No. 9**

- 1831–48 'James Alexander' [same family (?) as at no. 6, 1839]  
1832–41 'C. Dashwood Bruce'  
1846–49 'Robert Alexander'  
[PRUSSIAN LEGATION 1849–1870/GERMAN EMBASSY 1870–1939]  
1849–54 'Chevalier Bunsen':\*\*\* Baron Christian Charles Josias Bunsen (1791–1860) [Minister 1841–54] m.1817 Frances Waddington (1791–1876)  
1850–53 'Count Perponcher': Count Willem Karel Perponcher (1775–1857)  
1850–54 'Baron de Langen'

\* Londesborough appears to have been the only F.R.S. formerly resident in any of nos. 6–9. He is described as 'an amateur archaeologist who in 1855 was president of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society' (*Survey of London*, XX, 1940, 84).

\*\* Bernstorff, a liberal Prussian, put himself in danger by taking direction of the Jewish Bank in Berlin in 1933. He was shot by the Nazis in April 1945.

\*\*\* Bunsen, a linguist, was a friend of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and of many eminent scholars and politicians of the day. He is sometimes credited with having originated the idea which became Prince Albert's Great Exhibition of 1851. Bunsen moved with the Legation from no. 4, where he had been since 1842. His English Quaker wife, Frances, is described as 'one with her husband in thought and feeling, tastes and actions; she enabled him to carry out his objects . . . took upon herself all the vexing petty cares of life . . . [yet] shared all the best parts of his mind on all occasions . . . the brilliant hospitalities which she dispensed at the Prussian Embassy . . . will be long remembered' (*DNB*).

- 1856–58 ‘George William & Lady J. Repton’: G.W.J. Repton (1818–188–?), M.P. 1841–85, and Lady E?. Repton  
 1859–62 ‘Lords Otho & Gerald FitzGerald’: Otho Augustus Fitzgerald (1827–1882), m. 1861 Ursula, Lady Londesborough [see no. 8, 1863–88]; Gerald Fitzgerald (1821–1886)  
 1861–74 ‘Marquess of Kildare’: C.W. FitzGerald [*bis*, see 1850]  
 1880–88 ‘Marquess of Kildare’: Gerald FitzGerald (1851–1893), 5th Duke of Leinster 1887–93  
 1890–91 ‘Charles Henry Sanford’: Buenos Aires millionaire\*  
 1892–1920 ‘Mrs Mackay’: Marie Louise Bryant (née Hungerford), m. 1867 John William Mackay (1831–1902), Nevada (Comstock Lode) gold and silver millionaire  
 1921–1944 Sir John Leigh, Bt (1884–1959), M.P. 1922–45  
 1944–1952 Ministry of National Insurance  
 1960 Central Land Board and War Damage Commission, War Works Commission  
 1967 The Royal Society of London

## No. 7

- 1831–32 ‘Wm. Hanning’: William Hanning, of Dillington House, Somerset  
 1832 ‘I. Lee Lee’: John Lee Lee (1802–1874), M.P. 1831–37, of Dillington House, Somerset  
 1833–36 ‘Thos. Clifton’: Thomas Clifton (b.1788) of Clifton and Lytham Hall, Lancs  
 1837–39 ‘J. Abercromby’: James Abercromby (1776–1858), M.P. 1807–1830, 1832–39, Speaker of the Commons 1835–39, 1st Baron Dunfermline, 1839–58  
 1840–41 Thomas Clifton [*bis*, see 1833–36]  
 1846–51 ‘Earl of Pembroke’: Robert Henry Herbert (1791–1862), 12th Earl  
 1854–55 ‘Earl Somers’:\*\* Charles Somers (1819–1883), 3rd Earl 1852–83  
 1856–60 ‘J. Evelyn Denison’: John Evelyn Denison (1800–1873), M.P. 1823–30, 1831–37, 1841–72, Speaker of the Commons 1857–72, Viscount Ossington 1872–73 (m. 1827 Charlotte Cavendish-Bentinck, who assumed surname of Scott after Denison’s death)  
 1856–57 ‘Lady Charlotte Denison’ (?wife or mother of above)  
 1861–80 John Hardy (1809–1888), M.P. 1859–74, 1st Bt 1876–88  
 1881–1904 ‘Earl of Pembroke & Montgomery’: George Robert Charles Herbert (1850–1905), 13th Earl  
 1906 ‘Countess Dowager of Pembroke & Montgomery’  
 1908–24 ‘Hon. Lady Herbert’: ?Lelia, mother of following  
 1924–26 ‘Capt. S. Herbert’: Sidney Herbert (1890–1939), 1st Bt. 1936–39  
 1927–34 ‘Duke of Marlborough’: Charles Richard John Spencer-Churchill (1871–1934), 9th Duke  
 1937?–39 (German Embassy military attachés)  
 1938–39 ‘Major Horst Kitschmann’: see no. 8, 1937

\* Both beef and railways have been hypothesized as the source of Sanford’s Argentinian wealth. The rams’ heads carved into the baluster-posts of his marble staircase in no. 6 may suggest that sheep played a part.

\*\* Earl Somers brought in George Frederick Watts, R.A. (1817–1904), to paint nine frescoes: these survived in the possession of the Crown Estate Commissioners, and are now housed at Eastnor Castle, Herefordshire, seat of the Somers family





### **Elizabeth Conyngham**

**(1769–1861)**, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, 1802

Conyngham [*née* Denison], Elizabeth, Marchioness Conyngham (1769–1861), royal mistress, was born in London, the eldest of the three known children of Joseph Denison (c.1726–1806), cloth merchant and banker, and his wife, Elizabeth Butler. Little is known of her early life, but her father made a fortune in banking, and in 1787 purchased an estate in Surrey and another near Scarborough. Her brother, William Joseph Denison, went into the family banking business, and her sister, Anna Maria, married in 1793 Sir Robert Wenlock, later created Baron Wenlock. The following year, on 5 July, Elizabeth married Henry Conyngham.

Henry Conyngham, first Marquess Conyngham (1766–1832), was born on 26 December 1766, the elder of the twin sons of Francis Pierrepont Burton, second Baron Conyngham (*d.* 1787) (who took the surname Conyngham in 1781 on succeeding to the title), and his wife, Elizabeth Clements (*d.* 1814/1816), sister of the first earl of Leitrim. He succeeded his father as the third Baron Conyngham in 1787, and was created Viscount Conyngham in the Irish peerage in 1789. In 1794 he raised the Londonderry regiment, and was made lieutenant-colonel that August; for this action, and for his influence as a magistrate during the upheavals in Ireland in the 1790s, he was created Viscount Mountcharles and Earl Conyngham, again in the Irish peerage, on 5 November 1797. In the Irish House of Lords he was a vigorous supporter of the Act of Union between Britain and Ireland; when it was passed in 1801 he was elected one of the first Irish representative peers, was made a knight of St Patrick, and received £15,000 in cash for his close borough of Killybegs in the Irish House of Commons. Having thus benefited considerably from the sale of his country's independence, Conyngham took little further active interest in politics, although he generally supported the tory and ministerial party in the Lords. He is said to have owed his elevation to the marquessate in 1816 to his wife's relationship with the prince regent.

The Conynghams were neither particularly wealthy nor particularly well connected in the early years of their marriage. In the exclusive, not to say snobbish, circles of the aristocracy, Elizabeth's mercantile origins were always held against her, and she was generally considered rather vulgar. According to Creevey, Lady Conyngham 'owed her first introduction to Dublin high life exclusively to Lady Glengall' (Maxwell, 371). She was, however, accounted a beauty, and acquired lovers and admirers including Lord Ponsonby and Tsar Nicholas I. (She was on the continent during the peace talks of 1814–15.) She had five children who survived to adulthood, the second son becoming second Marquess Conyngham and the third, Albert Denison, succeeding to her brother's fortune and being created Baron Londesborough.

According to the duke of Wellington, Elizabeth Conyngham had decided as early as 1806 to become the mistress of George, prince of Wales (Oman, 191). There were rumours that she was becoming his favourite by 1819, but she did not become *maîtresse en titre* until the summer of 1820, when, according to Lady Jerningham, she finally ousted her predecessor: 'Lady Hertford's day is closed and Lady Conyngham is now the meteor' (Melville, 277). She was the latest (and, it proved, the last) of the series of women with whom George IV fell in love. His passion and devotion are undisputed, although even contemporaries doubted whether the relationship was physically consummated. Caricaturists and wits found the idea of the fat, ageing king and his large, ageing mistress hilarious, and the king's behaviour in public fed their humour. He was besotted with his new companion, and 'sits kissing her hand with a look of the most devoted submission' (Surtees, 155). During his attempt to divorce Queen Caroline in 1820 he could not keep company with Lady Conyngham, and was in consequence 'bored and lonely' (Lady Cowper, 17 Oct 1820, quoted in Smith, Queen on Trial, 122). His determination to exclude his wife from the coronation was matched by his desire to have Lady Conyngham close at hand, and throughout the ceremony he 'was continually nodding & winking at Ly. Conyngham & sighing & making eyes at her', compounding his behaviour at one point by taking off a diamond brooch and kissing it at her. Some, like Mrs Arbuthnot, found his behaviour disgusting, but the more charitable Lady Cowper, writing on 20 July 1821, thought that the king had struggled to get through the service, and that 'a cheering draught in the shape of a look from Ly. C. ... revived him like Magic or Ether' (Smith, 185). A peculiarity of the affair was that Lady Conyngham pined for the respectability her situation as a mistress fundamentally denied her, and affected great piety. She 'seemed to think that by the forms of religion she could atone for everything else', said the duke of Wellington (Oman, 204).

Lady Conyngham, who quickly earned the nicknames La Regnante and the Vice Queen, wielded great influence over the king. Although thought to be whiggishly inclined she had no political ambition, and her power was wielded exclusively to further the personal and financial ambitions of herself and her family. Lord Conyngham was given a United Kingdom peerage in 1821, was sworn of the privy council, and appointed lord steward of the household, and captain, constable, and lieutenant of Windsor Castle, while their second son was appointed first groom of the chamber and master of the robes. The entire family lived with the king (although not directly under his roof) and at his expense, and Lady Conyngham was the recipient of constant gifts of jewels, including some sapphires from the crown jewels. Lady Granville was shown her Christmas presents in 1823:

A magnificent cross, seized from the expiring body of a murdered bishop in the island of Scio. An almanack, gold with flowers embossed on it of precious stones. A gold melon, which upon being touched by a spring falls into compartments like the quarters of an orange, each containing different perfumes. (Surtees, 178)

But although she had no real political ambition, Lady Conyngham's feelings and actions had political repercussions. In May 1821 her attempt to have her sons' tutor, Charles Sumner, appointed a canon of Windsor almost caused a ministerial crisis, with the prime minister, Lord Liverpool, threatening to resign if the king went ahead with the appointment. The refusal of the wives of the king's ministers to receive Lady Conyngham worsened the relationship between king and government; in particular, her feud with Lady Castlereagh (wife of the foreign secretary) caused constant political difficulties, especially concerning projected royal visits abroad. She also disliked the keeper of the privy purse, Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, and was instrumental in his removal. With his successor, Sir William Knighton, she struck up a mutually beneficial alliance.

Having achieved her ambition, Lady Conyngham was frequently dissatisfied with her lot. The company of the querulous, over-dependent king, who was frequently unwell, grew

wearisome, and she was kept in her place only by renewed gifts of jewels. The king too grew bored, but he disliked change and with Lady Conyngham he had the comfort of a habit, and rumours of the favourite's fall from grace were always premature. George IV's death early in the morning of 26 June 1830 brought her reign to a rapid conclusion. She spent the remainder of the night packing, and by the following morning had left Windsor for her brother's house, *en route* for Paris. Society believed that she was accompanied by 'wagonloads' of plunder; but although the king had bequeathed her all his plate and jewels (some of which, as family heirlooms, were not his to give) she refused the entire legacy.

Lord Conyngham, who was made a general in 1830, broke his staff of office at the king's funeral and held no further royal office. He died at his house in Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, on 28 December 1832 and was buried in the family vault at St Mary's Church, Patricbourne, Kent. Following the death of the king, Lady Conyngham virtually disappears from the historical record. Lady Granville notes that Paris was agog to see her in August 1831, and found her to be 'still beautiful' (Surtees, 246). The duke of Wellington was still speaking darkly of her to his friends in the later 1830s, but thereafter the tongues that had wagged for so long fell silent. Lady Conyngham herself lived for another thirty years, enjoying the sometimes bitter fruits of her labours, dying at the age of ninety-two at her home, Bifrons, Patricbourne, near Canterbury, Kent, on 11 October 1861. She had outlived all but one of her children. Her estate was proved at under £200,000: she left her real estate to her only surviving son, Francis Nathaniel, along with her diamonds, pearls, and emeralds, which she desired should become family heirlooms. She made provision for her granddaughters out of the £30,000 left to her by her banker brother, and left them her other jewels. Although Lady Conyngham was *persona non grata* at Queen Victoria's court, her son, the second marquess, had been lord chamberlain to William IV, and as such brought news of her accession to the young queen and retained his post until 1839. His daughter, Jane, Lady Churchill, was one of the queen's ladies of the bedchamber and among her closest friends.

K. D. Reynolds

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## Likenesses

T. Lawrence, oils, 1802, Birmingham Museums and Art Gallery [see *illus.*] · T. Lawrence, oils, repro. in Prebble, *The king's jaunt*; priv. coll.

## Wealth at death

under £200,000: probate, 10 Dec 1861, *CGPLA Eng. & Wales*

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K. D. Reynolds, 'Conyngham, Elizabeth, Marchioness Conyngham (1769–1861)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004  
[<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/45483>, accessed 2 Jan 2007]

Elizabeth Conyngham (1769–1861):  
doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/45483

Henry Conyngham, first Marquess Conyngham (1766–1832):  
doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/6131

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**Lady Harriet Maria Conyngham (died 1843), Later Lady Somerville**  
 Sir Thomas Lawrence (English, 1769–1830)  
 Oil on canvas; 36 1/4 x 28 1/4 in. (92.1 x 71.8 cm)  
 Gift of Jessie Woolworth Donahue, 1955 (55.89)

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### Provenance/Ownership History

Henry Conyngham, 1st Marquess Conyngham (until d. 1832); the Marchesses Conyngham (1832–97); Victor George Henry Francis Conyngham, 5th Marquess Conyngham, Slane Castle, County Meath, Ireland (from 1897; sold to Duveen); [Duveen, London and New York, until 1913; sold, with Lawrence's portrait of Lady Elizabeth Conyngham, for £131,000 to Stotesbury]; Edward T. Stotesbury, Whitmarsh Hall, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia (1913–d. 1938; his estate, 1938–42); [Knoedler, New York, and O'Toole, New York, 1942; sold to Donahue]; Jessie Woolworth (Mrs. James P.) Donahue, New York (1942–55)

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Sitter  Artist  Portrait

### 5 of 6 portraits by **Stephen Catterson Smith**

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NPG D21752

#### **Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, 2nd Marquess of Conyngham**

by Richard James Lane, after Stephen Catterson Smith  
lithograph, 1850

17 1/2 in. x 12 1/2 in. (444 mm x 318 mm) paper size

Given by Austin Lane Poole, 1956

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#### **Sitter**

Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, 2nd Marquess of Conyngham (1797-1876), Soldier. Sitter in 2 portraits.

#### **Artists**

Richard James Lane (1800-1872), Sculptor and lithographer. Artist associated with 915 portraits, Sitter in 5 portraits.

Stephen Catterson Smith (1806-1872). Artist associated with 6 portraits.

#### **Related Works**

NPG D22195: Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, 2nd Marquess of Conyngham (impression from same plate as)

#### **Portrait Set**

Richard James Lane lithographs (vol 1)



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OBITUARY.

The Gentleman's Magazine  
[ 79 - ]  
1833.]

THE MARGUIS CONYNGHAM.  
Dec. 28. In Hamilton-place, after a lingering illness, aged 66, the Right Hon. Henry Conyngham, first Marquis Conyngham, Earl Conyngham, and Viscount Donough, Earl Conyngham, and Viscount Mount Charles (1797), Viscount Conyngham of Slane (1789), and third Lord Conyngham of Mount Charles (1780), all in the Peerage of Ireland; first Baron Minister, of Minister in Kent, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom (1821); K.P. and G.C.H.; a Representative Peer for Ireland, and a Privy Counsellor; a General in the army; Governor and Captain, and also Constable and Lieutenant of Windsor Castle; Custos Rotulorum of the County of Clare, and one of the Governors of the County of Donegal; M.R.I.A. &c. &c.  
His Lordship was born Dec. 26, 1766, the elder son (and twin with the late Hon. Sir Francis Nathaniel Burton, G.C.H., who died within the same year as the Marquis, see our last volume, p. 1. p. 188) of Francis-Herpoort second Lord Conyngham, and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Nathaniel Clements, and sister to Robert first Earl of Leitrim. He succeeded his father in the Barony of Conyngham, while yet under age, May 22, 1787. On the 6th of the following month he was appointed an Ensign in the 3d guards; in 1788 a Lieutenant in the 8th dragoons, and in 1790 Captain-Lieutenant in the 4th dragoon-guards; Captain in 1792; Major in the 108th foot, May, 1794; and in August of the same year, Lieut-Colonel of the Londonderry regiment, which had been raised by himself.  
While the Irish legislature subsisted, his Lordship spoke frequently in the House of Lords. He was elevated to the dignity of a Viscount by patent dated Dec. 6, 1789, and to that of an Earl, Nov. 5, 1797. He voted in favour of the Union, and was at once elected one of the twenty-four Representative Peers. In 1801 he was nominated a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.  
His Lordship attained the brevet rank of Colonel June 1, 1800; was appointed Brigadier-General in the Staff of Ireland in 1803, a Major-General in 1808, Lieut-General in 1813, and General in 1830.  
At the funeral of King George the Third, the Marquis of Conyngham was one of the Assistants to the Duke of York, who attended as Chief Mourner. At the Coronation of George the Fourth,

by patent dated July 17, 1821, he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Minister, of Minister in Kent, an estate derived from his great-grandmother Mary, daughter and heir of Sir John Williams, of that place, Bart., and wife, first of Charles Lord Shelburne, and secondly of Laur-Gen. Henry Conyngham. On the 11th of December in the same year, the Marquis was appointed Lord Steward of the King's Household, and sworn one of his Majesty's Privy Council. During the remainder of the reign of George the Fourth, his Lordship and family were the familiar friends of his Majesty, and inmates of the Royal palace. The Marquis retained his post of Lord Steward until he broke his staff upon his Royal Master's coffin at Windsor. He was appointed Constable and Lieutenant of Windsor Castle, Sept. 14, 1823.  
His Lordship married, July 5, 1794, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Joseph Denison, of Denbies in Surrey, Esq., and sister to William Joseph Denison, Esq., now M.P. for that county. By her Ladyship, who survives him, he had issue four sons and three daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Henry-Joseph Earl of Mount Charles, who died in Switzerland Jan. 1825, in his 30th year, being then M.P. for the county of Donegal, and Colonel of the Clare Militia; 2. the Right Hon. Francis Nathaniel now Marquis of Conyngham, Sec., and Baron Minister, G.C.H., late M.P. for co. Donegal, and during the whole of the late King's reign First Groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber, and Master of the Robes; his Lordship was born in 1797, and married in 1824 Lady Jane Pagen, 2d daughter of the Marquis of Anglessey, by whom he has George-Henry now Earl of Mount Charles, and several other children; 3. the Right Hon. Elizabeth-Henrietta Lady Strathavon, married in 1826 to Charles Lord Strathavon, eldest son of the Earl of Aboyne, but has at present no family; 4. the Hon. William-Burton, who died young; 5. Lord Albert Denison Conyngham, K.C.H., now Secretary of Legation at Berlin; 6. Lady Maria-Harriet, born in 1810; and 7. Lady-Charlotte, who died young.  
The remains of the Marquis lay in state at his seat, Biffons in Kent, till Friday, Jan. 4, when the funeral procession, which was on foot, left the mansion in the following order:—  
Two Mutes.  
Pinnace of black feathers.

here, but was quite alone and nobody saw her. She sent to place some days ago. She inhabited one of the largest houses and she wrote to Minney Seymour, "Lady Hertford left this witness the final state of her old rival at Brighton in 1824, A divine sense of justice permitted Mrs. Fitzherbert to "retained great dignity in her disgrace."

Marchioness of Hertford." The deposed Marchioness, however, influence has actually taken the empire so long exerted by the Marchioness of Conyngham without conveying a great political French Diplomacy reported that it is "certain that the withdrew from Court.

but not that of Lady Hertford appeared. Lady Hertford started an opposition Ball, in the list for which the King's name Unfortunately Lady Conyngham was an Irish Peeress and Conyngham among the patronesses of the Hibernian Ball. when Lady Hertford somewhat recklessly omitted Lady waited a year before delivering the knock-out, which arrived Lady Hertford showed more fight, and Lady Conyngham and women should be eternally lost."

capital material for the instruction and improvement of men thought "very genteel but damned provoking that such Lord Clarendon in the presence of her son, which Crevey the Coronation. The King's love-letters to her were burnt by Poor Lady Jersey, rather wisely, had died a few days before Duke. Lady Conyngham carries it with the highest hand." Jersey is outrageous but has written a most violent letter to the reason to think her presence would be objectionable. Lady to Lady Jersey to beg her to send him an excuse as he had House, and the *Backingham Papers* tell how the Duke, "wrote The King's first dinner with a subject was at Devonshire Jersey and Lady Hertford.

cessively and successfully she gave the *coup-de-grace* to Lady and she remained unsoured, unthreatened by rivalry. Suc- England. Her predecessors were swept into Time's dust-box For all practical purposes Lady Conyngham became Queen of

LADY CONYNGHAM

Shaw Leslie  
George the Fourth (London: East Ben, 1926).

1885-1971



with these images, as life's kaleidoscope shows them glittering into all kinds of fanciful forms, picturesque, grotesque, lively, brilliant, or strangely dim, as the mental shiftings of the glass present them. It brings before me a friend, among the faithless faithful to the last, and whose loss I still mourn with melancholy regret. I allude to Mr. Thomas Hunt, whom it is necessary, in order to elucidate a future event, to introduce here.

Mr. Hunt was brought up as an architect in the office of Sir John Soane; and his talent and genius were worthy of the school in which he was formed. He became what is called a labourer-in-trust on the establishment which has the charge of the Royal palaces; and when I first became acquainted with him, resided in Stable-yard, St. James's, where his taste and means enabled him to live in a handsome manner, with an excellent wife and a fine young family rising around him. He was also the surveyor to a London district which included Hatton-garden, Ely-place, and the disgusting slums which yet infect the wretched lanes and alleys that lie between them and what is now the continuation of Farringdon-street, and through which the abominations of Fleet-ditch stagnated on their filthy Stygian way to the silver Thames! I have accompanied him to inspect these places; and Field-lane and adjacent environs, beastly though they yet are, may be deemed gardens of the Hesperides to what they were only thirty years ago. But to return to my friend.

Although Mr. Hunt then held only an inferior situation in the Board of Works, his abilities were so fully appreciated that the principal alterations in St. James's Palace were committed to his charge. He designed and fitted up the State apartments for holding courts and levees, the splendour and conveniences of which, together with the accessories,

are attributable to him. He also altered the house towards the park for the abode of the Duke of Clarence, with whom he was an especial personal favourite, as he was with others, both male and female, of the Royal family; and, in short, he was the palatial factotum, esteemed and indulged by all ranks, from the throne itself to the officials in board-rooms, barracks and kitchens, whom he had it in his power to oblige in their several departments, whenever architectural alterations or improvements were required; which, in palaces, is very frequently. Among other results, that from the cuisine was of a kind to nourish epicurism of the most refined order; and it must be owned that our labourer-in-trust, and a few of his intimates (some who have since risen to eminence and titles in the royal household) were wont to enjoy these occasions *à la* Lucullus. They fared like kings, and kings like George IV. knew how to have things done to perfection. Unfortunately such a style of living entailed further expenses, and the kind-hearted and social Hunt consequently became embarrassed. He fell within the fangs of the law, and afforded one other sad instance of the misery inflicted by that predicament, from which, in a position like his, there is no escape. His earnings were very considerable, and his just expectation of preferment full of promise; but in the meantime he was obnoxious to every legal assault, and as Macbeth had a spy in the castle of every thane, so had the persecuted Hunt a bailiff fee'd in almost every sheriff's officer's close-barred house in London. Yet this did not save him from frequent arrests, and he led the life described by Walter Scott of a toad under a harrow, of which every tooth gave him a tig. And it would have been worse—absolutely ruinous—but for the protection of person afforded by the palace, where he latterly occupied apartments at the top of one of the gateway-towers,

and kept as free from trouble as circumstances would permit; sometimes having only Sunday on which to venture from his turret, and sometimes enjoying freedom more at large from having cleared off, or oftener bribed off, pressures. Yet he was not quite so fortunate as a well-known character, connected with the drama to the loss of many thousand pounds, who, being elected an M.P., when next waited upon by a civil catchpole, sent down the message by his servant: "It is of no use your calling now, Sir, my master's in Parliament;" and upon a troublesome inquiry by a friend, occasioned the question and answer—"Master's gone out." Q. (curiously) "Is he in prison?" "No, he's in the house!"

This was a sad life for a man of good feeling, industry, taste, and genius; but in those days more than now, it was the life of all debtors whose means were considerable enough to excite cupidity, and not accruing quickly enough to satisfy the exigent demands of creditors, or satiate the rapacity of the law. It is a hard struggle to pay forty shillings in the pound, be subject to every sort of ignorant and vulgar reproach, and suffer oppressions more intolerable than slavery itself: and be reproached as a reckless spendthrift to boot.

But such was the lot of my estimable friend and valued contributor to the "Gazette" in its highest range of intelligence. His volumes on Tudor Architecture, published by Messrs. Longman, had great effect in recommending this most consonant style of building again to the choice of country gentlemen; and gracing English landscape with appropriate and picturesque mansions, instead of Greek, Roman, or Palladian inconsistencies, so naked, bizarre, and uncongenial with all the features around, the climate, and the conveniences of life. Bifrons, the seat of the

Dowager Marchioness of Conyngham, is a fine original specimen of Mr. Hunt's skill, and the country is now richly studded with structures of which he furnished the earliest examples; and the only drawback to which revival consists in the frequently grotesque imitations committed by blundering architects and uneducated builders.

Mr. Hunt furnished a wearisome example of the truth, that a man held down by debts and duns, cannot too soon bear the brunt of his luckless condition by asserting his own native and independent spirit. Otherwise he will be reined in and curbed as long as he lives, and can produce a guinea to plunder. The race-horse and the draught-horse are alike severely wrought for the benefit of those who obtain the power to ride and drive them for their own benefit. The highest qualities will be called vices, and the strong or noble steed will die unpitied "a hack on the road."

The fine law-maxim that he who cannot pay in purse, must pay in person, might be worth something if the person really, instead of imaginarily paid. But the canon is a sheer sophism, and a sham apology for the revenge of ruin. See the industrious tradesman or man of talent torn from his labour and family, and incarcerated in gaol overwhelmed by law expenses; and all that is done is not to produce honey, but to convert the working-bee into the useless drone in the social hive. For prison hurts not the rogue long expectant of its arrival and provident against its chances: it is the horror of contamination of honest industry and struggling respectability.

For this is Law, and this is it  
Which makes us here in prison sit;  
Which grounded is on holy writ  
And reason.

Much good has been accomplished in law reforms, since



6. George IV and Lady Conyngham, engraved and published J. L. Marks, April-May 1821.



2. "Cuckold Cunning" in *Frighten'd* at his *W—f's Caricature*" (Lady Conyngham was the alleged mistress of the king; William Benbow is seen here in his own shop), engraved J. L. Marks, published Benbow, circa 1820.

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## 1828 Jones Caricature British Politics Satire Whig

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### Description

*Item Specifics - Prints, Paintings. . .*

Dimensions (Unframed)

Width: --

Height: --

 Type: **Print-Ltd Edition**

 Medium: **Etching/Engraving**

 Date of Creation: **Pre-1900**

 Subject: **Figures/Portraits**

 Style: **Vintage**

 Original Artwork: **Original Artist**

 Country/Region: **Europe**

## JONES, Thomas.

### The New Whig Administration.

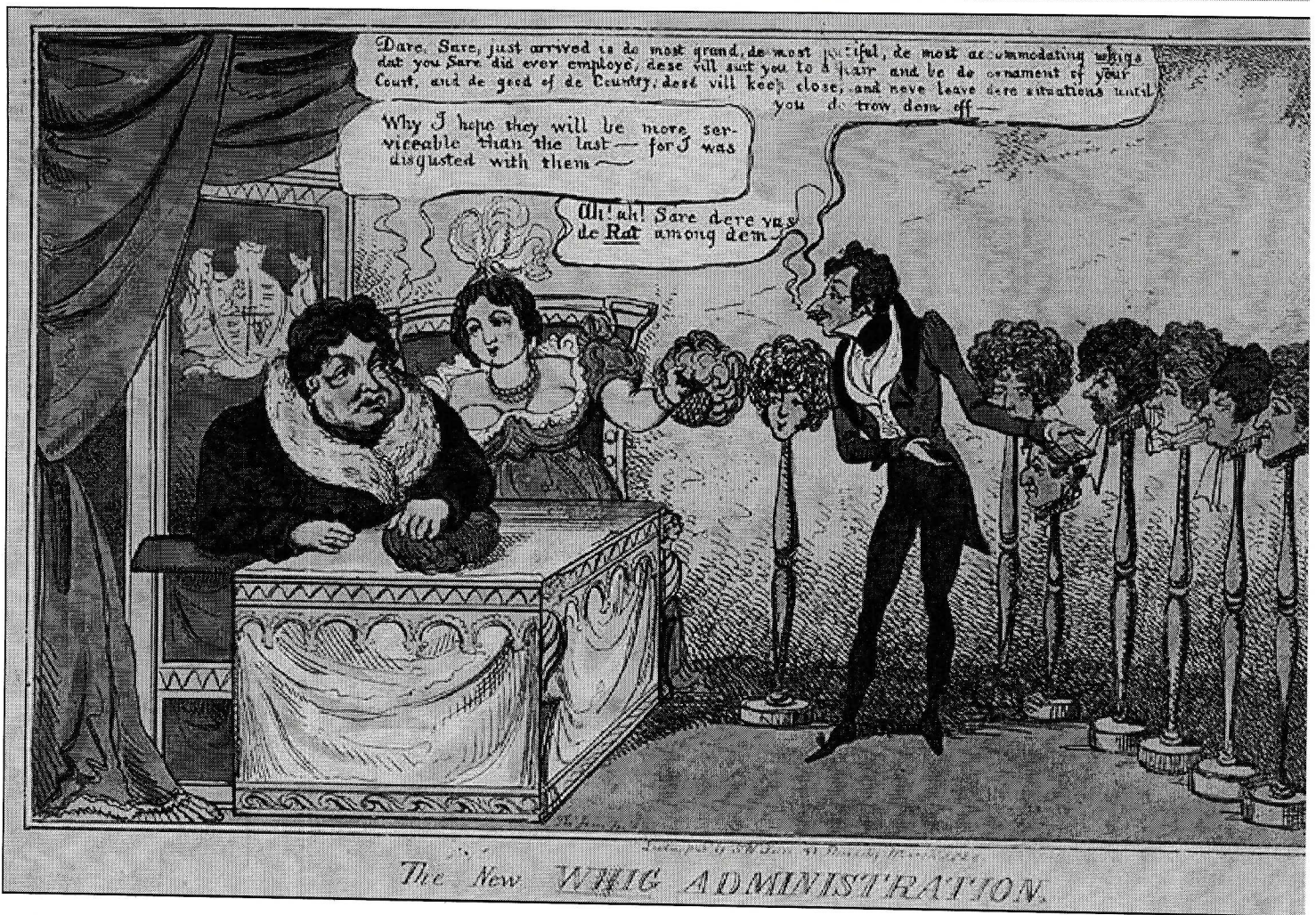
### March 1828.

### Sheet size: 9 x 13 3/16 inches.

This lovely print, which is approximately **176 years old**, was published in London by S. W. Fores, 41 Piccadilly, in 1828. The hand-coloured engraving with superb original colour was printed on **fine wov paper**.

A superb satire capitalizing on fears that George IV would succeed in ousting the Duke of Wellington from politics.

This is a wonderful print depicting George IV seated in his throne next to his mistress Lady Conyngham. In front of him a foppish French barber presents a row of wigs for his perusal. The wigs all rest on wig blocks.



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WILLIAM HEATH (English, 1795-1840)

**Don't You Remember the 5th of November**

Handcolored etching  
Published by T. McLean, London  
Heath's "Paul Pry" monogram in image, lower left  
9-5/8 x 13-1/2 inches

16866  
\$450.



JAMES GILLRAY (English, 1757-1815)

**A Decent Story**

Handcolored etching, c. 1800  
Published by John Miller, London  
7-3/4 x 10-1/4 inches

16863  
SOLD



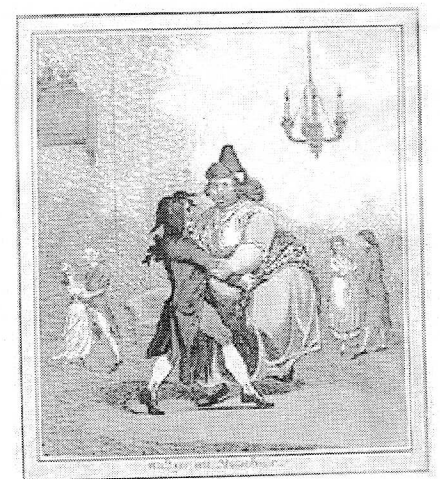
ISAAC CRUIKSHANK  
(Scottish, 1756-1811)  
after GEORGE M. WOODWARD  
(1760-1809)

**Untitled (Man teaching himself to read)**  
Handcolored etching, 1796



WILLIAM HEATH  
(English, 1795-1840)

**The Noblest Roman of them All**  
Handcolored etching  
Published by T. McLean, London  
Heath's "Paul Pry" monogram in



JAMES GILLRAY (English, 1757-1815)

**Waltzer au Mouchoir**

Handcolored etching, 1800  
Published by John Miller, London  
8-3/4 x 7-1/2 inches

Published by Allen & West, London  
6-3/8 inches (tondo)

image, lower left  
13-5/8 x 9-1/4 inches

16864  
\$575.

16951  
\$150.

16868  
\$350.



**WILLIAM HEATH**  
(English, 1795-1840)

**WILLIAM HEATH** (English, 1795-1840)

**WILLIAM HEATH** (English, 1795-1840)

**One of the Select Vestry**

Series: *Parish Characters in Ten Plates* by Paul Pry, Esquire, (Pseudonym for William Heath)

Handcolored etching, 1829

Published by T. McLean, London

Heath's "Paul Pry" monogram in image, lower left

14 x 9-1/2 inches

27896  
\$450.

**Dusty Bob - The Parish Dustman**

Series: *Parish Characters in Ten Plates* by Paul Pry, Esquire, (Pseudonym for William Heath)

Handcolored etching, 1829

Published by T. McLean, London

Heath's "Paul Pry" monogram in image, lower right

14 x 9-1/2 inches

27897  
\$450.

**Master Fang, the Parish Beadle**

Series: *Parish Characters in Ten Plates* by Paul Pry, Esquire, (Pseudonym for William Heath)

Handcolored etching, 1829

Published by T. McLean, London

Heath's "Paul Pry" monogram in image, lower right

14 x 9-1/2 inches

27898  
\$450.



**CHARLES JAMESON GRANT**  
(English, fl. 1831-1846)

**GEORGE CRUIKSHANK** (English, 1792-1878)

**John Bull Clearing Away the Bitter Weeds**

Color lithograph for Punch, c. 1841

Published by Landells and Mayhew, London

8 x 10 inches

**Protestant John "Rowst"**

Handcolored etching, c. 1820

Minor soiling in image

10 x 13-1/4 inches

Known for his radical politics and sensationalized style, Grant made the lower classes his target audience.

16956  
\$400.

16960  
\$250.

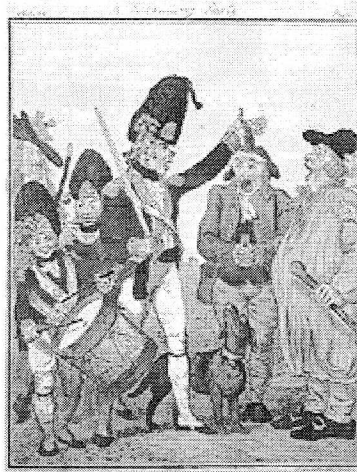


ISAAC CRUIKSHANK (Scottish, 1756-1811) after GEORGE M. WOODWARD (1760-1809)

**Subterraneous Guides**

Handcolored etching, 1797  
Published by Allen & West, London  
9 x 7 inches

16953  
\$175.



ISAAC CRUIKSHANK (Scottish, 1756-1811) after GEORGE M. WOODWARD (1760-1809)

**A Recruiting Party**

Handcolored etching, 1797  
Published by Allen & West, London  
9 x 7 inches

16952  
\$175.



J. L. MARKS (English, fl. c.1800-1830)

**BENNET the BRAVE (Alias Absolute Courage) Taking the BULL by the Horns**

Handcolored etching, c. 1820  
7-1/2 x 8-3/4 inches

Sir F. Burdett is depicted chasing a bull in the Newgate Prison as it tramples Henry Gray Bennet and kicks Matthew Wood in the mouth.

27497  
\$185.

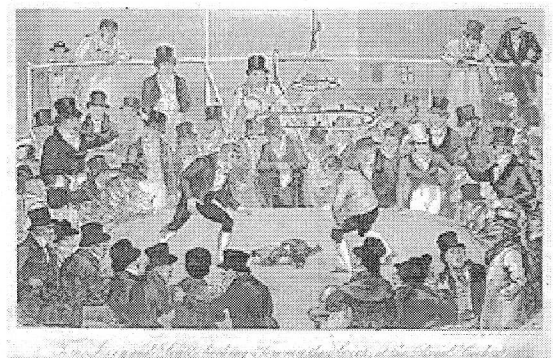


GEORGE CRUIKSHANK (English, 1792-1878) and ISAAC ROBERT CRUIKSHANK (1789-1856)

**Tom & Jerry in trouble after a spree**

Handcolored etching, c. 1820  
4-1/8 x 7-1/4 inches

15572  
SOLD



GEORGE CRUIKSHANK (English, 1792-1878) and ISAAC ROBERT CRUIKSHANK (1789-1856)

**Tom, Jerry, and Logic backing Tommy the Sweep at the Royal Cockpit**

Handcolored etching, c. 1820  
4-1/8 x 7-1/4 inches

15581  
\$100.



**TIM BOBBIN**  
(English, 1708-1786)

**The Pluralist and Old Soldier**  
Etching, 1773  
Published by G. Humphrey, London  
10-1/2 x 9-1/4 inches

27859  
\$275.



**THEODORE LANE**  
(English, fl. 1800-1828)

**The Whole Truth, or John Bull With His Eyes Opened...**  
Handcolored etching, 1821  
Published by G. Humphrey, London  
9 x 7-1/8 inches

16958  
\$450.



**ISAAC ROBERT CRUIKSHANK**  
(1789-1856)

**My Cousin Relating His Exploits**  
Illustration from *My Cousin in the Army* by John Mitford, 1822  
Handcolored etching  
Published by J. Johnston Cheapside, London  
6-3/4 x 4-1/2 inches

15593  
SOLD



**WILLIAM HEATH** (English, 1795-1840)

**Receiving Absolution for Past Heresies**  
Handcolored etching, 1829  
Published by T. McLean, London  
Heath's "Paul Pry" monogram in image, lower left  
Spot of foxing in image center  
9-1/2 x 13-1/4 inches

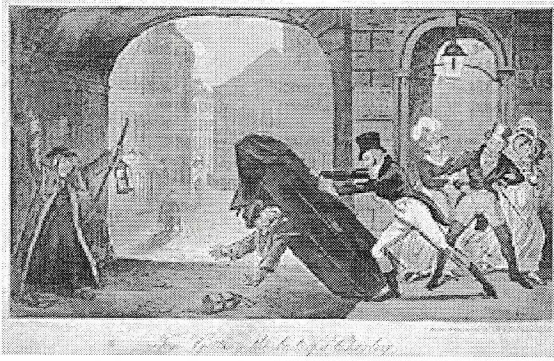
16870  
\$450.



**E. PURCELL** (English, fl. early 19th c.)

**The Holy Alliance Unmasked**  
Color lithograph  
9-1/2 x 11-1/2 inches

16957  
SOLD



**GEORGE CRUIKSHANK (English, 1792-1878)**  
and **ISAAC ROBERT CRUIKSHANK (1789-1856)**

**Tom getting the best of a Charley**

Handcolored etching, c. 1820  
Light soiling in margins  
4-1/8 x 7-1/4 inches

15575  
**SOLD.**

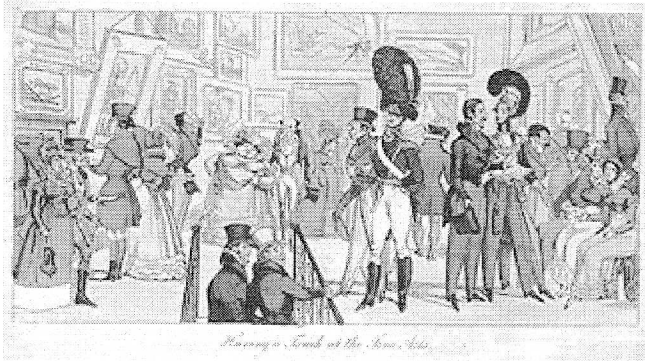


**GEORGE CRUIKSHANK (English, 1792-1878)**  
and **ISAAC ROBERT CRUIKSHANK (1789-1856)**

**Lowest Life in London: Tom, Jerry, and Logic among the unsophisticated Sons**

Handcolored etching, c. 1820  
4-1/8 x 7-1/4 inches

15578  
\$100.



**GEORGE CRUIKSHANK (English, 1792-1878)**  
and **ISAAC ROBERT CRUIKSHANK (1789-1856)**

**Having a touch of the Fine Arts**

Handcolored etching, c. 1820  
4 x 8 inches

15583  
\$100.



**British Caricature**

**The Frightened Slave, the Harem Dames...**

Handcolored etching, c. 1820  
Light soiling in margins  
4-1/2 x 7-1/4 inches

15627  
\$100.

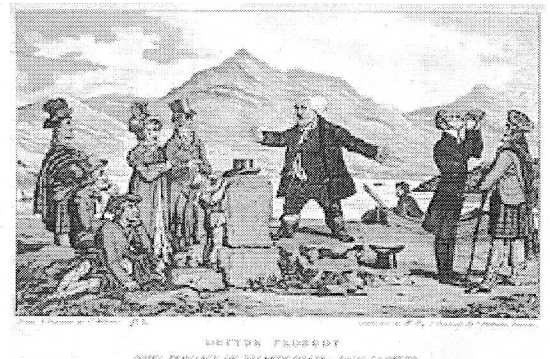


**CHARLES WILLIAMS (English, fl. 1791-1830)**

**Doctory Prosody Arrives in the Vicinity of Edinburgh**

Handcolored etching and aquatint  
Published by M. Iley, London  
4-1/8 x 7-1/4 inches

15640



**CHARLES WILLIAMS (English, fl. 1791-1830)**

**Doctory Prosody Doing Penance on Drunken Island, Lock Lommond**

Handcolored etching and aquatint  
Drawn and engraved by Williams  
Published by M. Iley, London  
4-1/4 x 7-1/4 inches

\$100



GEORGE CRUIKSHANK (English, 1792-1878) and ISAAC ROBERT CRUIKSHANK (1789-1856)

**Jerry "beat to a stand still"! Dr. Please'em's Prescription. Tom and Logic's condolences and the "Slaves" on the alert.**

Handcolored etching, c. 1820  
light soiling in margin  
4-1/8 x 7-1/4 inches

15582  
\$85.

15644  
\$100

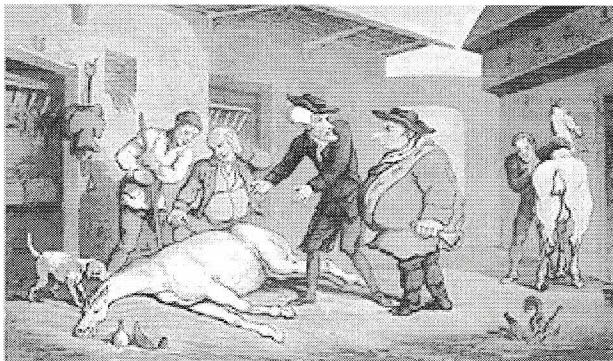


GEORGE CRUIKSHANK (English, 1792-1878) and ISAAC ROBERT CRUIKSHANK (1789-1856)

**Tom & Jerry sporting their blunt on the phenomenon Monkey Jacco Macacco at the Westminster Pit**

Handcolored etching, c. 1820  
4-1/8 x 7-1/4 inches

15524  
\$100.

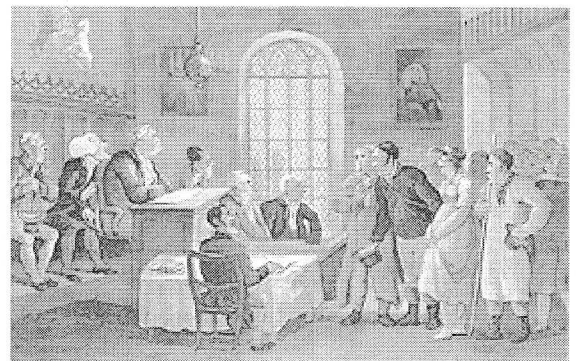


THOMAS ROWLANDSON (English, 1756-1827)

**Death of Punch**

For The Third Tour of Dr. Syntax: In Search of a Wife by William Combe.  
Handcolored etching and aquatint, 1821  
Published by Rudolph Ackermann, at R. Ackermann's Repository of Arts, London  
4-3/4 x 7-1/2 inches

14760  
\$100.



THOMAS ROWLANDSON (English, 1756-1827)

**Doctor Syntax in a Court of Justice**

For The Second Tour of Dr. Syntax: In Search of Consolation by William Combe.  
Handcolored etching and aquatint, 1820  
Published by Rudolph Ackermann, at R. Ackermann's Repository of Arts, London  
4-3/4 x 7-1/2 inches

14769  
\$100.



THOMAS ROWLANDSON (English, 1756-1827)

**Doctor Syntax Sketching the Lake**

For The Tour of Dr. Syntax: In Search of the Picturesque by William Combe.  
 Handcolored etching and aquatint, 1813  
 Published by Rudolph Ackermann, at R. Ackermann's Repository of Arts, London  
 4-3/4 x 7-1/2 inches

14783  
 \$100.



THOMAS ROWLANDSON (English, 1756-1827)

**Doctor Syntax and the Bees**

For The Tour of Dr. Syntax by William Combe.  
 Handcolored etching and aquatint, 1812-22  
 Published by Rudolph Ackermann, at R. Ackermann's Repository of Arts, London  
 4-3/4 x 7-1/2 inches

14734  
 \$100.

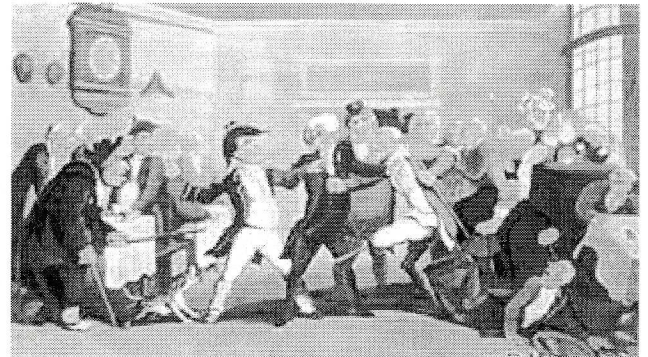


THOMAS ROWLANDSON (English, 1756-1827)

**Major Swallow's Horse obliges his rider & cousin to take a cold bath**

Handcolored etching, c. 1820  
 4-1/2 x 7-1/2 inches

15603  
 \$100

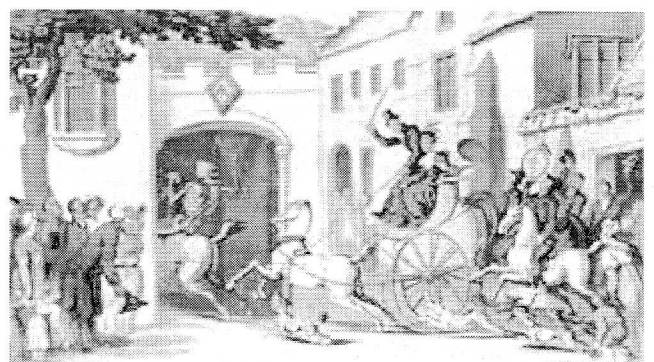


THOMAS ROWLANDSON (English, 1756-1827)

**Doctor Syntax Present at a Coffee-House Quarrel at Bath**

For The Second Tour of Dr. Syntax: In Search of Consolation by William Combe.  
 Handcolored etching and aquatint, 1820  
 Published by Rudolph Ackermann, at R. Ackermann's Repository of Arts, London  
 4-3/4 x 7-1/2 inches

14736  
 \$100.



THOMAS ROWLANDSON (English, 1756-1827)

**Doctor Syntax in Danger**

For The Second Tour of Dr. Syntax: In Search of Consolation  
by William Combe.

Hancelored etching and aquatint, 1820

Published by Rudolph Ackermann, at R. Ackermann's  
Repository of Arts, London

4-3/4 x 7-1/2 inches

14765

\$100.

THOMAS ROWLANDSON (English, 1756-1827)

**Tis Not the Time to Meet One's Fate,  
Just Ent'ring on a Large Estate**

For The English Dance of Death by William Combe.

Hancelored etching and aquatint, 1816

Published by Rudolph Ackermann, at R. Ackermann's  
Repository of Arts, London

4-3/4 x 7-1/2 inches

15678

\$100.

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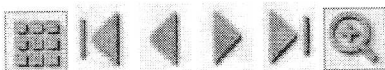
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<b>Description</b>	View of King George IV in his royal robes wearing a cap of estate. His train is being held by eight eldest sons of peers assisted by the Master of the Robes, Lord Francis Conyngham.
<b>Artist</b>	Stephanoff, James
<b>Engraver</b>	Scriven, Edward
<b>Publisher</b>	Nayler, Sir George
<b>Date of Execution</b>	1826
<b>Medium</b>	engraving/aquatint
<b>Support</b>	paper
<b>Longest Dimension</b>	53cms
<b>Shortest Dimension</b>	41cms
<b>Section</b>	Guildhall Library Print Room
<b>Collection</b>	Main Print Collection
<b>Location</b>	Pr.L22.2
<b>Picture Type</b>	-
<b>Catalogue No</b>	p749390x
<b>Accession No</b>	-
<b>Notes</b>	-

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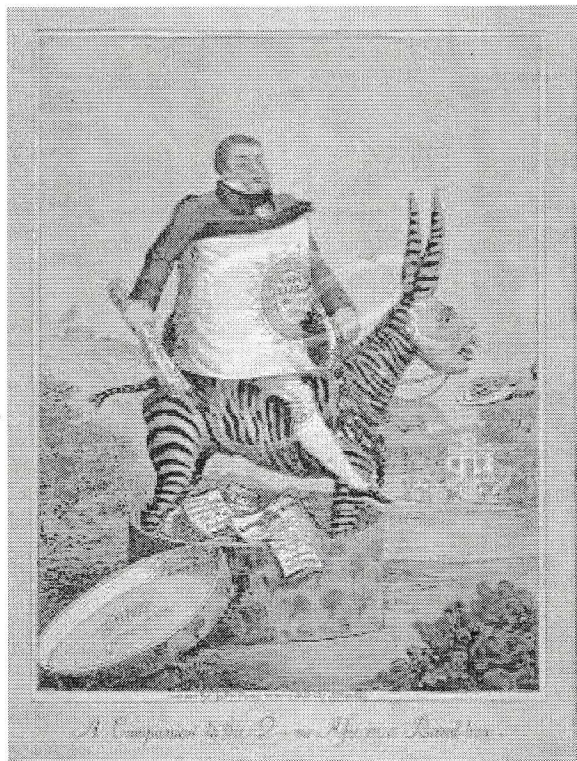
Record 2 of 2

Other Links

[aquatint](#) [ceremonial costume](#) [Conyngham, Francis Nathaniel, Marquis](#) [engraving](#) [George IV, King of Great Britain \(1762-1830\)](#) [insignia](#) [kings and queens](#) [Main Print Collection](#) [marquis](#) [Master of the Robes](#) [Nayler, Sir George](#) [paper](#) [Scriven, Edward](#) [Stephanoff, James](#)

**Currently viewing:****Record: 20418**

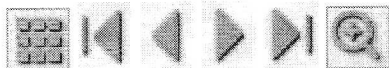
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<b>Description</b>	"A companion to the Q(uee)-ns ass in a band box"; Lord Francis Conyngham sits on zebra with a human face (Alderman Wood); he wears a box inscribed 'Lady Eliza[beth's] Muff Box', and holds a rolled document in his right hand.
<b>Artist</b>	Williams, C. (fl.1801-1830)
<b>Engraver</b>	anon.
<b>Publisher</b>	Fores, S.W.
<b>Date of Execution</b>	1821
<b>Medium</b>	engraving
<b>Support</b>	paper
<b>Longest Dimension</b>	28cms
<b>Shortest Dimension</b>	21cms
<b>Section</b>	Guildhall Library Print Room
<b>Collection</b>	Satirical Print Collection
<b>Location</b>	Satires 1821
<b>Picture Type</b>	satire
<b>Catalogue No</b>	p5430389
<b>Accession No</b>	-
<b>Notes</b>	-

[View basket](#)[Alter search](#)[New search](#)**Record 1 of 2****Other Links**

[Alderman](#) [anon.](#) [Caroline, Queen Consort of George IV \(1768-1821\)](#) [Conyngham, Francis Nathaniel, Marquis](#) [engraving](#) [Fores, S.W.](#) [mammals](#) [paper](#) [satire](#) [Satirical Print Collection](#) [Williams, C. \(fl.1801-1830\)](#) [Wood, Sir Matthew \(1768-1843\)](#)



## Papers of the Estates of the Earls of Londesborough (Incorporating the Estate Papers of the Earls of Burlington and the Papers of Selby Abbey)

**Author:** Hull University, Brynmor Jones Library

**Reference Code:** GB 0050 DDLO, DDLO(2)

**Title:** Papers of the Estates of the Earls of Londesborough (Incorporating the Estate Papers of the Earls of Burlington and the Papers of Selby Abbey)

**Creation Dates:** 1230-1952

**Creator(s):** Denison family, Earls of Londesborough

**Extent:** circa 8000 items

**Held at:** Hull University, Brynmor Jones Library

**Level of Description:** fonds

### Note

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**Language of Material:** eng

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### Administrative History

#### Selby Abbey

Selby Abbey is located approximately 22 kilometres south of York, close to the Ouse river. It was an independent Benedictine house which came under the diocese of York. In addition to the manorial records held at the Brynmor Jones, DDLO/20 comprises a large number of the abbey's surviving account rolls, mostly from the 15th century. Many of these have been translated and printed in John Tillotson, *Monastery and society in the late middle ages: selected account rolls from Selby Abbey, Yorkshire, 1398-1537* (1988). Tillotson has located 132 account rolls for Selby Abbey, 65% of them at Hull and a remaining third at the Westminster Diocesan Archives, which were transferred to the Brynmor Jones in 1993 and are catalogued as DWE. From these Tillotson has reconstructed life at the abbey and a full account of the history of Selby Abbey is to be found in the entry for Religious Archives. After the reformation, old abbey lands changed hands a few times, being owned by the Petre family during the 18th and early 19th century before coming in to the Denison family and incorporated into the diffuse estates of the earls of Londesborough in the mid 19th century.

The Clifford, Boyle and Denison families of Londesborough estate

The 19th century estates of the earls of Londesborough stretched from Selby south of York to Seamer, near Scarborough (the only medieval records in the collection apart from those for Selby are for Seamer). The heart of the estates was Londesborough which was bought by Lord Albert Denison in 1850. Prior to his ownership Londesborough had passed down through the Clifford and Boyle families and their estate records date from the late 17th century.

Londesborough had originally been an outlying portion of the archbishop of York's manor of Everingham which passed in 1389 from the Fitzherberts to the Broomfleet family. Henry Broomfleet (d.1469) left no male heir and Londesborough passed from him to the heirs of his daughter, Margaret, who had married John de Clifford (b.1435). The Cliffords owned Skipton castle and John de Clifford was a leading Lancastrian who was killed just before the battle of Towton in 1461. His estates were forfeited and his son, Henry (b.1454), went into hiding disguised as a shepherd before being reinstated to his lands by Henry VII in 1485. He died in 1523 and was buried in the chancel of Londesborough with his mother (Neave, *Londesborough*, pp.8-9; Robinson, *Some notes*, p.6; Wilton, *The Cliffords and Boyles*, pp.18-19).

Henry Clifford's son, also Henry, became friendly with the young Henry Tudor (Henry VIII) and was later made 1st earl of Cumberland. The 2nd earl of Cumberland, also Henry, left his land at Londesborough and Weighton to his younger son, Francis Clifford (b.1559), for life tenure. His eldest son, George 3rd earl of Cumberland, reverted the land to the use of his brother and his brother's heirs permanently in 1587, leading to a lengthy and bitter dispute between Francis and his niece, Anne Clifford. He then died without leaving a male heir to the title and Francis Clifford became 4th earl of Cumberland in 1605. He inherited Skipton castle, but he and his wife, Grisold, lived much of the time in the house they had built at Londesborough upon their marriage in 1589 and she was buried there (Neave, *Londesborough*, p.9; Neave, *Londesborough Hall*; Wilton, *The Cliffords and Boyles*, pp.20-1; Robinson, *Some notes*, p.7).

Francis and Grisold Clifford had a son, Henry (b.1592), and a daughter, Margaret, who married Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford (executed 1641). Francis Clifford died in 1641 and his son inherited the title but only outlived him by two years. Henry Clifford's sons had all died in infancy and the title became extinct upon his death in 1643 and the Londesborough estate was inherited by his daughter, Elizabeth, who had married Richard Boyle (b.1612). Boyle was the 2nd son of the 1st earl of Cork and in 1664 Charles II made him earl of Burlington for his royalist services during the civil wars. The estate papers largely begin with this generation of the family and it was Elizabeth and Richard Boyle who employed the architect Robert Hooke to reconstruct the Elizabethan house. The result was a 'Wren-style country house'.

They also built new stables and gardens as well as making improvements to the village, including the building of a hospital for twelve poor people of the parish and this still exists (Neave, Londesborough, pp.10-13, 30; Neave, 'Londesborough Hall'; Wilton, The Cliffords and Boyles, pp.28-9; Robinson, Some notes, p.7).

Both Elizabeth and Richard Boyle were long-lived, Elizabeth dying first in 1690 and Richard in 1698. Their son and successor died in 1694 and his son, Charles, succeeded as 2nd earl of Burlington for just three years until he too died in 1703. They were all buried in the Burlington vault which had been built under the chancel of the church at Londesborough. The estate was inherited by Richard Boyle (b.1694), 3rd earl of Burlington. He married Dorothy, daughter of the marquess of Halifax. Richard Boyle was the last and most significant earl of Burlington to own Londesborough. He was a patron of the arts and an architect and landscaper, who rebuilt his own houses (including Londesborough in the 1730s), advised people like the Maister family on how to build theirs and was responsible for building the assembly rooms at York. He held several government offices and was on the privy council. He was thus required to be away from Yorkshire for most of each year and he returned to Londesborough for a few weeks of each year at most (Neave, Londesborough, pp.14-19; Neave, 'Londesborough Hall'; Wilton; Robinson, Some notes, p.8).

When Richard Boyle died in 1753 the estates were inherited by his daughter, Charlotte, who was married to William Cavendish, the marquess of Hartington. Sadly Charlotte died at Londesborough only a year later at the age of 23. Therefore, in 1755 when William Cavendish succeeded to the titles of his father, the estates came into the possession of the dukes of Devonshire. The 4th duke of Devonshire visited Londesborough several times after his wife's death, but after a while his visits became less frequent and the history of Londesborough from this time is one of neglect. William, 5th duke of Devonshire (b.1748), succeeded his father upon his death in 1764, but as he had no attachment to Londesborough he visited very infrequently (Neave, Londesborough, pp.16-18; Neave, 'Londesborough Hall').

William married Georgiana, daughter of Earl Spencer and their son inherited Londesborough on William's death in 1811. The 6th duke of Devonshire had several houses, some, including Londesborough, in need of repair. His choice, in 1818, was to sacrifice Londesborough in order to spend money on Chatsworth. He used the old bricks to build and repair farms in Londesborough. In 1839 he built a new house, the Shooting Box, but as he continued to find the Londesborough estate a drain on his finances he sold up for £470,000 in 1845. The new owner was George Hudson, the railway entrepreneur, whose purchase of 12,000 acres in this area enabled him to block anyone else's access to building the York to Market Weighton railway line (Neave, Londesborough, pp.18-20; Neave, 'Londesborough Hall').

George Hudson's tenure was brief; he was forced to flee abroad due to financial malpractice and the estate was sold in 1850 to Lord Albert Denison. Albert Denison was the son of the marchioness of Conyngham, mistress of George IV (he was born Albert Conyngham). The marchioness of Conyngham was the daughter of a Leeds banker who had acquired considerable estates especially around Seamer, near Scarborough. Her brother succeeded to these estates and when he died without a male heir they were transferred to his nephew, Albert Conyngham, who was then required to take the name Denison. One of the other requirements was that Albert (Conyngham) Denison use some of his inheritance to purchase further estates and this he did, a year after his uncle's death, when he acquired Londesborough (Neave, Londesborough, pp.21-3).

Albert Denison took the title Londesborough when he became baron in 1850, but he chose to live in Grimston, only coming to Londesborough for shooting. He died in 1860, when his son, William Henry Forester Denison (b.1834), succeeded. William Denison was Liberal MP for the corrupt boroughs of Beverley and then Scarborough and on joining the Conservatives he was made 1st Viscount Raincliffe and 1st earl of Londesborough. He inherited £2 million in stocks and a shares and a yearly rental roll of £100,000, but he had been given a taste of an extravagant lifestyle at his coming of age, an extended and lavish affair held in every estate over several days and involving thousands of guests, and so he proceeded to spend all his money. He had to sell Grimston Park in 1872 to pay off debts. He died in 1900 and his son, Francis Denison (b.1864), kept up the pattern, hosting expensive royal visits and shooting parties. He was fond of fire brigades so he created one in the village. In 1905 he held a vast village fete complete with six travelling pygmies and in 1909 he eventually leased the house to an Austrian nobleman (Neave, Londesborough, pp.23-5; Pine, The new extinct peerage, p.183).

When Francis Denison died in 1919 he was succeeded by his eldest son, George (b.1892), as 3rd earl of Londesborough and when he too died in 1920, his younger son, Hugo (b.1894), became the 4th and last earl of Londesborough until 1937. In 1923 he sold most of the estate and since that time the Shooting Box (now divided into Londesborough Hall and Londesborough Park) has been owned by Dr and Mrs Ashwin who live in one half while the other is leased out. Although the earldom became extinct, the barony did not, passing laterally to Hugo Denison's cousin, Ernest William Denison, and it has since passed down through his heirs. The current owner of the papers is Richard John Denison, 9th Lord Londesborough (b.1959) (Neave, Londesborough, pp.23-8, 32; Pine, The new extinct peerage, p.183).

### Scope and Content

The papers of the Yorkshire estates of the earls of Londesborough arrived in the Brynmor Jones Library in 1974 in two deposits. Comprising around 8000 items, the collection falls into basically two types of record - medieval charters relating to the administration of Selby Abbey and its estates and later estate papers of the Boyle family, the earls of Cork and Burlington, and then the Denisons or earls of Londesborough.

DDLO is by far the larger deposit and comprises the following: estate papers for the manor of Brayton (1485-1935), including court rolls 1485-1550, a 1638 list of pains and 19th century court rolls and jury verdicts; court rolls for the manor of Brayton and Thorpe Willoughby (1440-1615); the 1426 court roll for the manor of Crowle; manorial records for Eastoft (1318-1425), including the 1318 court roll, the bailiffs account rolls for 1356-61 and servants' accounts 1425-6; manorial records for the prebend of the prebendary of Fridaythorpe with Goodmanham (1707-1951), including court rolls, jury verdicts, surrenders and admissions; the same sorts of manorial records for the manor of Gannock (1772-1860), Goodmanham (1707-1896; including a 1776 survey of the allotments within the manor), Hambleton (1701-1952 including the sale in 1849 to Laura Petre of some closes), Hillam (1811-1951; including extracts of the will of the Reverend Thomas Chester of Lodsham); manorial records of Londesborough largely of the eighteenth century (1704-1874), including a case involving the earl of Londesborough about responsibility for waifs and strays circa 1705, a settlement certificate of William Cobb and his wife Alice of 1768 and a letter dated 1805 from Rowland Croxton to James Collins about the attendance of tenants at the Londesborough court; manorial records for Market Weighton and Shipton (1674-1951) divided into 1500 surrenders and admissions (1674-1897) and 800 jury verdicts (1714-1913) for the king's court and 1500 surrenders and admissions (1715-1908) and 800 jury verdicts (1705-1913) for the lord's court and miscellaneous records for both including accounts of fines received, four letters, the proclamation of the earl of Burlington at the opening of a fair in 1806 and an original bundle of papers relating to a case of the earl of Burlington against Thomas Worsley 1701-10 over the use of common land in

Weighton and North Cliff; manorial court records for Middleton (1679-1945) including two letters from Suckling Spendlove to James Collins about a mortgage on a cottage in 1770 and the 1847 letter of Elizabeth Petch about the death of her husband who had been bailiff; manorial records for Monk Frystone (1815-1950), including an extract from the 1841 will of Richard Connell; intermittent court rolls from the manor of Monk Frystone and Hillam (1411-1671); call rolls and verdicts for North Dalton (1764-1857); the same for Nunburnholme (1750-1850); a small number of the same for Osgodby (1824-1856); court rolls for the manor of Over Selby alias Bondgate from 1399-1418 and then sporadically until 1552; manorial and miscellaneous records for Seamer (1743-1852), including jury verdicts, presentments and call rolls, the 1790 appointment of John Lockwood of Beverley as estate steward, a 1790 list of tenants and 1791 letter about estate boundaries and a copy of the 1809 enclosure case; court rolls and other manorial records for Selby cum Membris (1322-1950; these are very complete from 1322-1630); records for the manor of Selby (1522-1915), including 68 jury verdicts from the late 19th century; the court roll of Selby Waterhouses (1323-1374); two court rolls for Snaith (1458, 1521); manorial records for Thorpe Willoughby (1450-1913), including court rolls from the 1510s to circa 1550 and jury verdicts from the late 19th century; manorial records for Thwing (1722-1863) including call rolls and jury verdicts largely dating from the 1720s to the mid-19th century; court records for Tibthorpe (1774-1862); court records for Watton (1773-1857) and court records for Willerby (1810-1856).

DDLO/20 contains the following account rolls for Selby Abbey: bursar (1431-1532, intermittent); pittancer (1403-1517, intermittent); abbot's proctor (1397-1398); kitchener (1412-1414, 1438-1439, 1475-1476); sacristan 1413-1414, 1494-1538, intermittent); extern cellarer (1391-1402, 1413-1414, 1489-1490); granger (1349-1350, 1404-1405, 1413-1432, 1474-1475, 1490-1491); infirmarer (1399-1403); chaplain to the abbot (1413-1414); almoner and keeper of the chantry (1434-1435); cellarer (1479-1480) (See entry in Religious Archives for details of full Selby Abbey holdings including papers catalogued as DWE).

In addition, DDLO contains a miscellaneous section at DDLO/30 which includes 18th century drainage and navigation plans, late 19th century memoranda about the earl of Londesborough holding courts and a catalogue of property at Middleton on the Wolds, North Dalton, Skipton, Market Weighton, Goodmanham, Nunburnholme, Watton and Sutton Cranswick dated 1921.

DDLO(2) also contains largely manorial court records, most of them being very complete and unbroken for Brayton (1901-1935); Fridaythorpe with Goodmanham (1820-1851); Hambleton (1701-1952); Hillam (1855-1951; with a copy of the 1811 Hillam enclosure award); Market Weighton with Shipton (1714-1951); Middleton, court rolls (1772-1945) and minute books (1772-1853); Monk Frystone court rolls (1854-1950); for Selby, a court roll of 1554-5, a call roll 1699-1781 and a jury minute book 1780-99 as well as some miscellaneous account books and rentals (see further details below); court rolls for Over Selby/Bondgate (1520-1552); unbroken court rolls for Selby cum Membris 1673-1950 and court minute books 1772-1805; records for Thorpe Willoughby (1658-1950) including a court roll 1933-50 and a miscellany of earlier items. DDLO(2)/12 is a section of miscellaneous items which includes early 20th century plans of the earl of Londesborough's East Riding and West Riding estates.

### Further Information

#### Publication Note

Neave, David, 'Londesborough Hall', **Georgian Society of East Yorkshire**, 5 (1978)

Neave, David, **Londesborough: history of an East Riding estate village** (1977)

Pine, L G, **The new extinct peerage 1884-1971** (1972)

Robinson, Hilary I, **Some notes on things of interest at Londesborough** (1934)

Tillotson, John H (ed. & trans.), **Monastery and society in the late middle ages: selected account rolls from Selby Abbey, Yorkshire, 1398-1537** (1988)

Wilton, R C, **The Cliffords and Boyles of Londesborough** (1907)

#### Finding Aids

Listed to item level

#### Related Material

DWE (complementary records for Selby Abbey - see entry under Religious Archives for full details of scope and historical background); DDCA(2)/54/58; DDCV(2)/55

Related material in other repositories: Londesborough household account books, Bolton Abbey; Londesborough settled estate papers, Humberside County Record Office; Londesborough papers, Chatsworth; Selby Abbey papers, York Minster Library (a few more in Lincoln Record Office, Sheffield Record Office, British Library)

### Administrative Information

#### Access Conditions

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[Denison family](#) . Earls of Londesborough  
[Clifford family](#) . Yorkshire  
[Selby Abbey](#) -- Yorkshire, West Riding | England  
[Brayton](#) -- Yorkshire, West Riding | England  
[Londesborough](#) -- Yorkshire, East Riding | England

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