

Excerpt from:

G.E.C., Geoffrey H. White, R.S. Lea, "The Complete Peerage, or a history of the House of Lords and all its members from the earliest times," St. Catherine Press, London, 1959; vol. XII, pp. 238-241.

## VENTRY

### BARONY [I.]

#### I. 1800.

1. **Thomas Mullins**, s. and h. of William **Mullins**,<sup>(238c)</sup> of Burnham, formerly Ballingolin, co. Kerry (*d.* 3 May 1761, aged 71), by Mary, da. of George **Rowan**, of Maghera, co. Derry, was *b.* 25 Oct. 1736; adm. Trin. Coll., Dublin, 28 May 1754. He was *cr.* a Baronet [I.], 7 Dec. 1797, and was *cr.*, 31 July 1800,<sup>(238d)</sup> **BARON VENTRY**, of Ventry, co. Kerry [I.], taking his seat in the House of Lords [I.], 1 Aug. follg. He *m.*, 5 Oct. 1755, Elizabeth, da. of Townsend **Gunn**, of Rattoo, co. Kerry, by Elizabeth, da. of John **Blennerhassett**,<sup>(239a)</sup> of Castle Conway, in that co. She, who was *b.* 14 Sep. 1736,<sup>(239b)</sup> *d.* 16 Jan. 1823, in her 87th year, at Burnham House, co. Kerry. He *d.* there 11 Jan. 1824, in his 88th year.

#### II. 1824.

2. **William Townsend (Mullins), Baron Ventry** [I.], 1st s. and h., was *b.* 25 Sep. 1761; adm. Trin. Coll., Dublin, 7 June 1779; M.P. [I.] for Dingle, Jan. to Dec. 1800. He *m.*, 1stly, 12 July 1784, Sarah Anne, 5th and yst. da. of Sir Riggs **Falkiner**, 1st Bart. [I.], of Anne Mount, co. Cork, by his 1st wife, Mary, da. of Francis **Barker**, of Waterford. She *d. s.p.m.* in Nov. 1788. He *m.*, 2ndly, 12 May 1790, Frances Elizabeth, only da. of Isaac **Sage**. This marriage was dissolved by Act of Parl. [I.] in Mar. 1796. He *m.*, 3rdly, 10 Sep. 1797, Clara, 6th da. of Benjamin **Jones**. He *d. s.p.m.s.* 5 Oct. 1827 at his residence, Château de la Cocherie, near Boulogne.<sup>(239c)</sup> His widow *m.*, in Apr. 1832, Peter FitzGibbon Henchy. She *d.* 17 Jan. 1837 in Dublin.

[**Thomas Mullins**, only s. and h. ap., by 3rd wife, *b.* 12 Aug.. 1798, *d.* unm. and *v.p.* 31 May 1817, aged 18.]

#### III. 1827.

3. **Thomas Townsend Aremberg (Mullins, afterwards [1841] de Moleyns), Baron Ventry** [I.], nephew and h. male, being only s. and h. of Townsend **Mullins**, by Christabella, da. of Solomon **Dayrolles**, of Henley Park, Surrey, which Townsend was 2nd s. of the 1st Baron, and *d.* 1799, aged 36. He was *b.* Jan. 1786; Lieut., 7th Regt. of Foot (R. Fus.), 5 Feb. 1807; Capt. 8 Aug. 1811; served with his regt. in the Peninsular War, being present at Busaco, 27 Sep. 1810, and Albuera, where he was severely wounded, 16 May 1811, and in the American War of 1814-15, when he was again wounded at the attack on New Orleans, 8 Jan. 1815; retired on half-pay, 11 Dec. 1817. (<sup>239d</sup>) By Royal lic., 16 Feb. 1841, he took the name of *de Moleyns*(<sup>240a</sup>) in lieu of that of *Mullins*(<sup>240b</sup>) for himself and the other descendants of his grandfather. He *m.*, 18 Aug 1821, his cousin, Eliza Theodora, 2nd da. of Sir John **Blake**, 11th Bart. [I.], of Menlough, co. Galway, being 1st da. of his 2nd wife, Rose, da. of Edward **Brice**, by Theodora, da. of Thomas (Mullins), 1st Baron Ventry [I.]. He *d.* 18 Jan. 1868 at Burnham House afsd., in his 82nd year. His widow, *d.* 25 Oct. 1879 at Blennerville, co. Kerry, aged 77.

IV. 1868.

4. **Dayrolles Blakeney (de Moleyns, afterwards [1874] Eveleigh-de Moleyns, and previously [1828-41] Mullins), Baron Ventry** [I. 1800], also a Baronet [I. 1797], 1st s. and H., was *b.* 22 Jan. 1828; Lieut.-Col. comdg. 4th Mil. Battn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, 1854-85; Rep. Peer [I.], 10 July 1871. By Royal lic. [I.], 3 Nov. 1874, he took the name of *Eveleigh*(<sup>240c</sup>) before that of *de Moleyns*. A Conservative in politics. He *m.*, 12 Sep. 1860, at Niddrie House, co. Midlothian, Harriet Elizabeth Frances, 1st da. of Andrew **Wauchope**, of Niddrie Marischal, by Frances Mary, da. of Henry **Lloyd**, of Farrenrory, co. Tipperary. She *d.* 13 Dec. 1906 at 12 Holles Str., Marylebone, and was *bur.* 17 Dec. at Niddrie Marischal afsd. He *d.* 8 Feb. 1914 at Burnham afsd. and was *bur.* there 11 Feb.

[**Frederick Rossmore Wauchope Eveleigh-de Moleyns**, s. and h., was *b.* 11 Dec. 1861 at Niddrie House; ed. at Harrow, 1876-79;(<sup>240d</sup>) joined the 4th Hussars, 1882; Capt. 1890; Commr. of Police in Mashonaland, 1896; served in the Mashonaland operations, 1896-97, being in general comd. of troops there, 1897; D.S.O. 1897; despatches twice; Brevet Lieut.-Col.; retired 1901. He *d.* unm. 22 Sep. 1923 at Brighton, aged 61, and was *bur.* 27 Sep. at Stapleford, near Melton Mowbray. Having suc. to the peerage after Jan. 1901, he is, as a peer, outside the scope of this work. (<sup>241a</sup>)]

*Family Estates.* - These, in 1883, consisted of 93,629 acres in co. Kerry, worth £17,067 a year. *Principal Residence.* - Burnham House, near Dingle, co. Kerry.

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Footnotes:

(<sup>238c</sup>) This William was s. and h. of Frederick, who *d. v.p.* 3 Oct. 1695, by Martha, 1st da. of Thomas Blennerhassett, of Littur, co. Kerry, which Frederick was s. and h. of Col. Frederick William Mullins (a native of Burnham, in England [see p. 240, note "b" below], who first settled in Ireland, and was M.P. [I.] for Dingle, 1692-95, and for Tralee, 1695-99, and who *d.* 3 Nov. 1712), by Jane, da. and coh. of John Eveleigh, Dean of Ross. Some 200 years later (in 1874) the 4th Lord Ventry, their descendant in the 6th generation, assumed the name of Eveleigh in addition to his then patronymic of de Moleyns.

(<sup>238d</sup>) Ventry was the 9th of 16 Baronies [I.] *cr.* on that day. The patent was never enrolled, but was produced in the House of Lords [I.]. For the profuse creations and promotions in the Irish Peerage see *ante*, vol. iii, Appendix H.

(<sup>239a</sup>) For "The Blennerhassett Ped., 1580-1736," by Capt. John Blennerhassett and the many alliances of this family, see Hickson, *Selections from Old Kerry Records*, pp. 1-108.

(<sup>239b</sup>) *Idem*, p. 44.

(<sup>239c</sup>) On succeeding his father he presented a memorial to the Viceroy [I.], Feb. 1824, setting forth that he was anxious to change the title of Ventry to that of Lord Baron Burnham, of Burnham, co. Kerry, "inasmuch as it [Ventry] is obnoxious to a disagreeable and unpleasant interpretation in continental languages, and would expose memorialist to contempt and ridicule . . . when travelling abroad." See *Complete Baronetage*, vol. v, p. 439.

(<sup>239d</sup>) Groves, *Hist. Rec. of the 7th or Royal Regt. of Fusiliers*, p. 387.

(<sup>240a</sup>) This is one of the many instances of the transformation of names, "illustrating the manufacture of the imitation article in feudal nobility," cited by Round, *Studies in Peerage and Family History*, p. 17. For the use of the particle "de" in titles, as also its adoption in surnames of this period, see *Idem*, pp. 17-18; *ante*, vol. vi, Appendix A.

(<sup>240b</sup>) It is presumed that the noble house of Mullins then claimed descent from Sir John de Moleyns (*d.* 1360), of Stoke Poges, &c., Bucks, who was a benefactor of Burnham Abbey, in that co., of which he was granted the advowson in 1338 (*ante*, vol. ix, *sub* Moleyns). For the arms of this Sir John, differenced only by the addition of ermine spots, are now borne by Lord Ventry instead of the cross moline formerly borne by the family. According, however, to the Royal lic. of 1841, the grantee was "descended from a family long seated at Burnham, Norfolk, of which his immediate ancestor, Frederick William Mullins, or Milins, came to Ireland in the reign of Charles II . . . previously to the 16th century, the family name was uniformly [*sic*] spelled Molins, and more anciently de Moleyns or de Molins." In fact the parentage and ancestry of Frederick William abovenamed, of Burnham, in England, remain unknown.

(<sup>240c</sup>) See p. 238, note "c" above.

(<sup>240d</sup>) In 1879 he was in the Harrow Cricket XI and Football XI and, with M. C. Kemp, won the Public Schools Racquets.

(<sup>241a</sup>) He was *suc.* by his br. and h., Arthur William (Eveleigh-de Moleyns), 6th Baron Ventry [I.], *b.* 6 Apr. 1864; ed. at Uppingham, 1879-82. He *m.*, 2 June 1897, Evelyn Murial Stuart, da. of Lansdowne Daubeney. He *d.* 6 July 1936 and was *suc.* by his 1st s. and h., Arthur Frederick Daubeney (Eveleigh-de Moleyns), 7th Baron Ventry [I.], *b.* 28 July 1898; ed. at Wellington Coll.; served in the 1st World War, 1916-18, as Lieut., Irish Guards, and in the R.A.F. (Airship Branch), being wounded; Hon. Air Commodore, no. 902 (Co. of London) (Balloon) Squadron, Auxiliary Air Force, 1938; served in the 2nd World War, 1939-45, as Flight Lieut., R.A.F. Vol. Reserve, in Balloon Cmd. and Intelligence; received King Haakon's Freedom Medal; has assumed the additional Christian name of *Olav*; a Certificated Aeronaut, who has built and flown (in 1951) his own airship. The h. presumptive to the Barony is (1956) his yr. br., Francis Alexander Innys Eveleigh-de Moleyns, *b.* 15. Nov. 1901.

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**0000** W.J. Mansfield([neriezipas@yahoo.com](mailto:neriezipas@yahoo.com))

## Person Sheet

<b>Name</b>	<b>Thomas Pauli De Lasaux</b>
Birth	1818
Death	Jul 1887, 30 High Street (residence), Kent
Burial	30 Jul 1887, St. Martin's
Occupation	Wine And Spirit Merchant
Father	Thomas Thorpe De Lasaux (1797-1884)
Mother	Elizabeth Cock (ca1775-)

### Misc. Notes

Names of children from chart by Alice Chase Robinson

OBITUARY (Kentish Gazette 30 July 1887)

DEATH OF MR. T. P. DELASAUX.-- We regret to announce the death of Mr. Thomas Pauli DeLasaux at the age of 69. Deceased, who was a wine and spirit merchant and was the eldest son of the late Thomas Thorpe DeLasaux many years Coroner for Kent, expired at his residence, 30 High-street, on Saturday last. Mr. DeLasaux had for several years been a confirmed invalid. He will be remembered by his old friends and associates as a staunch Liberal, and for upwards of twenty years he represented the Burgesses of the Westgate Ward in the Town Council. Although in those days party feeling ran high, nothing would induce the burgesses to oust him from his seat. Only on one occasion did he accept office, that of Sheriff. His retiring disposition caused him to refuse positions which were on several occasions offered him.

In Parliamentary Elections his assistance was always sought by his party, while his opponents treated him the greatest respect and courtesy. An episode in his early life connect with the return of Lord Albert Conyngham may be interesting. On this occasion he rode late at night from Canterbury to Maidstone to fetch his father, the then returning officer, who struck off two votes from his Lordship's opponents, thus securing the election. Sir William Somerville, afterwards Lord Athumley, succeeded as Member for Canterbury. Mr. DeLasaux's last political exertions were devoted to the return of his friend Captain Brinckman for this city. He was an ardent supporter of fishing having 40 years ago with the late Thomas King established an association for the preservation of trout (he was the Hon Secretary) and it is now merged in the Stour Fishery Association. Much sympathy has been expressed for the family as we understand the late Mr. DeLasaux's long illness was owing to a great family bereavement and severe domestic trouble. The funeral will take place to-day (Tuesday), at St. Martin's where his wife, only daughter and eldest son are buried. He leaves two sons, Mr. E. A. DeLasaux and Mr. G. H. De Lasaux.

In 1846 the County Hotel was licence by Thomas Pauli de Lasaux, a member of the important Canterbury Heguenot family who, fleeing hther from religious persecution a few centuries ago, rewarded their city of refuge by displaying exemplary industry, and by serving it in many public offices. The de Lasaux family were wine merchants in a large way, accordingly changed the name of the inn to 'Ye Old Vintner' in 1888. Source- The History of The County Hotel Canterbury- The House of Jacob of Canterbury.

### Spouses

1	<b>Mary Elizabeth Davis</b>
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Children	Thomas William (ca1842-1883)
	Edward Ayerst

George H. (-1928)
Mary Ann

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Shankland and Catherine Bullack where the surnames of Shankland is spelled the following ways: Shankill, Shanklin, and Shankland.

## 5 Definition of Earl of Annandale's Grant in Ulster Plantation

5.1 This background is important since the information on Gilbert Shankland is not forthcoming like it should be. However, it could be in the future years.

5.2 Anyways, of all the Scottish landlords who came over in the summer of 1610 to undertake the colonization of the baronies of Boylagh and Banagh which had been confiscated from the O'Boyles and MacSweeneys, only George Murray, Laird of the small estate of Broughton on the borders of the parishes of Sorbie and Whithorn in Wigtonshire, Scotland, persevered in the job. The rest soon returned to Scotland and never saw Ireland again. George Murray's grant of land in Lower Boylagh extending from Portnoo to Glenties, but he also busied himself in the settling of Scotsmen and cattle on his-in-law Patrick Vance's land in the parish of Killymard. He died at Lifford in 1613 leaving a son John and three daughters in the guardianship of a far-out cousin, John Murray of the House of Cockpool, afterwards to become the Earl of Annandale. This John of Cockpool was a lesser favourite of James I, and, after he had bought out the whole of the two baronies from the small individual landlords, had his title to them confirmed by a royal grant in 1620. They were to form two manors named Castelmurray and Ballyweel. His chief agent, Herbert Maxwell, fixed his seat at Castle Rahan near Dunkineely to the Gweedore River and eastward to Lough Eske.

5.3 John Murray of Broughton came of age in 1627 and married his guardian's niece, thus cementing for the second time the link between the houses of Broughton and Cockpool. One of his sisters married Alexander Conyngham, first Protestant minister of Inver and Killymard and later Dean of Raphoe.

5.4 On the death of John, Earl of Annandale, in 1640 he was succeeded by his son James, the second Earl, and he died in 1658. By virtue of the latter's will, his young cousin, Sir Robert Creighton, came over to Donegal in the following year and took possession of the estates, at the same time adopting the surname of Murray. He was not for long undisturbed in his possession, however, for his second cousin, Richard Murray, son of John of Broughton, claimed to be the rightful heir by virtue of an alleged deed of conveyance made by the second Earl of Annandale in 1653. In 1665 an Irish court gave a verdict in favour of Richard Murray, who got then possession of the two baronies. The verdict was hotly disputed by Sir Robert Creighton, who maintained that the alleged deed of conveyance was a forgery, and appealed to a higher court. A series of lawsuits followed and dragged on for many years to end eventually in a decree of the House of Lords in 1723, when the Laird of Broughton was confirmed as heir to the Annandale estates. Also, in order to get money and support for fighting his legal case against Sir Robert Creighton, Richard Murray of Broughton, between 1665 and his death in 1690. He sold half of the two baronies, comprising the Rosses, most of Lower Boylagh and half of the parish of Inver, to his first cousin Sir Albert Conyngham.

## 6. Comments about the Success of the Ulster Plantation in Ireland

6.1 In County Donegal, the Plantation had not been a success in Boylagh and Banagh Barony. The reason may lie in the fact that the first undertakers all came from a district in Wigtonshire known as the Machairs which was a relatively fertile spot as compared with parts of the west of Scotland and certainly more so than the greater parts of southwest Donegal. For the planters of the Lagan in east Donegal who mostly came from the Highland Fringe of Dunbartonshire, Scotland; where the position was just the reverse.

## 7. Beginning of Gilbert Shankland in Ireland at 1631

7.1 Gilbert Shankland according to a genealogist, which was hired by Ronald L. Shankland, was

16.3. Definition of Placenames from different references are as follows: (1) The Place-Names of Dumfriesshire by Col Sir Edward Johnson-Ferguson, Published 1935.

16.4. Dunscore Parish-Dunscor(1220), Dunescor(1300), Dunscoir(1580/RGS), Danskair(1660)/B1 w. din, a fort w ysgor, a bulwark rampart(Trans 1923) Hill of Sharp Rock.

16.5. "Shank" placename-O>E. (Old English) sceanga, a tongue of land, pg 30, It is possible on an Ordnance Map to find this tongue of land!

16.6. "Skelston" placename-Skistown(1669/B1), Personal name and O.E. tun, an enclosure with dwellings on it.

16.7. (2) Place-Names of Scotland by Johnston Published 3rd Edition, 1934.

16.8. "Skelston" placename-Farmtown made up of shielings or huts, O.N. (Old Norse), skali, still used in Norse for a temporary or shepherd's hut.

16.9. Note: It shows Skelston from (2) reference is Old Norse and Shank is Old English from the other reference. This represents local history, I believe.

16.10. The Milestone of Interrelationships About "SHANK" in Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

16.10.1. Item 1, Date: 1408-6 Dec, Nature: Charter of resignation by Henry, earl of Orkney, to his kinsman, Gilbert Gersoum of Ardis, of all the lands of Lag Bardonane, plus other lands, lying in fractam baroniam among the lands of the monks of Melros, within the sheriffdom of Dumfries. Ref: Lag Charters, 1400-1720, printed by The Scottish Record Society in 1958

16.11. Item 2, Date: 1520-3 Oct, Nature: Retour of Special Service for John Kirko or Kirkhauch, of Scalistown, Ref: Lag Charters No 85.

16.12. Item 3, Date: 1521, Nature: 1st Family at Dalgoner-John Grierson-earliest known record.

16.13. Item4, Date: 1528, Nature: Dalgoner spelled as Dawgonare, Dalgoner(1581), Dalgonnour (1648), Dalgouner(1649), and Dalgonir(1660).

16.14. Item 5, Date: 1531-23 Aug, Nature: Roger Gersone in Dalgounour was a Witnesses in a Sasine, Ref: Lag Charters, No. 90.

16.15. Item 6, Date: 1536-31 Aug, Nature: Sande Shankland's Letter of Protection.

16.16. Item 7. Date: 1544-27 Dec, Nature: Register of Great Seal of Scotland Vol. III. Reference is made to West Skalis in Dumfriesshire, Extract No 3041(Latin). This probably relates to West Skelston near or part of the "Dalgoner" placename.

16.17. Item 8. Date: 1628, Nature: Sir Thomas Grierson of Dalgoner, married Malsie, dau of Sir James Kirkhaught, of Bogrie and had issue.

16.18. Item 9. Date: 1633-1 Apr, Nature: Property Transaction Record: Margaret Dempster Grierson, widow of James, and spouse of Gilbert Laurie in Skailston. This probably relates to Skelstons from the "Dalgoner", placename.

16.19. Item 10. Date: 1640-15 June, Nature: Grierson, Margaret, Dempster, Window of James Grierson, in Bersewalla, and spouse of Gilbert Laurie in Skailston.

- 16.20. Item 11. Date: 1643-12 Dec, Nature: Grierson, window of John Kirkco of Sendaywell, and spouse of James Grierson of Dalgoner. Ref-Index of Real Estate Transactions for Dumfries in Endinburgh PRO Vol 5, Fol 101.
- 16.21. Item 12. Date: 1649, Nature: Dunscore Parish Church was removed from lower end to the middle of Parish at Dunscore Village and it was rebuilt to present form in 1823. \*
- 16.22. Item 13. Date: 1654, Nature: Map of the Shirifdome of Nithsdale by Blaeu, J in Mitchell Library at Glasgow, Scotland.
- 16.23. Item 14. Date: 1654-13 Sep, Nature: Grierson, Gilbert of Castelmaddie, father of John Grierson, elder of Dalgoner, Ref as 1643-12 Dec, Vol 6 Fol 7.
- 16.24. Item 15. Date: 1656-27 Dec, Nature: Grierson, Elizabeth, spouse of Robert Maxwell of Tinwald, and Johnstone, spouse of James Grierson of Dalgoner. Ref as 1643-12 Dec in Vol 7 Fol 4 for Dumfriesshire.
- 16.25. Item 16. Date: 1684-18 Feb, Nature: Grierson, Samuel, of Dalgoner, Ref: Dumfries Register of Sasines Vol 3 Fol 32.
- 16.26. Item 17. Date: 1690, Nature: The Hearth Tax-Dalgoner, Dunscore Parish, Dumfriesshire, James Grierson-4, Helen Grier-1(owners).
- 16.27. Item 18. Date: 1692-29 Dec, Nature: Grierson, William, of Dalgoner, Ref: Dumfries Register of Sasines Vol 5 Fol 63
- 16.28. Item 19. Date: 1695-19 Nov, Nature: Grierson, William, son, of James Grierson of Dalgoner, Ref: Dumfries Register of Sasine Vol 1 Fol 258.
- 16.29. Item 20, Date: 1734, Nature: Rent received from George Shanks in Rockhall to the estate of Lagg of Grierson.
- 16.30. Item 21, Date: 1755-Nov 1, Nature: James Grierson of Dalgoner was born.
- 16.31. Item 22, Date: 1795-May 20, Nature: See Sasine(1295) Q.R. 543.304 in Edinburgh PRO, The subject placename known as Skelston, Skellieston, Skelieston.
- 16.32. Item 23. Date: 1823, Nature: Dunscore Parish Church was rebuilt to present day form.
- 16.33. Item 24. Date: 1833-July 26, Nature: Gilbert Grierson, born 1808, Morton, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, married Agnes Shankland, born 1812, Morton, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Children were Jane Grierson, b.Sept 30, 1834, in Lought, Morton, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. James Grierson, born Aug 23, 1836, in Lought, Morton, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Source I.G.I., Batch Film No. M118762, Sheet 0172.
- 16.34. Item 25. Date: 1841, Nature: Census, Dunscore Parish, Dumfriesshire, Shank of Skelston, James Craig-70 yrs plus 10 others(tenants).
- 16.35. Item 26. Date: 1845-March 17, Nature: James Grierson of Dalgoner passed away.
- 16.36. Item 27. Date: 1848, Nature: Ordinance Survey Map shows placename "Shank".
- 16.37. Item 28. Date: 1851, Nature: Census, Dunscore Parish, Dumfriesshire, Shank-Robert Coraig,

- protection given at Stirling on 31 August 1536 to Malcolme Lord Fleming. (He might have resided at Wigtown, Scotland, since he had a title of Earl of Wigtown.)
- 3.3 It appears from other early records that the surname of Shankland was created before 1500 and the location of it is in Southwest Scotland with so many Shanklands having lived there and still do. The particular area seems to be in Dumfriesshire. I feel that the location should be in the Dunscore Parish where the Griersons resided because of the McGregor theme. A placename exists west of the Dunscore Church called "Shank". Presently I am searching the records for information on this placename without any luck. It could be that all the records have been destroyed with time or lost.
- 3.4 A proposed explanation for our surname, Shankland, is that a group of other McGregors came with the "Grierson" McGregors but ended up at "Shank" placename taking their name from the land of "Shank". These McGregors were independant and off by themself. Or, it is a possibility and probably that some Griersons were unhappy and low in the family ladder thus they ended up at the placename, "Shank". The result is that these people took their name of Shankland from the land of "Shank".
- 3.5 The first name of the first Grierson is Gilbert which happens to be the same for the first recorded Shankland in Ireland being County Donegal. A Gilbert Shankland was listed on the Muster Rolls of 1630 for County Donegal, Barony of Boylagh and Banagh(Killaghty Parish). Now, a correlation can be drawn that first names as well as last names are passed on from generation to generation. Thus, this fact indicates a possible relationship to the Grierson family.
- 3.6 Records of 1684 Kirkcudbright, Scotland, (near the town of Gatehouse of Fleet) show the following: 1. Grissel Shankland at Myline Endrigg 2. Gilbert Shankland and wife Margaret Gladtaner and daughters Isabel and Agnes at Mylne Endrigg 3. Jonnett Shankland and husband James McClure at Hillhead 4. Gilbert Shankland and wife Joonet McKuyn at Mylne of Barley. These placenames and Gatehouse of Fleet town are near the Grierson's Lagg Castle. Plus further usage of the Gilbert first name does accent a possible connection to the "Gilbert" Grierson family's first name. Also, these Shanklands are probably tied into the Gilbert Shanklands of County Donegal, Ireland because of the first name association or basis.
- 3.7 Our Gilbert Shankland of 1631 Ireland was listed in the Muster Roll on Earl of Annandales's original grant in the Ulster Plantation.(Location is in County Donegal, Ireland) This grant was in 1620 and was to have a re-grant in 1629. John Murray of Cockpool at Annan, Scotland, was the Earl of Annandale in 1624 to 1658. Please note that a Sir Robert Grierson in 1622 married Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir James Murray of Cockpull(Cockpool). This further supports a Grierson/Shankland connection as Murray was the owner of the owner of the Irish Gilbert Shankland's homestead.
- 3.8 Our Gilbert Shankland of 1631 Ireland was, no doubt a believer in the Presbyterian Religion, and his family and relatives might be glad to see him go to Ireland. This is emphasized by a Wigtown Martyrs' Monuments to the 17th Century Covenanters who died for their beliefs, with their gravestones in the churchyard, and a stone shaft on the shore where two women were drowned in 1685. It must be that the religious feelings of the area in Dumfriesshie and Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, were very strong on either side of the fence-Covenantism and nonCovenantism.
- 4 Shankland/Shanklin in Ireland
- 4.1 I have in my searches of the early records in Scotland like 1700 and back to be only the surname of Shankland, not Shanklin. The usage of the Shankland/Shanklin association or relationship started in Ireland. People were not well educated and thus the pronunciation/spelling of words came out many different ways, I believe. Thus the usage of Shanklin came about through time. For example, I have a copy of marriage memorial in Sept 1761 at County Fermanagh, Ireland, between William



future James IV on 11th June 1488 and died soon after, leaving by his wife Isabel Gordon three sons: Cuthbert, Roger and Robert. Cuthbert died, apparently unmarried, about the beginning of 1513 and Roger was killed at Flodden. He married Agnes, daughter of James Douglas, 5th Baron of Drumlanrig, by Janet, daughter of Sir David Scott of Branhholm, and left three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, John, married firstly Nicolas Herys and secondly Gelis(Egidia), daughter of Sir John Kennedy of Culzean by Janet Stewart. She brought the lands of Bargatton into the family and gifted them to her second John, from whom descended William Grierson of Bargatton, Commissioner to Parliament for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright 1644 to 1649.

2.4 John Grierson seems to have rebuilt or repaired the tower of Lag; a stone with his initials I G and the arms "a mullet between three quadrangular locks (or cushions)" which was over the entrance was removed to Friars Carse and later was built into a memorial to "Auld Lag" in Old Dunscore Churchyard. He died about 1559 and was succeeded by his eldest son William (by Nicolas Herys) who married Elizabeth, daughter of James Gordon of Lochinvar by Margaret Creighton. After William's death, about the end of 1562, she married Ninian Adair of Kinhilt. William was followed by his half-brother Roger, who was twice married; firstly in 1566, to Helen, daughter of James Douglas, 7th Baron of Drumlanrig by his second wife Christian Montgomerie, who died in July 1592, and secondly to Margaret Chalmers, who survived him. He died in Aug. 1593 and was succeeded by his only son Sir William, who was Commissioner to Parliament for Dumfriesshire 1617, 1621 and 1625, Sheriff of Dumfries 1615, 1617, and 1621 plus one of the Commissioners for the Borders in 1623. He built or rebuilt the house of Rockhall, giving it in liferent to his wife Nicolas, daughter of John Maxwell by his wife Agnes, Lady Herries, whom he married in 1593. In 1614 he received the lands of Capenoch, forfeited by the attainder of John. Lord Maxwell, and these lands he granted to his second son John, at whose death they passed to the latter's brother James, and finally descended to James's great-granddaughter Susanna, who married Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, Baronet of Closeburn, and thus took the lands to the Kirkpatrick family.

2.5 Sir William died in January 1629, leaving six sons and four daughters, and was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Robert, Commissioner for Dumfriesshire in various Parliaments from 1628 to 1648, who married in 1622 Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir James Murray of Cockpull(Cockpool). They had six sons and four daughters, of whom the second son, William, of Barquhar, married Margaret, eldest daughter of James Douglas of Mouswald, and was father of Sir Robert Grierson, known as "Auld Lag," "The Persecutor," created a baronet 28 the March 1685. His direct descendant is Sir Michael Grierson, 40c Place Rd, Streathan Hill, Untied Kingdom, SW2 3NJ.(Address is located in the suburbs of the London, England, area)

### 3. Shankland/Shanklin(McGregor/Grierson)

3.1 Mr. Thomas Erskine Shankland's portrait and biographical history can be found in a 1891 Historical Album of Washtenaw County, Michigan, USA. Reference is made to the Shanklands having McGregor as their surname. I, Ronald Lee Shankland, have spent more then thirty years searching this cause in Ireland for the connection and the location of a confiscated estate, Butlers Hill as result of the Battle of Boyne, 1690, without any luck. Recently, in the Spring of 1994, I read the book, "The Historical Families of Dumfriesshire and the Border Wars" by C.L. Johnstone which made note of the Grierson's McGregor Connection. I believe that this is our prayer and answer to the Shankland's lost McGregor Connection.

3.2 Now, we go forward to see how the Shankland Story might evolve. Early records of Shanklands exist in the Public Record Offices at Edinburgh, Scotland. They are as follows: 1. The Protocol Book of Foulor 1501-1528 had on 11 May 1521 a William Shankelaw witness to a saine in Edinburgh. 2. The Register of the Great Seal extant is from 1306, searched till 1608, had a record of John Shankland, with surname variations of Shankieland, Shankilaw, and Schankland, etc. that goes to 1537 and back to 1500 with references to property at Lamington, Lanarkshire, Scotland. 3. The Register of the Privy Seal extant from 1488 had a Sande Schankland, who was named in a letter of

weaver, 5 acres(tenant).

16.38. Item 29. Date: 1862-63, Nature: Valuation Roll, Dalgoner-James Grierson, Farm of Shank-Col. Grierson, West Skelston-Col. Grierson(owner).

16.39. Item 30. Date: 1933/after, Nature: Broughton House, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, established in National Trust of Scotland, has a local history collection(Librarian was Mr Jim Allen in Oct 1994 and he might have passed away), holds papers of Sir Philip J. Hamilton-Grierson who is from Dalgoner and was responsible for the arrangement and abstracts in the Lag Charters, 1400-1720, that was printed by the Scottish Record Society in 1958.

16.40. Item 31. Date: 1994, Nature: Judge William Crawford, owner of Dalgoner, a descendant of the Grierson linneage, Dunscore Parish, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

16.41. Item 32. Date: 1994, Nature: Owner of "Shank", Mr/Mrs Hugh McLeich, Old School House, Dunscore Village, Dunscore Parish, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

16.42. Item 33. Date: "Future Years", Nature: It is hoped that an in depth study can be made of "Shank" to find out how many years old, it actually is plus the first names of the Shanklands who lived there. Were these McGregor kinsman of the first Gilbert "McGregor" Grierson or were they sister(s) of this Gilbert or were they somehow associated with a first or second wife of a Grierson or was there an illegitimate child involved with a Grierson?

16.43. Linneage of Gilbert MacGregor-Grierson; D.O.B: Circa 1353; P.O.B: Lag, Dumfriesshire, Scotland; Married: Janet Glendoning; Marriage date: circa 1374; Husbands father: Malcolm Dominus de MacGregor; Husbands mother: Mary MacAlpine.

16.43.1. Gilbert MacGregor-Grierson (Gregorson) was the son of Malcolm Dominus de GacGregor, lord MacGregor, was strongly attached to the immortal Bruce; fought at the Battle of Bannockburn (1314) under Edward Bruce; was wounded at Dunkirk and died at an advanced age in 1374. His wife was Mary, daughter of Malise MacAlpine, of Finnoch. They left two sons and several daughters whose names are not given: i. Gregor, his successor. ii. Gilbert MacGregor, the ancestor of the Grierson's of Lag and Arde, as well as of the Griersons and Greers.

16.43.2. Malcolm Dominus de MacGregor was the son of: Gregor, Lord MacGregor, 12th Lord MacGregor, joined King Alexander, anno 1248, on an expedition to recover the Western Isles from Haco of Norway. His wife was designated as "Marian, fileam de Gilchrist". (Gilchrist was Earl of Menteith).

16.43.3. Gregor was the 1st son of: William, Lord MacGregor, died in 1238; married a daughter of Lord Lindsay. He flourished during the reigns of William the Lion and King Alexander (1198-1294).

16.43.4. William was the 1st son of: (Sir) Malcolm MacGregor; of Genurchy, died 1164; married Marjory, the youngest daughter of William, Lord Lindsay, first Lord Crawford, chief of the Army and a nephew of the King. He raised to the Peerage by title of Lord MacGregor.

16.43.5. (Sir) Malcolm MacGregor was the 1st son of: (Sir) John MacGregor, Lord of Glenurchy, died circa 1113; possessed royal powers during the reign of Malcolm III (1057-1093); married an English beauty who came to Scotland in the retinue of Princess Margaret, who afterwards became a Queen.

16.43.6. (Sir) John MacGregor was the 1st son of: Gregor MacGregor, was dignified as of Glenurchy; fought under King Duncan I, against the Normans and Danes; married a daughter of the ancient house of Campbell of Lochow and predecessors of the family of Argyle. He faithfully served

in many offices for King Malcolm II, about 1004-1074.

16.43.7. Gregor MacGregor was the only son of (Sir) John MacGregor, called "Eion More MacGregor de Brattich" (sic.), was killed in battle, 1004; married Alpina, daughter of Angus or Aenas greatgrandson of Achaius, brother of King Kenneth the Great.

16.43.8. Gregor MacGregor was the 1st son of: Gregor de Bhrattich, Standard Bearer for his uncle, King Malcolm I, son of King Donald VI, married Dorviegilda, daughter of the Commander of the Army.

16.43.9. Gregor de Bhrattich was the son of: Constantine, died 940; married Malvina, daughter of King Donald VI; who reigned inter 890-904.

16.43.10. Constantine was the 1st son of: Dongallus MacAlpine, died 900; married Spontana, sister of King Duncan in Ireland, through which posterity got the name MacGregor.

16.43.11. Dongallus MacAlpine was the 1st son of: Prince Gregor MacAlpine. At this time and until the Battle of Bannockburn, Scotland was considered a vassal of the Isle of Britain and the Kings were alternately chosen from the descendants of Constantine and Oath.

16.43.12. Prince Gregor MacAlpine was the son of: King Alpine, died in 834; having left three sons.

16.43.13. King Alpine was the son of Achaius, celebrated King of Scotland; who ruled from 787-819.

16.43.14. This ends the lineage of Malcolm MacGregor, father of Gilbert MacGregor-Grierson

16.43.15. Sources: 1. Grierson family by Torrence, Robert M.- A history of the origin of the Gregor, MacGregor, MacGhee, Magruder, Grierson, Grier, Greer families and many of their descendants. 1954, 257 pages, typescript. Microfilm, Richmond, Virginia, Historical Society. 2. Salt Lake City, Utah, Archives.

16.44.1. Lineage of Gilbert Grierson, D.O.B: 1375; P.O.B: Lag, Scotland; D.O.D: 1472; P.O.D: Lag, Scotland; Son of Gilbert MacGregor-Grierson, (Grierson) Lord of Lag, Scotland. Married: 10 a.m. in Glasgow, Scotland on November 14, 1412, Isabel Kirkpatrick, daughter of Sir Duncan de Kirkpatrick, of Rocall, now Rock Hall, County Dumfries, Scotland, He was succeeded by his eldest son.

16.44.2. Vedast Grierson, of Lagg. Lag Tower was built 1460. He had (sasine-deed) of Bordlands 1465, had charter of Rocall from the Duke of Albany, 1473 and of Drumjoan from THE KING, 1475: married as his second wife, Margaret Glendonwym, and had issue(probably by his first wife).

"Shankland/Shanklin" Surnames as a Subject of the Scottish McGregor(Grierson)Clan

by Ronald L. Shankland on 25 July 1994, First Revision on 12 Dec 1999

## 1. The McGregor Clan; Origin of

1.1 The Chiefs of Clan Gregor or McGregor Clan have for many centuries claimed to be of royal race and the great Professor Skene held them to be connected with their neighbors, the Macnabs, descended from the ancient, hereditary Abbots of Glendochart who must have been of royal race, according to Celtic monastic custom, whether chosen from the local dynasty who gave the abbey lands or else from the kin of their royal Founder Saint, St Fillan. But by the 16 century the Gregarach or MacGregors believed their royal ancestor to have been King Alpin, and the Clan Gregor is often known as the Clan Alpin.

1.2 Although there are now no reliable records of the clan before 1390, a number of ancient Gaelic heroic poems and Dean of Lismore's MS.genealogy('from the books of the Royal Sennachie') agree in deriving the Chiefs of Clan Gregor from AODH of Glenorchy(living ca 1150), father of GIOLLA FAOLAIN('the Devotee of St. Fillan'), father of DUNCAN a Straileadh, father of DUNCAN Beq ('the first who was lord of this land," according to Mac Giolla Fhionntog, the Man of Songs), father of Malcolm("the lame lord"), father of DUNCAN, father of Gregor("of golden bridles", the true name-father of the clan and thus 1st Chief of the Gregarach), whose son Ian Cam Mac Gregor held the "three glens" of the rivers Orchy, Strae and Lochy on the opposite watershed to Strathfillan and Glendochart, and died in 1390. (For Additional Details of the Clan; see paragraphs 16.43 to 16.43.15)

## 2. McGregor(Grierson)

2.1 The Grierson family is stated to be descended from Gilbert, 2nd son of Malcolm, 11th(Lame) Lord of MacGregor(died 1374 and ally of Robert the Bruce, King of Scotland). The lame Lord is listed above and at the time when good records did not exist.

2.2 This Gilbert MacGregor, or Gregorson, took the name of Grierson, in accordance with charters granted, 1400, by George de Dunbar, Earl of March, conveying the Lands of Airde, Tycrome, Overholm, Netherholm, and Dalgarnock, in the Barony of Tybris, to him and his heirs male to be called by the surname of Grierson. He received from his cousin, Henry, Earl of Orkney, a charter of the lands of Lag, dated 6 Dec 1408, presenting for the same yearly to the said Earl a pair of gilt-spurs, at the Castle of Dumfries. In 1410, he received a Charter from Archibald, Earl of Douglas as armour bearer to the said Earl, pro homagio et servito sub, of the Lands of Drumjoan. His seal bears the Arms "a lion rampant guardant crowned" and it may mean that he was a cadet of the Galloway family. He married Janet, dau of Sir Simon Glendinning, of Parton, by Lady Mary Douglas, dau of 4th Earl of Douglas, and the Princess Margaret, his wife, dau of King Robert III. They had two sons: Gilbert, who followed him in Arde and Lag, and William, who succeeded to the lands of Dormont and Meikle Dalton and was ancestor of the Griersons of Dalton and Castlemaddy. It is probable that Walter Greyrson of Dalmacurane was another son, as Walter was an accustomed name in the Durand family.

2.3 Gilbert the younger of Arde and Lag married at Dunscore Church, (note Lag or Lagg and Dunscore Church are in the Dunscore Parish) on 14th Nov 1412, Isabel, dau and one of three co-heiresses of Sir Duncan Kirkpatrick of Torthorwald, who brought with her the lands of Rocall(now Rockhall) and Collin. They had three sons: Vedast, Gilbert of Kirkbride and John. Vedast succeeded his father about 1444 and appears to have twice married: first, to Jonet and afterwards to Margaret Glendonwyn, perhaps of the Parton family, who was his widow in 1488. His eldest son Gilbert predeceased him before 1473, leaving a daughter Annabella, who married George Muirheid, and his second son, Roger, succeeded. He was wounded at Sauchiebrun fighting for James III against the

Townland, Co Donegal.

7.99. 1835-1 May, Shanklin, Thomas-Baptism at Stranorlar Presbyterian Church, Liscarron Townland, Co Donegal.

7.100. 1835-5 May, Shanklin, E-of Carrickmagrath Townland, Donaghmore Parish, Co Donegal, married to Mr. M. Rule by Rev J Steel from Stranorlar.

7.101. 1837-19 Jan, Shanklin, Anne-Baptism at Stranorlar Presbyterian Church, Liscarron Townland, Co Donegal.

7.102. 1838-9 Feb, Shanklin, William-Baptism at Stranorlar Presbyterian Church, Liscarron Townland, Co Donegal.

7.103. 1840-17 Mar, Shanklin, James-Baptism at Stranorlar Presbyterian Church, Liscarron Townland, Co Donegal.

7.104. 1840-8 Oct, Shanklin, Elizth, Rosstownlough Townland, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal, Dead.

7.105. 1842-20 Apr, Shanklin, Samuel-Baptism at Stranorlar Presbyterian Church, Liscarron Townland, Co Donegal.

7.106. 1842-13 Dec, Shanklin, Rebecca, Eldest Dau of John Shanklin, Liskeran or maybe, Liscarron, Stranorlar Parish, Co Donegal, married to Mr Samuel Pollock of Tinnydirk by Rev J Steel of Stranorlar, Co Donegal.

7.107. 1842-23 Oct, Shanklin, Sarah-youngest Dau of Mrs Shanklin, Carrickmagrath, Donaghmore Parish, Co Donegal, married to Mr John Reid of Carrickmagrath by Rev J Steel of Stranorlar, Co Donegal.

7.108. 1841-20 Jan, Shanklin, Barbara, Alley, twins-Father is Robert Shanklin, Baptism at Stranorlar Presbyterian Church, Dreanan Townland, Co Donegal.

7.109. 1847-13 Jan, Shanklin, John-Dead at age of 68, Carricknahorna Townland, Drumholm, Co Donegal.

7.110. 1849-8 Aug, Shanklin, Andrew, Parish of Donegal, Co Donegal, Buried in Druholm Cemetery, at the age of 75.

7.111. 1856-12 Feb, Shanklin, Ellen, dau of John Shanklin, Liskerran, Stranorlar Parish, Co Donegal, married to Mr Robert Perry of Carrickmagra, Ballybofey by Rev Dr Steele, First Presbyterian Church, Stranorlar, Co Donegal.

7.112. 1857, Shanklin, John-Finnador Glebe Townland, Convoy Parish, Co Donegal, Valuation of Tenements.

7.113. 1857, Shanklin, John-Liskeran Townland, Stranorlar Parish, Co Donegal, Valuation of Tenements.

7.114. 1857, Shanklin, Margaret-Carrickmagrath Townland, Donaghmore Parish, Co Donegal, Valuation of Tenements.

7.115. 1858, Shanklin, John-Tullyhorky Townland, Kilbarron Parish, Co Donegal, Valuation of

Tenements.

7.116. 1864-17 June, Shanklin, Robert, Baptism, son of Robert Shanklin/Mary Fletcher at Stranorlar Parish, Co Donegal.

7.117. 1866-8 Aug. Shanklin, William, Baptism, son of Robert Shanklin/Mary Fletcher at Stranorlar Parish, Co Donegal.

7.118. 1871, Crawford, James-Ballymagroarty-Owner of Land over 1 acre in Co Donegal(53 acres).

7.119. 1871, Shanklin, James-Tumeederk-Owner of Land over 1 acre in Co Donegal(53 acres).

## 8.0 Religious Beliefs of the Irish Shanklands/Shanklins.

8.1. The Presbyterian, Methodist, and Episcopalian were found among these ancestors. First, the Presbyterianism started with the initial ancestor, Mr. Gilbert Shankland. His peak was when he practiced as a Ruling Elder in the Ballyshannon and Donegal Church. His influence predicated attendance at the Strarlol Presbyterian Church by northern members of the clan. Second, the Methodist came by some Shanklins joining the Methodist Society in County Fermanagh and practicing like they never had seen a Church. In fact, William Shankland who came to America was married in a Methodist Church. Third, the whole clan at one time or another were active in the Episcopalian Church fore it was by law that you attend the Church of Ireland. It is an Episcoppalian Church.

8.2. I would like to give an example of the Methodist appeal. It is as follows: Messers. Rennick and A. Hamilton, sen., who were stationed on the Ballyshannon circuit, were the honoured instruments of introducing Methodism into Cashel Townland, Drumholm Parish, County Donegal. Previous to this period folly and sin abounded in the neighbourhood, the principles of the Reformation were nearly lost, and it was not unusual for Protestants to go to holy wells. Saturday nights were generally devoted to dancing and drinking, which continued until near day-light: and the Sundays were employed in cock-fighting. A Miss Ann Shanklin who resided here, went with her mother to a preaching service, and while Mr. Rennick proclaimed the truths of the Gospel, the Spirit of God applied so powerfully to her conscience that with difficulty she could not restrain from crying aloud for mercy. After singing Mr. Rennick requested James Bell to pray. He was then a young convert, who had just emerged from darkness into the light of the glorious Gospel, and in 1791 entered the itinerancy. As Miss Shanklin had seen him a short time previously engaged in dancing, she was much surprised to hear him pray with liberty and power. "Is this man," though she, "Who was lately as worldly and wicked as myself, now possessed of the spirit of prayer? Surely this must be of God." And thus she was encouraged to hope for the Divine favour. For some time she continued to attend the Methodist services, her convictions deepened and at length God spoke to her in peace and blessing, through the influence of her consistent life, and in answer to many prayers, her mother and brother, who had opposed and persecuted her, were led to decision for God, and their house was opened to receive the messengers of mercy. A marvellous moral change now took place in the neighbourhood. It should be pointed out that this brother might have been William Shankland that was married in a Methodest Church. Thus it seems that William Shankland and his three brothers, Robert, Andrew, and Gilbert, came from the Cashel area. This means the Rosstownlough Townland, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal, area; and expalains how the Shanklands migrated into County Fermanagh, Northern Ireland(Ireland before 1922).

## 9.0 Shanklands/Shanklins come to America.

9.1. The above Robert Shankland, born in 1726 and brother to William Shankland, Andrew Shanklin, and Gilbert Shanklin, is the first to seek out new adventures. In 1747, Robert, a rollicking young fellow, set out for Dublin to attend the University. He had been furnished money and a horse

for the purpose by his father. The study of sciences not being exactly compatible with his impetuous nature, he, instead, boarded a vessel, called "Georgia and Ann", bound for America. After landing at New York, he proceeded up the Hudson River to Little Britian, Orange County, a few miles from Albany. There he found the Clintons, and Beatys, and other settlers, some of whom had been former neighbors of his father's in Ireland. Here he married Miss Sarah Beaty(cousin to Gen. James Clinton). Soon ather 1760, Robert moved to Cherry Valley, Otsego County. About this time, Robert was followed to America by two of his brothers, Andrew and Gilbert. They settled at Albany and apparently never married. In 1774 another brother, William, landed at Newcastle, near Philadelphia, and made his way to Cherry Valley where he settled.

9.2. Robert Shankland was sympathetic to the revolutionary cause(a Whig) while his wife, Sarah Beaty, was a strong Royalist(Tory). He fought as an Indian Scout during this cause. His oldest son, Andrew was on the other side as a Royalist and eventually was disowned by the family. But this lineage and descendants ended up in Kentucky using the "Shanklin" surname. It has been said that many of James Filmore Cooper's books use Robert Shankland's character for the Indian scout portrayed.

9.3. Robert and Sarah Shankland had six children with names of Andrew, Alexander, Margaret, William(b. Aug 15, 1762-d. Apr 17, 1850), Thomas, and Sarah. Ronald Shankland's lineage line is thru William.

9.4. Robert Shankland and his family lived in a remote part of the town of Cherry Valley - about two or three miles from the Village where the garrison was kept. When Cherry Valley was destroyed on November 11, 1778, by Indians and Tories, under the command of Brant and Butler, Robert's house, because of its remoteness, remained untouched. He helped to prepare the victims of the massacre for burial.

9.5. At this time, Robert filed with his family to a settlement along the Mohawk river for greater protection. The story is, that the following summer Robert returned to Chery Valley with son Thomas, a lad about fourteen years of age. They were awakened one morning, a little before daylight, by a violent pounding at the door. A demand for admittance was made in broken English. Robert jumped from his bed, took down his guns, and directed son Thomas to load them as fast as they should be discharged by him. Listening closer, Robert ascertained that the intruders were Indians, who were endeavoring to hew downo the door with their tomahawks.

9.6. With a spear in his hand, Robert carefully unbarred the door and charged the unsuspecting Indians, and who were surprised by his sudden and unexopected attack. They fell back, and one of the Indians whom he pursued, in retreat, fell over a log which lay near the door. Robert's spear penetrated the Indian and stuck into the underlying log. He withdrew it back suddenly, whereupon the blade parted from the handle and remained in the log. He then quickly retreated into the house again as he was greatly outnumbered. Not a gun was fired or a tomahawk thrown at him during this brief sortie.

9.7. The Indians now commenced firing through the door and into the windows, during which Robert, with Thomas help returned fire. One or two of the Indians were slightly wounded. Thomas, who was frightened, made his escape through a window, ran towards some nearby woods, and was pursued and captured. From the shouts of the Indians, Robert soon realized what had happened. His first impulse was to charge out again, and sell his life as dearly as possible, but, on second thought, he feared it might endanger the life of his son whom the Indians otherwise might save alive. Thus, he concluded to remain and defend his house to the last.

9.8. The Indians, finding themselves unable to effect an entrance into the house, hit upon another method of attack. They gathered combustible materials, and placing them at the side of the house where there were no windows, they proceeded to set fire to the building. In a very few minutes the

7.81. 1821-10 July, Shankland, John of Lisbebrick Townland married Anne Abercrombie of Nart Townland, both of Clones Parish, Co Monaghan.

7.82. 1822-2 Jan, Shanklin, Rebecca-Baptism at Stranorlar Presbyterian Church, Liscarron Townland, Co Donegal.

7.83. 1822- 4 June, Shanklin, Elizabeth- of Ardeelin, Drumhome Parish, married Edward Duncan, Drumhome Parish.

7.84. 1823-21 Mar, Shanklin, Robert-Baptism at Stranorlar Presbyterian Church, Liscarron Townland, Co Donegal.

7.85. 1823-18 March, Shanklin, David,-of Glasboly Townland, Drumhome Parish, Co Donegal, married Jane Crawford of Ballymagroarty Townland, Drumhome Parish, Co Donegal.

7.86. 1824-15 Feb, Shanklin, Henry-Baptism, son of David/Jean Shanklin, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal.

7.87. 1824-10 Mar, Shanklin, Catherine-Baptism, dau of David/Jean Shanklin, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal.

7.88. 1824-28 Sep, Shanklin, Robert-Baptism, son of Andrew Shanklin/Isbelle Stanson, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal.

7.89. 1824-1 Dec, Shanklin, Mary Jane-Baptism at Stranorlar Presbyterian Church, Liscarron Townland, Co Donegal.

7.90. 1826-21 Aug, Shanklin, Andrew-Baptism at Stranorlar Presbyterian Church, Liscarron Townland, Co Donegal.

7.91. 1827-21 Oct, Shanklin, Mary-of Drumhome Parish, Co Donegal, married Dave Watson, Drumhome Parish, Co Donegal.

7.92. 1828-7 Dec, Shanklin, George-Baptism, son of David/Jane Shanklin, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal.

7.93. 1828, Shanklin, Mary-Baptism at Stranorlar Presbyterian Church, Liscarron Townland, Co Donegal.

7.94. 1831-28 Feb, Shanklin, John-Baptism at Stranorlar Presbyterian Church, Liscarron Townland, Co Donegal.

7.95. 1831-4 Mar, Shankland, Eliza Ann, Age 19, Married William Lipsett, Dau of Thomas Shanklin and Catherine Anderson at St Anne's Anglican Church, Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, had consent of Thomas Shanklin. Emigration of the couple with six children of Thomas, Catherine, Francis, Elixabeth, Rebecca, Isabella to Illerton, London, Ontario, Canada. There are two more children of George and Mary. Ref: Ms Jean Jackson, Cashel, Rosstownlough, Co Donegal. Eire.

7.96. 1831-21 Oct, Shanklin, John-Glasboly townland, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal, Dead

7.97. 1832, Shankland, John-Will at Co Mongahan Did not Survive.

7.98. 1833-7 Jan, Shanklin, Margaret-Baptism at Stranorlar Presbyterian church, Liscarron

Townland, Co Donegal.

7.99. 1835-1 May, Shanklin, Thomas-Baptism at Stranorlar Presbyterian Church, Liscarron Townland, Co Donegal.

7.100. 1835-5 May, Shanklin, E-of Carrickmagrath Townland, Donaghmore Parish, Co Donegal, married to Mr. M. Rule by Rev J Steel from Stranorlar.

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7.103. 1840-17 Mar, Shanklin, James-Baptism at Stranorlar Presbyterian Church, Liscarron Townland, Co Donegal.

7.104. 1840-8 Oct, Shanklin, Elizth, Rosstownlough Townland, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal, Dead.

7.105. 1842-20 Apr, Shanklin, Samuel-Baptism at Stranorlar Presbyterian Church, Liscarron Townland, Co Donegal.

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7.110. 1849-8 Aug, Shanklin, Andrew, Parish of Donegal, Co Donegal, Buried in Druholm Cemetery, at the age of 75.

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7.115. 1858, Shanklin, John-Tullyhorky Townland, Kilbarron Parish, Co Donegal, Valuation of

Tenements.

7.116. 1864-17 June, Shanklin, Robert, Baptism, son of Robert Shanklin/Mary Fletcher at Stranorlar Parish, Co Donegal.

7.117. 1866-8 Aug. Shanklin, William, Baptism, son of Robert Shanklin/Mary Fletcher at Stranorlar Parish, Co Donegal.

7.118. 1871, Crawford, James-Ballymagroarty-Owner of Land over 1 acre in Co Donegal(53 acres).

7.119. 1871, Shanklin, James-Tumeederk-Owner of Land over 1 acre in Co Donegal(53 acres).

## 8.0 Religious Beliefs of the Irish Shanklands/Shanklins.

8.1. The Presbyterian, Methodist, and Episcopalian were found among these ancestors. First, the Presbyterianism started with the initial ancestor, Mr. Gilbert Shankland. His peak was when he practiced as a Ruling Elder in the Ballyshannon and Donegal Church. His influence predicated attendance at the Strarlor Presbyterian Church by northern members of the clan. Second, the Methodist came by some Shanklins joining the Methodist Society in County Fermanagh and practicing like they never had seen a Church. In fact, William Shankland who came to America was married in a Methodist Church. Third, the whole clan at one time or another were active in the Episcopalian Church fore it was by law that you attend the Church of Ireland. It is an Episcopalian Church.

8.2. I would like to give an example of the Methodist appeal. It is as follows: Messers. Rennick and A. Hamilton, sen., who were stationed on the Ballyshannon circuit, were the honoured instruments of introducing Methodism into Cashel Townland, Drumholm Parish, County Donegal. Previous to this period folly and sin abounded in the neighbourhood, the principles of the Reformation were nearly lost, and it was not unusual for Protestants to go to holy wells. Saturday nights were generally devoted to dancing and drinking, which continued until near day-light: and the Sundays were employed in cock-fighting. A Miss Ann Shanklin who resided here, went with her mother to a preaching service, and while Mr. Rennick proclaimed the truths of the Gospel, the Spirit of God applied so powerfully to her conscience that with difficulty she could not restrain from crying aloud for mercy. After singing Mr. Rennick requested James Bell to pray. He was then a young convert, who had just emerged from darkness into the light of the glorious Gospel, and in 1791 entered the itinerancy. As Miss Shanklin had seen him a short time previously engaged in dancing, she was much surprised to hear him pray with liberty and power. "Is this man," though she, "Who was lately as worldly and wicked as myself, now possessed of the spirit of prayer? Surely this must be of God." And thus she was encouraged to hope for the Divine favour. For some time she continued to attend the Methodist services, her convictions deepened and at length God spoke to her in peace and blessing, through the influence of her consistent life, and in answer to many prayers, her mother and brother, who had opposed and persecuted her, were led to decision for God, and their house was opened to receive the messengers of mercy. A marvellous moral change now took place in the neighbourhood. It should be pointed out that this brother might have been William Shankland that was married in a Methodest Church. Thus it seems that William Shankland and his three brothers, Robert, Andrew, and Gilbert, came from the Cashel area. This means the Rosstownlough Townland, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal, area; and expalains how the Shanklands migrated into County Fermanagh, Northern Ireland(Ireland before 1922).

## 9.0 Shanklands/Shanklins come to America.

9.1. The above Robert Shankland, born in 1726 and brother to William Shankland, Andrew Shanklin, and Gilbert Shanklin, is the first to seek out new adventures. In 1747, Robert, a rollicking young fellow, set out for Dublin to attend the University. He had been furnished money and a horse

- 7.63. 1790-21 Mar, Shanklin, Gilbert-Baptism, son of John/Mary Shanklin, Rowwanowlagh Townland, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal.
- 7.64. 1790-14 Mar, Shanklin, Samuel, Dead, Ballymagroarty Townland, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal.
- 7.65. 1792-26 Mar, Shanklin, John, Dead, Rossnowlagh Townland, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal.
- 7.66. 1796-17 Feb, Shanklin, John, Born, son of John Shanklin, Carrickmagra Townland, Co Donegal, His father died in the Irish Rebellion 1798. At age of 18 he sailed to America(NYC/went in Wholesale Hardware Business/finally ended up at Evansville, Indiana(line ended.) Note: one son of his was a Democratic Party Candidate for Vice President of USA.
- 7.67. 1792-1826, 18 more Shanklins Baptism records with the names of Robert, Eleanor, James, Edward, Abraham, David, Margaret, Mary, Ann, etc. from old Drumholm(Ballintra Church Register).
- 7.68. 1796-Shanklin, George, Flax Seed Premium Entitlement List-Co Donegal, Donaghmore.
- 7.69. 1796-Shanklin, John, Flax Seed Premium Entitlement List.
- 7.70. 1796-Shanklin, Robert, Flax Seed Premium Entitlement List, Stranorlar.
- 7.71. 1797-10 Oct, Shanklin, Mary-Window of John Shanklin, Rossnowlagh, Co Donegal, married John Watson, Ballintra, son of Andrew Watson of Killynangle at Drumholm Church of Ireland.
- 7.72. 1800, Shanklin, Robert-Possibly from the Ballyshannon Area, Ireland, Objector to the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.
- 7.73. 1807-5 March, Shanklin, John-son of John Shanklin, Rossnowlagh Townland, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal, married Jane Shanklin, dau of Henry Shanklin, Glasboly Townland, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal. Note: Two Shanklin families living in adjacent neighborhoods intermarrying.
- 7.74. 1811-15 June, Shankling, James-Passenger on Ship "Golconda" from Londonderry, Ireland, to New York, USA.
- 7.75. 1813, Shankland, Jas-Belfast Street Directory, Blacksmith.
- 7.76. 1815, Shanklin, George-Carrickmagrath Townland, Donaghmore Parish, Donegal Co, Tithe Applotment Books.
- 7.77. 1815-21 Jan, Shanklin, John, of Liverpool, England, and Airne Chapman of Dublin, Ireland, Have Deed of Surrender.
- 7.78. 1816-20 Feb, Shanklin, Henry-married Ruth Crawford, both of Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal.
- 7.79. 1818-4 March, Shanklin, Samuel and eldest son, Henry Shanklin, Ballymagroarty townland, Barony of Tirhugh, Co Donegal, and James Carney of Cashel, Kilbarron, Co Donegal, demised part of Ballymagroarty to John Hamilton, trustees of Late Thomas Connelly.
- 7.80. 1819-4 July, Shanklin, Robert-Baptism, son of John/Jean Shanklin, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal.

whole side of the house was enveloped in flames. There was but one way of escape for Robert. He had grown a field of hemp which grew up to the opposite side of the house, and luckily on the side where a cellar door opened. As the success of a possible defense was no longer possible, Robert escaped out through the cellar, through the field of hemp, into the woods beyond. He returned as quickly as possible to the safety of the Mohawk settlement.

9.9. The Indians waited until the house was completely burned down, and supposing him to have burned in it, raised shout of victory, and deoarted, taking their prisoner, Thomas, along with them to the western part of the state. Please note that Thomas was sold as a slave to a Frenchman living in Canada and, after the close of the Revolutionary War, he gave Thomas his freedom and returned to his home.

9.10. In July of 1779, Robert Shankland and his family moved to Princeton, near Schenectady, moving back to Cherry Valley some time later. On October 5, 1785, he was an elector of the Presbyterian Society in Cherry Valley. He died in 1796, aged 70(birthdate is disputeable thus he could be older), leaving the settling of his estate to his second eldest son, Alexander. First son was disowned. Sarah Beaty Shankland died in 1801.

10.0. William Shankland in New York.

10.1. William Shankland, third son of Robert plus Ronald Lee Shankland's lineage line, was born in Cherry Valley, New York, on August 15, 1762. On June 11, 1776, he enlisted as a private in Captain Robert McKean's Company, Colonel Samuel Campbell's Regiment, and late served as an Indian Spy in Colonel Clyde's Regiment. In July of 1778, he was in Captian Ballard's Company, Colonel Alden's Regiment, and served until July 1779. He also rendered service in 1780 and 1781. After the close of the Revolutionary War, William lived in the Counties of Albany, Otsego, Saratoga, Montgomery, Oneida, Ononaga, and Madison.

10.2. According to his pension application, he had been living in Madison County for 21 years on July 14, 1834. On the other hand, according to the Pompey "Re-union"(some time in 1840), as quoted by a Rev Beauchamp, he moved to Madison County, just across the County line from Pompey, Onondaga County, in 1808. His home, presumably a farm, was located in Delphi Valley (watered by Limestone Creek) at or near the village of Delphi, in the town of Cazenovia, Madison County, New York.

10.3. William Shankland was married to Miss Margaret Henry(b.in Scotland-d. in Cazenovia, N.Y., Nov 10, 1850). The following children were born to William and Margaret: 1. Robert(b.Nov 3, 1791-d.Oct. 1886) 2. James Selkirk(b.1793-?) 3. Thomas Jefferson(b.1795-d.Feb 4, 1847) 4. Peter Veeder(b.1797-d.1861) 5. William Henry(b.1804-d.Jan 1883) 6. Ann Nichols(B.1806-d.?) 7.Diana (b.1808-d.?) 8. Mary Thompson (b.1810-d.?) 9. Marcia Mariah (b.1812-d.1851) 10. Eliza Selkirk (b.Oct 1814-d.Nov 17, 1884)

11.0. Robert Shankland, 1791-1886, goes to Michigan.

11.1. Robert Shankland of Ronald Lee Shankland's lineage line was born in Otsego County, New York, on November 3, 1791. Robert spend his early life on his father's farm and received a common school education. He rendered two terms of service in the New York Infantry during the War of 1812. In July, 1812, he enlisted from Pompey, Onondaga, New York, in Captain Blakealey's Company of the 8th(96th?) Regiment of New York Infantry which went to Oswego to repel the British, and served as a guard during his first term of service. In October, 1814, he reenlisted, this ime in Captain Pliny Draper's Company, and served as a sergeant. With this company he was called out to repel an invasion at or nearSackett's Harbor, near Smith's Mills(Smithville?) on Sandy Creek. Robert remained at Sackett's Harbor and participated in the capture of three British boats in the conflict atHenerson's Harbor, under the command of Major Apling. He was honorably discharged

from the service the latter part of 1814.

11.2. Robert was married to Miss Arabella Bennett (b. Oct 7, 1799 in Worcester County, Mass. - d. May 13, 1855 in Washtenaw County, Michigan) at Sullivan or Quality Hill, Madison County, New York.

11.3. In August of 1830, Robert, and his family, moved to Washtenaw County, Michigan, and took up his first residence in Ann Arbor and than later settled on 80 acres of farmland in section 35, Northfield township. Here he built a log cabin, moving in on November 16, 1830. He lived there until 1837, at which time he sold his farm with the intention of moving to Texas. He had only progressed about half-a-mile on the proposed trip, however, when his horses attempted to run away, and, considering this to be a bad omen, he cancelled his plans and purchased 126 acres in section 32 of Salem Township. This was within two miles of his previous home, where he continued to live until the time of death in October, 1866, at the age of 95 years.

11.4. The following children were born to Robert, 1791-1886, and Arabella Shankland: 1. Thomas Erskine (b. 1826-d. 1901?) and married Delilad Moore; children were Alice, Edith, and Minnie. 2. Caroline Matilda (b. 1827-d. 1902) and married Ira Root; children were Mary, Levi, Fannie and Frank. 3. William Henry (b. 1828-d. July 1864) and married Martha; one child Harriett Adelaide. 4. Arabella T. (b. 1830-d. 1880) and married David L. Botsford; children were Burton and Carrie. 5. James Mosey (b. 1832-d. 1869) was unmarried, plus killed from a jack-knife wound while playing with Dudson and Rastus Webster. 6. Robert Andrew Jackson (b. 1834-d. 1910) married Julia Savage; children were Hascall and Clarence. Also, Hascall is Ronald Shankland's Linneage Line. 7. Veeder LaGrange (b. 1837-d. 1909 and married Mary Ann Elizabeth Bush; children John Bush, Maud, and Robert William. Note that John Bush Shankland married Aymra Galpin; children were Harry LaGrange, Cora Evelyn, Gertrude Aymyra, Adah Zilla, and Veeder John who is pushing the McGregor Connection like Ronald Lee Shankland is in July 1994. 8. Margaret A. (b. 1839-d. 1914) married John Warner Hart; children were Elva and Addie.

12.0. Robert Andrew Jackson Shankland, see no 6 above.

12.1. Robert Andrew Jackson Shankland was born probably on the farm as this was the custom of that period of history. He lived most of the years of his life in Salem Township, Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the farm. He was one of the prominent and highly respected farmers plus he was admired for many excellent qualities of character/regarded as one of the leading men in Salem Township. He was elected to the Townline School Board on Joy Road across from his home on that road. One time on 20 Dec 1893, he was confronted with a student failing to follow the order of the School Teacher Nellie Doane to bring in firestove wood. To assist he took the necessary action to punish the Student Christian Wachenhut for such disobedience. Christian and his family suited Robert AJ Shankland in Circuit Court; the verdict was not guilty for any child abuse. He resided the last years at his son's home, Clarence Shankland. In fact he was sick for nine weeks with heart disease and passed away at the age of 75.

12.2. He married Miss Julia Savage (b. March 3, 1841 - d. Nov 3, 1896) on June 19, 1870 and they had two sons; which are as follows: 1. Hascall Andrew (see writeup in the next section) that's Ronald Lee Shankland's lineage line. 2. Clarence (b. Oct 11, 1881 - d. Nov 17, 1965) married Miss Marie Sweitzer(1) in June 1905 and retired from Michigan Consolidated Gas Co as Assistant treasurer of the Ann Arbor District with 42 yrs of service. His wife passed away and remarried to Allie May Longstreet (2); children of marriage(1) were Robert(1906-1982), Isabelola(1907-?), and Wilmont (1910-living in July 1994).

13.0. Hascall Andrew Shankland

13.1. Hascall Andrew Shankland (b. Aug 8, 1871 - d. Dec 5, 1940) married Miss Alice Mae

7.45. 1783- 6 May, Shanklin, Christian-window of Andrew Shankland, Drumhome Parish, Co Donegal, Married Michael Lipsett.

7.46. 1783-10 Oct, Shanklin, Anne-Baptism, dau of Henry Shanklin/Eliza Young, Glasholy Townland, Drumhome Parish, Co Donegal.

7.47. 1784-9 Mar, Shanklin, Elizabeth-Dau of John Shanklin, Rosstownlough Co Donegal, married William Bird, Termonamongan, Diocese of Derry at Drumhome Church of Ireland.

7.48. 1784-2 Sep, Shanklin, Jane-Dau of Andrew Shanklin, Rosstownlough, Co Donegal, married Beattie Johnsom, Templecarn Parish, Diocese of Clogher at Drumhome Church of Ireland.

7.49. 1784-26 Sep, Shanklin, Elizabeth,-Baptism, Dau of Robert Shanklin/Isabell Paine, Rosstownlough Townland, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal.

7.50. 1785-24 Jan, Shanklin, John of Rosstownlough Townland, Drumhome Parish, Co Donegal, married Mary Weaklum, dau of Edward Weaklum of Killnaangle.

7.51. 1785-15 Dec, Clarke, James-Baptism, son of John Clarke/Ann Shanklin, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal.

7.52. 1764-2 May, Burial of Sarah Shanklin of Glasboly.

7.53. 1795-28 Jan, Evans, John, Ballincarrick Townland, Dead Note: Near Ballymagroarty Townland.

7.54. 1786-23 Jan, Shanklin, Samuel-baptism, son of John Shanklin/Mary Weaklum, Rosstownlough Townland, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal.

7.55. 1786-16 June, Shanklin, Margaret-Baptism, dau of Robert Shanklan/Isabella Paine, Rosstownlough Townland, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal.

7.56. 1786-25 June, Shanklin, Robert-Baptism, son of Henry Shanklin/Eliza Young, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal.

7.57. 1787-16 Sep, Shanklin, Henry-Baptism, son of Samuel Shanklin/Mary Crawford, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal.

7.58. 1787-10 Oct, Shanklin, Mary-Baptism, dau of John Shanklin/Mary Weaklum, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal.

7.59. 1787-17 Nov, Shanklin, John-Baptism, son of Henry Shanklin/Eliza Young, Glasboly Townland, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal.

7.60. 1788-10 Dec, Shanklin, Samuel-Senior, Wife of Cathe Shanklin, nephew of James Crawford, Extract Indentured Deed Lease.

7.61. 1790-12 Jan, Shanklin, Henry-Baptism, son of Henry Shanklin/Eliza Young, Glasboly Townland, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal.

7.62. 1790-28 Feb, Shanklin, Jane-Baptism, dau of Samuel Shanklin/Mary Crawford, Ballymagroarty Townland, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal.

from the golf course in time but did his best. Both of them, Harold and Marian lived together in the same apartment for a few years at Vista Grande Villa in Jackson, Michigan. (Please note that this is Seniors Retirement Home.) Then, Marian had to go to the Care Center in Vista Grande Villa. Then he followed and lived out his remaining years there after she passed away.

#### 15.0. Ronald Lee Shankland

15.1. Ronald was born in Battle Creek, Michigan, on 9 December 1937 as an only child. He has always been close to his parents and served their needs. He saw his father two or three times a week in the last years at Vista Grande Villa. It was Ron's goal to get his dad to live be 100 yrs old, but it did not happen. The spirit was attempted by talking with his dad about deer hunting. He wanted to, even if he had to crawl to a deer stand!

15.2. Ronald enjoys being married for the second time to Alice plus having five step-grandchildren. Now, we have two homes with one in Jackson, Michigan, on Browns Lake at a distance of 30 feet from the shoreline and the other in Sarasota, Florida, near the Gulf of Mexico beach at a distance of two miles. Our adult family and children love to come and see us.

15.3. Ronald's employment over the years has been interesting. He graduated from Michigan State University with a B.S. in Chemical Engineering, 1960. Thus, the background was set for different employments. First employment was as a fertizler engineer (Swift & Co), then proceeding as follows: a rubber compounder at Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co), a natural gas engineer at Consumers Power Co, a solid-propellant engineer at US Dept of Navy, a sewage plant chemist at the City of Battle Creek, and lastly, a military-vehicular engineer at the US Dept of Army. Now, retirement is the place where Ron is.

15.4. Ronald's lifetime goal is to find the origin of the surname, "Shankland" and the connection of that surname to the Scottish McGregor Clan. It is hoped that the explanations given in this report turns out to be correct in time or is changed by the factual accountability.

15.5. Comments, Inquiries, Corrections, and Contributions can be forwarded to the following:

a. Ronald Lee Shankland; 2048 Forest Park Drive; Jackson, Michigan; USA; 49201 & Phone Number: 517-783-6742

b. Ronald Lee Shankland; 6506 Keystone Drive; Sarasota, Florida; USA; 34231 & Phone Number: 941-923-0968

#### 16.0 Appendix

16.1. Findings of Ronald Lee Shankland, October 1994 Trip to the British Isles, A Milestone of Interrelationships between Shankland, Grierson, and their properties.

16.2. Lag Castle is the first Grierson property in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Then Dalgoner came in existence from an increased number of Griersons meaning another estate was needed. As well "Shank" and "Skelston" placenames were related in some fashion to the Grierson surname. As marriage was by custom to be at or near the same level in society. Of interest, "Shank" did not surface in the records until the divisional scale of inheritance among the Griersons brought the "Shank" placename to the surface when very few pieces of real estate were available or left. Also, the needs for money from real estate sales assisted in bringing "Shank" to the surface. In the 1800s "Shank" became known as placename where it really had existed for a longer time. Thus, a visual inspection to the area indicates the building on it to be around for 500 years old or more. Now, it appears the surname of Shankland could have come from this location of Shank of land!

probably born after 1571 and before 1615 plus he lived in or near Killaghtee Parish. Almost certainly he was the father of John and Robert Shanklan who were adults in 1665 and living in Killaghtee. They were born in the timeframe of 1615 to 1644. Now a date profile is going to be given on the Shanklins and Shanklands in Ireland:

7.2. 1630, Shankeland, Gilbert Muster Roll-Co Donegal, Baraony de Boylagh and Bannagh.

7.3. 1642-28 June, Shackland, James-Army Mustered at Raphoe, Co Donegal under Cpt Robert Hamill's Company of Sir Robert Stewart's.

7.4. 1642-9 June, Shankdand, Edward-Monroe's Army Mustered at Carrickfergus, Co Antrim.

7.5. 1660, Shanklan, John-Muster Roll-Co Donegal, Barony of Boylagh and Bannagh, Killaghty Parish.

7.6. 1660, Shanklan, Robert-Muster Roll-Co Donegal, Barony of Boylagh and Bannagh, Killaghty Parish.

7.7. 1672 to 1700, Shankland, Gilbert-Ruling Elder for Donegal/Ballyshannon Presbyterian Church in Laggan Presbytery.

7.8. 1694-26 Apr, Shanklin, Janet-married Andrew Crawford, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal.

7.9. 1694- Apr, Shanklin, Robert-married Margaret McKabor, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal.

7.10. 1695. Shanklin, Gilbert-Lease for 10 yrs/yearly of 28 Pds..2 doz Fat Hens and 16 Days Work for Man/House, Ballyboes of Upper Rosnaulagh(Crockahanny Townland, Drumhome Parish, Co Donegal.

7.11. 1695-28 May, Shankland, Gilbert-meeting at Donegal on call for new minister.

7.12. 1695-28 May, Crawford, David-meeting at Donegal on call for new minister.

7.13. 1697-16 Nov, Shanklin, Gilbert-married Sarah English, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal.

7.14. 1702-26 Nov, Shanklin, James-married, Ann Thomson, Drumhome Parish, Co Donegal.

7.15. 1710-23 Oct, Shanklin, Jean-married Patrick Miller, Drumhome Parish, Co Donegal.

7.16. 1717-24 Dec, Shanklin, Margaret-married Edward Havietor Hewitt, Drumhome Church of Ireland and Co Donegal.

7.17. 1718, Shankland, William-born, unknwn his parents and place of birth, came to USA in 1775.

7.18. 1719, Shanklin, Robert-dead, Of Drumholm Parish, County Donegal.

7.19. 1719-6 Dec, Shanklin, Gilbert-baptism, Drumholm Parish, County Donegal, son of Jeames and Mary Shanklinl

7.21. 1721, Shanklin, Andrew-born, left for USA in 1758.

7.22. 1726, Shankland, Robert-born, left for USA in 1747.



- 7.23. 1727, Shanklin, Gilbert-born, left for USA in 1750.
- 7.24. 1731, Shankiland, James-Taylor, Carrickfergus, Co Antrim, Witnessess to Will of Thomas Bashford.
- 7.25. 1742-19 May, Shanklin, David-Cashell, Barony of Tirhugh, Co Donegal, has son of Thomas, Memorial of Deed of Lease, with Thomas Lipsett, Shanklin, Andrew, witnesses to memorial of lease with Thomas Lipsett.
- 7.26. 1742-15 Aug, Shanklan, dau of Gilbert Shanklin, Drumholm Parish, Baptism.
- 7.27. 1744, Shanklin, Sarah, dau of Gilbert Shanklin, Drumholm Parish, Baptism.
- 7.28. 1749, Shanklin, Margaret-Raphoe Marriage License Bond married to Samuel Poage.
- 7.29. 1761-21 Sept, Shankland, William-of Lissnaveagh Townland, County Fermanagh, married to Catherine Bullack, Monien Townland, County Fermanagh.
- 7.30. 1761, Shankland, Thomas-Cashel Townland, Conolly as Landlord, Co Donegal, Poll of Electors.
- 7.31. 1761, Shanklin, Thomas-Cashel Townland, Conolly as Landlord, Co Donegal, Freeholder.
- 7.32. 1761, Shankland, Samuel-Ballymagroarty Townland, Conolly Landlord, Co Donegal, Poll of Electors.
- 7.33. 1761, Shanklin, Samuel-Ballymagroarty Townland, Conolly Landlord, Co Donegal, Freeholder.
- 7.34. 1761, Shankland, David-Cashel Townland, Conolly As Landlord, Co Donegal, Poll of Electors.
- 7.35. 1761, Shanklin, David-Cashel Townland, Conolly AS Landlord, Co Donegal, Freeholder.
- 7.36. 1761, Shankland, Gilbert-Liskeran Townland, No Landlord, Co Donegal, Poll Electors.
- 7.37. 1761, Shanklin, Gilbert-Liskeran, Townland, No Landlord, Co Donegal, Freeholder.
- 7.38. 1764-2 May, Shanklin, Sarah-Dead, Glasboly Townland, Drumholm Parish, Co Donegal.
- 7.39. 1765-10 Apr, Shanklin, Jane-Dead, Age 105 yrs, Old Drumhom, Burial Ground, Ref: Kearney's History of Drumholm(Pub 1903).
- 7.40. 1761 to 1794, Shanklin, Miss-married to a man named "Little" and Sister were involved with the Methodist Society and met in their homes near Florencecourt, County Fermanagh.
- 7.41. 1770, Shanklan, Andrew-Rent Roll, Connolly Estate Papers, Rosstownlough, Drumhome Parish.
- 7.42. 1770, Shanklan, Robert-Rent roll, Connolly Estate Papers, Rosstownlough, Drumhome Parish.
- 7.43. 1780s, Shanklin, Rebocca-married John L Lipsett.
- 7.44. 1783-23 May, Shanklin, Samuel-Ballymagroarty, Drumhome Parish, Co Donegal, Memorial Certain Indented Deed Sale with James Carey, Cashell, Kilbarron Parish, Co Donegal.

Nowland (b. Feb 9, 1869 - d. Feb 20, 1911) on Dec 6, 1892, at the Nowland Family farm near Ann Arbor, Michigan. He lived as a farmer all his life in Salem Township, Washentaw Co., Michigan. His great love was going hunting and playing cards plus he called square dancing at the family farm house on Joy Road across the street from the Superior Twp. Townline School. He was a member of the Gleanars Lodge in Washentaw County. Children of this marriage are as follows: 1. Pearl Mae (b. June 17, 1893-d. March 1, 1886) married on Sept 1, 1916 to William C. Warner(1894-1974); child is Cecil William Warner (1929-1987) 2. Glen Haskell (b. Feb 2, 1895 - d. May 19, 1976) married on Oct 1921 to Emma Wallaker(1904-1927) and remarried on Nov 6, 1931 to Olga Westagard (b.1901 in Denmark - d. Jan 19, 1986); children by (1) are Alice Lillian (1922-still living on July 1994) and Joseph Glen(b.1923-d.Feb 3, 1993). 3. Juliet Melvina (b.Oct 25, 1896 - d. Jan 31, 1992) married Burnie Whipple on Feb 11, 1918, and remarried George Tedder (1894-1964) on May 27, 1922; children of marriage(2) Maxine(b. July 3, 1924-still living on July 1994) and Gerald Hascall(b. July 14, 1928 - still living on July 1994) 4. Merville Clarence(b. July 13, 1898 - d. Oct 28, 1983) married on June 26, 1923 to Helen Hooper(1901-Nov 5, 1990); children are Jean Marian (1925-Jan 25, 1970) and Betty Claire (1924-still living on July 1994) 5. Leroy Donald (b.1900-941) married on Sept 29, 1922 to Mabel Evelyn Dixon (1905-1954); children are Donald(1923- xxxx), Charles(1925-dead date?), Wilmer(1926-1984), Leona(1928-xxxx), and Shirley(1936-xxxx). 6. Arthur Louis (b. Apr 22, 1902-d. Apr 7, 1982) married on March 5, 1927 to Blanche Boynton(1904-still living on Dec 1999); children are Robert Louis(1928-still living on Dec 1999) and Barbara Jane (1929-still living on Dec 1999) 7. Harold Otis Shankland(1904-April 12, 1997) that is reported in the next section and is Ronald Lee Shankland's lineage line.

#### 14.0. Harold Otis Shankland.

14.1. Harold Otis Shankland (b. Oct 24, 1904 - d. April 12, 1997) married Marian Elizabeth Hasness (b. Nov. 17, 1909 - d. Dec 2, 1992); both were cremated with their ashes placed at the "Shankland" main plot monument at the Woodland Cemetry in Jackson, Michigan, and the Dixboro Cemetry in Dixboro, Washtenaw Co., Michigan; and the date of marriage was on Oct 24, 1933 in Jackson, Michigan at the First Methodist Church; one child of Ronald Lee Shankland (b. Dec. 9, 1937 - still living as Jan 2000) married Jeannine Poirier on Aug 1966 and remarried Alice Cora(Cunningham) Harper(b. Feb 12, 1927-still living on Jan 2000) on Jan 22, 1972; stepchildren are the following: 1. Diane Zuchowski(b. Feb 12, 1952) 2. Delores Kingsbury(b. Dec 9, 1956) 3. Dave H. Harper(b. Jan 2, 1959).

14.2. Harold does not attend church on regular basis but his membership of faith is the First Methodist church in Jackson, Michigan where he and Marian Shankland were married. He was a life member of the Ann Arbor Masonic Lodge No 262 plus the Institute of Electrical Engineers. His education was at the Superior Twp Townline Rural School(his family home was across the road from the school. He used to sleep late and have time to make the last bell at the school.), attended Ann Arbor High School and played on their football team, was good, and went to Ferris Institute under scholarship to play football, and graduated from the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor as an Electrical Engineer. His days in college were hard finicially with money very much in short supply. He, almost dropped out many times for lack of monies. His effort paid off with graduating. "His attitude of never giving up" was passed on to all his efforts in life, particularly the raising of his son, Ronald Lee Shankland, who always is tackling a project over his head and stays with it until finished because of his father's upbringing.

14.3. Harold's employment was at Ford Motor Co., Kellogg Co., General Electric Co., during the War II years, and lastly returning to Consumers Power Co. plus retiring from there as a Supervisory Engineer.

14.4. His retirement ended up taking care of Marian Shankland because she became a handicapped person. Her legs were amputated and required being placed on a tiolet. Thus he always did this very faithfully; however, he liked to play golf when he was able to do it. Thus he did not always return

**HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF NISBET OR  
NESBITT IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND  
FROM MEMORANDA WRITTEN BY ALEXANDER  
NESBITT  
OF LISMORE, CO. CAVAN, IRELAND, AND OF  
OLDLANDS, SUSSEX,  
AND COMPLETED BY HIS WIDOW,  
CECILIA NESBITT  
JUNE, 1898**

PRINTED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION BY ANDREW IREDALE,

13, THE STRAND, TORQUAY.

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**NOTE**

Footnotes (indicated by numbers in brackets) are not included in this version for technical reasons. Readers who need the full text are advised to purchase a copy of the original from the Society.

**Of the Family of Nisbet in Scotland.**

The surname of Nesbitt, or Nisbet, is taken from one or other of the places of that name which are near the borders of England and Scotland.

One of these is in Northumberland, another in Roxburghshire, another in Haddingtonshire, but that from which the family with which I have to do derived its name, is the ancient Nesbyt, the modern Nisbet, near Dunse in Berwickshire. The name is evidently derived from two Anglo-Saxon words, Nesse, Naes, or Naesse, rock, support, headland, or cape, and Byht, a dwelling; the original settlement having no doubt been so placed as to deserve such an appellation.

At what time it was inhabited by a race speaking a Teutonic tongue, there are no means of ascertaining; the first mention of it in history, or record, is in the charter of donation

by  
David I, King of Scotland 1124-1152, to the Priory of St. Mary Coldingham (a  
dependency  
of the great Abbey of Durham), by which he gives "Ederham et Nesetitam in  
perpeutam  
elemosinam" to that Church. (1)

Other charters of Cospatrick, brother of Dolphin, Earl of Dunbar, and of Henry Earl of  
Northumberland, son of King David, make or confirm the same gift. (2)

The Nesebite so given was, however, East Nisbet, not the West Nisbet, where the  
Castle  
of Nisbet stands; this is clearly proved by the Charters of King David of the year  
1147, (1)  
and of Patrick Earl of Dunbar of 1261 (2) which the grant of Cospatrick, brother of  
Dolphin,  
of Ederham and Disbet is confirmed, with the reservation of thirty shillings annually,  
while  
in the latter it is expressly stated that that sum was to be received from Ederham and  
"Est  
Nisbet."

The monks of Coldingham had a feudal superiority over "Est Nisbet," but there is no  
trace of their ever having claimed such over West Nisbet.

At the time of the grant of East Nisbet, West Nisbet was probably already granted to  
some retainer of the King, but no known document shows who this was.

It would appear that, in the 17th Century, record or tradition still preserved the  
memory  
of one or more generations of the family of Nisbet anterior to the time of William de  
Nesebite (who as hereafter mentioned was living in the second half of the 12th  
Century), for  
Sir Alexander Nisbet of Nisbet in a petition to King Charles II in 1662, asserts that he  
"and  
his ffamily have constantly continued faithfull and loyall to yor sainted Maiestie and  
yor  
Royall Progenitors above the space of six hundred yeares last past."

This would carry back the original settlement of the family in Scotland, to the time of  
Malcolm Canmore (A.D. 1056-1092), when many Saxons and Normans, as is well  
known,

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SEAT. ---- Lismore House, Crossdoney, Co. Cavan.

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#### APPENDIX

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Note A. - This refers to the old tradition of one of the Irish Kings who when sailing  
with his court over a lake in Ulster came in sight of an island . The King declared that  
the  
island should belong to the man whose hand first touched it. The courtiers threw  
themselves  
into the water to swim to land ; one of them, O'Neil, seeing he had no chance of  
reaching it  
first, cut off his left hand, and flung it on to the land over the heads of his competitors,  
and  
the island in consequence became his property.

third daughter of Captain Frederick Franks, R.N. He died without issue 21st June , 1886.

#### Daughters.

1. Frances, born 17th March, 1813, died unmarried 1884.
2. Mary Anne, born 3rd March, 1826, married James E. Burrowes, second son of Thomas Burrowes of Stradone, Co. Cavan ; she succeeded , on the death of her brother Alexander Nesbitt of Lismore in 1886, to the portion of the estates in

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Cavan settled on the female line ; she died in 1887, having had issue one son :- THOMAS COSBY BURROWES, born in 1856, who on the death of his mother succeeded to such portion of the estates as she had inherited. He married in 1885 Anna

Frances, daughter of the Honble. Richard Thomas Maxwell, and grand-daughter of the sixth

Baron Farnham, by whom he has issue two daughters ;

1. Eleanor Mary Cosby, born 19th July, 1886.
2. Rosamond Charlotte Cosby, born 14th July, 1891.

#### ARMS

Quarterly. First : Argent, three boars' heads erased sable -- NESBITT.  
 Second : Argent, a chevron between three leopards' faces sable ; on a canton or , a saltire vert between a cross-crosslet in chief gules ; a lizard erect in dexter, a salmon hauriant in sinister, and a dexter hand couped at the wrist gules in base ; a crescent for difference ---COSBY.  
 Third : or, three foxes passant gules --- DE GENNES.  
 Fourth : or, a pheon azure --- SIDNEY

#### CREST.

A dexter cubit arm in armour, the hand grasping a truncheon.

MOTTO.--- " Je maintiendrai."

settled themselves in Scotland on the invitation of that King.

If conjecture may be admitted, we might fix upon Thor Longus, (3) or his Father, as the probable grantee of West Nisbet. The former is one of the witnesses of the Charter of Coldingham (1098), and he himself gave the Church of "Ednaham" (now Ednam) and a ploughland (4), to the Monks of St. Cuthbert.

Two very curious documents of this Thor the Long have been preserved, and are printed by Raine. (1) The first is a charter in which he states that Edgar, king of the Scots, had given him "Ednaham desert," and that he, with the King's help, and his own money, had settled (inhabitavi) it, and had there built a Church from the foundations; this Church and a "carrucata" (ploughland) of land he gives to God, St. Cuthbert, and his Monks, for the (ie. King Edgar's) brothers and sisters, and for the redemption of his dearest brother lefwin, and for the health of his own body and soul.

The second document, the original of which is preserved in the archives of the Cathedral of Durham, is in the form of a letter addressed to David Earl of Dunbar, afterwards David I of Scotland, in this styling himself "omnius suus" he entreats his "dominus carissimus" to confirm the above mentioned donation. As in this Alexander is mentioned as King, it must have been written between A.D. 1107 and 1124.

A seal attached to this is of a pointed oval form, on it Thor is represented sitting, holding a long sword, with the legend "Thor me mittet amico."

Thor appears to have had a son William, (2) who is a witness to two Charters of donation by William de Veteri Poute, styling himself "Willielmus filius Thor." As Ernaldus, Abbot of Kelso, was also a witness, this must have been executed between 1124 and 1153. The first, however, who attached the designation "de Nesbite" to his name, would seem to be William, who witnessed several Charters of donation to Coldingham between the years 1165 and 1214; some of these must have been executed between 1188 and 1198.

This William may have been the son of William the son of Thor, or possibly the same person, who, in the latter part of his life, followed the prevailing fashion of using a territorial instead of a patronymical designation; his period being that in which such changes of appellation became frequent.

It is about the same time that the earliest mentions are found in the Coldingham Charters, of members of the neighbouring families of Swinton and Gordon with territorial designations, and of these the earliest seem to be those (No. CXVI. CXVII. and CXVIII.) of Patrick first Earl of Dunbar, (to which Alan de Swinton, (1) Richard de Gordon, (2) and Adam de Gordon are, with William de Nesbite, among the witnesses.) These appear to belong to the reign of William the Lion, 1163-1214. The two families of Swinton and Gordon, as also those of Ridpath and Dunse, derive their names from baronies contiguous to that of Nisbet; and all five families bear the same arms, viz., three boars' heads, erased, but each of a different colour; the arms of Nisbet being argent, three boars' heads, erased, sable; of Swinton sable and argent, with a cheveron or; of Gordon azure and or; of Ridpath argent and gules, with a chevron engrailed, also gules; and Dunse, sable and or, with a chevron or.

It has been inferred from this similarity or identity of bearings, that those five families were all descended from some common ancestor, and Lord Hales ("Origin of Scottish Names") is quoted as having stated that a tradition to that effect existed. There is no improbability in such a supposition, for it is quite possible that Thor Longus, or his brother Lefwin, may have had several children, and that Thor's father may have been the patriarch of the five families.

The similarity of arms among families not related, is usually attributed to their having adopted those of some feudal superior, as in the case of so many Cheshire families, who bear garbs, a part of the arms of the earldom of Chester; but such an explanation does not apply here; boars' heads are not the bearing of any family of such local importance as to have

The eldest son.

THOMAS NESBITT of Lismore, Colonel in the army, M.P. for Cavan, married Louisa, youngest daughter and co-heiress of John Daniel de Gennes of Portarlington, Colonel in the British Army, and had issue ( with one daughter) five sons. He died 1820.  
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The eldest son.

COSBY NESBITT of Lismore, who succeeded his father in the estates in Cavan ; he married Elizabeth Hancox, and died without issue in 1837, when the estates devolved on his brother John Nesbitt.

2. John, J.P. and D.L. for Cavan, married in 1812, Elizabeth Tatam, daughter of William Tatam, Esq., of Moulton, Lincolnshire ; by her he had ( with two daughters ) two

sons. He was High Sheriff of Cavan in 1840, and died in 1853.

3. Alexander, born 8th December, General in the Army, married Jane Gregory Blake ; he died in 1849, having had issue ( with three daughters) one son:-

1. Cosby Lewis, Lt.-Colonel 60th Rifles, born 1806, died unmarried 1853.

1. Louisa Katherine, married P.P. Savoye, died 1872.

2. Katherine Sophia, married A. Bohn, died 1894.

3. Maria, married Edmond Scherer, died 1883.

4. William, married Mary Samuel, daughter of Captain Aamuel, R.N., died without issue.

5. Thomas, in the East-India Company's Service, married Ann Davis, he left issue ( with one daughter) two sons :-

1. Thomas, married Harriet Dobel, leaving issue several sons and daughters.

2. John Alvert of Fort Hill, died unmarried.

1. Lousia, married Samuel Moore.

Daughter.

1. Frances, only daughter of Thomas Nesbitt of Lismore, married Mr. Moore, by whom she had one son :-

1. Samuel, married Louisa Nesbitt.

Cosby Thomas Nesbitt succeeded his father John Nesbitt in the estates in Cavan in the

year 1853. He was born 30th August, 1814, died unmarried in 1856.

2. Alexander Nesbitt succeeded to the family estates in Cavan on the death of his brother Cosby Thomas, he was born 9th July, 1817, he married 5th June, 1856 Cecilia ,

( with seven daughters ) seven sons :-

1. Cosby, of whom hereafter.  
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2. Arnold, a merchant in London, he married Miss Thrale, sister of Henry Thrale of Streatham. He represented Winchelsea and Cricklade in Parliament. He died without issue in 1756.
3. Robert, born in 1719.
4. Albert, a merchant in London, married Miss Matishall.
5. Alexander, a merchant in London, died before 1776.
6. William, born 1732, married Mary Blackwood.
7. Andrew, died young.

Daughters.

1. Jane, married a Burrowes of Stradone, Co.Cavan.
2. Margery, married Robert Burrowes of Stradone, Co. Cavan.
3. A daughter, married to Mr. Benson Cooke.
4. A daughter, married to Mr. Sneyd.
5. Rachel, died unmarried.
6. Anne, died young.
7. Bessy, died young.

The eldest son.

COSBY NESBITT of Lismore, M.P. for Cavan, born 1718, succeeded to the Cavan estates on the death of his father in 1750. He married Ann, daughter of John Eney of Bawnboy, Co. Cavan ; he sat for the borough of Cavan in 1750, which he continued to

represent until his death on the 16th April, 1786. He was buried at Kilmore, and had issue (

with four daughters ) four sons :-

1. Thomas, the eldest son, of whom hereafter.
2. John, a merchant in London, M.P. for Winchelsea, died unmarried 1817.
3. Albert, D.D., Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George the Fourth. He died unmarried in 1822.
4. Cosby, died young.

Daughters.

1. Jane, married to James Young of Lahard, Co. Cavan.
2. Mary, married to William Moore of Tullyvin, Co. Cavan.
3. Nancy, died young.
4. Bessy, died young.

included lesser families to have adopted them, and these families - at least the Swintons, Gordons, and Nisbets - held immediately from the Crown. (1)

The case seems to have had some analogy with that of the Teutonic tribes, who adopted some animal as their ensign, much in the same way as the Indians of North America did their "totem," such animals, with coats of arms came into use, were displayed on their bearings. Instances of this are to be found in the use of the horse by the Saxons of Kent and Wessex and by the kings of Hanover; the lion by the Danes, Norwegians, and many of the countries of South-eastern Germany.

That the boar should have been so employed is not surprising. The bravest and strongest wild animal which inhabited the woods of the North is frequently mentioned in Anglo-Saxon literature, and its image was the frequent ornament of the helmet of the Northern warrior. So, in the poem of Beowulf, his companions, we are told,

Eofor-lic scion A boar's likeness sheen  
On-ofer hleor bae'ron Over their cheeks they bore,  
Ge-hroden golde; Adorned with gold;  
F'ah and fy'r-heard. Variegated and fire-harden'd.

In the Welsh poem on the fall of Kyndylan, the last Welsh Lord of Pengwan (ascribed to Llywarch, 6th century(?)) the Saxon invaded is spoken of as the wild boar. (2) Was the wild boar a sort of national or tribal badge? It is, therefore, likely enough that a family of Saxon or Norse parentage should blazon the boar on their shields, and there is no need to have recourse to stories about the slaying of mighty boars to account for such a bearing.

It may be allowed to a Nesbit to suggest that the plain black and white of the arms of that family may be indicative of descent from the eldest among those who first assumed these arms; for as Fuller ("Worthies of England," chap. xvi.) tells us: "It is the rule general in arms that the plainer the ancients." Of colours, the same writer says: "Argent and sable

are conceived the fairest coat."

The successor, and probably the son of William de Nisbet, was Gilbert de Nisbet, whose name is preserved by its occurrence on the seal attached to a charter still existing in the possession of the Earl of Morton, by which his son Thomas de Nisbet and his wife Amabel grant two acres of meadow in "territorio de Nisbet in Bradhalu." (1) On the seal appended to one (or both) of these charters is the figure of a knight, mounted on a galloping horse, with sword in hand. The helmet is square at the top, and the shield hung round the neck. The legend is mutilated, but what remains reads - "Sig.....me filii Giberti." The missing letters were, doubtless, "Tho," thus forming the name "Thomas." (2)

The omission of the designation "de Nisbet" from several other seals of the same period may be observed on those engraved in Raine's History.

In another charter, printed in the Melrose collection (196), among the witnesses appear Thomas de Nisbet and his son Philip. This is not dated, but believed to be of the time of King Alexander II. (1214-1240).

Philip was, therefore, probably the son and successor of the first Thomas, and father of the second, and not long in possession of the estate, as his name does not occur as witness to any of the Coldingham charters, while the names of the two Thomases occur as witnesses to between thirty and forty. One of them, apparently the second, is occasionally styled Dominus Thomas, perhaps to mark his having been knighted.

The greater part of these charters would seem to have been executed at the courts held for the district called Coldinghamshire. One of these (3) is a judgment or a decision of the "milites libere tenentes at omneo curie de Coldinghamshire, sectam debentes in plena

1. Eleanor Mary Cosby, born 19th July, 1886.
2. Rosamond Charlotte Cosby, born 14th July, 1891.

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#### Pedigree of Nesbitt of Lismore LINEAGE

Andrew Nesbitt, of Brenter, Co. Donegal (presumed to be the son of Thomas Nesbitt, and grandson of George Nesbit, of Nisbet in Berwickshire, Scotland, who died 1590),

assignee from the Earl of Annandale of the estates of Brenter and Malmussock, Co. Donegal,

was father of Andrew Nesbitt, who served in the army of Charles I, in Ireland, and died

1692, having married Anne Lindsay; he left issue five sons, viz :-

1. Thomas, of whom hereafter.
2. Albert, an eminent merchant in London, married, 1729, Elizabeth, daughter of John Gould of Hackney, M.P. for Wareham; by her he had one daughter :-
  1. Rachel, married to Richard Bard Harcourt, of Pendley, Herts, and she carried into the Harcourt family the estates of Brenter and Malmussock, purchased by her father Albert Nesbitt from his eldest brother Thomas Nesbitt.
- Albert Nesbitt sat in Parliament for the borough of Huntingdon and St. Michael's; he died 1753.
3. Robert, married Margaret, younger daughter of Arnold Cosby of Lismore, in 1713; he died, leaving no issue, in 1743.
4. William, married Letitia Nesbitt of Tubberdaly in 1724; he died about 1756.
5. Alexander, married Mary, daughter of John Gould of Hackney M.P. for Wareham he died without issue.

The eldest son.

THOMAS NESBITT of Brenter and Malmussock, residing at Grangemore, Co. Westmeath, High Sheriff of Cavan 1720, married in 1701 Susan Lyons of Ladistown, by

whom he had one son, Charles Robert, who died unmarried. In 1713 he married secondly

Jane Cosby, eldest daughter and heiress of Arnold Cosby of Lismore (son of William Cosby,

grandson of Arnold Cosby, great-grandson of Alexander Cosby of Stradbally, and of Dorcas

Sidney his wife). By this marriage Thomas Nesbitt came into possession of Lismore and

other estates in Cavan. He died in 1750, having had issue by his second marriage

5. Thomas, fifth son of Thomas Nesbitt by his wife Louisa de Gennes, was in the East-India Company's Service ; he married Ann Davis, by whom he left issue two sons

and one daughter :-

1. Thomas, a merchant in London, married Harriet Dobel, and left issue several sons and daughters. His fourth son Allan succeeded to Castleraghan in 1886, a portion of the family estates in Cavan, entailed on the male line only.

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2. John Albert of Fort Hill, died unmarried.

1. Louisa, married to Samuel Moore, leaving issue one daughter, Frances, married to E. Neville.

1. Frances, the only daughter of Thomas Nesbitt and his wife Louisa de Gennes, married Mr. Moore, by whom she left one son Samuel, married to his cousin, Louisa Nesbitt.

John Nesbitt of Lismore, who succeeded his brother Cosby in the family estates in Co.

Cavan in 1837, left by his wife, Elizabeth Tatam, two sons and two daughters :-

1. Cosby Thomas, born 30th August, 1814 ; he died unmarried in 1856.

2. Alexander, succeeded to the family estates on the death of his eldest brother, Cosby Thomas. He married 5th of June, 1856. Cecilia, third daughter of Captain Frederick Franks,

R.N. He died without issue 21st June, 1886. He was a D.L. for the County of Sussex.

1. Frances, eldest daughter of John Nesbitt of Lismore, born 17th March, 1813, died unmarried in 1884.

2. Mary Anne, second daughter of John Nesbitt of Lismore, born 3rd March, 1826, married James E. Burrowes, son of Thomas Burrowes of Stradone, Co. Cavan; by him, who

died 1859, she had one son, Thomas Cosby, born in October, 1856. On the death of her

brother Alexander Nesbitt of Lismore, she succeeded to that portion of the family estates in

Co. Cavan not entailed on the male line only ; she died in 1887, and her son, Thomas Cosby

Burrowes, succeeded his mother in such portion of the estates as she had inherited on the

death of her brother Alexander Nesbitt.

In 1885 Thomas Cosby Burrowes married Anna Frances, daughter of the Honble.

Richard Thomas Maxwell, son of the sixth Baron Farnham, and sister of the present Baron

Farnham. By this marriage two daughters have been born :-

curia

apud Eytton anno gracia M0CC0X0L," i.e., 1240. To this seals of William de Mordington,

William de Scremerston, Adam de Prendergast, and Thomas de Nesbyt are attached - these

four apparently acting for the whole "curia"; the "Vice comes," a ham, often appearing

among the witnesses. Thomas de Nesbyt may have been present at the courts as holding

East Nisbet under the Convent, or it may have been the practice that even the tenants "in

capite", should attend. Many of these documents afford curious glimpses of the social condition of the time, as those (Nos. cccxxx. to cccxxxix.) which record the sale of serfs. In

one case Renaldus, the "prepositus" (bailiff), was sold with all his family and chattels, "tam

mobilius quam immobilibus," for twenty marks sterling. The sums paid for others varied a

good deal. Turkit Hog and his sons and daughters were sold for three marks, and Roger, the

son of Walter, with all his issue, for two marks.

The property belonging to the serf was, no doubt, an important element in the price; but

the charters seem to show that the monks were in the habit of profiting by their command of

ready money, buying at low prices from their needy neighbours, as several of them recite

that the sums of money had been received by the vendor "in magna necessitate mea."

One very curious document (No. cccxcvii.) refers to a trial by battle, John, formerly swineherd, of Coldingham, granting to the monastery three and a half acres of land, and a

toft and croft, which Roger, son of Adam de Riston, had given to him for a duel which he

had undertaken, and in which he was victorious. (1)

No charter subscribed by Thomas de Nesbite of any later date than 1253 appears to be extant, but there is one (cxxxvi.) from Patrick (3rd?), Earl of Dungar, restoring to the Prior

and Monastery of Durham the wardship and marriage of the heirs of "Estnesebith."

One of

the subscribing witnesses is "Dominus Robertus de Nesebith miles." This would seem



to have been executed in 1261, as another bearing that date is executed by the same person, and is to the same effect, with the exception that by it a payment of thirty shillings annually and foreign (i.e. military) service is reserved to the Earl.

He was probably the father of Thomas de Nesbyte and of William de Nesbyte and John de Nesbyte, who swore fealty to Edward I. of England in 1296, among the landowners in Berwickshire. (1)

Gilbert de Estnesebyt and "Johan le fiz de Adam de Estnesebyt del Counte de Berewyck," also executed the deeds of fealty and homage in the same year.

One of the Coldingham charters (No. ccclxxxvi.) is subscribed by Thomas de Estnesebyt. The date of this would seem to be about 1275.

A Thomas Neisbit had a charter from King Robert Bruce granting him twelve marks of annual rent from the lands of Edringtonn, Co. Peebles. This was between 1314 and 1329.

(2) David II. granted the same lands to Thomas Neisbit, whether the same person or his son there are no means of ascertaining. This Thomas is probably the same person as the Thomas Nisbet mentioned in the Chamberlain's accounts for 1329 and 1330 (3) as receiving twenty pounds "prohibus emendis ad opus Dom Regis de quibus respondebit." He was probably attached to the Court of David II. Other payments to him appear in the Chamberlain's accounts (4), in 1342, 1360 and 1365; one to Edna (Ada?) de Nesbyt (perhaps his wife) for things bought "ad opus Regis."

The son of Thomas was probably Adam de Nesebith, of whom Nisbet (the Herald) (5) says that he had a charter of Knockless from King Robert Bruce, to be held by the service of one knight "faciendo regi servitium unius militis in communi exercitu."

This charter was between the years 1306 and 1330. Deuchar supposes him to have had

three sons - Adam, John and Thomas - but there seems to have been another son, Patrick; as Patricius de Nesbyte appears in the inquisition respecting the will of Lumysden in

plantations made in 1622 Tullyvin then belonged to the Moores.  
3. Nancy died young.  
4. Bessy died young.

(1) The other Mr. Nesbitt was probably his nephew, John Nesbitt, son of his brother Thomas of Lismore; and the officer another nephew, a brother of John Nesbitt's, by name

Alexander Nesbitt, afterward General Nesbitt.

Thomas Nesbitt of Lismore left by his wife Louisa de Gennes five sons and one daughter

:-

1. The eldest son, Cosby Nesbitt of Lismore, who succeeded his father in the family estates, married Elizabeth Hancox. He died without issue in 1837, when the estates devolved upon his brother John Nesbitt.
2. John Nesbitt, second son of Thomas Nesbitt by his wife Louisa de Gennes, married in 1812 Elizabeth Tatam, daughter of William Tatam, Esq., of Moulton, Lincolnshire; by her he had two sons and two daughters. He was a merchant in London, a J.P. and D.L. for Cavan, High Sheriff of Cavan in 1840. He died in 1853.
3. Alexander, third son of Thomas Nesbitt by his wife Louisa de Gennes, born 8th December, 1778, a General in the army, married Jane Gregory Blake; he died 1849, having had issue by his wife Jane Gregory Blake, one son and three daughters:-
  1. Cosby Lewis, Lieutenant-Colonel 60th Rifles, born 1st April, 1806, died at the Cape of Good Hope October 1st, 1853.
  1. Louisa Katherine, born 1897, married P.P. Savoye, Captain Horse Artillery French Army, died 1872, leaving issue two daughters:-
    1. Pauline, married M. Eugene Scherer.
    2. Marie, married M. Masson.
  2. Katherine Sophia, born 1810, married Andre' Bohn, Captain Foot Artillery French Army, died 1894, leaving issue one son and two daughters:-
    1. Albert, married Anna de Viv'es.
    2. Jeanne, married Rudolph de Turkheim.
    3. Amalia, predeceased her mother.
  3. Maria, born 1814, married M. Edmond Scherer, Senator in the French Chamber, died 1883, having had issue three sons, who predeceased her, and two daughters
 

:-

    1. Louisa, married M. Lucien de la Rive.
    2. Jeanne
  4. William, fourth son of Thomas Nesbitt by his wife Louisa de Gennes, married Mary Samuel, daughter of Captain Samuel, R.N. He died without issue.

forcibly expressed, and as rich in fine fresh colouring as Murillo) might suggest the hand of Dupont his nephew, who worked for him, but would not interfere with the integrity of the work as Gainsborough's. Mr. Lane then went on to say that Mr. Tomlinson had applied to him on the subject, but that he could not then give his opinion, as he had not seen the picture in his ( Mr. Sewell's ) possession, and that he advised Mr. Sewell to ask the then Marquis of Westminster to have the two " Blue Boy " pictures hung side by side at Grosvenor House, so strong was he in his opinion of the superiority of the " Blue Boy " in Mr. Sewell's possession.

In 1870 Mr. J. Sewell wrote to Alexander Nesbitt as follows : " The Westminster " Blue Boy " is now on exhibition at Burlington House, and I offered mine for exhibition at the same place, but it was declined, not on its merits, for there it has nothing to fear, as the fear is all on the other side, but lest offence might be given to picture lenders generally for such exhibitions, when the pedigree was not absolutely proved of a rival picture." From letters still extant it would appear that John Nesbitt retained possession of his house at Heston as late as the year 1815. After selling his house in Grafton Street, he bought a house in Bolton Street about 1802. He died in 1817 unmarried. Albert, the third son of Cosby Nesbitt and his wife Ann Eney, was a Doctor of Divinity and Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George the fourth ; he died unmarried. Cosby, the fourth son of Cosby Nesbitt and his wife Ann Eney, died young.

Four daughters were also born of this marriage :-

1. Jane, married to James Young of Lahard, Co. Cavan, by whom she had one son, who married a Fleming of Co. Cavan, by whom he had two daughters :-
  1. Mary Anne, married the Rev. G. Mackarness, afterwards Bishop of Argyle and the Isles.
  2. Jane, married to the Rev. -----Meynell.
  2. Mary, married to William Moore of Tullyvin. In the report on Irish

1364. (1)

In 1373 he was Sheriff of Berwick, as he so appears in the accounts of the Chamberlains of Scotland. (2)

The first son, Adam, is believed to have succeeded Thomas in the possession of Nisbet, and John to have been the man of that name who married a co-heiress of the family of Dalziel, in Lanarkshire. In consequence of this marriage, the barony was divided, and one moiety has since been known as Dalziel Nisbet.

From this marriage the Nisbets of Edinburgh (the ancestors of the Nisbets of Dirleton, of Dean, and of Craigtinnie) descended.

The third son, Thomas, is supposed to be the Thomas Neisbit who had a charter of the lands of Edrington, Co. Peebles, in the reign of David II. (3)

About the same period, one Robert, son of Thomas de Nisbet "de eadem," is mentioned in a letter from King Edward III. to the Sheriff of York, dated 1332, (4) as one of the hostages taken from Berwick-on-Tweed as security for the fidelity of the town, and the King ordered that he and his companions should be sent to Ramsay Abbey. As, however, the hostages are said to be "de liberis majorum et proborum hominum dicta villae," we ought, perhaps, to read "de eadum" as referring, not to Nisbet, but to Berwick. A William de Nesbyt is one of the "homines de Berewyce" who were sent to Newcastle in the year 1336. (5)

In 1365, an Alexander de Nisbet appears in the Chamberlain's accounts as paying ten pounds ten shillings "pro denariatis". Adam Nisbet appears as witness to many charters of King David II., and was therefore probably attached to his Court. These date from 1364 - 1369. (1) In attestation of that by which the King confirms the grant of Ormystoun, & C & C; by Alexander Lyndesay, of Ormystoun, to Alexander Cockburn, his name appears as "Adam de Nisbet, dominus ejusdem" (2), and in the charter of Malcolm de Fauside that

person calls him "consanguinesas meus". His children seem to have been Philip, James and Alexander. Of these James appears as a witness to a charter by George Earl of March to French, of Thorndikes, between 1420 and 1434. (3)

Alexander had a grant of Twyndsheills, Hertfollings, and the two Chyrnsides in Berwickshire, confirmed by King Robert III, between 1390 and 1406. (4)

Philip de Nisbyt witnessed a charter by George Earl of Dunbar to Henry Ogoul in 1373 (5) and one by King Robert II, confirming one by the same person in 1372, granting Mordingtoun, in Berwickshire. (6)

In 1421, I find mention of a Philip de Nisbet, son of Robert de Nisbet in a charter of that date --- a confirmation by William Dean, Prior of Coldingham, of the marriage writings concerning a marriage agreed upon between Philip and John de Panton, of Panton.

It is not however stated who the intending bride and bridegroom were.

The issue were probably Adam de Nisbet, William and perhaps John and Thomas. William is witness to a charter by King Robert III, in 1390. (7)

A John de Nisbet is mentioned in an inquisition of 1420 (8) as holding land in Upper Ayton. He had a son John.

Thomas was Prior of Coldingham from 14-- until 1456, when he resigned that office. As a monk in Durham he was accused of incontinence, but was absolved from this charge by the "compurgation" of twelve of his fellow monks. The remaining members, thirty eight in number, also swore to their disbelief in his criminality. (1) In 1440 he was "Custos Infirmariae". (2)

Adam de Nisbet is stated (by Nisbet the Herald) (3) to be designed of West Nisbet in a charter of those lands in 1420. He appears as a juryman in the service of French, of Thorndikes in 1430 (4) and he is one of those chosen by the Grand Assize in 1431 to make a perambulation of the lands of Brockole and Buttenden. His children were Adam, and perhaps Patrick and Alexander, and a daughter Elizabeth.

Patrick is, perhaps, the person of that name who subscribed to several inquisitions in 1430, 1444, and 1453 (5), and in these he is called Patrice of Nisbet; in 1453, Patricius

was exhibited.

Mrs. Shortland also stated that the picture came to Heston in a large crate or case, and was hung in the centre room on the ground floor, where it remained till it was taken down as before described. She said she had an impression that it came from the Palace, and if so no doubt from the Prince of Wales. The pictures belonging to John Nesbitt were sold on the 25th May, 1802, at his residence in Grafton Street, by Mr. Peter Coxe, and among others the "Blue Boy" picture was sold, or more probably bought in, at £68, when it was worth many times that amount. A landscape with figures, also by Gainsborough, was sold for £87.3s. In 1806, or 1808, the "Blue Boy" picture appears to have been in the possession of John Hoppner, the artist, who like John Nesbitt, was a great favourite of the Prince of Wales, but whether it was in trust for sale for him is not known, but under the circumstances is very probable.

There is reason to believe that John Nesbitt was not able to regain possession of his favourite picture, his circumstances up to the time of his death being much embarrassed, and that at the death of Hoppner the picture passed into the hands of the Halls, father and son. The collection of pictures belonging to John Nesbitt must have been a fine one, judging from the notice in the Times newspaper of the 25th May, 1802. The "Blue Boy," after the Hall's sale in 1858, came into the possession of Mr. J. Sewell, who, in writing to Alexander Nesbitt of Lismore, mentions that Mr. R.J. Lane, R.A.E., the great-nephew of Gainsborough, after having carefully examined the picture then in his ( Mr. Sewell's ) possession, wrote to the latter as follows: " I have gone through the papers ( Notes and Queries), and I have carefully examined the picture. The colouring clearer, the character of the face far more pleasing, the minutest touches of the subordinate parts palpably Gainsborough's. The comparative smoothness of the painting of the face ( it is as your catalogue says a boyish countenance

been in the possession of John Nesbitt when living at Heston, as also several other pictures, whose names she could not remember. The old woman described the "Blue Boy" correctly, and she also identified the picture then in the possession to Mr. J. Sewell as being the "Blue Boy" picture that formerly belonged to her master at Heston. She mentioned that just before Mr. Nesbitt left Heston, two strange gentlemen came from London and looked over the house with her master. They took down and closely examined the "Blue Boy" picture, and it remained down until it was taken away shortly after. Three vans came from London and took away the chief of the furniture and pictures, and a neighbouring farmer, by name Temple she believed, but was not certain, took away what remained "Chelsea way," nor did she know where Mr. Nesbitt himself went to.

She described him as a tall, thin, and gentlemanly looking man, much younger looking than he was said to be. She spoke of another Mr. Nesbitt coming frequently, who on several occasions had high words with her master who once denied himself to him when he called, when accompanied by an officer in the army,(1)

The men who came to see the house and pictures were described by Mrs. Shortland as one looking older than Mr. Nesbitt, and the other a young man with a peculiar and impudent face. This corresponds with the description of the Halls, father and son, who afterwards had at least three of the pictures that came from Mr. Nesbitt's house at Heston in their possession, namely the "Blue Boy", the "Flower Girl", and "Daniel in the Lion's Den". Mr. William Hall, senr., was a silversmith, and his son, also William began business as an auctioneer, having his sale room at the back of his father's premises in High Street, Bloomsbury.

Mrs. Shortland mentioned that the "Blue Boy" picture had chalk markings at the back of the canvas, which marks were still on it at the younger Hall's sale in 1858, and were doubtless the R.A. exhibition marks of 1770, when the original "Blue Boy" picture

de Nesbit "de eadem;" and in 1444, "Patricius de Nesbit, dominus de Estnesbit."

It is possible that there was one Patrick of East Nisbet, and another, a son of Adam de Nisbit, of West Nisbet.

Alexander de Nesbyt is one of the witnesses to the induction of John Oll to the Priory of Coldingham in 1466, and is, perhaps, the same person as Alexander Nesbit de Swynewood, who is one of the jurors on the inquisition "pro Thoma de Lummesdene" in 1453, and "pro Alexander de Aldenerawe" of the same date. (6)

Elizabeth married Alexander Chernside. In 1481, a case came before the Parliament of Scotland, in which Janet Hume, spouse of James Hume of Douglace (9th earl), complained against Elizabeth Nisbet, Alexander Chernside and Patrick hume, for holding a court of "purprusion" on the lands of Rathbourne. It was eventually decided that the court was held without due authority.

Adam de Nisbet was, no doubt, the "Lord of Nisbet" who, with the Prior of Coldingham, was deputed by Parliament in 1467 to return the rents of barons in the shire of Berwick for taxation. He was on the service of Alexander Home, of Home, as heir to his father in 1456 (1), and had a charter to himself and his wife, Lucy Rutherford, of the lands of Auchintray in 1502. (2) He had a son Philip.

On 16th April, 1529, Adam and Philip were denounced as rebels for assistance given to Archibald, Earl of Angus. (3) This was immediately after the siege of Tantallon.

Adam was murdered by Mathew Hamilton, son of Robert Hamilton, of Mylneburne, and Duncan Dundas, brother german of James Dundas, in Newlistoun.

Philip Nisbet, of that ilk, is mentioned in the records of Parliament as one of the lords

of  
the General Council held by King James V. at Perth, or Scone, in 1513. He had  
charters of  
the lands of Brighamshiels to himself and his wife, Helen Rutherford, in 1505 and  
1506. (4)  
He had issue Sir Patrick Nisbet, George, and Thomas.

Sir Patrick married Isobel, daughter of David Hume, of Wedderburn, but appears to  
have died without issue. (5)

George had, in 1513, a charter of half of the barony of Dalziel from John Nisbet, of  
Dalziel. (6) He had issue Philip, Janet, and Agnes. Janet married Andrew Haig, of  
Bemerside. (7) Agnes married John Murray, of Stanhope or of Rolmanno. (8)

George Nisbet was an actor in some of those turbulent proceedings which were so  
frequent in Scotland. In 1556, he, together with John, son of Cuthbert Cranstoune,  
John  
Edyeare, of Wedderlie, and others, were compelled to find "caution to underlie the law  
at the  
next aire at Berwick," on charges of "convocation and searching for Archibald  
Douglas, of  
Kilspendie, Provost of Edinburgh, for his slaughter, at the town of Aberlady, on 18th  
August, 1556."

Robert, Bishop of Dunkell, was one of the actors in the same affair. Two hundred and  
eighty persons, armed, are said to have been collected. George Nisbet is styled "of that  
ilk,"  
but in 1561, he, under the appellation of the Baron of Dalziel, Thomas Nisbet his  
brother,  
John Swynton of Swynton, William Redpath of Redpath, are recorded to have found  
surety  
to answer a charge of "convocation of wounding," committed on the lands of  
Rawburne,  
belonging to David Spottiswoode. (1)

It does not appear at what date George Nisbet succeeded his brother Patrick, but in  
1568, he, under the designation of "George Neisbit of that ilk," complained to the  
Privy  
Council (2) that David Hume, of Wedderburn, had, with spears and other weapons,  
invaded  
his house at ten o'clock at night, wounded his servant, Adam Cockburne, "with ane  
spier in  
the hock," and compelled him to forsake his house.

morning the "Blue Boy" arrived, followed in due time by a bill for £300, which Mr.  
Nesbitt had the satisfaction of paying. I heard him ( Mr. Nesbitt), many years ago, tell  
the  
story at my father's table."

This anecdote is also contributed by the Rev. H.E. Trimmer, vicar of Marston-on-  
Dove,  
in Derbyshire, whose father was in holy orders at Heston, at the time of John Nesbitt's  
residence there. The Rev. Mr. Trimmer is said to have expressed an opinion that the  
Prince,  
having bought the picture, had not paid for it, but being pressed for payment, got his  
friend  
and companion to pay for it in the way mentioned .

The theory that the "Blue Boy" bought by the first Earl Grosvenor, and now in the  
possession of the Duke of Westminster, is the same picture as the one formerly in the  
possession of John Nesbitt is erroneous. This version is to the effect that after the  
death of  
Mr. Buttall, an ironmonger in Greek Street, Soho, whose son had sat to Gainsborough  
for  
the figure, the "Blue Boy" was bought by John Nesbitt, and that the picture was  
afterwards in  
the hands of Hoppner the painter, who is said to have sold it to the first Earl  
Grosvenor.  
Now the first Earl Grosvenor died in 1802, whereas Hoppner had the "Blue Boy" in  
his  
possession in 1806, if not as late as 1808. He died in 1810.

There is no doubt that the history of the Grosvenor picture is very obscure.  
In the year 1871, there was still living at Heston, near Bromley, a woman, who,  
though  
over eighty years of age, was wonderfully strong and active and in possession of all  
her  
faculties; she had been a working housekeeper to John Nesbitt, and her sister held the  
same  
situation for the remainder of the time he lived at Heston. Her maiden name was  
Salmon,  
but her married name was Shortland . From her statement, clearly given, there is no  
doubt  
that the "Blue Boy" was John Nesbitt's favorite picture in the house at Heston. She  
also  
mentioned other pictures, " Daniel in the Lion's Den," and the "Flower Girl," as also  
having

which  
 your R.H. has honoured me for about thirty years, and which has been my chief  
 consolation  
 in unmerited misfortune. A late melancholy event in my family makes me now more  
 urgent  
 ; I rely on the goodness of your heart to pardon me, and that your R.H. will do me the  
 justice  
 to-believe there's no man in the universe more attached to you, or would be more  
 happy in  
 again having opportunities of proving the fidelity with which he has the honor to be,  
 with  
 the most profound respect,  
 Sir, your R.H.'s  
 Most dutiful  
 and faithful Hum bl servant  
 John Nesbitt."

In 1814, at the request of the Prince Regent, John Nesbitt was appointed  
 Commissioner to His Majesty's Board of Hackney Coaches. In a letter addressed to  
 the  
 Prince Regent, he writes, " I shall be happy to take any situation you may think fit for  
 a  
 faithful servant who has been honoured by your favour, and has been near twenty  
 years in  
 Parliament, and never applied for any favour."

John Nesbitt owned a very fine collection of pictures ; among others the famous "  
 Blue  
 Boy " picture by Gainsborough, which was considered his masterpiece.  
 The story of how he became the possessor of this picture is well known to the present  
 members of the family. It is referred to by Mr. Thornbury in his " Life of Turner," the  
 eminent painter, in these words :- " Many years ago there resided at Heston a Mr. John

Nesbitt, a man of substance, and in his younger days a companion of George, Prince  
 of  
 Wales.

Mr. Nesbitt once possessed Gainsborough's " Blue Boy " and in this way. He was  
 dining with the Prince of Wales : " Nesbitt," said the Prince, " that picture shall be  
 yours ;"  
 at first Mr. Nesbitt thought the Prince was joking, but finding that he was decidedly  
 serious, Mr. Nesbitt made all suitable acknowledgments of his R.H.'s generosity. The  
 next

As Hume or Home's sister (or daughter) had married George Nisbet's elder brother  
 Patrick, the quarrel, no doubt, arose out of some question about jointure, or some  
 similar  
 matter. Another Nisbet appears at this time in the Register of the Privy Council, by  
 name  
 David. His first appears as David Nysbet, of Dalziel, on the 10th September, 1567,  
 when he  
 is "charged to pass and entir his persoun in ward (within) the Forth (fort) of  
 Inchkeith."  
 On the 5th April, 1568, order was made by the same body for the payment to Johune  
 Hay, of Markallis, capitaine, and David Nysbett, Baroun of Dalziel, his lieutenant, of  
 four  
 hundred and sixteen pounds, sixteen shillings, and nine-pence, for their services in a  
 garrison of horsemen on the Bordouries." He may, perhaps, have been a son of  
 George.

A "Johune Nysbett" is mentioned in the same register as, with Margaret Sinclair, relict  
 of Johnne Sinclair, and others, holding "the tour, fortalice and hous of Hermestoun,"  
 and are  
 charged to deliver them up "under pain of rebellious and putting to the hous."

At what time George died is not stated, but he, it would appear, was succeeded by his  
 son Philip Nisbet was living until about 1590. (1)

Fynes Moryson gives the following graphic account of the mode of life of a Scotch  
 gentleman at this period: "Myself was at a Knight's house who had many servants to  
 attend  
 him, that brought in his meate, with their heads covered with blue caps, the table  
 being more  
 than halfe furnished with great platters of porredge, each having a little piece of  
 sodden  
 meate. And when the table was served, the servants did sit downe with us, but the  
 upper  
 messe, insteede of porredge, had a pullet with some prunes in the broth. And I  
 observed no  
 art of cookery, or furniture of household stuffe, but rather rude neglect of both, though  
 myselfe and my companion, sent from the Governour of Barwicke about bordering  
 affaires,  
 were entertained after their best manner. The Scots, living then in factions, used to  
 keepe

many followers, and so consumed thier revenues of victuals, living in some want of money."

It was, therefore, perhaps in Philip Nisbet's time, but more probably in that of his father, that the cruel inroad of the English into the Merse took place, of which we have the following account in Haynes' State Papers (2):-

"A.D. 1544, Sir Raff Evre, with the garrisons of the Middle Marches, Tindale, and Riddlesdale, to the manner of 1,400 men, rode, and burnt Bon, Jedworth, and Angram Spittle, with two other towns called Est Nesbit and West Nesbit, and won divers strong bastill houses, and slew all the Scottishce men in the same, and the other townes aforesaid, to the number of eighty, and brought away two hundred and twenty head of nolt, four hundred shape, with moche insight goods, slayn eighty Scottischmen, taken thirty."

As, however, "Nesbitt" is mentioned in connection with Ancrum, it was probably the Nesbit near Roxburgh which was thus burnt.

The children of Philip were George, William and Elizabeth.

The first was served heir to Philip on 23rd February, 1590. (1) His name occurs among those who, in 1591, subscribed a "bond of association of Lordes, Earls, Barons, Gentlemen, and others," to serve the King against the Earl of Bothwell and other rebels."(2)

Elizabeth had a charge of one hundred pounds upon the lands and town (de terris et villa) of West Nisbet, to which rent charge her brother, William " Neisbit," was served heir on 6th February, 1592. (3)

William Nisbet, in 1608, is mentioned with the designation "in Newtounleyes," as charged with the murder of Gilbert Wauchope in Goddiscroft, comitted in "Cokburnesbpethscheillis" (the schielings of Cockburnspath), in August, 1608, in a record printed in Pitcairn's Crim: Trials; and his borther, Philip Nisbet of that ilk, "unlawit in 2,000 pounds for nocht entrie of the said Williame."

The children of George were Philip, Alexander, Edward, Thomas, and William.

Alexander had a charter of Newtounlees in 1613. (4) He had two children, James and Elizabeth, to whom Thomas became guardian in 1615. (5)

and that he, not being a military man, was incompetent for such a post, and that he did not think anything else in the household worth his acceptance, the salaries not being large, the expense of dress, & c., very great, and much attendance requisite, but that John Nesbitt might be assured that when the Prince became Regent he would not forget him, and that he should have the most sincere pleasure in giving him a situation that would be comfortable and agreeable. Later in that year it appears that the Prince Regent directed his secretary, Colonel MacMahon, to call on Lord Wellesley, (1) and to request in his name that John Nesbitt should be appointed Consul-General to Brazil, in the place of Sir James Gambier, who had returned. Lord Wellesley answered that H.R.H.'s desire should be complied with, that he knew John Nesbitt well, and had a sincere regard for him, but that he begged to

submit that Gambier had come home on leave of absence, and had not yet resigned, but that he should not be permitted to hold the situation, and remain at home; he also questioned as a point of delicacy the propriety of a person who had been a bankrupt holding such a position. The Prince considered this objection ungenerous, and that it must be waived. Lord Wellesley then found there were precedents for it, that a Mr. Moody and

others in similar circumstances filled similar employments. His Lordship positively promised the appointment when vacant to John Nesbitt, and also that he should be first on his list for the first vacant situation. (2)

In December the same year, there is a copy of a letter addressed to the Prince Regent, in which John Nesbitt writes that owing to Lord Wellesley's being no longer in office, though H.R.H. had spoken to Lord Castlereagh on his behalf, his kind wishes and interest had been unsuccessful ; and he goes on to say, " I presume once more humbly to obtrude myself on your R.H.'s notice, and most earnestly to solicit your attention to my case. I am the more emboldened to do so from the kindness, I may almost venture to say friendship, with

been before 1778, as at that date he appears to have been a partner in the firm. He was member for Winchelsea,(1) in 1793 he was living at 19, Grafton Street, and he also resided at Heston, near Bromley.

There is reason to believe that John Nesbitt was made heir to his Uncle Arnold, after the two natural sons of the latter, Colebrooke Nesbitt and Arnold Nesbitt, had been provided for. The estates belonging to Arnold Nesbitt were the Winchelsea estates, land in Huntingdonshire, sugar plantations in Jamaica, and an estate in the island of Grenada, in the West Indies; but at Arnold Nesbitt's death it appears that his debts amounted to upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds, a considerable portion of which was due, I believe, to the Crown, and a suit in Chancery was instituted.(2) Some arrangement was finally arrived at and a provision secured to John Nesbitt, who had at that time become a bankrupt, but he did not live long to enjoy it, as it was only a short time before his death, which occurred in 1817, that the business was concluded.

John Nesbitt was doubtless considerably hampered in his business by the condition of his Uncle Arnold's affairs, and there is also reason to believe that the manner of his life, and the society in which he lived, did not contribute to improve his circumstances in a financial point of view. It was a hard thing on his nephew, the late John Nesbitt of Lismore, the second son of his brother Thomas Nesbitt, that he allowed him to enter his counting-house at a time when he himself must have been aware that he was on the verge of bankruptcy. I do not know at what date John actually became a bankrupt, but it must have been previous to the year 1802. There is a private copy-book of his letters, dated 1792, and among others one dated January, 1811, written to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, asking his assistance in obtaining some post, either in H.R.H.'s household or otherwise. To this the Prince promised that he would do his utmost to help him, but that he could not undertake to give him a situation in his household, as he did not intend to increase it beyond taking two Equerries,

James and his sister Elizabeth were served heirs to him 16th January, 1634. (6)

Edward and Thomas were concerned in the murder of James Carmicheal of Aucherty, on 10th February, 1603 - probably in one of those frays so common in Scotland at the time, and particularly on the Border. Mr Deuchar gives as his authority for this statement a catalogue of charters in his possession and says that Thomas is described as brother german to Philip.

In Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, a record of 1606 is published in which Edward Nisbet, merchant burgher in Edinburgh, and Thomas Nisbet, son to the Laird of Nisbet, are charged with the slaughter of James Carmichael, son of the gudeman of Uderino. As the Laird of Nisbet in 1606 was Philip Nisbet, this would prove that the Thomas in question was not the brother, but the son of Philip.

Philip Nisbet was served heir to his father George on 19th March, 1601 (1) by a general inquisition as heir "of the lands, the vill and territory of West Nisbet, of the moiety of the lands of Otterbourne, of the lands of Nether Recluch, and of the demesnes of Mordingtoun." (2) He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Haldane, of Gleneagles, by whom he had, according to Nisbet (Heraldry), Alexander, Philip, Thomas, and (Mr Deuchar adds) Chaucery, (3) which, however, I apprehend, merely proves that this David had a son Philip. The eldest son, Sir Alexander, pulled down a great part of the Castle of Nisbet (though not the whole), and built the house which still exists. In 1630, he was "Commissioner for the Baraunes of Berwick" in the Parliament of that year, and I believe, in several other Parliaments.

According to Nisbet's Heraldry, he was twice married, his first wife being Katherine Hay, daughter of Lord Yester, by whom he had several sons - Philip, Alexander, Robert, John and Adam. His second wife was Katherine Swinton, only daughter of Swinton of Swinton, by whom he does not appear to have had issue. According to Mr Deuchar, he was only once married - viz. to Katherine Swinton, daughter of Robert Swinton



of Swinton, by Katherine Hay, daughter of Lord Yester. His authority for this statement is

Douglas's Baronage, p. 130.

According to Nisbet's "Heraldry" he was "most signally conspicuous for his bright parts and dutiful loyalty to his sovereign, King Charles I. He was principal Sheriff of Berwick during the peaceful part of that King's reign. He strenuously opposed the Covenanters, but, they prevailing, he and his sons were forced to leave the country and join the King's army, where they served with untainted loyalty and valour, to the loss of their persons and estates". He goes on to state :- "The eldest son Sir Philip, was on his travels abroad, who, hearing of his sovereign's troubles, came to England and offered his services to his Majesty, who knighted him and gave him the command of a regiment. He was also Lieutenant-Governor of Newark-upon-Trent when the Scotch Covenanters besieged it ineffectually. He gave many singular proofs of his conduct and his valour in the service of his King in England, till the state of affairs drew him to Scotland to join with the Marquis of Montrose, and he continued with him until after the battle of Philiphaugh, when being apprehended, he was no sooner known than an order was sent from the Committee of Estates for his committment to Glasgow, and there he was tried for being in arms with Montrose, of which they easily found him guilty, and gave sentence to lose his head, which judgement was executed upon him at Glasgow, in company with Alexander Ogilvie, of Inverquharity, a youth scarcely twenty years of age, both unmarried, upon the 28th October 1646; as in the history of those times by Dr. George Wishart, Bishop of Edinburgh, who says that the Covenanters beheaded there three stout gallant gentlemen, Sir William Rollock, Alexander Ogilvie and Sir Philip Nisbet, of an ancient family and chief of it next to his father, who had done honourable services in the Kingdom of England, and had the command of a regiment there. Alexander and Robert, both captains were killed in the field, following

the place of retreat of an Irish saint of very early date, St. Braghan, having then been a

"cluain," viz., lawn, a green oasis in the bog. A spring of pure water is known as St. Braghan's well, and there are some remains of the foundations of a small chapel, and a stone called after the saint, on which he is said to have pillowed his head, and left an impression there. St. Braghan was of royal birth.

That portion of the de Gennes family which did not become Protestant, and remained in France, continued to exist for some generations at Dinan, but the only information which I have been able to obtain about them is derived from two letters in my possession, one written from Dinan on the 18th April, 1788, by Mr. R. Grenville (H.B.M. Consul). In this he states that a de Gennes was a Captain in the second (English) or Queen's Regiment of Foot, and had been with Lord Stair in Paris in 1720, and that the same, or another of the family, was Envoy at Paris in 1746.

The other letter was written from Dinan in 1793 by Louisa de Gennes, and addressed to Mrs. Lyons; in this she speaks of a niece Henriette who had married "Louis Ferron, Qui avait la survivance du Chevalier de Maux, lieutenant du Roi, de notre ville." Louis Ferron and his son were at that time refugees at Rattinguen in the Palatinate. Mademoiselle de Gennes also mentions that she had three sisters who had been nuns for forty or fifty years, and who, having been expelled from their convents, were living with her.

End of memoranda written by Alexander Nesbitt of Lismore, Co. Cavan, and continued by his widow Cecilia Nesbitt.

Thomas Nesbitt of Lismore died in 1820, and was buried at Kilmore, Co. Cavan. John, the second son of Cosby Nesbitt by his wife Ann Enery, entered his Uncle Arnold's counting-house. At what date he became a partner is not known, but it must have

28th  
January, 1764, and Paul; Anna Marie died December, 1767, and Marie; all of these would appear to have died unmarried except John Daniel de Gennes. He entered the British Army, and held a commission as Major in 1719, he was Lieutenant-Colonel in 1727 in General Read's regiment of Dragoons.

He was married at Sunbury, Middlesex, to "Mrs. Frances Dorvall" on 1st September, 1720, (1) by her he had issue --  
Judith Susanna, Baptized 1730; she married George Frazer of Banagher Castle on 19th February, 1752.  
Moses, baptized 1731, died 1734.  
Mary Anne, baptized 1733; she married Thomas Tenison of Castle Tenison.  
Joseph James, baptized 1734, died 1759.  
Caroline, baptized 1737, married in 1765 to John Lyons of Ladistown.  
Louise Frances, baptized 1744, married in 1767 to Thomas Nesbitt of Lismore, Co. Cavan. John Daniel de Gennes lived during the latter part of his life at Portarlington, where a colony of French emigrants had established themselves, and formed an agreeable and cultivated society.

An excellent school was established there, and very many of the Irish nobility and gentry in the last century there received their education, among others my father and some, or all, of his brothers.  
John Daniel de Gennes purchased some land in the neighbourhood - the estate of Clonsast; part of his purchases he bequeathed to his daughter Lousia, and moiety is in my possession.

Clonsast lies on the skirt of the bog of Allen. The huge mass of peat which forms the bog rises above it to a thickness of thirty to forty feet, and after very wet weather the peat occasionally breaks away and covers the subjacent land with broken masses to the depth of several feet. Not many years ago this happened, and at least ten acres were thus covered, the appearance being not unlike that of an eruption of lava. This estate is remarkable as being

Montrose". In the essay "On the Ancient and Modern Use of Arms", by Alexander Nisbet, the author of "Heraldry" it is stated, in addition, (1) that Ogilvie and Sir Philip " were interred both together in the Churchyard of Glasgow, where those of the name Nisbet in that town erected a tombstone for the honour of their young chief, Sir Philip Nisbet, with his arms being argent, three boars erased sable ".  
Of the two younger sons the writer of Nisbet's "Heraldry" gives the following account :-  
- " Mr John the fourth son, married and died in England, leaving a daughter who was married to Mr Brown of Chirside, a brother of Mr Brown of Blackburn. The youngest son Adam, married Janet Aikenhead, grandchild to David Aikenhead, Provost of Edinburgh, father and mother of the author of this " System of Heraldry ", who is the only male representative of the ancient family of Nisbet . "

This account, as will be seen hereafter, does not altogether agree with that given by Sir Alexander himself. (1) The estates of Sir Alexander were sequestrated, and, by 1642, had passed into the possession of one James Mure, burgess and merchant of Edinburgh, who in an inquisition of the 28th July of that year, (2) as owner of the lands and barony of West Nisbet, comprehending the lands of Mungaswall, Reishill, Fluiris, Glouoverhin, Wildinkhall, Nisbet, Nisbet-hill, Cruikie and Wettie-wallis, all in the parish of Edrom. These lands are in the same inquisition stated to be valued at twenty marks, and by the new extent at twenty pounds .

Two petitions from Sir Alexander to Charles II after the Restoration, which are preserved in the State Papers' Office, and are published in an abbreviated form in the Calendars of State Papers (3) for the years 1660 and 1662, contain his own account of his misfortunes. The first runs as follows:-

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MATIE, "

" The humble Petico'n of Sir Alexander Nisbet, of Nisbet, Knt., showeth, That whereas

yo'r Petr. and all his children, kindred, and friends, have continued since the beginning of the late troubles ever faithfull and loyall to yo'r Matie and yo'r Royall Father, of ever blessed memory, for yo'r Petr hath suffered most sadly, both in his person and his estate, to the utter ruine of himselfe, family and children . His eldest son Sir Philip Nisbet, having had a regiment under your Matie's said Royall Father, within this kingdom, was sent by his late Matie with a commission to the then Marquis of Montrose, and being ordered to returne again prtlly, the battle of Philiphaugh falling out at that time, he was taken there, and from thence carried to Glasgow, where he was beheaded for his loyalty. His second son being a Major, and commanding a Party of Whitecoutes under the Marquis of Newcastle, was killed at the battle of Yorke.

" The third , Col. Robert Nisbet, who served likewise under the said Marquis of Newcastle, being in Carlisle when it was rendered, did make his escape unto the said Marquis of Montrose, with whom he constantly continued in all his fortunes, untill they were both taken, and suffered death with him. That yo'r Petr hath been robbed of his fortunes and ever since the said late troubles forced to fly into Ireland for a livelyhood although he be eighty years of age. It being very well known to all Scotland, and most parte of the nobility of England, That no family in Scotland of yo'r Petr Quality hath suffered more both in Bloude, and means that yo'r Petr hath done. May it therefore please yo'r most Sacred Matie to take into yo'r Royal Considerac'on the sad and afflicted condic'on of yo'r Petr according to Yo'r Matie's accustomed Clemency and Bounty, And to grant unto to him the creac'on of a Knight and Baronett, that so yo'r Petr may have some little thing to transport him into Scotland, and to prosecute the Law against those who these many years last past, have most injuriously deteyned yo'r Petr 's fortune, without any just or lawfull cause, and yo'r Petr ( as in humble duty and Loyallty bound ) shall ever pray, " & c.

The family of de Gennes was of great antiquity ( one Johannes de Genis appeared as a witness to a charter either of the 11th or the 12th Century (1) taking its name from the parish of de Gennes, in the bishopric of Rennes, in Brittany. Very little, however, is known about them; the family was not rich or important, and several of its members having become Huguenots, they expatriated themselves in the 17th Century, and thus broke the thread of connection with their ancestry.

Two of the family, Jean and Philippe, appeared at the muster of men-at-arms in 1392 as "Ecuyers," and another, Pierre, in the like capacity at the muster of 1416. (2) In 1695-7 a Monsieur de Gennes commanded a squadron of French men-of-war in a voyage to Africa, Brazil, and the Straits of Magellan, an account of which was written by T. Froger; an English translation of the book was published in 1698. A river entering the French Bay was named de Gennes river, in honour of the Commodore.

The Pe're de Gennes, who was born in 1687, was a somewhat celebrated preacher, a priest of the Oratoire ; he espoused the cause of the " Convulsionnaires"and wrote in their favour . I have been unable to find any information as to when the Huguenot members of the family left France; the earliest notice I have of any of them in this country is of Grace de Gennes, whose will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1697 ( I believe). She was a widow, and left two children, daughters, one Grace Burrell, married to a Mr. Walford, the other Mary Burrell, unmarried. It would seem to be probable that she was an English woman named Burrell, who had married an emigrant Huguenot.

Some of the family settled in Holland, and afterwards in Surinam or Berbice, where they possessed some large plantations named Helvetia and de Gennes, which continued in the possession of their descendants until late in the last century.

One of this family established himself in this country, and left a family of four sons and two daughters, vis., John Daniel, David Antoine, Rene, Joseph Michel Rene, who died

death, which appears to have taken place shortly after 1779.

A portrait of Arnold Nesbitt, by Gainsborough is in my possession ; and one of his wife

was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was bought at the sale of the pictures belonging to

General Phipps (2) by the late Marquis of Hertford, for six hundred guineas.

Albert, the fourth son of Thomas Nesbitt and his wife Jane Cosby, also entered his uncle

Albert Nesbitt's counting house. In the " London Directory " for the year 1757, the firm

appears as Arnold Nesbitt & Co., 8 Bishopsgate Street. He is said to have married a Miss

Matishall.

Alexander, fifth son of Thomas Nesbitt and his wife Jane Cosby, appears also to have entered the counting house ; in 1772 the firm was described as Arnold, Albert and Alexander Nesbitt ; in 1773 the business was removed to No. 18, Aldermansbury. In 1776,

Albert and Alexander would appear to have been dead, or ceased to be partners, as the name

of Arnold alone appears in the " London Directory."

William, sixth son of Thomas Nesbitt and his wife Jane Cosby, was born in 1732 ; he married Mary Blackwood.

Andrew, the seventh son, died young.

Of the seven daughters of Thomas Nesbitt and his wife Jane Cosby:--

1. Jane, married to a Mr. Burrowes of Stradone, Co. Cavan.
2. Margery, married to Robert Burrowes of Stradone, Co. Cavan.
3. A daughter, married to Mr. Benson Cooke.
4. A daughter, married to Mr. Sneyd.
5. Rachel, died unmarried.
6. Anne, died young.
7. Bessy, died young.

Of the four sons and four daughters which were the issue of the marriage between Cosby Nesbitt and Ann Enery:-

Thomas, the eldest son, was a Colonel in the army, M.P. for Cavan. He married Louisa, the youngest daughter and co-heiress of John Daniel de Gennes.

The second petition, written 1662, is as follows :-

" TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MATIE.:

" The humble Petic'on of Sir Alexander Nisbet of Nisbet in yo'r Matie's Kingdom of Scotland, Knight, -- Showeth, That yo'r Petr and his ffamily have constantly continued

faithfull, and loyall to yo'r sainted Matie and yo'r Progenitors, above the space of 600 yeares

last past, And in particular for his constancy, and fidelity to his late Matie of blessed memory, hath farr surpassed the suffering of any person of his quality wher in yo'r Ma'tie's

said kindome as is well knowne, both as to the losse of all his children, his eldest, Sir

Philip, being beheaded ; the rest being Co'manders were slayne, and most part of his relations, and his private Fortune ruyned by debts contracted in yo'r late ffather's, service,

when his estates were sequestered. That yo'r Pet'r being very aged, and infirme, hath attended the Court ever since yo'r Ma'tie's happy restauration, thinking to have found out

some discovery for which hee should have petic'on'd yo'r Ma'tie as a comfort and subsistence

to him, for the short tyme he hath to live in the worlde, being already eighty two yeares of

age. But failing of that yo'r Pet'r is minded to returne home to look after his distressed estate, and to prosecute the laws of the Kingdome against those who most injuriously detain

his Estate, and to end his days in peace and tranquility, with all humble and reverent submission to providence of God, how low soever his poore condic'ion shall be. May it

therefore please yo'r soveraigne Ma'tie graciously to comiserat his sad and afflicted condic'ion according to the bowells of the infinite and tender compassionate . . . naturally

inherent in yo'r Ma'tie To grant yo'r Pet'r the making of a Knight Baronett, if he can find a loyall man for it, for paying his debts here, and for his speedy transport to follow his

occasion at his distressed home. And yo'r Petitioner shall ever pray," &c., &c.

The prayer of the petitions was at length granted, but not until the year 1665, as it appears by a document in the Record Office.(1) This is a certificate by Sir William Maynard

that Robert Jocelin, of Hide Hall Co Hereford, has always been a loyal subject, is a justice of

the peace for Epsom, and has a £1,000 per year, and is of an ancient family. On the

back is endorsed "Sir Alexander Nesbit's baronet." This Robert Jocelin is the ancestor of the Jocelyns, Earls of Roden, to whom the baronetcy has descended. How much longer Sir

Alexander lived, whether he returned to Scotland, and where he died, the writer of these notes has not succeeded in ascertaining. It seems remarkable that he should have ignored the existence of his two younger sons ; that of John Nisbit seems proved by the inquisition, (1) by which Katherine Nisbit is found heir to her father John Nisbit, son of Sir Alexander Nisbit of West Nisbit. The other son, Adam, is said to have been a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, his, only son Alexander Nisbit, of the Heralds' College in Scotland, author of the well known treatise on Heraldry, died without issue. Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, (2) says of Nisbit, " Nisbett is a fine old place, with a well timbered park. There was an ancient castle here, which now no longer exists." This is supposed to have been the castle of Rhodes, mentioned in the fine old ballad of "Edom of Gordon." Burton refers the ballad to an occurrence in 1571, when the Castle of Towie in Aberdeenshire was attacked by a Captain Kerr, serving under the Laird of Auchendoune, a brother of Lord Huntley.

From Memoranda written by Alexander Nesbitt of Lismore , Co.Cavan,Ireland

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Nesbitt, of Brenter & of Malmusoy, Co. Donegal

Later of Lismore, Co. Cavan

The great carelessness with which records and documents, whether public or private, have been preserved in Ireland, makes the investigation of the history of families in that country in the 17th century a matter of much difficulty. The paucity of written documents preserved in Irish families is really surprising ; tradition was much trusted to, and with that generation and the one which preceded it, the current of opinion was in the direction of

a license to marry Letitia Nesbitt, probably the Lettice mentioned in the will of Albert Nesbitt of Rubberdaly, made on 5th January, 1709, in which Thomas Nesbitt is named as one of the trustees.

Alexander, the fifth son of Andrew Nesbitt and his wife Anna Lindsay, probably held some office under the Crown, for in 1743 Albert Nesbitt ( his brother ) writes to Nathaniel Clements about obtaining a pension for his " brother Alick;" in this he succeeded, for among the " King's letters," (3) in the records in the custom house in Dublin, is one dated 18th July, 1744, placing Alexander Nesbitt on the Civil List for a pension of £200 per annum, and this was afterwards increased by £100 a year. He married Mary Gould, a daughter of John Gould, Esq., M.P. for Wareham, and died 1774. (?) (4) Cosby Nesbitt, the eldest son of Thomas Nesbitt by his wife Jane Cosby, was born in 1718 ; he married Ann, daughter of John Eney of Bawnboy, Co. Cavan, by whom he had four sons and four daughters ( of whom hereafter).

In 1739 he was admitted to the freedom of the corporation of Cavan, and in 1750 he was returned to Parliament for that borough, for which he continued to sit until his death in 1768. He was High Sheriff of Cavan in 17--. He died in April, 1768, and was buried at Kilmore.

Robert, second son of Thomas Nesbitt and his wife Jane Cosby, was born 1719. Arnold, the third son of Thomas Nesbitt and his wife Jane Cosby, was born in 1721. He married in 1758, Miss Thrale, sister of Henry Thrale of Streatham (1) He represented Winchelsea in Parliament, and added largely to the influence that his Uncle Albert had acquired in that Borough ; later, in the year 1774, he represented Cricklade, having successfully opposed the celebrated John Wilkes. He was a partner in his uncle Albert's business.

From letters still extant he seems to have left very considerable debts at the time of his

everybody go by, that is, to suffer no arrears, to demand my rent, and if they are not willing to pay, to compel them to pay, as never any good came by letting tenants sink in arrears--- that is a certain truth confirmed by experience ; it is much better to have lands waste than to have them occupied by people who will not pay rent. I must once more beg you will oblige every person without distinction to pay my rents by fair means if to be done so, if not use such other means as are usual in such cases. I am afraid my affairs are too small for your consideration, or you would not have accepted such answers to be given you, as you have communicated to me."

Albert Nesbitt's death occurred on 12th January, 1753, according to the Gentleman's Magazine, " suddenly in his chariot."

He left an only daughter, Rachel, who married 7th February, 1756, Richard Bard Harcourt of Pendley, Herts ; she died at Brighton 14th January, 1814, at the age of eighty-two, leaving one son, Henry, and one daughter, Elizabeth, who married 12th June, 1800, her cousin , Charles Amede'e, eldest son of the Marquis d' Harcourt in Normandy. Albert Nesbitt had settled the estates in Donegal, which he had bought from his eldest brother Thomas Nesbitt, on his daughter Rachel, by whom , or by whose son Henry, they were sold.

Robert, the third son of Andrew Nesbitt by his wife Anna Lindsay, married Margery Cosby, the second daughter of Arnold Cosby ; the marriage license was issued in 1713, (1) in the same year in which his eldest sister Jane was married to Thomas Nesbitt . He appears to have died before May 10th, 1744, for in a letter of that date Albert Nesbitt ( his brother ) in writing to Mrs. Margery Nesbitt refers to her " late husband." A Robert Nesbitt was admitted to the Freedom of Cavan in 1719, and died in 1742, (2) and is probably the same person . I do not know whether there was any issue of the marriage. William, fourth son, of Andrew Nesbitt and his wife Anna Lindsay, was made free of Cavan in 1727, and died about 1756. He may be the William Nesbitt, who in 1724 had

treating the study of family history, and of cognate subjects as an antiquated and futile pursuit. Thus the thread of tradition has been broken, and much of what our grandfathers knew traditionally, is lost to us. These causes have prevented me from ascertaining the connexion of the various families of the name of Nesbitt, which have been established in Ireland from the early part of the 17th century, with as much precision and certainty as might be wished. A hundred years ago the task would probably have been comparatively easy.

The chief families of the name which have existed, or now exist, are first, the Nisbets, or Nesbitts of Tullydonell, Co.Donegal, afterwards of Dericairne, Co.Letrim ; second, of Woodhill or Ardra, Co.Donegal ; third, of Brenter and Malmusoy, Co.Donegal, later of Lismore, Co. Cavan ; fourth, of Kilmacredon, Co.Donegal. There are many grounds for the belief that the founders of all these families were nearly related ; for several generations their descendants evidently considered themselves as kith and kin ; this is clear from the recurrence of the names of many among them interchangeably as executors of wills, trustees of settlements, and the like. This is more especially the case as regards the families of Brenter, afterwards of Lismore, and of Kilmacredon, the founders of which, Andrew and James, were probably brothers. Their connexion with the Scotch families I have not yet succeeded in clearly elucidating ; there are no means of obtaining complete lists of the children of the younger sons of the Lairds of Nisbet, but the correspondence of Christian names, and of arms, make it in the highest degree probable that the traditional accounts of the near connexion are at any rate approximately correct. The fact that Alexander Nisbet had, as he states in his Petition to King Charles II in 1660 had taken refuge in Ireland, is a corroboration of the account : as nothing can be more probable than that, having relations established in the remoter parts of Ireland, he should seek their hospitality in his misfortunes.

The earliest mention of any one of the name in Ireland which I have yet found, is that of Andrew Nesbitt in an inquisition, (2) of the 16th year of Charles I. ie 1641, on Neale O'Mighan, who it is stated held two balliboes of the quarter of Kilmacredon and Dromeany, from Andrew Nesbitt, since the date of the letters patent to the Earl of Annandale ( John Murray of Broughton ) A.D. 1621, and that the said Andrew was assignee to the said Earl. The patent here referred to was probably a confirmation of an earlier grant, for as early as 1611 a letter was sent from the Council (4) to the Lord Deputy, ordering him to assist the Laird of Broctoune in the plantation of " Bullagh and Bannough " ( ie., Boylagh and Banagh, two baronies in Donegal ) (5) In the same year Alexander Conyngham ( ancestor of the Earls and Marquesses Conynham ), became incumbent of the parish of

Inver, in which Kilmacredon and Dromeany ( now called Drummeenagh ) are situated ; in 1630 he became Dean of Raphoe. He married Marian, daughter of Murray of Broughton, and had by her a numerous family ; one daughter Alice, married a Nesbitt ( according to the pedigree of the Nesbitts of Woodhill given in Burke's " History of the Commoners," it was Alexander Nesbitt, ancestor of that line ). I do not know what evidence there may be in proof of this marriage, for I have not succeeded in finding in any contemporary documents any mention of such a person as Alexander Nesbitt. That one of the Nesbitts married a Conyngham seems probable, for in the next generation are to be found an Albert in the family of Nesbitt of Tullydonell, (1) who is probably the Albert of Londonderry, who died in 1675, and another Albert of Tubberdaly who died in 1709, and seems to be of the Woodhill family. Of the Brenter family is another Albert, who was probably born about 1670 ~ 1680, and was the son of Andrew Nesbitt of Brenter. All these there can be no doubt were named after Sir Albert Conyngham, who under William the Third was made Master-General

man of business. In 1750, in a letter written to the Right Honble. Nathaniel Clements, father of the first Lord Leitrim, he says, " I come now to answer a paragraph in your letter which a little perplexes me. I have refused many gentlemen, and several friends both of England and Ireland, to take any young gentlemen into my house. I have now six in my counting-house, two of them my nephews, and another nephew in France breeding up for business, whose Father, now dead, has not left any sons of his a shilling, as I hear, consequently I must not see them starved if they deserve my care. This is one side of the question, and but little what I could say on that head, but I will not be tedious. I come now to the next, much more, my friend, his family and mine have lived in uninterrupted friendship from Father to son many years, and shall Albert Nesbitt refuse Nat Clements an act of friendship of the strongest kind, the care of a child? it cannot be but something must be said to paliate this, that others may not be offended whom I have refused. Mrs. Henry for one, she and Joe have pressed me much lately. "I have no particulars of my poor brother's affairs yet, but fear from something I have lately heard that they are bad."

In 1737, or 1738, he bought from his eldest brother, Thomas Nesbitt, his estates in Donegal, and on the 21st of November, 1749, he writes a characteristic letter to his agent, Mr. Hamilton of Mount Charles, about them, in which this passage occurs, " As soon as you signified to me that you wanted a power of attorney from me, I sent it to you, and now you write some tenants can't pay as there was a bad Herring Fishery, others are pleased to say they don't intend to defraud me of my rent, and one says he will pay one year's rent if I forgive him all arrears. Sure, Sir, this is treating me like a child ; such stuff I never heard of in my life. You desire to know my sentiments. My sentiments are what you and

almost every male of the family seems to have been in Parliament.

Besides Elizabeth Gould, who married Albert Nesbitt, there were three other sisters, Frances, married to Sir Henry Cairnes ; Sarah, married to Thomas Pelham, afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer ; and Mary, married to Alexander Nesbitt, a younger brother of Albert Nesbitt's ; after his death she married, secondly, Henry Gore in Fleming's regiment. All the sisters seem to have had large fortunes.

In 1741 Albert Nesbitt was returned to Parliament for the borough of Huntingdon, and was a supporter of Sir Robert Walpole.

A letter of his dated 27th January, 1741, to one of his adherents in that town, mentions

an interview with the Minister, and his having obtained the promise of a small office for one of his constituents. From that time until the end of his life he was always in Parliament, usually for one of the Cornish boroughs, Saltash or St. Michael's. In a letter of his dated 15th of April, 1748, addressed to Lord Sandwich, he bears testimony to the honourable conduct of Lord Edgcumbe ( afterwards created Earl of Mount Edgcumbe ) in his transactions relating to seats in Parliament ; he states that he has known Lord Edgcumbe intimately for twenty years.

About 1749 he began to purchase land in Sussex, though at first with reluctance, for in

1750 he writes in a letter addressed to Mr. J. Collier at Hastings, about a property belonging to a lady, a Miss St. Ledger, who had inherited it from Lord Doneraile ; and later on he mentions another property, Etchingham, belonging to a Mr. Warburton, which he contemplated buying ; he was not disposed to pay very highly for it, as he writes, " there being a great deal of timber, which I should not know what to do with, and a very dirty country, where I could not spend a month or two with pleasure." Later on he refers to another property in the neighbourhood of Winchelsea.

Albert Nesbitt appears to have been a very kind-hearted man, as well as a thorough

of the Ordnance in Ireland.

The occurrence of the name in the several families seems a strong argument in favour of the consanguinity of the members of these families.

There can be no doubt that when Murray of Broughton undertook the " plantation " of the district of Donegal, of which he had obtained a grant, he induced kinsmen and friends in Scotland to join in the undertaking, and there was probably some relationship between the Nisbits and the Laird of Broughton, (2) which led to their settling in Donegal rather than in any other part of Ulster then "planted".

The earliest seals of Irish branches of the name which I have yet met with, viz.: those attached to the will of Andrew Nesbitt of Brenter in 1708, and to the marriage settlement of Thomas Nesbitt of Brenter, and also of Kilmacredon, with Jane Cosby in 1713, both bear as arms three boars' heads, the arms of the Nisbets of Nisbet, the first has as a crest an arm holding a truncheon ; the second, an open hand. Both seals have the appearance of being of a much older date than the documents to which they are attached. (1)

Seals with the same arms and crests are attached to deeds executed by Thomas Nesbitt

of Brenter, afterwards of Lismore, and William Nesbitt of Drumalee, in 1713 and 1714. I

have no doubt, therefore, that the Nesbitts of Brenter and Kilmacredon bore the crest of the arm and truncheon, and those of Woodhill, Drumalee, and other branches of the family, the open hand ; both were probably borne in allusion to the settlement in Ulster, of which province the bloody hand is the well-known ensign. None of these seals have mottoes. ( See Appendix, Note A. )

The Andrew Nesbitt mentioned in the inquisition on Neale O'Mighan appears to have associated with himself a James Nesbitt, probably a brother, and to have eventually divided the grant or assignment of land with him.



Census returns of the plantation of Ulster, probably made in 1659, were recently discovered at Lansdowne House; in these Andrew Nesbitt, James Nesbitt, and Captain John Nesbitt of Tullydonell, are mentioned, and are the only persons of the name in the county of Donegal, as "Titulados," meaning; it is to be presumed, those holding titles to the land they occupied.

The object of the return was evidently to ascertain whether the settlers or "Titulados", had fulfilled their engagements as regarded the establishing of certain numbers of English or Scotch on their lands.

The "Drumranny" of this census is no doubt the "Dromeany" of the inquisition on Neale O'Mighan, the townland of Drimmoriagh (1) or Drummeanagh in more modern times, a part of the quarter land of Brenter ; " Killingroan" is apparently Kilmacredon, a half quarter containing five townlands. Both are in the parish of Inver, were fourteen English or Scots, and twenty-six Irish, and on that of Largimon, in the parish of Killcorr, seven of the former, and twenty-seven of the latter.

Andrew appears as the "Titulado" of Killingroan and of Largimon, and in conjunction with James of Drumranny. Both Andrew and James would appear to have had sons, or grandsons, named Andrew, for among the officers who had served before 1649, occurs the name of Andrew Nisbitt, (2) then of Brenter, made a will bequeathing Kilmacredon in trust for his son Andrew, and made mention in it of the children of the late Captain Andrew Nisbitt, probably the officer mentioned above, who being young, and a subaltern in 1649, had not entitled himself to any large arrears of pay, and apparently an uncle of the testator Andrew, who was probably a grandson of James. Captain Andrew was doubtless the owner

resided with him.

Soon after his marriage Thomas Nesbitt was admitted to the freedom of the corporation of Cavan, of which he was sovereign in 17---. By his marriage with Jane Cosby he had seven sons and seven daughters, of whom hereafter.

In 1715 Thomas Nesbitt was returned to Parliament as member for the borough of Cavan, which he also represented in the Parliament of 1727.

In 1720 he was High Sheriff of Cavan, and about that date he began to build the existing house of Lismore, Thomas Nesbitt died in April, 1750 and was buried at Kilmore. His brother Albert would seem to have been a man of considerable ability and force of character, the book in which he entered copies of some of his important letters has come into my possession, and contains much of interest. It begins on 31st July, 1740, and ends at the time of his death in 1753.

He was at that time, as he has been described, an eminent merchant in London, and had been in partnership with his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Gould ( under the firm of Gould and Nesbitt ), who, it appears from the Gentleman's Magazine, died at Bath on the 30th March, 1738, being then Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.

In 1747 Albert Nesbitt writes that he has been in business for thirty years, but I have no means of ascertaining where or when he first began business, or how he first made his way to London.

He married, in 1729, Elizabeth (according to the Memoir of the Gould Family), or, by a release executed by her in 1775, her name would appear to have been Margaret, the daughter of John Gould, Esq., of Hackney, M.P. for Wareham, a member of a family amongst the first of the mercantile families of London. One of the Goulds was one of the first Directors of the Bank of England, another a Director of the East India Company, and

and stormy, the road was deep in mire."(1) There is reason to believe that there was a younger son Edward, as the register of the parish of Kilmore records on the 6th April, 1703, the baptism of Barclay, son of Edward and Catherine Cosby, and on the 8th May, 1705, of Catherine, daughter of the same. These children, I apprehend, died young, as I find no further notices either of them or their parents. Edward Cosby I believe lived at, and probably built, Castle Cosby, a house of moderate size near Lismore.

Arnold Cosby became a Colonel, probably in the Enniskillens, or other local corps; in 1698 he was sovereign of Cavan, in 1718 High Sheriff of the County. His eldest daughter Jane, as has been stated already, (2) married Thomas Nesbitt of Brenter, Co. Donegal, and by this marriage Lismore and the rest of the Cosby estates, townlands in the barony of Castleghan, of which the Manor of Rossudden forms a part, passed into the possession of James Lucy in right of his wife, Margaret, sister of Jane Lewis, but after having been for a hundred years in other families, reverted to my family, and is now in my possession. (3)

Arnold Cosby had three daughters :--

1. Jane, his heiress, married to Thomas Nesbitt.
2. Margery, married to Robert Nesbitt.
3. Anna, died an infant.

From the marriage settlements of Thomas Nesbitt and Jane Cosby in 1713, it appears that Thomas Nesbitt was in possession of considerable sums of ready money, ( a somewhat remarkable circumstance for an Irish gentleman at the beginning of the last century), which he advanced to pay off debts of Arnold Cosby's; and all the considerable estates of the latter in Cavan, upwards of six thousand statute acres, were settled upon the issue of the marriage.

The estates of Brenter and Malmusoy, in Co. Donegal, which had been settled by Thomas Nesbitt upon the issue of his first marriage with Susan Lyons, were on his marriage with Jane Cosby re-settled on the issue of his marriage with the latter, subject to a life interest in favour of his son Charles Robert, issue of his first marriage.(1) Arnold Cosby would seem to have lived until 1722, (2) and Thomas Nesbitt to have

of Brenter, and the father of Thomas Nesbitt, afterwards of Lismore. He was dead before 1692, as in September of that year administration of his effects was taken out by his widow, Anna Lyndsay, his eldest son not being of age.

Captain Andrew left, besides Thomas , four sons,(2) Albert, (3) Robert, (4) William, (5) Alexander.

Thomas, the elder son, in 1701(3) then described of Brenter, but residing at Grangemore, in the County of Westmeath ( near Tubberdaly, in King's County, where a family of Nesbitts lived, with whom he was nearly connected ), married Susan Lyons of Ladistown. He settled his estates of Brenter and Malmusoy, the first containing nine townlands, and the seven, comprising in all more than 4,000 statute acres, on the issue of the marriage. By this marriage he had one son, Charles Robert, who died without issue between 1727 and 1737.

In 1713, Thomas Nesbitt married for the second time, his wife being Jane , the eldest daughter and heiress of Arnold Cosbie, of Stradbally, in the Queen's County, and of Dorcas Sidney his wife, she being a cousin of Sir Philip Sidney, and at one time a maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth.

The Cosbies, of Stradbally, from whom the Nesbitts, of Lismore, descend in the female line through Jane Cosby, the daughter of Arnold Cosby, were among the daring and adventurous leaders of the forces, which, under Henry VIII., Mary, and Elizabeth, were employed under the English Viceroy's in dominating the Irish chieftains who sought to

establish their independence, and few were more conspicuous or more active than the Cosbies, the first three generations of whom fell in battle with the Irish.

The name no doubt originates from the parish so-called in Leicestershire, but I do not know that there is any evidence that the ancestors of the family at any time were lords of the manor. In their pedigree, (1) the first person named is Francis Cosbie. When and

under  
 what circumstances Francis Cosbie first came to Ireland is not known. He was  
 appointed  
 under Queen Mary, by her sign manual on 14th February 1558, General of the Kernes  
 of  
 Leix, then recently made shire ground by the name of Queen's County. Elizabeth  
 granted  
 him the friary of Stradbally, with its possessions in Ballaghmore, & c. He married  
 Mary  
 Seymour, daughter of the Protector Somerset, widow of Sir Henry Peyton ; by her had  
 three  
 sons, Alexander, who inherited the estates ; Henry, who died before his father settled  
 in  
 Ireland ; and Arnold.

Secondly, Francis Cosbie married Elizabeth Paulnes ; by her he left one daughter,  
 Catherine, married to Archibald Moor ; she died without issue.  
 Alexander, the eldest son, married in 1570, Dorcas Sidney. He was killed at Stradbally  
 in 1596.

Owen MacRory O'Meara, having sought permission to pass with his men over  
 Stradbally Bridge, and the request being refused by Cosbie, O'Meara advanced to  
 enforce  
 his object. Alexander Cosbie, learning of his advance, proceeded to defend the bridge,

taking with him his eldest son Francis, who was married the previous year to Helena  
 Harpole. The two wives, Dorcas and Helena, are said, in a manuscript attributed to the  
 late  
 Admiral Cosby, to have taken up a position in the window of the Abbey to watch the  
 conflict, where for some time they beheld their husbands bravely maintaining their  
 ground,  
 until Alexander Cosbie, as he was pressing forward, was shot dead. The Kernes were  
 hereupon disheartened, and meditated flight, when Francis, fearing he would be  
 deserted,  
 leaped over the bridge, with a hope of saving himself, but he had no sooner cleared  
 the  
 battlements than he also was shot, and fell dead into the river, when Helena Cosbie is  
 reported, with a revolting coolness of mind, to have directed the attention of her  
 mother-in-  
 law to the circumstance of her father-in-law having been shot before her husband, as a  
 legal  
 assertion of her right to power.

his  
 mother Dorcas. From Richard Cosbie descend the Cosbys of Stradbally.  
 Charles, the third son of Alexander Cosbie, married one of the Loftus family.  
 Arnold, the fourth son of Alexander Cosbie, was born in 1591, and is said, in the  
 account of the family published in Burke's "Commoners," to have settled in County  
 Cavan ;  
 he left a son William, who served in Colonel Cole's regiment of dragoons. His name  
 appears in the list of the officers who served in the King's army before 1649, as a  
 Captain,  
 £689 15s 9d being allotted to him. (1) After the restoration, in compliance with the  
 Act of  
 Settlement, he filed a schedule of his claims, a copy of which, no doubt in his  
 handwriting,  
 is in my possession ; in it he states that he was entitled to fifteen townlands in the  
 barony of  
 Tullygarvey, part of which had been assigned to him for his services, and part  
 purchased  
 from soldiers in his troop in "Colonel Cole's regiment," ie. the Enniskillens. In this  
 schedule the acreage of each townland is returned, and the rent usually at the rate of  
 about .  
 . . . per acre Irish, the payments in kind, muttuns, pigs, fowls, and days' labour, and  
 the  
 name of the tenant, in almost every case an Irishman ; only one tenant is returned for  
 each  
 townland.

The total rent of the townlands is returned as £ . . . . and a quit rent of the half of  
 this sum was imposed, which is still paid by me, to whom they have descended. This  
 estate  
 was granted by letters patent to William Cosby in 1666.

William Cosby probably lived at Drumury, not far from Crossdoney, Co. Cavan.

His eldest son, Arnold, succeeded him in his estates, and in 1691, in right of his wife,  
 obtained Lismore, Co. Cavan, and considerable property in townlands, on the decease  
 of  
 Richard Lewis, and his wife Jane, whose niece, also Jane, Arnold Cosby had married.  
 I have  
 not as yet succeeded in ascertaining what the maiden name of Jane was.  
 Richard Lewis and his wife both appear to have died in 1689, in which year according

to Macaulay, " the people of Cavan emigrated in one day to Enniskillen. The day was  
 wet

Before some forte, dome holde in Belgia.  
 With this suppose, beguile your sorrows, friends;  
 Thinke that I fell before the canon's mouth,  
 Even in mine honor's height; that blessed day,  
 When in advancement of my name I left  
 My counytrie's ennemie in his base revolt.  
 O wretched man! to talke of honor's height,  
 Falne so basely into the pit of shame,  
 The pit of death. My God, my God, forgive me!  
 Whose honor I have stained, and laws infringe ;  
 And thou my soveraigne, mistris, and my Queene!  
 Brighte starre of Englandes globe! forgive my fact,  
 Nor let it touch that royall princely hearte  
 That Cosbie hath misdome so hainously.  
 The circle of my time is compressed,  
 Arrived to the point where it began :  
 Worlde, countrie, kin and friends, farewell, farewell !  
 Flie thou my soule to heaven, the heaven of blisse !  
 O bodie ! bear the scourge of thine amisse."

Dorcas Sidney, the widow of Alexander Cosbie, married secondly Sir Henry Zouche.  
 Alexander Cosbie had by his wife Dorcas four sons :

1. Francis the eldest, as before stated, was killed on the same day that his father was killed, 19th March, 1596. He left by his wife Helena Harpole, one son, William, born in 1596. At the burning of the Abbey that year the child William was saved by his nurse, who carried him away, but he died young, and was succeeded by his Uncle Richard.
2. Richard, Alexander Cosbie's second son, to repair the loss occasioned by the burning of the Abbey in 1596, obtained under the commission of James I a new patent of the same import as the old one, as a remedy for defective titles, and this patent is still extant.  
 Being Captain of the Kernes, Richard was determined to avenge the death of his father and his brother, and dared the O'Mearas to a pitched battle.  
 The contending clans met more than once ; in the Glen of Augenhily a most bloody conflict ensued, terminating in the victory of Cosbie.  
 He married Elizabeth Pigot, daughter of Sir Robert Pigot, much to the disapproval of

Francis Cosbie, who was thus killed at Stradbally on the same day as his father, left one son by his wife Helena Harpole, who died young.

Arnold the third son of Alexander Cosbie and his wife Dorcas Sidney, followed arms as his profession, and in 1580 was serving in one of the Irish regiments in the Low Countries at the same that Sir William Stanley traitorously surrendered the town of Deventer to the

Spaniards, carrying over with him the greater part of the Irish. Cosbie remained with Sir William upon the subject of the surrender of Deventer, as a letter written by him from Utrecht to Sir William is mentioned in Oldy's Diary (1) as one of the articles in a MS miscellany, found, it would seem, by Henry, Earl of Derby. His conduct seems to have been highly meritorious, as a pension of 3/- per day, no inconsiderable amount in those times, was granted to him. (1).

In 1589, Captain Cosbie is mentioned among the Captains about to serve under Lord Willoughby.(2)

Unbridled passions, however, brought this fair beginning to a tragical and shameful ending. In 1591 he quarrelled with Lord Bourke of Castle Connell, in consequence of some report that the latter had spoken injuriously of him.

Lord Bourke appeared at first reluctant to give him satisfaction, alleging his rank as a peer, but he gave way upon that point, and they met early on the 14th January, on Wandsworth Common, without seconds. Lord Bourke was found desperately wounded, and conveyed to a house in Wandsworth, where he died two or three hours afterward, having, in the hearing of the Earls of Essex and Ormonde, accused Cosbie of having attacked him while he was unbuckling his spurs, and thrust his rapier twelve inches into his breast, and afterwards given him twenty-three wounds with his dagger.

Upon this evidence, Cosbie was, on the 23rd January, tried for wilful murder at Southwark, and found guilty, and on the 27th of the same month executed at

Wandsworth

Townes End, having been attended on the scaffold by Doctor Fletcher, Lord Bishop of

Bristol.

These particulars are derived from two tracts, the (it is believed) unique originals of which are preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace, which have been re-printed by Mr.

Collier.

The first is entitled " The most horrible and tragicall murder of the right honourable, the vertuous, and valorous Gentleman, John, Lord Bourgh, Baron of Castle Connell, committed by Arnold Cosbie, the fourteenth of Januarie. By W. R. a servant of the said Lord

Bourgh. - Printed by R.R., 1591." This is written in an extremely bombastic style, and with

the utmost virulence against Cosbie.

The second, printed for William Wright, 1591, is entitled, " The manner of death and execution of Arnold Cosbie, for murdering the Lord Boorke, who was executed at Wandsworth Townes End, on the 27th Januarie, 1591, with certain verses written by the

said Arnold Cosbie in the time of his imprisonment, containing matter of great effect, as

well touching his life, as also his penitence before his death."

The verses in question, which follow, are by no means without merit, and are said by Mr. J. Payne Collier to be amongst the earliest examples of blank verse in the English language. These are headed :

"ARNOLD COSBIE'S

ULTIMUM VALE TO THE VAINE WORLDE

-----

An Elegie written by himself in the Marshalsea, after his condemnation

-----

Breake hearte, be mute, my sorrow's past compare,

Cosbie complains no more, but sit and die.

Tears are no token of such dreriment

As thy true grieffe pours to the angelic heavens

O great Commander of this glorious round!

The workmanship of Thine immortall hand!

Thou that dost ride upon the Cherubims,

And tunest the deepe in dreadfull harmonie,  
Cast down Thine eie upon a wretched soule;  
And from Thy throne of grace, great Jacob's God,  
Raine mercie on me, miserable man!

Falne into snares of sinne, and shameful death,  
From thee, sweete Saviour, Saviour of the worlde.  
O worlde, vaine worlde, inconstant and unkind,  
Why hast thou bred me, nurst me, brought me up,  
To see this daie of sorrow and of shame?

Cosbie complaine, Captains and men of warre  
With whom I whilome spent my careless daies,---  
Daies dated but to this, to end in shame.

Farewell! adieu to you and all the rest

That follow armes, and armes and life adieu !---

From armes and life I passe, drencht in the pit  
Digde by my desperate hands, hands full of blood.

Bleede heart to think what these accursed hands

Have perpetrated. Pardon, heaven and earth,

And gentle Lord, misled by my amis,

Fouly by me sent to thy longest home,----

O pardon Cosbie's cruel minde!

His mind enraged, and gentle bloud by wrath

And furie tainted and empoisoned ;

Why do I kill my doleful dying hearte

With this sad rehearsall of this heavie shame?

O death, rocke me asleepe! Father of heaven,

That hast sole power to pardon sinnes of men,

Forgive the faults and folly of my youth,--

My youth misspent in waste and wantoness,

And for sweete Jesus' sake, forgive my soule

Fouly defild with this above the rest,--

This wickedness, this hard unworthy deed!

And, lastly, you whose fame I have defild

My kin, my counciemen, friends and allies,

Pardon! O pardon! such as , men to men

Can give, I beg for wronging you in all,--

For shaming you, in this my wretched end,

The fruitless crop, the mead of my desertes,

My bad, my base desertes. Sweete friends, forget

My name, my face, my fact, O blot me out,

Out of the worlde: put me out of your thoughts,

Or if you thinke, O thinke I never was;

Or if your thinke I was, thinke that I fell

*The Times*, Apr 24, 1886; pg. 6; Issue 31742; col A  
**The Easter Manoeuvres.** The Dover Force.  
 Category: News  
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**THE EASTER MANOEUVRES.**

The Dover Force, which is now being employed in the Easter Manoeuvres, is the largest and most important force that has ever been assembled in the South of England. It consists of the 1st Division of the British Army, and is commanded by the Duke of Devonshire, who is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces. The force is divided into three main bodies, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Divisions, each of which is commanded by a Lieutenant-General. The 1st Division is the largest, and is composed of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Divisions of the 1st Army Corps, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Divisions of the 2nd Army Corps. The 2nd Division is composed of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Divisions of the 3rd Army Corps, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Divisions of the 4th Army Corps. The 3rd Division is composed of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Divisions of the 5th Army Corps, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Divisions of the 6th Army Corps. The force is supported by the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Divisions of the Royal Artillery, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Divisions of the Royal Engineers. The Dover Force is now being employed in the Easter Manoeuvres, which are being conducted in the South of England. The manoeuvres are being conducted in the most realistic manner, and are intended to test the fighting qualities of the force. The Duke of Devonshire is expected to be present at the manoeuvres, and will be seen in the field in person. The Dover Force is a very important force, and its performance in the Easter Manoeuvres will be of great interest to the public.

**THE THREE SATURDAY APRIL 24, 1886**

**THE PORTSMOUTH FLOOD**

**THE DOVER FORCE**

**THE EASTER MANOEUVRES**

**THE DOVER FORCE**



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*The Times*, Sep 21, 1883; pg. 3; Issue 30931: col G

**ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.—**Preferments and Appointments.—Rev. Richard Adams, M.A., perpetual curate of St. Stephen's and All Martyrs, Lever-bridge, Bolton; Rev. Henry Bedford, LL.D., Emmanuel College, Cambridge, licensed preacher in the diocese of Canterbury; Rev. Samuel Bentley, M.A., vicar of Bosbury, rural dean; Rev. R. C. Lynch Blossie, vicar of Coaley, curate of Stinchcombe; Rev. J. P. A. Bowers, minor canon of Gloucester Cathedral, chaplain of the County Infirmary; Rev. Isaac Brock, M.A., rector of Acadia Mines, Londonderry, Nova Scotia; Rev. Robert Burroughes, M.A., perpetual curate of Marston Stannett—patron, himself, as rector of Pencombe; Ven. Michael Bell Cox, archdeacon of Raphoe, vicar of Patricbourne, near Canterbury—patron, the Marquis of Conyngham; Rev. John Fales, B.A., curate-in-charge of St. Paul's, Royton, near Oldham; Rev. Richard Elwyn, vicar of East Farleigh, Kent, rural dean of the deanery of North Malling—patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury; Rev. William J. Evans, chaplain of the County Infirmary and curate of St. Catharine's, Gloucester, vicar of Coaley, Gloucestershire—patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; Rev. Thomas Gleave, perpetual curate of Bishop Thornton, Ripley; Rev. Canon J. Ritton Gore, M.A., archdeacon of Achonry—patron, the Bishop of Tuam; Rev. S. F. Harris, B.C.L., curate of the parish church, Blackburn, vicar of St. Michael and All Angels, Blackburn—patron, Archdeacon Birch; Rev. Morgan Lewis Jones, curate of Pembrey, vicar of Rhosmarket—patron, the Lord Chancellor; Rev. Arthur Henry Lister, vicar of Thruscross—patron, the Bishop of Ripon (Mr. Lister holds this living as well as the living of Thornthwaite); Rev. Thomas Lunt, perpetual curate of St. Peter's, Elworth; Rev. John Charles Marsden, M.A., vicar of Gargrave, rural dean of the Northern Division of the deanery of Craven; Rev. A. Jackson Nicholson, M.A., rector of Doneraile, treasurer of St. Colman's Cathedral, Cloyne—patron, the Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross; Rev. John Henry Overton, M.A., rector of Epworth, rural dean of Isle of Axholme—patron, the Bishop of Lincoln; Rev. C. W. Ranson, M.A., rector of Wray, Westmoreland; Rev. John Ricketts, vicar of Llan-gunilo, Radnor—patron, the Bishop of St. David's; Rev. J. H. Rogers, incumbent of St. George's, Brighton, chaplain of Christ Church, Pau—patrons, the trustees; Rev. R. M. Samson, M.A., head master of Hawkshead School, licensed preacher in the diocese of Carlisle; Rev. Francis T. Vine, vicar of Patricbourne, near Canterbury, chaplain to the Marquis of Conyngham, rector of Eastington, near Gloucester; Rev. Richard Marsden Whittington, M.A., perpetual curate for Nunthorpe.—*Guardian.*

hospitals if underground drainage were installed. As there were plans for the installation of such drainage he felt that there was no need to remove the hospital to another site. He was also of the opinion that the medical officer who attended the erysipelas patients should not attend other patients (1).

Professor Elkington moved that his report should be accepted by the hospital committee on 25 April. It admitted "that the evidence leaves no doubt that the condition of the hospital admits of considerable improvement" and was concerned that recent publicity had so shaken confidence in the institution that subscriptions had been affected (2). Three courses of action were recommended to the committee. The first, that of demolishing the present structure and rebuilding on another site, was rejected. The second proposal was for the older portions of the hospital to be pulled down and rebuilt on a better plan. In response to this second course the committee agreed to a number of alterations to be effected whenever funds were available (3). However, the committee felt that

the lamentably high rate of mortality .....  
is traceable beyond doubt to the imperfect  
adoption of a strictly antiseptic treatment,  
on Mr. Lister's principles, of surgical cases (4).

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(1) Ibid.

(2) AMJ, 15 April, 1882, p. 171.

(3) Ibid., pp. 171-3.

(4) Ibid., pp. 173-4.

"The Marquis Conyngham has appointed" KG, (196), 37, 3 (11 sept 1883)

The Venerable M. Bell Cox, Archdeacon of Raphoe, to the vicarage of Patricismore, near Carrigrohane.

"Local Intelligence -  
The Marquis Conyngham: KG, (196), 41, 4 (9 Oct 1883)

Dangerously ill, typhoid fever complicated by inflammation of the lungs commenced 1/10/83 when he had a severe chill, a day or 2 later with inflammation of the lungs. Later on typhoid fever developed.

Medical advisers are Dr. Cox, the family physician  
Dr. Fagge, of Grosvenor St  
Brother-in-law R. Combe Esq. of Carrigrohane  
Dr. Lushée of Carrigrohane  
Typhoid: Contracted at Mountcharles

"Local Intelligence (stat p 4). We are glad to be able to state..." KG (196), 42, 5 (16 Oct 1883)

That the health of the Marchioness C, who is herself in a delicate state, notwithstanding the great trial she is undergoing, remains good.

"as above (p.4) The Marquis Conyngham (p.5)" KG (196), 43, 5 (23 Oct 1883)

Bulletin of 20/10/83 - his lordship was taking nourishment well, less distress in the breathing. Tenantry and other agriculturists assembled in and about the Court Exchange at Carrigrohane came to a welcome relief after the 2 previous days

21/10/83 Bulletin read "Lord C continues to improve and the symptoms generally are lessened - severely - R.H. Cox"

22/10/83 "Lord C's fever is gradually lessening and his lordship has gained a little strength"

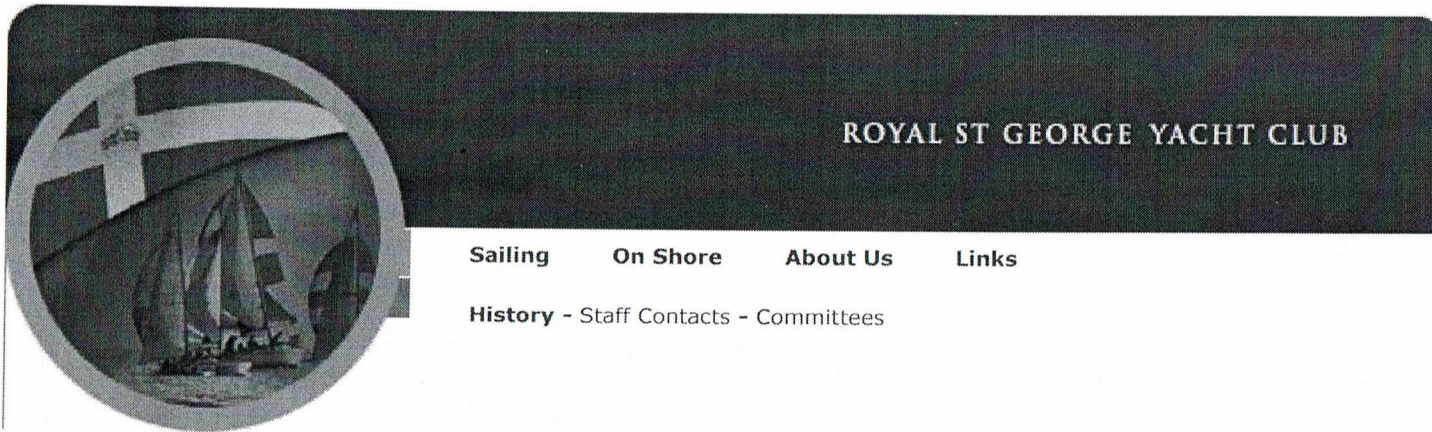
"Local Intelligence (p.4. 2 reports) KG (196), 44, 5 (30 Oct 1883)

- The Marquis Conyngham  
25/10/83 Bulletin posted at Bifon - Lord C is slowly recovering from his illness. The severity of the fever has passed and it is not considered necessary to issue daily bulletins.  
R. Hippedley Cox, M.R.C.

Lady Ventry (mother-in-law) had arranged to leave Bifon 29/10/83 for London  
Dowager Marchioness C will go up to town for a few days during the present week.

- "Mr Richard Combe ..." who caught typhoid fever - the same way as his brother-in-law by drink polluted water which is rapidly recovered.  
Another relative, Mr. Brindman (son of Sir Theodore B.) was seized with illness while staying at his ... contracted with typhoid

"Arrival of the Suez mail", The Maitland Mercury & Hunter River  
General Advertiser, 5445, 6 (27 March 1853)  
The Maitland Mercury was copied & sent to her on Jan. 30  
at Charles-street, Berkeley-square. Both are progressing favourably.  
There were great rejoicings at Bifons & the surrounding villages on  
receipt of the news.



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### Club History

The Kingstown Boat Club, from which the Royal St. George Yacht Club evolved, was founded in 1838 by a small group of boating enthusiasts who had decided that "the (River) Liffey was every year becoming fouler and less agreeable for aquatic pursuits". They applied to the Commissioner for Public Works, and were granted a piece of ground near Dun Laoghaire Harbour on which to build a clubhouse - the first privately owned building to stand on publicly owned space. Initially, the members' main interest was in rowing, but membership grew rapidly, and amongst them were many well-known yachtsmen of the day.

One of these was the Marquis Conyngham, who used his influence with Queen Victoria to have the privileges of a Royal Yacht Club conferred in 1845. The Club flag was to be "the Red Ensign with a crown in the centre of the Jack" and the Burgee was red with a white cross with a crown at the centre. This, of course, is the St. George's Cross, and is quite possibly the reason why, in 1847, the Club became The Royal St. George's Yacht Club, although this has never been established. It subsequently became the Royal St George Yacht Club; it is referred to by all who know it, as simply 'the George'.

The new clubhouse was the first custom-built clubhouse in the ancient seaport of Dun Laoghaire (or Kingstown, as it was known from 1821 to 1920).

### The Clubhouse

The clubhouse was designed by Mulvany, a follower of Gandon, designer of the Custom House in Dublin, and he produced a beautiful miniature Palladian villa in the neo-classical style.

The builder was Masterson, who built many other beautiful houses in the neighbourhood, including Sorrento Terrace, Dalkey. Work was completed in 1843, but, incredibly, such was the growth in membership, that the clubhouse was already too small. Permission was granted by the Harbour Commissioners in 1845 for an extension of the original façade, which involved clever duplication of the existing Ionic portico with the erection of a linking colonnade between. The symmetry and classical grace of the clubhouse was thus preserved in the new building.

The George has a long tradition of racing and cruising, and members have, from the start, made their mark in home and international waters. In 1851, the Marquis Conyngham, Commodore, competed in his 218 ton yacht "Constance" in the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta. An American yacht called "America" won the race! In 1893 William Jameson, of the eponymous distilling family, was asked by Edward, Prince of Wales, to be sailing master on his new yacht "Britannia". He won 33 out of 43 starts in her first season.

In 1963 a major restoration project was undertaken to repair and update the Club's facilities, and this attracted a large number of new members who were ultimately to pave the way for the later developments, including a much-envied multi-purpose club room, a state-of-the-art forecourt extension for dinghies and keelboats, and a fully-equipped dock.

## ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON ARCHIVE INFORMATION LEAFLET NO 4 – THE YACHT AMERICA AND THE RACE OF 1851

The year 2001 saw the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the original race in which was won the cup subsequently presented to the New York Yacht Club; this became the prize in arguably the world's greatest yacht race. In August the New York Yacht Club and the Royal Yacht Squadron jointly hosted the America's Cup Jubilee Regatta at Cowes on Isle of Wight.

### The Cup

The cup's name comes from the yacht *America* which, in 1851, won the Royal Yacht Squadron's race round the Isle of Wight for a Cup of One Hundred Sovereigns (not guineas – the cup is often referred to mistakenly as the Hundred Guinea Cup, by which name it became known in America where it was subsequently engraved). The cup is named after the yacht, not after the country that held it for so long. From contemporary accounts of the challenges the Americans seem to have used pounds (sovereigns) and guineas interchangeably. 100 guineas would have been £105.

The cup is sometimes mistakenly referred to as The Queen's Cup. This misnomer appears to have arisen from a speech given on the victorious return of *America's* owners to the New York Yacht Club; this was widely reported and the name stuck. The Queen did present a cup each year to this club but that race was only open to Royal Yacht Squadron yachts: in 1851 to cutters of between 50 and 100 tons. She did however present cups to other yacht clubs and *America* was initially entered to race for The Queen's Cup of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club at Ryde on the Isle of Wight, just across the water from Portsmouth. This may have been the source of the Americans' confusion about the cup's name. Alternatively, the course round the Isle of Wight was known as The Queen's Course so that also may account for the confusion.

The cup itself, a bottomless silver ewer weighing 134 ounces and standing 27 inches high, was purchased from Robert Garrard the jeweller in 1848 and subsequently presented to the RYS by Lord Anglesey. As Lord Uxbridge he had been a founder member of the club in 1815 and he was still an active yachtsman in 1851 with his cutter *Pearl*. In those days cups were not returned but were won outright. The cup, with the \$25,000 for which they had sold the yacht *America* after their brief but successful sojourn in England, went to America with its new owners. It was initially proposed that the cup be melted down and souvenirs made for the *America* syndicate members - which would have saved much trouble and many fortunes! However, in 1857 it was presented to the New York Yacht Club as a perpetual challenge trophy. Not until 1870 was it first raced for as The *America* Cup. Known today of course as The *America's* Cup, many books have been written on the history of this great competition.

The cup is engraved with the names of all the yachts that raced *America* in 1851 with the exception of the runner up *Aurora*. When Queen Victoria asked about yachts following *America* up the Needles Channel she was reputedly told 'There is no second', a phrase later used to great effect in a speech by Daniel Webster in America. The Queen waited for *Aurora* to appear before returning to Osborne but, as far as the cup is concerned, the phrase is true.

## The Yacht AMERICA

*America* was built for a syndicate of American yachtsmen and visited these shores in response to The Great Exhibition of 1851. The brainchild of Prince Albert, the consort of Queen Victoria, this exhibition was designed to show off to the world the best of everything British. The yacht was to show off to the British the best of America. The Queen and Prince Albert took a great interest in the yacht's progress once she arrived, followed the race part way themselves and visited the yacht the following day.

*America* was designed and built by George Steers at William H Brown's yard in New York. Brown offered to build her for \$30,000 although delays and renegotiation reduced that figure to \$20,000. Had she not proved a winner she need not have been accepted by the syndicate at all. She was a schooner, length 101'3" breadth 23' and depth 10 – 11' and carried 5263 square feet of sail. Her owners were John Cox Stevens, Commodore of the New York Yacht Club and his brother Edwin; Colonel James A Hamilton and his son-in-law George L Schuyler; Hamilton Wilkes the NYYC's first Vice Commodore, who oversaw her building; and a non-yachtsman John K Beekman Finlay.

While being built she was visited by the British Ambassador who mentioned it to a friend, Lord Wilton, who was the Commodore of the RYS. He wrote offering the club's hospitality to her owners if they came to Cowes. In 1851 the Club's present home, Cowes Castle, was still a place of defence mounting large guns; the club's then house was on Cowes Parade nearby. When the club moved into the Castle its former home became The Gloster Hotel; this building has been since replaced by apartments. Stevens' reply mentioned the 'sound thrashing we are likely to get by venturing our longshore craft on your rough waters'.

*America* set sail across the Atlantic on 21 June, arriving at Le Havre on 11 July to be met by the Stevens brothers and Colonel and Mrs Hamilton who had crossed by steamer. She was readied for her appearance in English waters and sailed for Cowes on the 24<sup>th</sup> July. Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, was somewhat dubious about the likely success of the venture and said 'The eyes of the world are on you; you will be beaten and the country will be abused, as it has in connection with the Exhibition ..... if you do go and are beaten, you had better not return to your country'.

The Stevens brothers joined the yacht to sail across the Channel and she arrived at the Island on the 25<sup>th</sup> July. On her way up to Cowes the next day she informally matched and passed Captain Williams' yacht *Lavrock* (known locally as 'White's Improvement')

– despite being well laden with French wine bought in anticipation of the entertaining to take place aboard. Her owners and designer took heart, increasingly so as they watched the English vessels being raced. *Alarm* they thought 'an odd looking craft, very full forward and about 14 feet rake to her stern post, plumb forward'. They found a warm welcome in Cowes and much curiosity.

*America* attracted enormous interest among yachtsmen, shipbuilders and boatmen and among the local population generally. She was reported in the national as well as local and yachting press. The Illustrated London News opined 'As a model, she is artistic, although rather a violation of the old established ideas of naval architecture'. The hollow bow she sported had first been seen on a Squadron yacht in 1827, but her almost wedge shape was unfamiliar. However her steeply raked masts with their taut sails were subsequently reckoned by many to be the main reason for her speed in a strong wind. The Marquis of Anglesey, one of her many visitors, almost fell overboard trying to see if she had a propeller and his son, Lord Alfred Paget, whose yacht *Mona* was one of the entries in the race against *America*, remarked 'If she's right we must all be wrong'.

## The Challenges

The RYS Minutes of 9 May 1851 record the decision to hold a race on Friday 22nd August, during the club's Regatta, which would be open to yachts of clubs of all nations. This first such race was arranged so that *America* could take part if she came to England. Squadron races were normally open only to their own yachts. In 1845 a £50 cup was offered for a race by vessels under 30 tons belonging to any 'regularly established yacht club'; there was another in 1846 for yachts of 'any other Royal Yacht Club' but the practice had not been continued.

Once they had arrived *America's* owners and the Steers brothers variously visited London, were taken out on RYS Members' yachts to watch the racing, socialised and entertained in return. The NYYC Commodore posted several challenges at the RYS Clubhouse for yachts to race *America*. Initially it was schooners for fun, the last was any yachts for £10,000. These were not accepted, much to the disgust of The Times newspaper. Eventually Robert Stephenson, the famous locomotive and civil engineer and a friend of Stevens, agreed to race *Titania*, his John Scott Russell designed 100 ton iron schooner, against *America* for £100. This race, which *America* also won, took place nearly a week after the famous race for which, by then, *America* had been entered. Although the RYS had experimented with handicapping in previous years, the race basis was to be 'no time allowance for tonnage'. The club's single ownership rule was waived to allow *America's* entry, as was the rule preventing booming out.

## The Competition

18 yachts entered; 15 raced. *Fernande*, a 127 schooner built by William Camper at Gosport and owned by Major Francis Mountjoy Martyn, did not take her station in the two lines of yachts off the harbour entrance. *Stella*, a 39 ton cutter built by George



& James Inman at Lymington in 1851 and owned by Richard Frankland Esq, and *Titania*, built by Robinson and Russell at Millwall in 1850, took their stations but did not start. The other competitors were:

*Alarm* 193 ton cutter, Thomas Inman, Lymington, 1830, owned Joseph Weld

*Arrow* 84 ton cutter, Inman 1821, owned Thomas Chamberlayne

*Aurora* 47 ton cutter, Michael Ratsey, Cowes, 1838, owned Thomas Le Marchant

*Bacchante* 80 ton cutter, Thomas and James Manlaws Wanhill, Poole, 1847, owned Benjamin Heywood Jones

*Beatrice* 117 ton schooner, Camper 1851, owned Sir Walter P Carew

*Brilliant* 393 ton schooner, John Rubie, Southampton, 1839, owned George Holland Ackers

*Constance* 136 ton schooner, built Joseph White, East Cowes, 1851, owned Marquis of Conyngham

*Eclipse* 50 ton cutter, Wanhill 1847, owned Henry Samuel Fearon

*Freak* 60 ton schooner, Wanhill 1849, owned William Curling Esq

*Gipsy Queen* 99 ton schooner, White 1848, owned Sir Henry Bold Hoghton

*Ione* 57 ton schooner, built White 1851, owned Almon Hill

*Mona* 56 ton cutter, built Richard Pinney, Poole, 1846, owned Lord Alfred Paget

*Volante* 48 ton cutter, built John Harvey, Ipswich, 1851, owned J L Craigie

*Wyvern* 127 ton schooner, built Camper 1845, owned Duke of Marlborough

Most of the yachts were on the RYS List, but a few belonged to members of other clubs such as Henry Fearon who was a member of the Royal Western and the Royal St George. *Volante's* owner belonged to the former and also to the Royal Thames and the Royal London. The owners of several of the yachts, even if members of the RYS, were also prominent in other clubs. The entrants for the race that day included the yachts of the Commodores of the Royal Victoria, the Royal Thames and the Royal St

George and Vice Commodores of the Royal Victoria, Royal Welsh and Royal Mersey. So *America* was pitted against the yachts of many of the most prominent sailing men of the day.

## The Race

'In the memory of man Cowes never presented such an appearance as upon this day. There must have been at least a hundred yachts lying at anchor in the Roads; the beach was crowded from Egypt to the piers, the esplanade in front of the Club thronged with ladies and gentlemen, and with the people inland, who came over in shoals with wives, sons and daughters for the day. Booths were erected all along the quay and the roadstead was alive with boats, while from the sea and shore rose an incessant buzz of voices, mingled with the splashing of oars, the flapping of sails, and the hissing of steam, from the excursion vessels preparing to accompany the race..... It was with the greatest difficulty the little town gave space enough to the multitudes that came from all quarters to witness an event so novel and so interesting, and the hotels were quite inadequate to meet the demand of their guests'

*America* with the Stevens brothers and Col Hamilton aboard, with extra crew loaned by another yacht and with a local pilot (Robert Underwood brother-in-law of Cowes shipbuilder Ratsey), was last away at the start. The yacht club's battery had fired a five minute gun at 9.55 am on which signal sails were hoisted. At 10 am the yachts got underway in an 11 knot SW breeze. By the first mark, Nomans Buoy, only just over three minutes separated the first nine yachts with the rest at half minute intervals behind. *America* was fifth, after *Volante*, *Freak*, *Aurora* and *Gipsy Queen*. *Wyvern* retired. The picture by T S Robins, in which some of the yachts are clearly identifiable from their racing flags, may represent the part of the race after *America* passed *Volante* to take the lead but before *Volante* stood for the Nab Light vessel. Several yachts followed *Volante* so increasing the distance sailed; the rest followed *America*. Race card and race instructions apparently differed, one just saying Round the Isle of Wight while the other contained the normal Queen's Course instruction to round the Nab.

Despite delays when she lost her jibboom *America* never thereafter lost the lead; the wind freshened and she forged ahead, rounding the southern tip of the Island at 4 pm. While *Aurora*, *Freak* and *Volante* were short tacking down the coast disaster struck, *Freak* fouled *Volante* who lost her bowsprit - the local boatmen's favourite was out of the race. At Mill Bay *Arrow* went aground, a steamer and *Alarm* going to her assistance. When *America* passed the Needles at 5.47 her nearest rival, *Aurora*, was several miles astern so that when the Queen enquired who was second no vessel was to be seen. However, as *America* goosewinged down the Solent so the wind died and she took nearly three hours to reach the finish line between the markboat and Cowes Castle in the gathering darkness. Her much smaller rival *Aurora* was thus able almost to catch her, being timed at 8.45 just minutes after *America* at 8.37. *Bacchante* and *Eclipse* arrived at 9.30 and 9.45 respectively, *Brilliant* at 1.20 am, by which time the fireworks and the dinner were over. Any yachts finishing later were not recorded.

*America* was sold and the syndicate members returned home to the New York Yacht Club in triumph. She remained in Britain for several years and, while renamed *Camilla*, was owned by Squadron member Lord Templetown. Her two races, and the yacht herself, had a profound influence. Seven of the entrants, and other yachts, were altered; *Alarm* was lengthened twenty feet by the bow and rigged as a schooner in 1852. Ideas from *America's* design, and more especially her sails, seeped into British yacht building; as have the innovations inspired by the subsequent races for the America's Cup. As John Scott Russell said 'This challenge of America to England was of incalculable benefit to England. America reaped a crop of glory; England a crop of wisdom. It was worth the loss of a race to gain so much'.

The very fact of *America's* visit, and the competition which her cup was to inspire, have had an enormous effect on the development of international yachting. Particularly strong links have been forged between British and American yachtsmen and between the New York Yacht Club and the Royal Yacht Squadron. The Jubilee Regatta arranged by the two clubs promised as much interest, excitement and spectacle as the race of 1851; it delivered it.

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HOME

GEORGE HENRY  
MARGUERITE CONYNGHAM  
BORN FEBRUARY 27 1825  
DIED JUNE 27 1881  
IN LOVING MEMORY OF WHOM  
THIS CROSS WAS ERECTED  
BY HIS WIFE

IN  
LOVING MEMORY OF  
JANE STANLEY BLANCHE  
MARCHIONESS CONYNGHAM  
BORN MAY 14 1825 DIED NOVEMBER 28 1901  
"SO HE BRINGETH THEM UNTO THE BAYE  
WHERE THEY WOULD BE"



THESE STAINED GLASS WINDOWS WERE  
DONATED BY THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN  
IN 1882



THESE STAINED GLASS WINDOWS WERE  
DONATED BY THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN  
IN 1882



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## George Henry Conyngham, 3rd Marquess Conyngham (1825-1882)

son of

Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, 2nd Marquess Conyngham and  
Lady Jane Paget

Born 3 February 1825 St.James's, Westminster

Died 2 June 1882 Belgrave Sq., Midx.

Married 17 June 1854 Chapel Royal, Whitehall

### Lady Jane St.Maur Blanche Stanhope

Born 14 May 1833

Died 28 November 1907 Ascot

In 1844 he entered the army, 1st Life Guards, and from 1861 to 1868 was Lieutenant-Colonel; he became Major General in 1877; and Lieutenant General in 1881. From 1847 to 1852 he was State Steward to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; 1870 to 1872 equerry to the Queen. In 1854 he married Lady Jane St.Maur Blanche Stanhope and they became the parents of seven children. He died in 1882 aged fifty-seven while his wife survived until 1907.

*Source:* Leo van de Pas

Mark **The Times**, Wednesday, Apr 12, 1882; pg. 7; Issue 30479; col C

### THE MARQUIS CONYNGHAM.-Yesterday morning

Category: News

THE MARQUIS CONYNGHAM.—Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, after Lord Conyngham had been visited by Mr. W. C. Falls and Mr. E. Venning, the following bulletin was issued:—"Lord Conyngham has passed a good night, but the strength is somewhat less this morning, and his condition is still one to cause great anxiety." Last night his Lordship was again visited by his medical advisers, and the following statement was issued at 10 o'clock:—"Lord Conyngham's condition is unchanged since the morning."

## Obituary

Category: Obituaries

### OBITUARY.

We regret to announce the death of the Marquis Conyngham, which occurred at the family house in Belgrave-square between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday evening. The late Marquis had a relapse on Monday night, since which he had been gradually sinking. George Henry Conyngham, Marquis Conyngham, Earl Conyngham of Mount Charles, Earl and Viscount of Mount Charles, county Donegal, Viscount Conyngham of Slane, county Meath, Viscount Slane and Baron Conyngham of Mount Charles, county Donegal, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Minster of Minster, Kent, in that of the United Kingdom, by which latter title he held his seat in the House of Peers, was the elder and only surviving son of Francis Nathaniel, second Marquis Conyngham, K.P., by his wife Lady Jane Paget, second daughter of Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., and was born in February, 1825. He entered the Army as cornet and sub-lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Life Guards in December, 1844, and continued in the regiment till he retired on temporary half-pay in 1868, having in 1861 been appointed major and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. He became a major-general in the Army in October, 1877. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Donegal Militia in 1849, and had been since 1863 Colonel Commandant of the East Kent Yeomanry. He was formerly State Steward to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and was Equerry to the Queen from October, 1870 to 1872, when he was appointed an extra Equerry to Her Majesty. Lord Conyngham was Vice-Admiral of the coast of Ulster. He married in June, 1854, Lady Jane St. Maur Blanche Stanhope, only daughter of Charles, fourth Earl of Harrington, by whom he leaves a family of two sons and five daughters. His Lordship succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father in July, 1876, and he is now succeeded by his eldest son Henry Francis, Earl of Mount Charles, born October, 1857, a lieutenant in the Scots Guards. His Lordship married in March last the Hon. Frances Eveleigh de Moleyns, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Ventry. The late Marquis was brother of Lady Churchill, Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen, Lady Frances Lambart, and the Countess of Winchilsea and Nottingham.

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BLESSED ARE THE PURE IN HEART  
FOR THEY SHALL SEE GOD.

ELIZABETH HENRIETTA  
MARRIED TO THE EARL OF AHOYNE,  
DIED AUGUST 24<sup>TH</sup> 1839.

HARRIET MARIA  
MARRIED TO SIR WILLIAM MEREDYTH SOMERVILLE BART.  
DIED DECEMBER 3<sup>RD</sup> 1843.

ERECTED TO THE MEMORY  
OF HIS BELOVED SISTERS.

BY  
FRANCIS NATHANIEL  
MARQUIS OF CONYNCHAM.

SACRED  
TO THE MEMORY OF  
JANE,  
MARCHIONESS OF CONYNCHAM,  
WHO DIED 28<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY  
1876.

ERECTED BY  
FRANCIS NATHANIEL  
MARQUIS OF CONYNCHAM.

IN MEMORY OF  
LORD FRANCIS NATHANIEL CONYNCHAM R.N.  
M.P. FOR THE COUNTY CLARE,  
WHO DIED IN SCOTLAND, SEPTEMBER 14<sup>TH</sup> 1860,  
AGED 48 YEARS.

HE SERVED IN THE ROYAL NAVY IN THE BALTIC AND  
BLACK SEAS AND AT THE BOMBARDMENT OF BOMARSUND  
AND SEBASTOPOL AND RECEIVED TWO MEDALS,  
AND THE ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIE.

ERECTED BY HIS BROTHER THE MARQUIS CONYNCHAM  
"HIM THAT COMETH TO ME I WILL IN NO WISE CAST OUT."

*The Times*, Oct 21, 1881; pg. 4; Issue 30331; col D

**LORD CONYNGHAM.—The marriage of Lady Con-**

Category: News

Full Text: Copyright 1881, The Times

**LORD CONYNGHAM.**—The marriage of Lady Constance Augusta, second daughter of the Marquis Conyngham, with Mr. Richard Combe, second son of Mr. Combe, of Pierrepoint, Surrey, was celebrated yesterday in the parish church at Patrizbourne, (in which village Bifrons, the seat of the Marquis, is situated), by the Bishop of Dover, assisted by the vicar, the Rev. F. T. Vine, private chaplain to the Marquis Conyngham. The bridesmaids were Ladies Blanche, Jane Seymour, Maud, and Florence Conyngham, Miss Ada Combe, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Gertrude Paget, cousin of the bride. The bridegroom's best man was Lord William Nevill, and the bride was given away by her father. Among the presents to the bride was an Indian shawl from Her Majesty.

**FIRES.**—A fire broke out at 10 o'clock last night in a large four-storey building in Randal-street, Blackburn, owned by Mr. Aspden, timber merchant, and occupied by Messrs. Isherwood and Thompson, timber merchants. Messrs. Thwaites, spirit merchants, use the cellars for store rooms. The premises were destroyed, the damage being estimated at £10,000.

*The Times*, Jan 03, 1882; pg. 5; Issue 30394; col F

## Obituary

Category: Obituaries

Full Text: Copyright 1882, The Times

### OBITUARY.

The colonelcy of the 2d West India Regiment has become vacant by the death of General Brook John Taylor, which occurred a few days ago at Palermo, at the age of 71. The deceased was a son of the late Mr. Edward Taylor, M.P., of Bifrons, Kent, and nephew of the late Right Hon. Sir Brook Taylor, G.C.H., Ambassador to Russia. He entered the Army as an ensign in the 81st Regiment in 1827; he was promoted to a lieutenantancy in 1830, became captain in 1834, and in 1840 was transferred to the 85th Foot. In 1846 he became lieutenant-colonel, and he obtained a brevet-colonelcy in 1854. He attained field rank in 1861, became a full general in 1877, and was appointed colonel of the 2d West India Regiment in 1870. From 1839 to 1841 he was employed in British North America, and from the latter date till 1845 he served as military secretary in Canada. He acted as brigadier-general at Aldershot from 1860 to 1865, and from 1867 to 1872 he was major-general in Bengal. The gallant officer, who was placed on the retired list in 1880, married Henrietta, daughter of Sir John Augustus Boyd.

## Canterbury Election Commission.

Category: News

Full Text: Copyright 1881, The Times

### CANTERBURY ELECTION COMMISSION.

The report of Mr. Arthur Charles, Q.C., Mr. A. V. Dicey, and Mr. R. S. Wright, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices in the city of Canterbury, has been presented to both Houses of Parliament. The Commissioners inquired particularly into the by-election of 1879, when Colonel Laurie (O) was returned by 1,159 votes against 1,103 for Mr. C. Edwards (L), and the general election of 1880, when Mr. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy and Colonel Laurie, Conservatives, were returned by 1,467 and 1,425 votes respectively, against 1,294 and 1,218 votes respectively given for Mr. Edwards (L) and Mr. Butler-Johnstone (Independent). The reasons why the Commissioners only reported on these two elections are given in the following passage:—

"The next previous election was held in March, 1878, when there was a vacancy in respect of one seat only, and when Mr. Gathorne-Hardy was returned without any contest. We considered (following the view which was taken under similar circumstances by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into corrupt practices at Canterbury in 1853) that the fact that corrupt practices had not prevailed at this uncontested return of one member did not preclude us from carrying back our inquiry to the next previous election. We accordingly inquired into the circumstances attending the election of 1874. No evidence was given before us to show that corrupt practices prevailed at that election, and at that election, therefore, our inquiry ceased. It appeared, however, from the evidence of Mr. Butler-Johnstone, that bribery was, in fact, practised at the elections of 1862 and 1865."

In the election of 1879 the Liberals were the offenders, including Mr. Edwards himself, who confessed that he repaid to his agent a sum of about £140, which had been spent in bribery and treating on the Liberal side, after he had been informed by his agent of the corrupt purpose with which the money had been expended. No bribery on the Conservative side was proved. The Commissioners schedule 25 persons (including Mr. Edwards) as bribers and 107 persons as bribees at this election.

The diminution of the Conservative majority in 1879, from nearly 500 to less than 60, owing to the corrupt practices on the Liberal side, seems to have alarmed the Conservatives; and, according to the Commissioners, some prominent Conservatives came to the conclusion that was necessary to resort to bribery to win the election in 1880. The sum spent, however, does not appear to have amounted

to much more than £400, the greater part of which was supplied by two members of the Conservative Association, Mr. F. Mudford and Mr. G. Collard. With regard to the Liberals, the Commissioners report:—

"At this election hardly any bribery appears to have been practised by the supporters of Mr. Edwards and Mr. Butler-Johnstone. In a few instances voters were bribed with small sums on the Liberal side, but the only organized bribery was that which was practised by the Conservatives. Treating seems to have prevailed on both sides to a greater extent than in 1879."

Three of the candidates are acquitted of personal bribery; but Colonel Laurie's relations with a ratcatcher named Hart, whom he employed to canvass for him, are held to have made him responsible for Hart's corrupt practices. Further, reflections are made by the Commissioners on considerable sums which Mr. Butler-Johnstone was proved to have been in the habit of distributing somewhat indiscriminately in charity at Canterbury since his first election in 1862. These, they think, "have had a prejudicial effect upon the political morality of the constituency." They schedule 61 persons (including Colonel Laurie) as bribers and 180 persons as bribees at this election. After some remarks on an attempted compromise of the petition, which was never carried out, the Commissioners conclude:—

"We have to state our opinion that this constituency is not now as a whole corrupt. Out of about 3,000 voters perhaps 500 or 600 are at all times accessible to bribery, but there is no reason to suppose that the bulk of the voters is corrupt. Down to within a few years the system of corruption at Parliamentary elections was fostered by annual bribery at municipal elections. To the credit of both political parties in the town it is to be stated that seven or eight years ago it was agreed, for the purpose of stopping that habit of corruption, that the municipal offices should for the future be apportioned by arrangement without contests. The form and scale in which bribery was resorted to in 1879 and in which it was continued in 1880 resemble the form and scale of the bribery formerly practised at the municipal elections rather than the kind of bribery which prevailed in 1852, when the price of a vote ranged from £5 to £20.

"After consideration of the evidence given before us, we find:—That corrupt practices did extensively prevail in Canterbury at the election of 1879; that corrupt practices did extensively prevail in Canterbury at the election of 1880; that the several persons named in the schedule marked A, and annexed to this our report, were guilty of bribing at the election of 1879; that the several persons named in the schedule marked B, and annexed to this our report, were bribed at the election of 1879; that the several persons named in the schedule marked C, and annexed to this our report, were guilty of bribing at the election of 1880; that the several persons named in the schedule marked D, and annexed to this our report, were bribed at the election of 1880. We are informed that the following persons named in schedules A and C of this our report were at the time of the commencement of this inquiry justices of the peace:—Charles Edwards, Robert Peter Laurie, Thomas Sankey Cooper, Charles Holtum. The following persons named in schedule C of this our report were at the time of the commencement of this inquiry holding municipal offices in Canterbury:—Thomas Sankey Cooper, alderman; William Mount, town councillor."

Cooper, alderman; William Mount, town councillor."

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## Edward Bootle-Wilbraham, 1st Earl of Lathom (1837-1898),

Representative peer

Sitter in 1 portrait

---

NPG 1834(s)

**Edward Bootle-Wilbraham, 1st Earl of Lathom**

by Frederick Sargent

pencil, circa 1870-1880

Not on display



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## Canterbury

Category: News

Full Text: Copyright 1880, The Times

### CANTERBURY.

Yesterday, for the 11th time, the inquiry at Canterbury was resumed before Mr. Charles, Q.C., Mr. Dicey, and Mr. Wright, the Commissioners.

The Hon. Alfred Erskine Gathorne-Hardy stated, in reply to the PRESIDENT, that his political connexion with Canterbury commenced in 1878, when, on the retirement of Mr. Butler-Johnstone, he was asked to come forward and take the seat. Before accepting the offer, which was made in December, 1877, he wrote to Mr. Majendie, the second sitting member at that time, asking him what a contested election at Canterbury would cost. Mr. Majendie replied that it would probably cost him about £500, and that he would be required to spend about £200 a year in subscriptions and other matters. Captain Lambert wrote to witness inviting him to become a candidate, and witness, in accepting the offer, said that he could only become a candidate on one condition, and that was that he would not be responsible for any illegal expenditure, and would have nothing to do with any corrupt practices. He stated this because he had previously heard that the constituency had in former times been corrupt. He came down to Canterbury and had an interview with Captain Lambert, Mr. Philpott (since deceased), Mr. G. Furley (banker), and Mr. Kingsford. They talked the matter over, and Captain Lambert assured him that he need not worry himself about corrupt practices, because since the municipal contests had been conducted on non-political principles there had been no illegal practices carried on at elections. There was no opposition to witness's candidature, and he was accordingly returned. He did not spend a shilling in an illegal payment. At the by-election in 1879, when Colonel Laurie was elected, witness came down and made two or three speeches in favour of Colonel Laurie's candidature, but beyond that took no part in the contest.

The PRESIDENT.—At that election or after it did you hear of any bribery on the part of the Liberals?—I did. I heard rumours of bribery.

The PRESIDENT.—Did you take any steps to verify those reports?—I did not. It was an election that did not concern me very much, and I said at the time that I always believed there was more talk about bribery at election times than anything else. I may say that at the end of 1879 I was present at the annual supper of the Conservative Association, and there I stated in my speech—

Laurie were returned at that election. Now, did you have any idea that bribery was going to be practised?—I had not the most distant conception that anything of the sort was going on until late in the afternoon, when I heard of the arrest of Bateman. I was in the committee-room, when somebody came in and said "Bateman has been caught." "Then," I said, "I hope I shall not be elected, for if I am I know I cannot retain my seat should there be a petition." I knew that there would be no difficulty in proving Bateman's agency.

The PRESIDENT. Had Colonel Laurie ever said anything to you about his having a fear that something illegal would be done at the election?—He had. He said something about his being afraid that money would be spent. He said, "You know it is all very well talking about purity, but there are certain men in Canterbury who are likely to be led into doing something wrong." I told him how I thought it might be avoided—first, that he should tell all his friends that he would not repay a single shilling spent on his behalf illegally; and, secondly, that if he heard of anything being done of a corrupt nature he should at once have it stopped. But I warned him not to speak of his fear publicly, because, I told him, if he did persons would be sure to take it up and think there was money going to be spent.

The PRESIDENT.—What is your opinion as to the constituency? Do you think there is a corrupt element in it?—Certainly. I have no hesitation in saying, after canvassing the electors, that there is a very considerable proportion of the lower order of voters who are open to be bought.

The PRESIDENT.—Had you heard rumours of intended bribery by the other side at this election?—Yes, and I was advised by Captain Lambert and Mr. Mudford to employ detectives to watch the Liberals, but I replied that I did not believe detectives ever detected anything, and therefore I did not agree to that suggestion.

In reply to further questions, witness said no one ever

Association, and there I stated in my speech, which was reported in the papers, that I hoped the coming general election would be conducted purely, and that any one who committed an illegal act on my behalf would be no friend of mine.

The PRESIDENT.—Let us come now to the 1880 election. You were a candidate at that election with Colonel Laurie?—I was. There was some delay in the opening of the contest, a mutual understanding having been come to between the two parties not to do any canvassing until a specified date. I came down to Canterbury with my wife, and we stayed at the Fountain Hotel. Colonel Laurie and his wife stayed there too. I was told there was a very heavy canvass to be done, and I made two stipulations—first, that I would never canvass alone; and, secondly, that I would never canvass after dark; but I was told that unless I did go out after dark I should never catch the poorer voters at home. I canvassed every voter in the city. We used to go to the central committee-room every morning and receive directions from Captain Lambert as to the streets we should canvass and the people who would accompany us.

In reply to further questions, witness said no one ever suggested that his side should fight the Liberals with their own weapons—in other words, that bribery should be indulged in. Not a word of the kind ever reached witness. On all occasions, in and out of season, witness impressed upon his friends the absolute necessity of conducting the election in a pure manner, and he had no conception that there was the sort of conspiracy going on which the evidence before the Commissioners had revealed. Witness's attention was first called to the serious allegations that the petitioner and Mr. Edwards were making against himself and his relatives by reading in a newspaper what purported to be the report of a speech delivered by Mr. Butler-Johnstone from the balcony of the Rose Hotel on the night of the declaration of the poll, in which he said it was a sad thing to see the son of a Cabinet Minister (alluding to witness) engaged in an attempt to corrupt the constituency. Witness was exceedingly indignant at this.

The PRESIDENT.—When did you first learn that Mr. George Collard had provided money?—It was a few days after the declaration of the poll, I think. I was at the Fountain Hotel, where a consultation was held with reference to the result of a petition, should

it be filed, and on my saying I would not be a party to any arrangement which would in any way compromise me, Mr. Collard said, "Well, we have been doing our best for you, and have got ourselves in a nice difficulty." I said I was very sorry for them, and they had been very foolish, but that I could not compromise myself. I also expressed my opinion that I had been very badly treated. I asked Mr. Mudford if his hands were perfectly pure, and he assured me they were. Other people also assured me they had not engaged in illegal practices, but I find they have had to confess to the Commissioners that they provided money for the purposes of bribery. With regard to further proceedings after the filing of the petition, Mr. Hardy said that, upon the recommendation of his friend, in London, he engaged Mr. Edwin Hughes as his solicitors and told him that if any proposal were made for a compromise, he could not listen to it, unless Mr. Butler-Johnstone agreed to withdraw the personal charges against witness and his relatives. He made that a *sine qua non* of his accepting any proposal. Witness mentioned that before any negotiations were entered into a proposition was made to refer the whole matter to Mr. Spencer Walpole, who was to decide with regard to the surrender of both the seats; but this proposal never came to anything, because it was felt that the party would never consent to the surrender of two seats without inquiry. Witness was at Broadstairs when he first heard that Mrs. Hardy's name was in the particulars. Mr. Harold Browne wrote to him to ask when it would be convenient to serve Mrs. Hardy with a *subpoena*. Witness remembered the occasion when the particulars were delivered. There was a meeting at witness's chambers; he believed it was on the 31st of May. Mr. Mudford was present at the interview, also Dr. Cooper, and he believed Mr. Kingsford. When the particulars were brought in witness was astonished to find that his wife, his father-in-law (who was then travelling on the Continent), and his cousin, Mr. Charles Hardy, were accused of having provided money for illegal purposes at the election. He was extremely indignant, especially at the mention of his father-in-law, Mr. Malcolm, of Poltalloch, who had been travelling through Egypt for some months for the benefit of his health, and who was 70 years of age. Witness at once went to see Mr. Finlay, his counsel, and the result of the interview with him was that Mr. Malcolm was telegraphed for and came home to answer the charge. Witness was made aware of Mr. Mudford's intention not to appear at the petition trial, and he said at once that, however damning Mudford's evidence might be, it could not do them more harm than his absence would, as the Judges would be sure to construe his going abroad unfavourably to witness's case. Witness never heard a word about Mudford's having provided money until he read the report of his evidence given before the Commissioners. When witness pointed out to Mudford that his name was in the particulars he said "Oh, I can explain everything."

Asked what his knowledge was of the negotiations that went on for a compromise, witness said that about the 11th of June he heard of a proposal—the only one he was ever made acquainted with—that the petition would be withdrawn on one of the seats being surrendered within a year, an engagement being entered into by the council of the

Conservative Association not to offer any opposition to the candidate who should come forward, and a certain sum of money being paid to Mr. Butler-Johnstone to cover the costs of the petition and to compensate Mr. Edwards. Witness told his friends that if such an agreement could be come to he would not stand in the way, but he never believed a compromise would be effected, because if he had been asked by the Judges to state on oath that he had not been a party to a corrupt agreement he could not have done so. Witness had previously engaged Mr. Day, Q.C., as his leading counsel, and he told witness that so far as he (Mr. Gathorne-Hardy) was concerned, it was clear that he had been made a catspaw of. Mr. Day also advised witness not to ask any questions, and according he did not. Witness did not know a gentleman named Whiteside, a friend of Mr. Butler-Johnstone, and had never said to any one that he was angry with his wife for her share in the bribery matter. Mrs. Gathorne-Hardy had no share in the matter, and, therefore, he (Mr. Gathorne-Hardy) had nothing to be angry with her for. At the hearing of the petition the personal charges were withdrawn by Mr. Butler-Johnstone's counsel, with an apology. The witness was afterwards told that Mr. Butler-Johnstone had repeated the accusation against Mrs. Gathorne-Hardy by saying "I can prove that Gathorne-Hardy's wife supplied £1,000." Witness was consequently somewhat surprised to read in the newspapers on the day following the withdrawal of the bribery summonses, that the members of the Conservative Council in Canterbury had signed a document in which they expressed their conviction that Mr. Butler-Johnstone was not deserving of the imputations cast on him by the Judges. He was indignant with his friends in Canterbury for paying so little regard to his own personal honour. Mr. Harry Austin had never said to the witness that he knew a number of voters whom he could always depend upon, but Colonel Laurie had mentioned to him that Mr. Austin had told him something of the sort.

By Mr. DICEY.—The witness did not know Hart, the rat-catcher, but Colonel Laurie had said to him, "I can get men who can influence the lower order of voters," and the witness remarked on that that great care was necessary in dealing with such people.

Mr. Edwin Hughes, solicitor, said he acted for Mr. Gathorne Hardy in the matter of the petition. He detailed the negotiations entered into with a view to effect a compromise. He believed the sum of £1,700 was first mentioned as the amount which the petitioner should receive to cover his costs, but the witness should say that was an excessive estimate. At one part of the negotiations as much as £2,000 was asked for Mr. Edwards. That would have been, in the witness's opinion, £1,000 profit. The witness never expected the negotiations would come to anything, as he knew that Mr. Gathorne-Hardy would never state on oath that he had been no party to a corrupt agreement.

A large number of other witnesses were examined, among whom was Mr. Elcombe, station-master on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, at Canterbury, who stated that last Christmas he distributed some meat tickets to the railway men. He did not consider at the time that he was guilty of bribery. The tickets, he supposed, came from Messrs. Hardy and Laurie.

The PRESIDENT.—I may say at once, Mr. Elcombe, that the Commissioners themselves do not consider you were guilty of bribery.

The Court will sit again to-day, and it is understood that at the rising an adjournment will be made until Wednesday next.



Bipros Chapel

Francis Nathaniel

M P for Co. Clare

Died in Scotland 16. 9. 1880 aged 48

Royal Navy Baltic + Black Seas,

Participation of Borneo and Schanghai

2 medals and the Order of the Medjidie.

Mark Kason <sup>Just Houses</sup> 2002 edn pp 1-11.

Emma Collison appt of 1861 census.

1978 David Brandon commissioned to carry out further work, adding a stable block & coal house.

Arch Cant ASI report for 1950 (p. xiiiv?)  
Bijons pulled down.

Ct Soc Dig Sept-Oct 1988  
Feb-May 1989

The Author / Black Cat <sup>Historic</sup> Publications 2002  
revised edn

Just Houses: Bijon House - Heppington House  
→ Lee Priory.

The history of local houses that have disappeared yet traces remain.

Article is "Bijon House, Pettsbourne" ...

p. 11 contains - ref; though it is the start of the next article.

1813-1847

1820-1877

David Brandon - 1840-50 period  
architect & country agent

Also Thomas Henry Wyatt both of London

Both prolific church builders.

Were Gothic Revival specialists

Partnership began 1838



IN MEMORY OF  
CECILIA AUGUSTA  
THE BELOVED WIFE OF  
THEODORE HENRY BRINCKMAN  
YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF THE  
2<sup>D</sup> MARQUIS OF CONYNCHAM  
BORN JULY 20<sup>TH</sup> 1881 DIED AUG<sup>16</sup><sup>TH</sup> 1977  
I WILL LAY ME DOWN IN PEACE AND  
TAKE MY REST FOR IT IS THOU  
LORD ONLY THAT MAKEST ME  
DWELL IN SAFETY

**MARGARET BROWN, Deceased.**

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 22nd and 23rd years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Margaret Brown, late of Claypath, in the city of Durham, Widow, deceased (who died on the 25th day of April, 1876, and whose will was proved by Matthew Brown, of the city of Durham, Lay Clerk, and George Chapman, of the city of Durham, Grocer, the executors therein named, on the 19th day of June, 1876, in the Durham District Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice), are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims and demands to the said Matthew Brown and George Chapman, or to the undersigned, their Solicitor, on or before the 25th day of September, 1876; and notice is hereby also given, that after that day the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said executors shall then have notice; and that they will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 22nd day of August, 1876.

**CHARLES CHAPMAN, Saint Nicholas-court, Market-place, Durham, Solicitor for the Executors.**

**The Most Honourable FRANCIS NATHANIEL, MARQUIS CONYNGHAM, Deceased.**

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 22nd and 23rd years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of the Most Honourable Francis Nathaniel, Marquis Conyngham, late of No. 5, Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, in the county of Middlesex, Bifrons, near Canterbury, in the county of Kent, Slane Castle, in the county of Meath, Ireland, The Hall, Mount Charles, and Tyrcallen, Stranolar, in the county of Donegal, Ireland (who died on the 17th day of July, 1876, and whose will, with a codicil thereto, was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 25th day of August, 1876, by the Right Honourable Charles John, Baron Colville of Culross, and John Henry Benbow, of Lincoln's-inn, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, the executors therein named), are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars of their claims and demands to the undersigned, the Solicitors of the said executors, on or before the 16th day of October, 1876. And notice is hereby further given, that after the last-mentioned day the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 30th day of August, 1876.

**BENBOW and SALTWELL, 1, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, Solicitors for the said Executors.**

**JOHN MARLETT BODDY, Deceased.****MARY BODDY, Deceased.**

Pursuant to Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon the estate of John Marlett Boddy, late of Lyndon House, Surbiton Hill, in the county of Surrey, Esq., formerly of the Admiralty (who died on the 6th day of July, 1875, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 24th day of July, 1876, by Mary Boddy, the sole executrix therein named), or upon the estate of the said Mary Boddy, also late of Lyndon House, Surbiton Hill, in the county of Surrey, Widow (who died on the 1st day of July, 1876, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 2nd day of August, 1876, by Arthur Wilbraham George, Mary Elizabeth Boddy, and Clarinda Boddy, three of the executors therein named), are required to send particulars of their debts and claims to me, the undersigned, Solicitor for the said Arthur Wilbraham George, Mary Elizabeth Boddy, and Clarinda Boddy, on or before the 1st day of October, 1876, at the expiration of which time the said executors will distribute the respective assets of the said John Marlett Boddy, deceased, and Mary Boddy, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts or claims of which they shall have received notice; and they will not be liable for the assets so distributed, or any part

thereof, to any person or persons of whose debt or claim notice shall not have been so given.—Dated this 23rd day of August, 1876.

**J. HARWOOD, 90, Cannon-street, London, E.C., Solicitor for the said Executors.**

**JOHN COURTYCE, Deceased.**

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of John Courtice, late of Park, in the parish of Milton Abbott, in the county of Devon, Currier, deceased (who died on the 17th day of February, 1876, and probate of whose will was, on the 28th day of March, 1876, granted by the Exeter District Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, to Christopher Lethbridge Cowlard, of Launceston, in the county of Cornwall, Gentleman, and Francis Blake, of Landue, in the parish of Lezant, in the county of Cornwall, Yeoman, the executors named in the said will), are required, on or before the 1st day of October next, to send to the undersigned, the Solicitors of the said executors, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said estate; and that at the expiration of such time the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts and claims of which they shall then have had notice; and will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person of whose claims or demands the said executors shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 25th day of August, 1876.

**COWLARD and COWLARD, Launceston, Solicitors to the said Executors.**

**THOMAS JAMES MERCER, Deceased.**

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in the 22nd and 23rd years of the reign of Her present Majesty, cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any debt or claim against or upon the estate of Thomas James Mercer, late of Hertford-terrace, in the city of Coventry, Watch Manufacturer, deceased (who died on the 24th day of September, 1875, and whose will was proved in the District Registry attached to the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice at Birmingham, on the 7th day of December, 1875, by Rebecca Barnes Mercer, of the city of Coventry, Widow, the relict of the deceased, Charles Webb Hiffe, of the same city, Doctor of Medicine, and William Clarke, of the same city, Chemist and Druggist, the executors therein named), are hereby required to send in their claims to me, the undersigned, Oliver Minster, No. 27, Trinity-churchyard, Coventry, the Solicitor of the said executors, on or before the 30th day of September next, at the expiration of which time the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Thomas James Mercer among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the debts or claims only of which the said executors shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt or claim, debts or claims, they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 28th day of August, 1876.

**OLIVER MINSTER, Solicitor to the Executors.**

**T**O be sold, pursuant to a Decree of the Court of Chancery, made in a cause of Dyball v. Pain, 1874, D., 160, with the approbation of the Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins, the Judge to whose Court the said cause is attached, in two lots, by Mr. Henry John Hards (of the firm of Hards, Vaughan, and Jenkinson), the person appointed by the said Judge, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, in the city of London, on Tuesday, the 19th day of September, 1876, at one for two o'clock in the afternoon precisely:—

Lot 1. Being a leasehold dwelling-house with garden, known as No. 18, Abinger-road, Lower-road, Deptford, Kent, held under a lease thereof for 91 years from 24th June, 1861, at a ground-rent of £2 per annum, and let to a weekly tenant.

Lot 2. Being two leasehold dwelling-houses, known as Nos. 30 and 31, Napier-street North, Deptford, Kent, held under a lease for 80 years from the 25th March, 1865, at a ground-rent of £3 12s. per annum, and let to weekly tenants.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had (gratis) of Messrs. Marchant and Purvis, Solicitors, 8, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, E.C., and High-street, Deptford, Kent; at the Mart; and of Messrs. Hards, Vaughan, and Jenkinson, Auctioneers, No. 6 (late 62), Moorgate-street, London, E.C., and Greenwich, Kent, S.E.

*The Times*, Apr 27, 1876; pg. 9; Issue 28614; col F

## **The Dowager Lady Derby.**

Category: News

Full Text: Copyright 1876, The Times

### **THE DOWAGER LADY DERBY.**

We regret to record the death of Emma, Countess of Derby, who died shortly before 3 yesterday morning at her residence, 15, Cromwell-road. Her ladyship had been ill for several weeks, and during the last ten days no hopes of her recovery were held out. Sir William Jenner visited her on Saturday, immediately after his return from attendance on the Queen in Germany. Lady Emma Talbot has been in constant attendance on her mother during her illness. Lady Emma and Colonel Talbot, Lord and Lady Derby, and the Hon. Frederick and Lady Constance Stanley were with their mother when she expired. The deceased was the second daughter of Edward, first Lord Skelmersdale, by Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Edward Taylor, of Bifrons, Kent, and was born in 1805. She married in 1825 the late Lord Derby, by whom she leaves surviving issue two sons and a daughter—namely, the present Foreign Secretary, Hon. F. A. Stanley, M.P., and Lady Emma Charlotte, married to Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Wellington Patrick Talbot.

The LL.N 65 119 Obituary of Ernest Jones  
The Margins Court.

Page follows to the Prince Regent

Entered mid life guards Sept 1820

App'd secy for Finc' Court of the King's Bedchamber  
& Gentlemen and Masters of the boxes

1825 M for Co Donegal.

1823 Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

1826 one of the Lords of the Treasury

1833 Blue ribbon of the Order of St Patrick

Previously K.R. of the Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order

July to Dec 1834 Postmaster General  
taken for a few months - 1835

1835 Lord Chamberlain of the Household

sworn in as one of the Privy Council.

Commodore of the Irish Yachting Club

Vice-Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron

Engraving of the portrait is from a photograph  
by Messrs Barraud & Trossat

96 Gloucester <sup>Place</sup> St, Portman Sq W 1874-1881

Portrait by Herbert Rose  
Engraved by Barraud & Trossat

Samuel BLUNT \* 1723 Springfield Place, Horton (he built \* 1750) - late of Cobnet Park, Nr Worth, inherited 1765, jur uxoris

= 1750 Sarah GALE, d of Leonard Gale of Cobnet MP for East Justed.

- Charlotte † 1769 unmarried

= 1756 Winifred SCAWEN daughter thereof of Robert Scawen of Regent Place, Surrey (4)

- Robert † 1786 unmarried, Capt - Royal Horse Guards

- William \* 1760 † 1794, at sea; deacon (28)

= 1788 Mary Grenville, d of Sir John Grenville of Ketchbrench, Cornwall (3)

- Francis Scawen (heir) (B) † 11.2.1790 † 17.12.1842

- Mary Fanny

= 25.4.1815 George, 1st Lord Leamfield

- See Burke's Peerage

of Chelsea + of H.M. Exchequer

= Mary ATKINSON, d. of Henry Jasper Atkinson

Henry \* 1794, Rector of Chelsea

Julia Nailer † 1843 d of T. Nailer

Henry Scawen \* 1821 Rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn

= Charlotte DANIEL, d of Thomas Daniel

- Henry

2 - Ernest

- Herbert Arthur Scawen

= 6.6.1895 Mary Louisa Schiffner, d. of Sir George Coxton STAFFNER, 4th Bart. † 14.1.1909

= 25.3.1914 Alice Ruth Sargent, d of late Lieut Gen. Sargent, Cpt. no children

- Abel Gerald Wilson

- Samuel Jasper

Robert SCAWEN \* 1548 of Tolennick, Cornwall

= 1599 Isabella NICOLL, d of Humphrey Nicoll

- William

- Robert \* 1602 of Horton Place, Bucks † Horton 1669

= 1642 Catherine ALSOP d of Cavendish Alsop

- Thomas \* 1645 † 1730 (Sr) of Horton

- William (Sr) of Carshalton PK, MP for Surrey

= 1691 Martha Wessel, d of Leonard Wessel

- Thomas of Horton MP for Surrey, 1727, afterwards of Mildwell, Normants

= 1725 Toyahene Russell, d thereof of Lord James Russell, 6th son of William, 6th Duke of Bedford

- Robert † 1730 of Regent Place, Surrey

John (A) Louisa † 1836, Limpofeld unmar. Winifred \* = Samuel Blunt

~~Wm Scawen Blunt, Surrey~~

~~Mildwell, Abbot's~~

Vertical notes on the left margin including 'Cobnet Park', 'La Cornu', 'Henry', 'Mary', 'William', 'George', 'Charlotte', 'Ernest', 'Herbert Arthur Scawen', 'Alice Ruth Sargent', 'Abel Gerald Wilson', 'Samuel Jasper', 'Robert Scawen', 'Isabella Nicoll', 'William', 'Robert', 'Catherine Alsop', 'Thomas', 'William', 'Martha Wessel', 'Thomas', 'Toyahene Russell', 'Robert'.



## West Sussex Record Office: The Lytton Manuscripts

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### The Lytton Manuscripts

#### Catalogue Ref. LYTTON

#### Creator(s):

Gale family of Worth, Sussex  
Blunt family of Shipley, Sussex

#### PEDIGREES AND FAMILY PAPERS

**FILE** - An account of the Blunt Family of Lindfield Horsham etc. During the 17th Century, sent to Arthur Blunt, of Canterbury, by his cousin, the author, George W. Miller, and then to Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, at Newbuildings. With letter, 24 October 1919, from Arthur to Wilfrid Blunt, concerning the arrival of the document - **ref. LYTTON/2** - **date:** early 20th century

SALTWELL & CO.  
A.H. SALTWELL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
"EPROUVEZ, HOLB, LONDON."  
TEL. CENTRAL 865.

enc

1, STONE BUILDINGS,  
LINCOLNS INN, W.C.2

2nd April 1918.

Dear Mr Blunt,

Sheriffs Court.

I have received your letter of March 28th and regret to hear of the death of Mr Henry Cheeseman. I trust that no difficulty will be experienced in regard to the arrears of rent.

Tithe and Rents.

I enclose a leaflet which has been received from the Board of Agriculture in regard to the restriction on raising of Agricultural rents. The leaflet was marked in red pencil as received and particular attention is directed by the Board to the marked paragraphs of the leaflet. Will you kindly return it when you have perused it.

War Department.

Does the land which is being taken over by the War Department include any part of the Anthrax land?

Yours very truly,

*A.H. Saltwell*

H Blunt Esq.,  
Canterbury.

*The Times*, Jul 22, 1911; pg. 3; Issue 39644; col C

**High Court Of Justice.** Chancery Division., Bathing On The Foreshore., Marquess Conyngham v. Broadstairs And St. Peter's District Council.

**Category:** Law

**Full Text:** Copyright 1911, The Times

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

### CHANCERY DIVISION.

#### BATHING ON THE FORESHORE.

#### MARQUESS CONYNGHAM v. BROADSTAIRS AND ST. PETER'S DISTRICT COUNCIL.

(Before Mr. Justice Eve.)

This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant council from exhibiting any notices intimating to the members of the public that they had the right to bathe from a certain portion of the seashore in the Isle of Thanet between Kingsgate Castle on the north and the harbour boundary at Broadstairs on the south.

The plaintiff was tenant in tail of the Manor of Minster, and as such claimed to be owner of the foreshore. In March, 1908, certain bathing rights to place machines and tents on the foreshore were granted to one Turner, who was co-plaintiff, and he let out the tents, &c., for bathing.

The defendants made a by-law allowing the public to bathe at Stone Gap and Joss Gap during certain periods of the day and put up a notice to that effect, which the plaintiffs alleged had caused them serious injury.

In the course of the hearing the defendants offered to place a notice at the foot of the by-law to the following effect—viz., "Nothing in the above by-law shall be deemed to authorize any person to bathe or place on the foreshore at Stone Gap and Joss Gap any machine, tent, screen, or other erection without the consent of the Marquess Conyngham or other the owner for the time being of the foreshore." This offer was accepted by the plaintiffs.

Mr. Edward Clayton, K.C., and Mr. Mossop appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. P. O. Lawrence, K.C., and Mr. Tomlin for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Eve said, the offer having been made and accepted, there would be no order on the motion except that the costs would be costs in the action.

Solicitors.—Saltwell and Co.; Lees and Co.

18068

This follows in  
immediately from the article  
stored electronically.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The Hon. Richard Evelyn de Moleyns, fourth son of Baron Ventry, told to-day how his double, who calls himself Cecil Evelyn de Moleyns, has made his life a burden for ten years. The arrest of the alleged impostor in New York yesterday had been announced only a short time when the real de Moleyns appeared at Detective Headquarters.

There he met the Chicago wife of the man he says was his brother's valet. Mrs. de Moleyns looked at him critically:

"So that's the real de Moleyns, is it?" she said. "He does look a little like my husband, but I wouldn't mistake him for Cecil."

The Hon. Richard, who was accompanied by Alexander Egan, the British Consul, said that the man he thought had been impersonating him had succeeded in getting into Australian society immediately after he had left the service of Capt. de Moleyns. He had managed to marry an Australian girl who had \$1,000. After that had gone, the valet left the country.

The police had heard of him in the West. The Goldfield miners had treated him well. Then a "lead" de Moleyns began to be received in Chicago society. Later his Chicago marriage was announced.

Telling of his troubles with the double, the Hon. Richard said:

"It began in Australia, I believe. About ten years ago I received a beastly wire from father asking what the deuce I meant by borrowing money from some one or another in Sydney. Of course, after no end of trouble I acquitted myself. Before I could learn who the cad was who was so deuced handy with my name the British Consul at Melbourne told me that a chap had given his note—a worthless piece of paper—for a couple of hundred pounds, and that I was wanted to explain. I didn't wait for that trick to reach the folks at home, so I packed off to Melbourne and denounced the beggar.

"When I went to London shortly afterward I was sure I wouldn't be troubled by those bally dupes.

"But bless me! a week later, while on a jaunt to the Continent, the Governor writes me to come home at once, at once, mind you; that a chap in London had bilked one of our solicitors outrageously.

"And, worst of all, they described him. And it was I to a 'T,' don't y' know? I hardly knew what to say. For a time they must have thought it horribly droll."

The Hon. Richard lit another cigarette and laughed to show he appreciated the humor of it, now that the "beggar" was in jail.

"Then a beastly thing happened in Chicago. It was reported to my father that I had robbed some fellow of some thousands. You must know the pater was peevish by this time, and I had a devil of a time of it.

"Well, it is all over now, I hope. I'm glad they've got the chap and they ought to have jugged him before."

"Well, to make a long story short, everywhere I go the Governor hears of my thieving and borrowing money of some one, and every now and then that I marry. Shocking! Beastly hard on a fellow's nerves, when he doesn't know what minute he'll be accused of doing murder.

"Strange coincidence, isn't it?" he said a moment later. "I had no idea of running across this fellow again when I came to Chicago. I was here on another matter entirely. Happened in the British Consul's office for mail, when he tells me the police might like to see me; that they have arrested de Moleyns in New York. I rushed right over here, and it was true, by Jove! They did have him."

**Category:** News

**Full Text:** Copyright 1908, The Times

**THE MARCHIONESS CONYNGHAM  
COLLECTION.**

Messrs. Christie's first important sale after the Easter recess will consist of the remarkable and extensive collection of objects of art of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, comprising old English silver plate, Sevres and other porcelain, and old French and English furniture, the property of the late Marchioness Conyngham, of 36, Belgrave-square, and The Mount, Ascot. The sale, which consists of over 500 lots, will be held on May 4 and three following days; an illustrated edition of the catalogue, with 12 plates of the more noteworthy lots, is to be issued.

One of the choicest "lots" in the collection comprises a James I. rosewater ewer and dish, entirely gilt, London hall-mark, 1618, by F. Terry; the dish, which is of finer workmanship even than the Huth example, which realized over £4,000 some time since, is very similar to that at Windsor Castle, which is illustrated as the frontispiece to the sixth edition of Cripps's "Old English Plate." The ewer is 14½ in. high, and has a domed cover surmounted by a Roman warrior holding a shield and spear, and is decorated with formal Tudor roses, dolphins, &c., whilst the dish is 16½ in. diam., and is decorated in similar manner to the ewer, and further enriched with a fine boss which rises from the centre, and is chased with male bust wearing classical costume. Another highly interesting article is a circular silver-gilt dish, 10½ in. diam., Irish work of the earlier part of the 18th century, with a slightly raised centre embossed and chased with a male figure holding a sword and seated in a Gothic chair; this dish was found in draining a bog in the county of Meath about 1800, and was exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries in May, 1808; it was formerly the property of the Earl of Harrington and afterwards of Sir Henry Manning.

Among the objects of art and virtu is a French cup and cover, the body cylindrical and formed of ruby glass, decorated with horizontal pyramidal cuttings alternating with bands cut with continuous oval cavities; the body has a gold liner, and the dome-shaped gold cover duplicates the general design of the body; the cup is

illustrates the general design of the body; the cup is 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high and dates from the earlier years of the 17th century. Of the same period and origin is a standing cup and cover of rock-crystal, with a cup-shaped and spirally faceted body, with burnished gold mounts finely enamelled with scroll-work and leafage in brilliant translucent colours, the handle of the cover is formed as a twisted serpent. There are also a bowl, a cup, and a jug of rock-crystal, with silver-gilt mounts, the first two being German work, and all three dating from the 17th century, in addition to an important rock-crystal jug with oviform body and silver-gilt mounts, the domed cover being surmounted by a Tudor rose.

The choicer articles of old Sèvres porcelain include a vase by Duplessis, with oviform centre, and handles formed as elephants' heads, with extended trunks modelled in the highest relief, decorated with garlands of flowers and sprays of flowers painted in colours on a white ground; and another vase of similar form, but of larger proportions, the ground entirely of apple-green painted with garlands of flowers, with, on either side, a panel decorated with cupids seated on clouds. Another lot consists of a pair of vases with beaker-shaped necks decorated with spiral bands of apple-green ribbons, and painted with flowers in colours on white ground, by Noël, 1757.

One of the more important objects of the third day's sale is an upright plaque of alabaster, carved in high relief, with portraits of the Emperor Charles V. and Isabella, daughter of Emanuel of Portugal, Flemish work, late 15th century; the Emperor is in a rich brocade robe, and wears the Order of the Golden Fleece, whilst the Queen is in a costume with richly slashed sleeves, and clasps hands with the Emperor; they are placed beneath an arch carved with Renaissance ornament, surmounted by the crowned shields of Germany and Portugal, and with an oblong panel in the centre inscribed "Plus oivre." The most important article of old French furniture is a Louis XVI. oblong table of tulip-wood, with 22 square plaques of old Sèvres porcelain applied round the sides.

It has been already stated that the circular silver-gilt dish which was found in Ireland, and which forms one of the features of the first day's sale, was formerly the property of the Earl of Harrington, and it will be noticed in going through the sale catalogue that a number of the articles of furniture were not only designed by the Earl of Harrington, but were at one time at Elvaston Castle. A number of the miniatures, by R. Cosway and others, are family portraits. It will, therefore, be interesting to point out that the late Marchioness Conyngham was Lady Jane St. Maur Blanche Stanhope, daughter of Charles, fourth Earl of Harrington, and that she married as far back as June, 1854, the third Marquis Conyngham. A considerable portion of the Harrington collection of objects of art and virtu passed into the possession of the Marchioness, who died at The Mount, Ascot, on November 28 of last year, and of whom an obituary notice appeared in *The Times* of the following day.

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**Category:** News

**Full Text:** Copyright 1908, The Times

**THE MARCHIONESS CONYNGHAM'S  
COLLECTION.**

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods began, yesterday, the sale of this important collection, of which some particulars were published in *The Times* of April 13. A total of close on £7,000 was realized, more than one-half being obtained for the James I. rosewater ewer and dish, entirely gilt, to which special reference was made in the above-mentioned article; they bear the London hall-mark, 1618, and the maker's name, F. Terry, and weigh 90oz. The ewer, 14½in. high, has a domed cover surmounted by a small figure of a Roman warrior holding a shield and spear; the decoration consists of Tudor roses, dolphins, and groups of fruit. The dish, 16½in. diam., is very similar to one at Windsor Castle (illustrated as a frontispiece to the sixth edition of Cripps's "Old English Plate"), is decorated in a similar manner to the ewer, and is further enriched with a fine boss, which rises from the centre and is chased with a male bust. For this important lot bidding was started at £500, and immediately went to £1,000, eventually reaching £4,200, the purchasers being Messrs. Crichton, of Bond-street, with Mr. Harding as underbidder.

There were also the following articles:—A set of three sugar-vases and covers, pierced and embossed with drapery, festoons and medallions in key-pattern and foliage borders, 7½in. by 8½in. high, Dublin, circa 1770, 32oz. 4dwt., at 72s. per oz.—£115 18s. 5d. (Crichton); a George II. silver-gilt toilet service, chased with branches of flowers and fruit, by Amye Vedeau, 1755, 458½oz., at 38s. per oz.—£871 3s. (Saville); a circular silver-gilt dish, 10½in. diam., Irish work, early 16th century, 16oz. 13dwt.—£210 (Comyns)—this dish was found in draining a bog in the county of Meath, about 1800, was exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries in May, 1808, and was the property of the Earl of Harrington and afterwards of Sir Henry Manning; a pair of silver-gilt figures of a cock and hen, forming bottles, 11in. high, German work, 17th century, 43oz. 7dwt., at 205s. per oz.—£444 6s. 9d. (Cox); and a pair of silver-gilt salt-cellars, formed as circular bowls with lobed sides, supported by figures of winged griffins, German, 17th century—£105 (Robson).

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods sold, yesterday, pictures and drawings from numerous sources, the few lots of note including a drawing by L. Haghe, the interior of St. Peter's, Rome, 37in. by 29in., 1855—60 guineas (Agnew), and the following pictures:—C. Stanfield, a rocky coast scene, with a wreck, 17in. by

29in., 1859—105 guineas (Lewis); W. Shayer, sen., The Rabbit Seller, 30in. by 25in.—50 guineas (Eyles); E. Ansdell, Highland drovers going through a pass near Curfeil, Argyllshire, 38in. by 67in., 1841—68 guineas (Sampson); and T. S. Cooper, cattle and sheep on the bank of a stream, 31in. by 40in., 1849—138 guineas (King).

## The Conyngham Sale.

Category: News

Full Text: Copyright 1908, The Times

### THE CONYNGHAM SALE.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods continued yesterday the sale of this collection, the whole of the afternoon being taken up with the objects of art and *virtu* of the 16th and two succeeding centuries, a total of £9,073 11s. 6d. being realized by about 140 lots.

The highest price of the day was paid for a rock-crystal standing cup and cover, the cup-shaped body spirally fluted, the stem shaped as a fluted vase, with burnished gold mounts enamelled with scroll-work and leafage in brilliant translucent colours, 9½ in. high, 4½ in. diam., French workmanship of the early part of the 17th century; this was secured by Mr. Durlacher at 1,900 guineas. Another "lot" to reach four figures was a group of silver, partly gilt, representing Diana seated upon a stag, with a figure of Cupid beside her, the stag richly caparisoned with trappings, &c., and bearing the Augsburg hall-mark, early part of the 17th century, 14½ in. high; this group fell at 1,250 guineas to a private purchaser, whose name was not revealed. A pair of nearly similar groups fell to Mr. Durlacher at 280 guineas.



**The Times**, May 07, 1908; pg. 11; Issue 38640; col A  
**The Marchioness Conyngham's Collection.**

**Category:** News

**Full Text:** Copyright 1908, The Times

**THE MARCHIONESS CONYNGHAM'S  
COLLECTION.**

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods continued the sale of this collection yesterday, the large auction room being crowded throughout the afternoon, and very high prices being realized for all the more important lots, which consisted chiefly of old Sèvres porcelain and objects of art, decoration, and furniture. The day's result, £13,968 ls. 6d., brings the total up to over £30,000.

The choicest piece of the old Sèvres was a vase designed by Duplessis, with oviform centre tapering to the neck and base, the handles formed as elephants' heads, decorated with garlands and sprays of flowers painted in colours on a white ground and divided into compartments by spiral bands of turquoise-blue, on Louis XV. scroll-work plinth, 12½in. high. This fell to Mr. Hodgkins at 2,200 guineas. A vase of similar form, but of larger proportions, the ground entirely apple-green, with panels painted with garlands of flowers, and on either side a large panel decorated with cupids seated on clouds, 15½in. high, fell to the same purchaser at 1,100 guineas.

The most important article of the old French and English furniture of the 18th and early 19th centuries was a Louis XVI. oblong table of tulip-wood, the top reversible, inlaid on one side with sprays of flowers in marqueterie; round the sides are applied 22 square and two oval plaques of old Sèvres porcelain, with bouquets of flowers in apple-green borders, 42in. wide. This fell to Mr. C. Wertheimer at 2,100 guineas.

**SUMMARY AND INDEX.**

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**SUMMARY OF NEWS.**

**THE COURT.**

**The King.**  
 The King was again present at the Newmarket Race Meeting yesterday. (p. 14)

**HOME AFFAIRS.**

**Parliament.**  
 The attendance was very thin in the House of Lords, and some Bills were advanced a stage. (p. 10)  
 The Budget statement was made in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister. Mr. Austen Chamberlain and many other members took part in the debate that followed, and the usual necessary resolutions were then agreed to. (pp. 10, 11, 12, and 14)  
**The Representative Church Council.**  
 At a meeting of this council held yesterday at the Church-hops, under the joint presidency of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Mr. C. A. Cripps moved a resolution declaring that the Government Education Bill must be met by uncompromising opposition, but that the council are anxious to emphasize their readiness to support a just measure to secure in all districts, to Nonconformists no less than to Churchmen, such religious teaching as the

discount quotations were weak in tendency. The Austro-Hungarian Bank has reduced its rate to 4 per cent. The Paris cheques moved 1c. in favour of London. Silver was fixed 3/4d. per ounce higher, but closed weak. Business was very inactive on the Stock Exchange; the tendency was firm, on the whole, but several Home Railway stocks left off lower and Argentine Railway issues gave way; Rio Tinto shares were also flat, leaving off 1 lower. Consols rose 1/4 for cash to 85 1/2, but were unaltered at 85 1/2 for the account; India stocks were fairly active, but closed only 1/2 higher. In the American Market prices opened firm, but left off below the highest, and in several cases a fall was shown, Union Pacific declining 1/2. Pennsylvania scrip was rather higher. The Foreign Market was quiet. The South African Market was easier. London and India Dock Deferred rose 1. The Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom for April shows decreases of 17 per cent. in the imports and 10 1/2 per cent. in the British exports. Copper fell 1 1/2c. per ton. Tin was also 1 1/2c. lower. Wheat showed a firmer tendency. Sugar was inactive. (p. 18)

**The New York Stock Market.**

The market was fairly active, but almost entirely professional. The tone was at first steady, but closed easier, and in many cases falls were shown. (p. 16)

**The Weather.**

The forecast for Southern England (London and Channel) anticipates for to-day south-westerly or southerly winds, light or moderate generally, fresh or strong on the south and south-east coasts; becoming cloudy or overcast, with some rain; moderate or mild temperatures. (p. 15)

**IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN.**

**The Indian Frontier Trouble.**  
 Our Simla Correspondent says that the Afghans are disheartened by the absolute refusal of the Afridis to join them. The attitude of the Afridis is likely to have a marked effect on all the tribesmen, including the Mohmands. Everything now depends on the line of policy followed by the Ameer.—On Wednesday evening Major Cooper-Smith, who was in command of the Camel Corps, was wounded by raiders near All Masjid, while searching for strayed camels, and died before reaching camp. (p. 9)

**The Emperor Francis Joseph's Jubilee.**  
 The German Emperor and Empress arrived in Vienna yesterday morning, and were met at the railway station by the Emperor Francis Joseph. The Imperial guests were driven to the Castle of Schönbrunn through great crowds of cheering spectators. The other Royal and Princesly personages arrived from Vienna at Schönbrunn shortly before noon, and, having been joined by the German Emperor and Empress, the whole party were received by the Emperor Francis Joseph in the Marie Antoinette room. The Emperor William, on behalf of the assembled Sovereigns, read an address of congratulation to the Emperor Francis Joseph.

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such religious teaching as they may desire for their children. The Bishop of Wakefield moved a long amendment embodying suggestions for a compromise. After a long discussion, in which the Bishops of St. Asaph, Beverley, Southwark, and Oxford, Lord Halifax, Lord Hugh Cecil, the Dean of Canterbury, and others took part, the Archbishop of Canterbury wound up the debate, and the amendment was rejected, on a division, by 136 to 137 votes. There voted for it 18 Bishops, 50 clergy, and 80 laymen, and against it six Bishops, 77 clergy, and 163 laymen. After some further discussion, the debate on the resolution was adjourned till to-day. (p. 22)

**Dundee Election.**  
Mr. Churchill returned to Dundee yesterday, and actively prosecuted his campaign. Our Special Correspondent says that tariff reform has been woven into the very texture of the contest by the announcement of a local spinning and manufacturing firm that, owing to the high tariffs on the raw goods they export to foreign countries, they are unable to compete with the manufacturers in those countries, and must in consequence shut down their works. (p. 14)

**M. Cruppi in London.**  
The annual dinner of the French Chamber of Commerce in London took place last night at the Hotel Cecil. M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, presided, and M. Cruppi, French Minister of Commerce, delivered an interesting speech on the commercial relations between the two countries. (p. 9)

**The Circuits of the Judges.**  
The alterations and rearrangements made by the King's Bench Judges for holding the ensuing autumn assizes, and also the winter, spring, and summer assizes next year, are now announced. (p. 7)

**London Electricity Supply.**  
A Committee of the House of Lords, over which Lord Cromer presides, began yesterday the consideration of a group of London Electricity Supply Bills. The London and District Electricity Supply Bill was first taken, and counsel for the promoters opened their case, after which the committee adjourned. (p. 23)

**The Daylight Saving Bill.**  
The consideration of this Bill, the object of which is "to promote the earlier use of daylight in certain months yearly," was begun yesterday by a House of Commons Committee. Mr. W. Willitt, the author of the scheme embodied in the Bill, gave evidence in its favour. (p. 25)

**Oxford University Appeal Fund.**  
This fund continues to make steady progress, and a total of £85,638 has now been promised. (p. 16)

**The Manchester Conyngham's Collection.**  
The sale of this collection was concluded at Christie's yesterday. The total amount realized was £32,868.

**The Law Courts.**  
In the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Channell and Mr. Justice Estlin, an

appeal was heard from a judgment of the County Court Judge of Durham, sitting with a jury, in an action, "Cursey v. Wade," in which the plaintiff claimed damages from the defendant, a delegate of the National Amalgamated Union of Labour, for having maliciously, by threats and coercion, procured the dismissal of the plaintiff from his employment. For the defence it was contended that the defendant was entitled to the benefit of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906. The jury had found for the plaintiff, with £50 damages, and the County Court Judge gave judgment accordingly. Their Lordships now upheld the finding of the Court below, and dismissed the appeal.

**The Australian State Debts.**  
The Conference of State Premiers in Melbourne is still debating Mr. Deakin's proposal for the taking over of the State debts by the Commonwealth. The scheme is evoking much hostile criticism in the Conference. (p. 9)

**The German Reichstag.**  
The Reichstag yesterday adjourned till the autumn, after passing several Bills, among them that for constituting additional colonial railways at a cost of £7,500,000, and that for increasing the subsidy of the North-German Lloyd by £11,500 a year, in consideration of an addition to its services in the South Seas. (p. 9)

**The American Battleship Fleet.**  
The American battleship fleet reached San Francisco on Wednesday, and had an enthusiastic reception. (p. 9)

**The Brussels Arms Conference.**  
The Conference yesterday afternoon considered the proposals of the British delegates for the creation of international offices entrusted with control over the African arms traffic in Africa. (p. 9)

**The Shah and his Parliament.**  
The Shah, on the recommendation of Parliament, has reappointed the Nizam-ol-Sultaneh Cabinet. (p. 9)

**Chinese on the Rand.**  
The total number of Chinese coolies on the Rand at the end of April was 214,050. (p. 9)

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appeal was heard from a judgment of the County Court Judge of Durham, sitting with a jury, in an action, "Cursey v. Wade," in which the plaintiff claimed damages from the defendant, a delegate of the National Amalgamated Union of Labour, for having maliciously, by threats and coercion, procured the dismissal of the plaintiff from his employment. For the defence it was contended that the defendant was entitled to the benefit of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906. The jury had found for the plaintiff, with £50 damages, and the County Court Judge gave judgment accordingly. Their Lordships now upheld the finding of the Court below, and dismissed the appeal.

Before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury, the trial of the libel action, "Murray v. the proprietors of The Times," was continued. Counsel for the defendants concluded his address, and evidence on their behalf was given. Counsel on both sides addressed the jury, and the Court adjourned. (p. 8)

**Police Courts.**  
At Thames, the charge against James Calcutt, contractor, of having obtained certain sums from the Mile-end guardians by false pretences was further heard. Evidence was being given by Mr. W. H. Worley, architect, as to improper charges made by the defendant for work done at the scaffolded houses, when his solicitor said he had advised his client to plead guilty to having made extravagant and inflated charges. Calcutt pleaded guilty accordingly, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division. (p. 7)

**Cricket.**  
At the Oval, Surrey scored 233 against Hampshire, who lost seven wickets for 75.—At Lord's, Nottingham, Yorkshire kept possession of the stumps the whole day against Northamptonshire, and put on 333 runs—of which Denton contributed 110—at the cost of eight wickets. (p. 17)

**The City.**  
The Money Market was very easy yesterday; rates for day-to-day loans declined, and balances were again difficult to lend at the close; the

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**The Catalog of Objects of Art of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth  
and Eighteenth centuries Silver Plate Porcelain Old French  
and Other Furniture of The Marchioness Conyngham  
Deceased**

1908, , Hard Back Fair. 8vo Overall wear to boards. pp. 67 .  
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Obituaris

The Times, 37311, 10 (8 February 1904)

The death has occurred, at the age of 75, of ELIZABETH GEORGIANA COUNTESS of WINCHILSEA and NOTTINGHAM. The third daughter of the second Marquis Conyngham, and widow of Mr. George L. Bryan, M.P., she married, in 1882, as his second wife, the 11th Earl of Winchilsea. The late Lady Winchilsea was buried on Saturday in the family burial ground by the side of her brother, the third Marquis of Conyngham, at Patricbourne Church. The body was conveyed from London to Canterbury by train, and thence to Patricbourne by hearse. The mourners included the Rev. R. Hart Davis (son-in-law), Colonel Brinckman (nephew), and Colonel Alan Chichester. Lord Winchilsea and Captain Lambert were prevented from attending through illness, while Lord Churchill was also unable to be present. A large number of wreaths were sent, including tributes from Colonel Brinckman, Lady Constance Combe, Lord and Lady Churchill, Major and Mrs. Spencer Chichester, Lady Byron, Lady George Gordon-Lennox, Lord Winchilsea, Sir Henry and Lady Vavasour, Mr. A. Fitz-Clarence Paget, and Lord Crofton. The Burial Service was read by the vicar of Patricbourne (the Rev. Hubert Knight).



IN GOD'S CARE  
HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN  
IN LOVING MEMORY OF  
HENRY FRANCIS 4TH MARQUIS  
THE 1ST BARON OF MICHAM  
BORN 1757  
DIED 1844  
AGED 86 YEARS  
LIE HERE  
IN THE CHAPEL OF THE  
LORDS OF MICHAM  
BY THE GRACE OF GOD

ERECTED BY  
HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN  
IN LOVING MEMORY OF  
HENRY FRANCIS 4TH MARQUIS  
AND 6TH BARRON OF STRATH-  
MORE AND GLENCASTLE  
BORN 1785  
DIED 23RD APR. 1835  
THE WIFE OF THE ABOVE  
LADY STRATHMORE  
DIED 18TH FEBRUARY  
1835

The Irish Times 12529, ~~5~~<sup>6</sup>, Aug 30  
1897)

Death of the Marquis Conyngham

Died at Slane after a serious illness  
5 or 6 wks ago had a surgical op - London.

Came to Slane to recuperate

1.1.1879 Entered 5th Guards Served for some time  
in the 1st Battalion

Retired 1881 appointed to a library - the Duke of  
Connaught's Own East Kent Yeomanry.

Buried at Slane church 12 noon Wed.

---



14361

No hyphen

**MARQUIS CONYNGHAM DEAD.**

*New York Times (1857-Current file); Aug 29, 1897; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times pg. 5*

**MARQUIS CONYNGHAM DEAD.**

---

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Marquis of Conyngham who sat in the House of Lords as Baron Minster, is dead.

---

He was the fourth of his family to bear the title of Marquis. His father was George Henry Conyngham, a well-known Lieutenant Colonel in the First Life Guards. Henry Francis was a well-known figure in Paris and London society, a clubman, and something of a judge of pictures and sculptures. He lived in a handsome establishment in Kent, besides supporting fashionable bachelor chambers in London. He had something of a reputation as a student of the art of war, although his experience was confined to a Lieutenancy in the Rifle Brigade. He was forty years of age. He enjoyed the honorary title of Vice Admiral of the Coast of the Province of Ulster. His younger brother, Lord Francis Conyngham, of Parliamentary fame, will succeed to the title.

---

Conyingham	Victor G H F	<u>St Geo H Sq</u>	1a <u>442</u>	<a href="#">Info</a>
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### Marriages Sep 1883

CONYNGHAM	Jane Seymour	<u>St. Geo. H. Sq.</u>	1a <u>760</u>	<a href="#">Info</a>
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### Marriages Dec 1885

Conyingham	Annie Florence	<u>Liverpool</u>	8b <u>14</u>	<a href="#">Info</a>
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### Marriages Mar 1886

CONYNGHAM	Nicholas	<u>W.Derby</u>	8b <u>747</u>	<a href="#">Info</a>
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### Marriages Sep 1887

CONYNGHAM	Elizabeth M <i>aud</i>	<u>St Geo. H. Sq</u>	1a <u>774</u>	<a href="#">Info</a>
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### Marriages Sep 1889

CONYNGHAM	Caroline	<u>Pancras</u>	1b <u>176</u>	<a href="#">Info</a>
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### Births Mar 1894

Conyingham	Barbara Helen * <i>13.11.1893</i>	<u>St. Geo. H. Sq.</u>	1a <u>485</u>	<a href="#">Info</a>
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### Marriages Mar 1894

Conyingham	Harriette	<u>Pancras</u>	1b <u>27</u>	<a href="#">Info</a>
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### Births Dec 1894

Conyingham	Helen		Islington	1b 426	<a href="#">Info</a>
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### Deaths Dec 1895

Conyingham	Helen	1	Islington	1b 176	<a href="#">Info</a>
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### Marriages Jun 1898

CONYNGHAM	George Hugh L		Stokesley	9d 1129	<a href="#">Info</a>
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Has our search engine found the record you are seeking?

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### Deaths Mar 1876

Conyngham	Jane (Marchioness)	77	<u>Elham</u>	2a	<u>598</u>	<a href="#">Info</a>
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### Deaths Sep 1876

Conyngham	Francis N (Marquis Of)	79	<u>St George Hanover Square</u>	1a	<u>241</u>	<a href="#">Info</a>
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### Deaths Dec 1878

CONYNGHAM	Joseph	0	<u>Liverpool</u>	8b	<u>25</u>	<a href="#">Info</a>
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### Marriages Dec 1879

CONYNGHAM	Emma		<u>Holborn</u>	1b	<u>1082</u>	<a href="#">Info</a>
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### Births Dec 1881

CONYNGHAM	Ellen		<u>W Derby</u>	8b	<u>368</u>	<a href="#">Info</a>
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### Marriages Dec 1881

CONYNGHAM	Constance Augusta	<i>20.10.1881</i>	<i>in Paterson</i> <u>Bridge</u>	2a	<u>1371</u>	<a href="#">Info</a>
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### Marriages Mar 1882

Conyngham	Henry Francis		<u>St Geo H Sq</u>	1a	<u>507</u>	<a href="#">Info</a>
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### Births Mar 1883

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CONYNGHAM Joseph	<a href="#">Liverpool</a>	20	<a href="#">359</a>	<a href="#">Info</a>
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**Births Dec 1845**

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CONYNGHAM Hannah Elizabeth	<a href="#">Hackney</a>	3	<a href="#">177</a>	<a href="#">Info</a>
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**Births Jun 1853**

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Conyngham Mary Ann	<a href="#">Marylebone</a>	1a	<a href="#">338</a>	<a href="#">Info</a>
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**Marriages Jun 1854**

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Conyngham George Henry	<a href="#">Westminster</a>	1a	<a href="#">509</a>	<a href="#">Info</a>
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**Births Sep 1862**

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CONYNGHAM Margaret	<a href="#">Leeds</a>	9b	<a href="#">362</a>	<a href="#">Info</a>
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**Marriages Sep 1867**

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CONYNGHAM Annie Letitia	<a href="#">St. Faith's</a>	4b	<a href="#">165</a>	<a href="#">Info</a>
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**Births Mar 1871**

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Conyngham Male	<a href="#">St Geo Han Sq</a>	1a	<a href="#">417</a>	<a href="#">Info</a>
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**Marriages Jun 1873**

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CONYNGHAM Emily Maria	<a href="#">Bath</a>	5c	<a href="#">1190</a>	<a href="#">Info</a>
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*End date:* Dec 1902    *District:* all    *County:* all

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Surname	First name(s)	Age	District	Vol	Page	
<b>Births Mar 1838</b>						
Conyngham	Selina Camerina Charlotte		<u>Bridge</u>	5	<u>23</u>	<a href="#">Info</a>
<b>Marriages Sep 1838</b>						
CONYNGHAM	John		<u>Bangor &amp;c.</u>	27	<u>311</u>	<a href="#">Info</a>
<b>Marriages Jun 1841</b>						
CONYNGHAM	John Spicer		<u>St Geo Southk</u>	4	<u>399</u>	<a href="#">Info</a>
<b>Deaths Dec 1842</b>						
Conyngham	William		<u>Stepney</u>	2	<u>355</u>	<a href="#">Info</a>
<b>Births Mar 1844</b>						
CONYNGHAM	Dorothy Margaret		<u>S Faith</u>	13	<u>116</u>	<a href="#">Info</a>
<b>Births Sep 1845</b>						

National Library of Ireland 1893

34531(2) [not the original of the ~~manuscript~~ (1857-1897)]

Epitome of the will of HFC dated 30.4.1884

Goods at his Mannin House at Bifrons  
Carriages, carriage horses + carriage harness hereabout  
1000 ozs silver plate suitable for ordinary use

Other household items books and MS whether at Bifrons -  
elsewhere (except as previously given to the Marchioness)

£2000 to the Marchioness

Executors / Sir Theodore Henry Brinkman <sup>(1830-1905)</sup> uncle, wife of Augusta  
Henry Charles Denison <sup>(1849-1936)</sup> 1st cousin son of Albert + 2nd wife

10.7.1893 Codicil

Revoles Brinkman + Denison

Appoints Sir Alexander A.F. Hood <sup>uncle</sup>

Bertie F. Astley <sup>brother-in-law</sup>  
[Bertram Frankel] \* 1857

~~John~~ ~~1854~~ ~~1886~~ ed Eton  
~~Asst Capt~~ ~~1886~~ Lieut. Rifle Brigade (then Capt. comd)  
~~1886~~ J.P. for Bucks.  
~~1886~~ = 1887 Florence <sup>only</sup> 1st Baron St. Andrews,  
~~1886~~ \* 26.9.1853 + 4.6.1917

Alexander Fuller - Alexander Hood  
3rd batt Grenadier Gds

= 26.7.1888 Milford Rose Evelyn de Moleyns  
\* 1865 + 11.10.1949  
<sup>maternal</sup> Aunt

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Application Number COL068988

REGISTRATION DISTRICT St. George Hanover Square  
 1894 BIRTH in the Sub-district of St. Margaret in the County of London

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
89	Thirteenth November 1894 45 Albert Gate	Barbara Helen	Girl	Henry Francis Corynghan	Frances Elizabeth Sarah Corynghan formerly de Moleyno	Fourth Marquis of Corynghan Peer of the Realm	J. V. S. Corynghan Mother 45 Albert Gate Knightsbridge	Fifteenth January 1894	J. V. S. Corynghan Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 3rd day of December 2003

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DA



13156

**A Noble Applicant for Divorce.**

*New York Times (1857-Current file); Oct 23, 1893; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times*  
pg. 5

**A Noble Applicant for Divorce.**

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Marquis of Conyngham has arranged to sue for divorce shortly in the English courts. The co-respondent, whose name is Burrowes, was introduced to the Marchioness by her brother. The Marquis is thirty-six years old. He married his present wife, eldest daughter of Baron Ventry, in 1882. It is possible, but not probable, that the case will be settled out of court.

---

**Full Time for Engine Workers.**

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 22.—The Ball & Wood engine works, which, for two months, have been in operation only five days a week, will to-morrow begin on the old system of six days' work for the employes. The firm has plenty of orders, and a busy Winter is promised for the hands, who number nearly 100.

## CONYNGHAM FAMILY GENEALOGY

-Henry CONYNGHAM (†1705 or 1706, in battle at St. Estevans, Spain); Major-General  
 =9.12.1696 Mary (†12.1710), widow of Charles PETTY, Baron Shelburne, and daughter of Sir John WILLIAMS, 2nd Baronet of Minster Court, Thanet  
 (-William of Slane (†26.10.1738) *[The estate of Slane was forfeited in 1649 by Lord Slane]*)  
 |-Henry (\*1705;†1781;↓3.4.1781,Slane Church); Rt. Hon.; 1st Baron and 1st Earl Conyngham; M.P. 1737-1753  
 | =12.1744 Ellen MERRETT (†15.6.1816, aged 91 [or 97], Lower Grosvenor Street;↓Hughenden)<sup>1</sup>  
 | |-Mary (†20.3.1743)  
 | =Rt. Hon. Francis BURTON of Buncraggy, Co. Clare; 3.5.1781 took surname *Adams* CONYNGHAM by Royal Licence  
 | |-Francis Pier(re)point (†22.5.1787,Hot Wells, Bristol); 2nd Baron Conyngham  
 | =19.3.1750 Elizabeth CLEMENTS(\*18.8.1731;†31.10.1814,Ramsgate)<sup>2</sup>  
 | |-Henry (\*26.12.1766;†28.12.1832,Hamilton Place;↓4.1.1833,Patricxbourne) 3rd Baron and **1st Marquess Conyngham** (BIOGRAPHY HC)  
 | =5.7.1794, by special licence at St.Martin's-in-the-Fields, Elizabeth DENISON (\*29.3.1770;†11.10.1861,Bifrons)<sup>3</sup> (BIOGRAPHY ED)  
 | |-Henry Joseph (\*6.4.1795;†26.12.1824,Nice;↓Nice); Earl of Mountcharles  
 | |-Francis Nathaniel (\*11.6.1797,Dublin;†17.7.1876,5 Hamilton Place) **2nd Marquess Conyngham** (BIOGRAPHY FNC1)  
 | =23.4.1824 at St. George's, Brook Street, Hanover Sq., Lady Jane PAGET (\*13.10.1798;†28.1.1876,14 Marine Crescent, Folkestone)<sup>4</sup>  
 | |-George Henry (\*3.2.1825;†2.6.1882,Belgrave Sq.;↓Patricxbourne); **3rd Marquess Conyngham**  
 | =17.6.1854 Lady Jane St.Maur Blanche STANHOPE (\*14.5.1835;†28.11.1907,The Mount,Ascot; ↓3.12.1907,Patricxbourne)<sup>5</sup>  
 | |-*Blanche* Henry Francis (\*1.10.1857,London;†28.8.1897,Slane Castle;↓Slane) **4th Marquess Conyngham**  
 | =21.3.1872<sup>6</sup> Frances Elizabeth Sarah Blakeney EVELEIGH DE MOLEYNS (\*30.12.1862, Niddrie House;†1939)<sup>7,8</sup>  
 | |-Victor George Henry Francis (\*30.1.1883,Charles St.,Berkeley Sq.;†9.11.1918), **5th Marquess Conyngham**  
 | |-Blanche Frances (\*10.3.1884;†11.2.1956)  
 | =29.7.1905 Sir Edward SEYMOUR (\*10.2.1877;†28.2.1948), Captain *D.S.O. M.V.D. 1st Lt Grenadier Guards,*  
 | -Robert  
 | |-Mildred Martha (\*2.6.1886;†16.2.1955) *(†1887)*  
 | =28.1.1908 William Arthur BAIRD (\*20.3.1879;†6.6.1933) of Lennoxlove and Wedderlie  
 | |-David Charles (\*6.7.1912), 5th Baronet BAIRD OF NEWBYTH  
 | |-Robert Walter Stuart (\*5.3.1914)  
 | |-Edina Dorothy Hope (\*18.10.1888;†13.4.1964)  
 | =9.2.1911 Thomas AINSWORTH (\*8.2.1886;†1.3.1971), 2nd Baronet<sup>9</sup>, of Ardanaisig; divorced 1925  
 | |-John Francis (\*4.1.1912); Inspector of Manuscripts, National Library of Ireland  
 | |-Iris Helen Hersey  
 | =27.10.1925 Hans Wellesley HAMILTON (\*8.8.1886), 2nd Baron HolmPatrick *, Brigadier - Major*  
 | -further issue  
 | |-Frederick William Burton (\*24.6.1890;†1.4.1974), **6th Marquess Conyngham**  
 | =28.11.1914 Elizabeth ("Bessie") Alice TOBIN (†1933)<sup>10</sup>; divorced 1921

1882

- Verena Mary (†1906)  
 - John Edward (†1915)

*George 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of Leeds*

*George Leveson BRYAN, M.P. (\* 1844)*

*for Co. Kilkenny 7.1865 - 1880*

*1828, Ballyduff House; † 29.6.1880*

*M.P. for Canterbury 1868-1874*

*possibly misprint for 1866 as married in 2.1900*

- Constance Una Elizabeth (\*16.9.1856; †2.7.1925); Extra Lady-in-Waiting to H.R.H. The Duchess of Albany
- Georgiana Rose (\*19.11.1859; †23.3.1907)
- Violet Anne Blanche (\*14.8.1861; †7.3.1940)
- Julian Hamilton (\*19.6.1863; †14.8.1863)
- Lilian Fannie Ermengarde (\*21.8.1864; †13.10.1927)
- George James Richard (\*20.12.1867; †16.10.1908)
- Bertha Madeline Frances (\*29.8.1869; †13.8.1949); Maid of Honour to Queen Victoria 1890-1901
- Adeline Octavia (\*10.1.1872; †12.6.1958)
- Cyril Henry Edward (\*29.5.1886); of Queensland
- Elizabeth Georgiana (\*15.6.1829; †2.2.1904, Asby Lodge, Putney; ↓6.2.1904, Patrixbourne)
  - =16.2.1882 George James FINCH-HATTON (\*31.5.1815, Manchester Square; †9.6.1887, Cadogan Mansions, Sloane Square)<sup>16</sup>
- Cecilia Augusta (†14.11.1880)
  - =18.7.1861 Theodore Henry BRINCKMAN (\*12.9.1830; †7.5.1905), 2nd Baronet
  - Theodore Francis (\*26.5.1862; †8.9.1937); 3rd Baronet
  - Claude Ernest William (\*31.5.1871; †2.8.1906)
- Elizabeth Henrietta (\*16.2.1799; †24.8.1839, Orton Longueville); Lady
  - =20.3.1826 Charles GORDON (\*10.1.1792, Orton Longueville; †18.9.1863, Orton Longueville), 10th Marquess of Huntly<sup>17</sup>
- Albert Denison (\*21.10.1805, 8 Stanhope Street, Piccadilly; †15.1.1860; ↓24.1.1860, Grimston); Lord; 1st Baron Londesborough (BIOGRAPHY)
  - =6.7.1833 at St. George's, Hanover Sq., Henrietta Maria FORESTER (†22.4.1841); 4th daughter of Cecil WELD FORESTER, 1st Baron
  - William Henry Forester DENISON (\*19.6.1834; ↓24.4.1900), 2nd Baron Londesborough
    - =1863 Lady Edith Frances Wilhelmine SOMERSET (\*1.6.1838; †15.5.1915, London; ↓20.5.1915, Londesborough)<sup>18</sup>
  - =21.12.1847 Ursula Lucy Grace BRIDGEMAN (†1883); eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Hon. Captain BRIDGEMAN
  - Harriet Maria (†3.12.1843)
    - =22.12.1832 by special licence in Hamilton Place, William Meredyth SOMERVILLE, 1st Baron and later Lord ATHLUMNEY
  - Elizabeth Jane (\*21.6.1834; †31.5.1882, Roxborough Castle, Moy, Co. Tyrone); Countess Charlemont
    - =18.12.1856 James Molyneux CAULFEILD, Earl of Charlemont
- Catherine
  - =1785 Rev. J. S. FERMOUR
- Helen
  - =11.12.1777 Stewart WELDON (†2.1.1829); of Kilmorony; Member of Parliament for Ennis
  - Walter Francis (\*1.12.1781; †12.3.1782)
- Henrietta (†1831)
- Francis Nathaniel (\*26.12.1766; †27.1.1832)
  - =4.6.1801 Valentine Letitia (\*3.5.1781; †4.2.1844), 2nd daughter of 1st Lord Cloncurry, took surname CONYNGHAM by Royal Licence
- William (†31.12.1796, aged 63); Colonel; M.P.; Teller of the Exchequer; Privy Councillor in Ireland; assumed name and arms of CONYNGHAM
  - = ? STUDDERT

ADC)

- Walter Francis (\*1.12.1781; †12.3.1782)
- Henrietta (†1831) *Pierpont-Burton*
- Francis Nathaniel (\*26.12.1766; †27.1.1832)
  - =4.6.1801 Valentine Letitia (\*3.5.1781; †4.2.1844), 2nd daughter of 1st Baron Cloncurry, took surname CONYNGHAM by Royal Licence
- William (†31.12.1796, aged 63); Colonel; M.P.; Teller of the Exchequer; Privy Councillor in Ireland; assumed name and arms of CONYNGHAM
  - = ? STUDDERT
  - issue
    - Mary
    - Alice
      - =1743 Sir St.George GORE ST.GEORGE (†25.9.1746); 5th Baronet

<sup>1</sup> Daughter and heir of Solomon MERRETT of St. Olave's, Hart Street, merchant, and his wife Rebecca SAVAGE.

<sup>2</sup> Daughter of the Rt. Hon. Nathaniel CLEMENTS and his wife Hannah GORE (daughter of the Rev. William GORE, Dean of Down) and sister of Robert, <sup>CLEMENTS</sup> 1st Earl of Leitrim

<sup>3</sup> Daughter of Joseph DENISON, banker, and his wife Elizabeth BUTLER.

<sup>4</sup> 2nd daughter of Henry William PAGET, 1st Marquess of Anglesea, and his 1st wife, Catherine Elizabeth VILLIERS.

<sup>5</sup> Daughter of the 4th Earl of Harrington. *Charles STANHOPE Major General*

<sup>6</sup> At All Saints' Church, Ennismore Gardens.

<sup>7</sup> Eldest daughter of Dayrolles Blakeney EVELEIGH DE MOLEYNS, 4th Baron Ventry, and his wife Harriet Elizabeth Frances WAUCHOPE.

<sup>8</sup> She subsequently married on 27.4.1899 at St. Bartholomew's Church, Dublin, John Russell Bedford CAMERON.

<sup>9</sup> Lieutenant of the 11th Hussars.

<sup>10</sup> Daughter of William Andrew TOBIN of Australia.

<sup>11</sup> Daughter of Captain Clement Wren NEWSAM of Ashfield, Beau Parc, Co. Meath.

<sup>12</sup> Youngest daughter of Sir John GRIMSTON, 6th Earl of Verulam.

<sup>13</sup> Youngest daughter of Eldon F. Le Poer POWER of Ashfield, Beau Parc, Co. Meath.

<sup>14</sup> Elder daughter of (Michael) GORDON BLACK, M.C., of Cupar.

<sup>15</sup> Younger daughter of Frederick Molyneux HUGHES.

<sup>16</sup> Daughter of R.C.ARMOUR (formerly of Kenya) and former wife of C.P.V.WALKER of Nairobi.

<sup>17</sup> Elder daughter of Francis Barralier THOMPSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

<sup>18</sup> 2nd Baron CHURCHILL of Rolleston.

<sup>19</sup> Page of Honour to Queen Victoria (1876-1881); Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria (1889-1892 and 1895-1901); Lord-in-Waiting to King Edward VII (1901-1905).

<sup>20</sup> Son of Gustavus LAMBART of Beau Parc, Co. Meath and his wife Anna Butler STEVENSON.

<sup>21</sup> 11th Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, Conservative M.P. for Northamptonshire 1837-1841.

<sup>22</sup> Son of George, 9th Marquess of Huntly, 5th Earl of Aboyne, and his wife Catherine Anne COPE, Countess of Aboyne.

<sup>23</sup> Daughter of the 7th Duke of Beaufort.

-Frederick William Burton (\*24.6.1890;†1.4.1974), **6th Marquess Conyngham**  
 =28.11.1914 Elizabeth ("Bessie") Alice TOBIN (†1933)<sup>12</sup>; divorced 1921  
 =8.11.1922, London, Antoinette Winifred THOMPSON (†5.1966)<sup>13</sup>  
 -Frederick William Henry Francis (\*13.3.1924), **7th Marquess Conyngham**  
 =29.4.1950 Eileen Wren NEWSAM<sup>14</sup>; divorced 1970; moved to Galtrim House, Dunsany, Co.Meath  
 -Henry Vivian Pierpoint (\*23.5.1951), Earl of Mountcharles  
 =1971 Juliet Ann KITSON; divorced 1985; daughter of Robert R. B. KITSON of Morval;  
 -Alexander Burton (\*30.1.1975), Viscount Slane  
 -Henrietta Tamara Juliet (\*1976), Lady  
 =1985 Lady Iona Charlotte GRIMSTON (\*25.10.1953)<sup>15</sup>  
 -Tamara Jane (\*1991), Lady  
 -Simon Charles Eveleigh Wren (\*20.11.1953); caterer  
 =2.12.1978, St.Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, Emma Susan BREEZE<sup>16</sup>; divorced  
 -Chloë Wren (\*1980)  
 =1990 Carole Crossman YORKE, former wife of Nicholas Roger YORKE<sup>17</sup>  
 -Frances (\*1991)  
 -(Frederick William) Patrick (\*23.3.1959)  
 =1990 Charlotte Mary Temple GORDON<sup>18</sup>  
 =1971 Elizabeth Ann HUGHES; former wife of David Sutherland RUDD<sup>19</sup>; divorced  
 =1980 Daphne Georgina Adelaide ARMOUR (†1986)<sup>20</sup>  
 =1987 (Emma Christianne) Annabel AGNEW daughter of (Denys) Martin AGNEW of Bournemouth  
 -John Victor Albert Blossie (\*4.4.1926;†1963)  
 =1950 Olivia Phœbe LEATHERS, daughter of Captain Percy Neave LEATHERS of Robertsbridge  
 -Antoinette Fredericka Hersey  
 =1948  
 =1966 Stella THOMPSON (†1985), widow of Robert Newton TORY<sup>21</sup>  
 -(Barbara) Helen (\*13.11.1893;†24.12.1938)  
 =3.6.1918 Major Dermot Hugh Bingham McCALMONT, M.C. Hussars  
 -issue  
 -Constance Augusta (\*1859;†14.6.1941)  
 -Jane Seymour (\*1860;†30.10.1941)  
 -Elizabeth Maud (\*1862;†27.5.1949)  
 -Florence (\*16.9.1866,Bridge Place;†28.1.1946)  
 =30.4.1887 Bertram FRANKLAND-RUSSELL-ASTLEY (†11.2.1904,Eaton Place)<sup>22</sup> of Chequers Court  
 =17.6.1905, St.Peter, Eaton Square, Claude HEATHCOTE-DRUMMOND-WILLOUGHBY<sup>23</sup>  
 -Charles Arthur (\*1.2.1871;†7.3.1929;↓Patricxbourne), Captain; declared bankrupt 21.2.1920  
 =1901 Lena Barbara MORGAN (†1902), daughter of Lewis Richard MORGAN of Mordom  
 =1910 Annie Brewer MORGAN (†1955), widow of Andrew Wilson HUNTER and daughter of Daniel MORGAN  
 -Jane (\*1.6.1826,Tyrallen;†25.12.1900,Osborne); Lady Churchill; Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Victoria

(† 14.11.1880)

Butler STEVENSON

=5.6.1847 Gustavus William LAMBART (\*7.8.1814;†1.11.1886), son of Gustavus LAMBERT and his wife Anna

-Gustavus Francis William (\*25.3.1848;†16.6.1926); Bt. 1st

-Elizabeth Georgiana (\*15.6.1829;†2.2.1904,Asby Lodge,Putney;↓6.2.1904,Patricxbourne)

=16.2.1882 George James FINCH-HATTON (\*31.5.1815,Manchester Square;†9.6.1887,Cadogan Mansions, Sloane

Square), 11th Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham

-Cecilia *Agnes* = *Henry BRINCKMAN*

-Elizabeth Henrietta (\*16.2.1799;†24.8.1839,Orton Longueville); Lady

=20.3.1826 Charles GORDON (\*10.1.1792,Orton Longueville;†18.9.1863,Orton Longueville), 10th Marquess of Huntly, son of

George, 9th Marquess of Huntly and his wife Catherine Anne COPE, Countess of Aboyne

-Albert Denison (\*21.10.1805,8 Stanhope Street,Piccadilly;†15.1.1860;↓24.1.1860,Grimston); Lord; Baron Londesborough

(BIOGRAPHY ADC)

=6.7.1833 at St.George's, Hanover Sq., Henrietta Maria FORESTER (†1841); The Hon.; 4th daughter of 4th Lord Forester

-William Henry Forester DENISON (\*19.6.1834;↓24.4.1900), Baron Londesborough

=1863 Lady Edith Frances Wilhelmine SOMERSET (\*1.6.1838;†15.5.1915,London;↓20.5.1915,Londesborough),

daughter of the 7th Duke of Beaufort

=21.12.1847 Ursula Lucy Grace BRIDGEMAN (†1883); eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Hon. Captain BRIDGEMAN

-Harriet Maria (†3.12.1843)

=22.12.1832 by special licence in Hamilton Place, William Meredyth SOMERVILLE, 1st Baron and later Lord ATHLUMNEY

-Elizabeth Jane (\*21.6.1834;†31.5.1882,Roxborough Castle,Moy,Co.Tyrone); Countess Charlemont

=18.12.1856 James Molyneux CAULFEILD, Earl of Charlemont

-Catherine

=1785 Rev. J. S. FERMOUR

-Ellena

=1777 Stewart WELDON

-Henrietta (†1831)

-Francis Nathaniel (\*26.12.1766;†27.1.1832)

=4.6.1801 Valentine Letitia (\*3.5.1781;†4.2.1844), 2nd daughter of 1st Lord Cloncurry, took surname CONYNGHAM by Royal Licence

-William (†31.12.1796, aged 63); Colonel; M.P.; Teller of the Exchequer; Privy Councillor in Ireland; assumed name and arms of CONYNGHAM

= ? STUDDERT

- issue

-Mary

-Alice

=1743 Sir George GORE

BRYAN

# DRAFT

ADC)

- Elizabeth Henrietta (\*16.2.1799;†24.8.1839,Orton Longueville,Huntingdonshire); Lady
  - =20.3.1826, Royal Lodge, Windsor, Charles GORDON (\*10.1.1792,Orton Longueville;†18.9.1863,Orton Longueville)<sup>48</sup>
- Albert Denison (\*21.10.1805,8 Stanhope Street,Piccadilly;†15.1.1860;↓24.1.1860,Grimston); 1st Baron Londesborough 1850;<sup>49</sup> (BIOGRAPHY
  - =6.7.1833 at St.George’s, Hanover Sq., Henrietta Maria WELD (†22.4.1841); 4th daughter of Cecil WELD, 1st Baron Forester
  - (William) Henry (Forester) DENISON (\*19.6.1834;↓24.4.1900)<sup>50</sup>, 2nd Baron Londesborough; 1st Earl Londesborough<sup>51</sup>
    - =1863 Lady Edith Frances Wilhelmine SOMERSET (\*1.6.1838;†15.5.1915,London;↓20.5.1915,Londesborough)<sup>52</sup>
    - (William) Francis (Henry) (\*1864;†1919); leased Londesborough in 1909 and sold it to Dr. and Mrs Ashwin in 1923.
    - Ida Emily Augusta
      - =1886 Sir George Resesby SITWELL (\*27.1.1860)
  - Albert Denison Somerville Denison (\*4.10.1835,Bifrons;†1903); Rear-Admiral
    - =1873 Louisa Fanny Crichlow, daughter of Antonio FABRIS of Beckenham
  - Henrietta Elizabeth Sophia (\*25.12.1836;†after 1899)
    - =18.7.1861, St. Martin’s, London, Philip le Belward GREY-EGERTON (\*28.3.1833;†2.9.1891;↓5.9.1891,Little Budworth)<sup>53</sup>
    - a son (\*20.12.1837)
    - =21.12.1847 Ursula Lucy Grace BRIDGEMAN (†1883); eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Hon. Captain Charles Orlando BRIDGEMAN
  - (Harriet) Maria (†3.12.1843)
    - =22.12.1832 by special licence in St.George’s, Hamilton Place, Sir William Meredyth SOMERVILLE<sup>54</sup>
    - Elizabeth Jane (\*21.6.1834;†31.5.1882,Roxborough Castle,Moy,Co.Tyrone); Countess Charlemont
      - =18.12.1856 James Molyneux CAULFEILD (\*1820;†12.1.1892)<sup>55</sup>, 3rd Earl of Charlemont from 12.1863<sup>56</sup>
  - Catherine
    - =1785 Rev. J. S. FERMOUR
  - Helen
    - =11.12.1777 Stewart WELDON (†2.1.1829); of Kilmorony; Member of Parliament for Ennis
    - Walter Francis (\*1.12.1781;†12.3.1782)
  - Henrietta (†3.1831)
  - Francis Nathaniel Burton (\*26.12.1766;†27.1.1832,Bath)
    - =4.6.1801 Valentine Letitia LAWLESS (\*3.5.1781;†4.2.1844), 2nd daughter of 1st Baron Cloncurry, took surname CONYNGHAM by Royal Licence
  - William (†31.12.1796, aged 63); Colonel; M.P.; Teller of the Exchequer; Privy Councillor in Ireland; assumed name and arms of CONYNGHAM
    - = ? STUDDERT
    - issue
  - Mary
  - Alice
    - =1743 Sir St.George GORE ST.GEORGE (†25.9.1746); 5th Baronet

–25 other children

<sup>1</sup> Dean of Raphoe 1630.

<sup>2</sup> Died as a result of a severe abdominal wound received in battle against a relatively large number of Frenchmen at San Esteban de Litera, Aragón on 26.1.170<sup>5</sup>/<sub>6</sub>.

<sup>3</sup> Captain in Lord Mountjoy’s Regiment of Foot who sided with King William III at the Battle of the Boyne; rewarded with Slane Castle (Slane has a bridge over the River Boyne).

## DRAFT

- <sup>4</sup> M.P. for Killybegs 1692; M.P. for Donegal 1695 and 1703.
- <sup>5</sup> Sent to Portugal; Governor of L rida; Lieutenant-General of the King of Spain's army.
- <sup>6</sup> Sheriff of Kent 1668.
- <sup>7</sup> Daughter and heir of Solomon MERRETT of St. Olave's, Hart Street, merchant, and his wife Rebecca SAVAGE.
- <sup>8</sup> Daughter of the Rt. Hon. Nathaniel CLEMENTS and his wife Hannah GORE (daughter of the Rev. William GORE, Dean of Down) and sister of Robert, 1st Earl of Leitrim
- <sup>9</sup> Daughter of Joseph DENISON, banker, and his wife Elizabeth BUTLER of Lisbon.
- <sup>10</sup> 2nd daughter of Field-Marshal Henry William PAGET, 1st Marquess of Anglesea, and his 1st wife, Catherine Elizabeth VILLIERS.
- <sup>11</sup> Cornet of the 2nd Dragoons 31.12.1844; major of the 1st Life Guards 24.8.1861-13.6.1868 when he was placed on half pay; equerry to the Queen 30.9.1872 to death.
- <sup>12</sup> Colonel of the Royal East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry 16.1.1878 to death; placed on retired list with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-General 1.7.1881.
- <sup>13</sup> In the Chapel Royal, Whitehall; born in Harrington, Northamptonshire; daughter of Charles STANHOPE and Maria FOOTE.
- <sup>14</sup> Daughter of Major-General Charles STANHOPE, 4th Earl of Harrington.
- <sup>15</sup> At All Saints' Church, Ennismore Gardens.
- <sup>16</sup> Born Niddrie House, Edinburgh; died in Dublin; funeral at Slane Church, Co.Meath.
- <sup>17</sup> Eldest daughter of Dayrolles Blakeney EVELEIGH DE MOLEYNS, 4th Baron Ventry, and his wife Harriet Elizabeth Frances WAUCHOPE.
- <sup>18</sup> She married again on 27.4.1899 at St. Bartholomew's Church, Dublin, John Russell Bedford CAMERON but retained the courtesy title of Dowager Marchioness Conyngham
- <sup>19</sup> Lieutenant of the South Irish Horse; commemorated on Patrixbourne War Memorial.
- <sup>20</sup> Lieutenant of the 11th Hussars. *elder son of John Shirley Annesley 1st baronet*
- <sup>21</sup> J.P. for Cumberland 1910 and Argyllshire 1943; Master of the Tipperary Foxhounds 1928.
- <sup>22</sup> Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion of Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
- <sup>23</sup> Daughter of William Andrew TOBIN of Australia.
- <sup>24</sup> Elder daughter of John William Howard THOMPSON of Scotch Dyke, Ferring then Wincanton and Park Lane and his wife, Antoinette Ebden KEENE of Seaborough Court, Somerset.
- <sup>25</sup> Previously wife of Major Studley Neville CUSTANCE
- <sup>26</sup> Daughter of Captain Clement Wren NEWSAM of Ashfield, Beau Parc, Co. Meath.
- <sup>27</sup> Youngest daughter of Sir John GRIMSTON, 6th Earl of Verulam.
- <sup>28</sup> Daughter of Wing-Commander F.W. BREEZE of Poole.
- <sup>29</sup> Youngest daughter of Eldon F. Le Poer POWER of Ashfield, Beau Parc, Co. Meath.
- <sup>30</sup> Elder daughter of (Michael) GORDON BLACK, M.C., of Cupar.
- <sup>31</sup> Younger daughter of Frederick Molyneux HUGHES of Fareham.
- <sup>32</sup> Daughter of R.C.ARMOUR (formerly of Kenya) and former wife of C.P.V.WALKER of Nairobi.
- <sup>33</sup> Daughter of Major (Denys) Martin AGNEW of Bourmemouth and his second wife, Josephine Anne ROSS of Natal.
- <sup>34</sup> Auctioneer; Christie's representative on the Isle of Man. A photograph entitled "Lady with the Hammer" appeared in *The Sunday Times* on 28th February, 1999.
- <sup>35</sup> Olivia became on 4.8.1963 the 4th wife of Francis (Alexander Innys) EVELEIGH ROSS DE MOLEYNS (\*15.11.1901;†29.4.1964), the 2nd son of the 6th Baron Ventry.
- <sup>36</sup> Elder daughter of Francis Barralier THOMPSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
- <sup>37</sup> Son of Jacob Henry ASTLEY and Rosalind Alicia FRANKLAND-RUSSELL.
- <sup>38</sup> \*15.10.1872,Normanton Park,Rutland;†25.12.1872,Normanton; son of Gilbert Henry HEATHCOTE-DRUMMOND-WILLOUGHBY and Evelyn Elizabeth GORDON
- <sup>39</sup> 2nd Baron CHURCHILL of Rolleston.
- <sup>40</sup> Page of Honour to Queen Victoria (1876-1881); Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria (1889-1892 and 1895-1901); Lord-in-Waiting to King Edward VII (1901-1905).
- <sup>41</sup> M.P. for Co. Clare; Served Royal Navy in Baltic and Black Seas; involved in bombardment of Bomarsund and Sebastopol earning two medals and the Order of the Medjidie.



# DRAFT

| | | | =1873 Louisa Fanny Crichlow, daughter of Antonio FABRIS of Beckenham  
| | | | |—Henrietta Elizabeth Sophia (\*25.12.1836;†after 1899)  
| | | | | =18.7.1861, St. Martin's, London, Philip le Belward GREY-EGERTON (\*28.3.1833;†2.9.1891;↓5.9.1891, Little Budworth)<sup>45</sup>  
| | | | |—a son (\*20.12.1837)  
| | | | | =21.12.1847 Ursula Lucy Grace BRIDGEMAN (†1883); eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Hon. Captain Charles Orlando BRIDGEMAN  
| | | | |—Harriet Maria (†3.12.1843)  
| | | | | =22.12.1832 by special licence in St. George's, Hamilton Place, Sir William Meredyth SOMERVILLE<sup>46</sup>  
| | | | |—Elizabeth Jane (\*21.6.1834;†31.5.1882, Roxborough Castle, Moy, Co. Tyrone); Countess Charlemont  
| | | | | =18.12.1856 James Molyneux CAULFEILD (\*1820;†12.1.1892)<sup>47</sup>, 3rd Earl of Charlemont from 12.1863<sup>48</sup>  
| | | | |—Catherine  
| | | | | =1785 Rev. J. S. FERMOUR  
| | | | |—Helen  
| | | | | =11.12.1777 Stewart WELDON (†2.1.1829); of Kilmorony; Member of Parliament for Ennis  
| | | | | —Walter Francis (\*1.12.1781;†12.3.1782)  
| | | | |—Henrietta (†3.1831)  
| | | | |—Francis Nathaniel Burton (\*26.12.1766;†27.1.1832, Bath)  
| | | | | =4.6.1801 Valentine Letitia LAWLESS (\*3.5.1781;†4.2.1844), 2nd daughter of 1st Baron Cloncurry, took surname CONYNGHAM by Royal Licence  
| | | | |—William (†31.12.1796, aged 63); Colonel; M.P.; Teller of the Exchequer; Privy Councillor in Ireland; assumed name and arms of CONYNGHAM  
| | | | | = ? STUDDERT  
| | | | | — issue  
| | | | |—Mary  
| | | | |—Alice  
| | | | | =1743 Sir St. George GORE ST. GEORGE (†25.9.1746); 5th Baronet

<sup>1</sup> Died as a result of a severe abdominal wound received in battle against a relatively large number of Frenchmen at San Esteban de Litera, Aragón on 26.1.170<sup>5</sup>/<sub>6</sub>.

<sup>2</sup> Captain in Lord Mountjoy's Regiment of Foot who sided with King William at the Battle of the Boyne; rewarded with Slane Castle (Slane has a bridge over the River Boyne).

<sup>3</sup> M.P. for Killybegs 1692; M.P. for Donegal 1695 and 1703.

<sup>4</sup> Sent to Portugal; Governor of Lérida; Lieutenant-General of the King of Spain's army.

<sup>5</sup> Daughter and heir of Solomon MERRETT of St. Olave's, Hart Street, merchant, and his wife Rebecca SAVAGE.

<sup>6</sup> Daughter of the Rt. Hon. Nathaniel CLEMENTS and his wife Hannah GORE (daughter of the Rev. William GORE, Dean of Down) and sister of Robert, 1st Earl of Leitrim

<sup>7</sup> Daughter of Joseph DENISON, banker, and his wife Elizabeth BUTLER of Lisbon.

<sup>8</sup> 2nd daughter of Henry William PAGET, 1st Marquess of Anglesea, and his 1st wife, Catherine Elizabeth VILLIERS.

<sup>9</sup> Cornet of the 2nd Dragoons 31.12.1844; major of the 1st Life Guards 24.8.1861-13.6.1868 when he was placed on half pay; equerry to the Queen 30.9.1872 to death.

<sup>10</sup> Colonel of the Royal East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry 16.1.1878 to death; placed on retired list with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-General 1.7.1881.

<sup>11</sup> In the Chapel Royal, Whitehall; born in Harrington, Northamptonshire; daughter of Charles STANHOPE and Maria FOOTE.

<sup>12</sup> Daughter of the Major-General Charles STANHOPE, 4th Earl of Harrington.

<sup>13</sup> At All Saints' Church, Ennismore Gardens.

<sup>14</sup> Born Niddrie House, Edinburgh; died in Dublin; funeral at Slane Church, Co. Meath.

<sup>15</sup> Eldest daughter of Dayrolles Blakeney EVELEIGH DE MOLEYNs, 4th Baron Ventry, and his wife Harriet Elizabeth Frances WAUCHOPE.

# DRAFT

- =1901 Lena Barbara MORGAN (†1902), daughter of Lewis Richard MORGAN of Mordom, Rhyl
- =1910 Annie Brewer MORGAN (†1955), widow of Andrew Wilson HUNTER and daughter of Daniel MORGAN
- Jane (\*1.6.1826, Tyrcallen; †25.12.1900, Osborne); Lady Churchill; Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Victoria
- =19.5.1849, at Patricxbourne, Francis George SPENCER (\*6.10.1802, Blenheim; †24.11.1886, London)<sup>32</sup>
- Victor Albert Francis Charles (\*23.10.1864, London; †3.1.1934), 1st Viscount CHURCHILL OF ROLLESTON<sup>33</sup>
- Francis Nathaniel (\*24.9.1832, Goodwood; †22.4.1886, The Muirshiel, Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire) (BIOGRAPHY FNC2)
- =1857 5th daughter of the 1st Lord Tredegar
- Frances (“Fanny”) Caroline Maria (†17.6.1898); Lady LAMBART
- =5.6.1847 Gustavus William LAMBART (\*7.8.1814; †1.11.1886)<sup>34</sup>
- Gustavus Francis William (\*25.3.1848; †16.6.1926); 1st Baronet; Lieutenant-Colonel 5th Leinster Regiment
- Amy Gwendoline (\*10.8.1852; †28.1.1927); Maid of Honour to Queen Victoria 1877-1884
- Cecil Jane (\*22.9.1854; †30.7.1900)
- Constance Una Elizabeth (\*16.9.1856; †2.7.1925); Extra Lady-in-Waiting to H.R.H. The Duchess of Albany
- Georgiana Rose (\*19.11.1859; †23.3.1907)
- Violet Anne Blanche (\*14.8.1861; †7.3.1940)
- Julian Hamilton (\*19.6.1863; †14.8.1863)
- Lilian Fannie Ermengarde (\*21.8.1864; †13.10.1927)
- Cyril Henry Edward (\*29.5.1866); of Queensland
- George James Richard (\*20.12.1867; †16.10.1908)
- Bertha Madeline Frances (\*29.8.1869; †13.8.1949); Maid of Honour to Queen Victoria 1890-1901
- Adeline Octavia (\*10.1.1872; †12.6.1958)
- Elizabeth Georgiana (\*15.6.1829, Manchester Square; †2.2.1904, Asby Lodge, Putney; ↓6.2.1904, Patricxbourne)
- =1849 George Leopold BRYAN (\*1828, Ballyduff House; †29.6.1880)<sup>35</sup>; M.P. for Co.Kilkenny 7.1865-1880<sup>36</sup>
- =16.2.1882 George James FINCH-HATTON (\*31.5.1815, Manchester Square; †9.6.1887, Cadogan Mansions, Sloane Square)<sup>37,38</sup>
- Cecilia Augusta (†14.11.1880)
- =18.7.1861 Theodore Henry BRINCKMAN (\*12.9.1830, Tunbridge Wells; †7.5.1905); 2nd Baronet<sup>39</sup>
- Theodore Francis (\*26.5.1862; †8.9.1937); 3rd Baronet
- Claude Ernest William (\*31.5.1871; †2.8.1906)
- Elizabeth Henrietta (\*16.2.1799; †24.8.1839, Orton Longueville, Huntingdonshire); Lady
- =20.3.1826, Royal Lodge, Windsor, Charles GORDON (\*10.1.1792, Orton Longueville; †18.9.1863, Orton Longueville)<sup>40</sup>
- Albert Denison (\*21.10.1805, 8 Stanhope Street, Piccadilly; †15.1.1860; ↓24.1.1860, Grimston); 1st Baron Londesborough 1850;<sup>41</sup> (BIOGRAPHY ADC)
- =6.7.1833 at St.George’s, Hanover Sq., Henrietta Maria WELD (†22.4.1841); 4th daughter of Cecil WELD, 1st Baron Forester
- (William) Henry (Forester) DENISON (\*19.6.1834; ↓24.4.1900)<sup>42</sup>, 2nd Baron Londesborough; 1st Earl Londesborough<sup>43</sup>
- =1863 Lady Edith Frances Wilhelmine SOMERSET (\*1.6.1838; †15.5.1915, London; ↓20.5.1915, Londesborough)<sup>44</sup>
- (William) Francis (Henry) (\*1864; †1919); leased Londesborough in 1909 and sold it to Dr. and Mrs Ashwin in 1923.
- Ida Emily Augusta
- =1886 Sir George Resesby SITWELL (\*27.1.1860)
- Albert Denison Somerville Denison (\*4.10.1835, Bifrons; †1903); Rear-Admiral

=27.10.1925 Hans Wellesley HAMILTON (\*8.8.1886), 2nd Baron HolmPatrick, Brigadier-Major  
 -further issue  
 |-Frederick William Burton (\*24.6.1890;†1.4.1974), **6th Marquess Conyngham**  
 =28.11.1914 Elizabeth (“Bessie”) Alice TOBIN (†1933)<sup>19</sup>; divorced 1921  
 =8.11.1922, London, Antoinette Winifred THOMPSON (†5.1966);<sup>20</sup> previously wife of Major S.N. CUSTANCE  
 |-Frederick William Henry Francis (\*13.3.1924), **7th Marquess Conyngham**  
 =29.4.1950 Eileen Wren NEWSAM<sup>21</sup>; divorced 1970; moved to Galtrim House, Dunsany, Co.Meath  
 |-Henry Vivian Pierpoint (\*23.5.1951), Earl of Mountcharles  
 =1971 Juliet Ann KITSON; divorced 1985; daughter of Robert R. B. KITSON of Morval;  
 |-Alexander Burton (\*30.1.1975), Viscount Slane  
 |-Henrietta Tamara Juliet (\*1976), Lady  
 =1985 Lady Iona Charlotte GRIMSTON (\*25.10.1953)<sup>22</sup>  
 -Tamara Jane (\*1991), Lady  
 |-Simon Charles Eveleigh Wren (\*20.11.1953); caterer  
 =2.12.1978, St.Mary’s Cathedral, Edinburgh, Emma Susan BREEZE<sup>23</sup>; divorced  
 -Chloë Wren (\*1980)  
 =1990 Carole Crossman YORKE, former wife of Nicholas Roger YORKE<sup>24</sup>  
 -Frances (\*1991)  
 |-(Frederick William) Patrick (\*23.3.1959)  
 =1990 Charlotte Mary Temple GORDON<sup>25</sup>  
 =1971 Elizabeth Ann HUGHES; former wife of David Sutherland RUDD<sup>26</sup>; divorced  
 =1980 Daphne Georgina Adelaide ARMOUR (†1986)<sup>27</sup>  
 =1987 (Emma Christianne) Annabelle AGNEW<sup>28</sup> daughter of (Denys) Martin AGNEW of Bournemouth  
 |-John Victor Albert Blossse (\*4.4.1926;†1963)  
 =1950 Olivia Phœbe LEATHERS, daughter of Captain Percy Neave LEATHERS of Robertsbridge  
 |-Antoinette Fredericka Hersey  
 =1948  
 =1966 Stella THOMPSON (†1985), widow of Robert Newton TORY<sup>29</sup>  
 |-(Barbara) Helen (\*13.11.1893;†24.12.1938)  
 =3.6.1918 Major Dermot Hugh Bingham McCALMONT, M.C. Hussars  
 -issue  
 |-Constance Augusta (\*1859;†14.6.1941)  
 =1881 Richard COMBE, 2nd son of Richard Harry COMBE of Pierrepont, Farnham  
 |-Jane Seymour (\*1860;†30.10.1941)  
 |-Elizabeth Maud (\*1862;†27.5.1949)  
 |-Florence (\*16.9.1866,Bridge Place;†28.1.1946)  
 =30.4.1887 Bertram FRANKLAND-RUSSELL-ASTLEY (†11.2.1904,Eaton Place)<sup>30</sup> of Chequers Court  
 =17.6.1905, St.Peter, Eaton Square, Claude HEATHCOTE-DRUMMOND-WILLOUGHBY<sup>31</sup>  
 |-Charles Arthur (\*1.2.1871;†7.3.1929;↓Patricbourne), Captain; declared bankrupt 21.2.1920

**DRAFT**

*Willowmote inscription  
flad = Incl 1690-1702  
Lord Slane  
brigadier,*

**CONYNGHAM GENEALOGY**

*Originally part of Ginkel (Earl of Argyll)  
taken back by the Act of Reunification  
+ some other truces to Brig. H.C. + Mass  
Richard Talbot de Malahide  
William's pardon.  
was saved by*

- Henry CONYNGHAM (†5.2.170<sup>5</sup>/<sub>6</sub>, Balagués<sup>1</sup>, Catalonia; ↓ in the town walls of Balagués); son of Sir Albert CONYNGHAM; Captain<sup>2</sup>; Member of Parliament<sup>3</sup>; Major-General 1.1.1704;<sup>4</sup>  
=9.12.1696 Mary (†12.1710), widow of Charles PETTY, Baron Shelburne, and daughter of Sir John WILLIAMS of Carmarthenshire, 2nd Baronet of Minster Court, Thanet
- |-William (†26.10.1738) of Slane
- |-Henry (\*1705; †1781; ↓3.4.1781, Slane Church); 1st Viscount Conyngham 20.7.1756; 1st Baron and 1st Earl Conyngham 1781; M.P. 1737-1753
- | =12.1744 Ellen MERRETT (†15.6.1816, aged 91 [or 97], Lower Grosvenor Street; ↓Hughenden)<sup>5</sup>
- |-Mary (†20.3.1743)  
=Rt. Hon. Francis BURTON (\*1696) of Buncraggy, Co. Clare; 3.5.1781 took surname and arms of CONYNGHAM by Royal Licence
- |-Francis Pier(re)point BURTON CONYNGHAM (\*~1729; †22.5.1787, Hot Wells, Bristol); 2nd Baron Conyngham
- | =19.3.1750 Elizabeth CLEMENTS (\*18.8.1731, London; †31.10.1814, Ramsgate)<sup>6</sup>
- | |-Henry (\*26.12.1766, London; †28.12.1832, Hamilton Place; ↓4.1.1833, Patrixbourne church); 3rd Baron and **1st Marquess Conyngham** 1816;

(BIOGRAPHY HC)

- | =5.7.1794, by special licence at St.Martin's-in-the-Fields, Elizabeth DENISON (\*29.3.1770; †11.10.1861, Bifrons)<sup>7</sup> (BIOGRAPHY ED)
- | |-Henry Joseph (\*6.4.1795; †26.12.1824, Nice; ↓Nice); Earl of Mountcharles
- | |-Francis Nathaniel (\*11.6.1797, Dublin; †17.7.1876, 5 Hamilton Place; ↓Patrixbourne church); **2nd Marquess Conyngham** (BIOGRAPHY FNC1)
- | =23.4.1824 at St. George's, Brook Street, Hanover Sq., Lady Jane PAGET (\*13.10.1798; †28.1.1876, 14 Marine Crescent, Folkestone)<sup>8</sup>
- | |-George Henry (\*3.2.1825; †2.6.1882, Belgrave Sq.; ↓Patrixbourne); **3rd Marquess Conyngham**;<sup>9,10</sup>
- | =17.6.1854<sup>11</sup> Lady Jane St.Maur Blanche STANHOPE (\*14.5.1835; †28.11.1907, The Mount, Ascot; ↓3.12.1907, Patrixbourne)<sup>12</sup>
- | |-Blanche (\*1856; †13.4.1946; ↓Patrixbourne)
- | |-Henry Francis (\*1.10.1857, London; †28.8.1897, Slane Castle; ↓Slane) **4th Marquess Conyngham**
- | =21.3.1882<sup>13</sup> Frances Elizabeth Sarah Blakeney EVELEIGH DE MOLEYNS (\*30.12.1862<sup>14</sup>; †8.7.1939; ↓11.7.1939)<sup>15,16</sup>
- | |-Victor George Henry Francis (\*30.1.1883, Charles St., Berkeley Sq.; †9.11.1918), **5th Marquess Conyngham**;<sup>17</sup>
- | |-Blanche Frances (\*10.3.1884; †11.2.1956)
- | =29.7.1905 Sir Edward SEYMOUR (\*10.2.1877; †28.2.1948), Captain in the Grenadier Guards
- | -??????Robert
- | -Verena Mary (\*1906)
- | -John Edward (\*1915)
- | |-Mildred Martha (\*2.6.1886; †16.2.1955)
- | |-Hersey Constance Evelyn (\*24.9.1887; †6.8.1962)
- | =28.1.1908 William Arthur BAIRD (\*20.3.1879; †6.6.1933) of Lennoxlove and Wedderlie
- | |-David Charles (\*6.7.1912), 5th Baronet BAIRD OF NEWBYTH
- | |-Robert Walter Stuart (\*5.3.1914)
- | |-Edina Dorothy Hope (\*18.10.1888; †13.4.1964)
- | =9.2.1911 Thomas AINSWORTH (\*8.2.1886; †1.3.1971), 2nd Baronet<sup>18</sup>, of Ardanaiseig; divorced 1925
- | |-John Francis (\*4.1.1912); Inspector of Manuscripts, National Library of Ireland
- | |-Iris Helen Hersey

## Belgrave Place

[Description](#) | [Pictures](#) | [Famous people](#) | [Estate Agents](#) | [Home](#)

### Famous people who have lived, visited, or died here

No.	Occupier	Dates
6	the Earl of Pembroke	late-19th c
9	The Earl of Essex was one of the first takers in this untried area and was nick-named 'the Decoy Duck' as a result.	1840s
10	The Earl of Eglintoun	1854
13	the Earl of Beauchamp	late-19th c
15	The Duke of Bedford	1840s
18	the Earl of Ellesmere	1854
19	the Earl of Faversham	late-19th c
27	Henry Labouchere	1854
30	Earl Grey	1854
32	the Earl of Clanwilliam	late-19th c
36	Queen Victoria rented it as a home for her mother, the Duchess of Kent, while Kensington Palace was being constructed. She paid £2,000 a year rent	1840s
36	the Dowager Marchioness Conyngham	late-19th c
39	the Earl of Albemarle	late-19th c
41	the Duke of Connaught	late-19th c

### Embassies etc.

No.	Occupier	Dates
8	Syrian Arab embassy	
11	Portuguese	
18	Austrian (No. 18 Belgrave Mews West)	
23	Germany	
24	Spanish	
25	Norwegian	
30	the Saudi Arabian	
43	the Turkish	
13	The Ghana High Commission	
42	the Trinidad and Tobago High Commission	
45	the Malaysian High Commissioner	

18.11 census  
 Paterson

53 scheduled

52 inhabited houses, 1 uninhabited  
 16 kennels, less the 5 rooms  
 129 males } 264  
 135 females }

Bipin Mausri

Ellen Wienholt	wife of 34	her own means	born Melbourne, Victoria
Arnold "	son of 18	Schuster	Groomburg, Queensland
Muriel W. "	daughter of 15		Stanwern, Monmouthshire
Brenda	da		Groomburg
Mary M.	da		"
Edward A.	son	age 7	"
William H. M.	son	age 5	Kingsthorpe (?) Ross, Herefordshire
John M. D. Bode	Cousin	age 21	Theological student
Elizabeth Schiplock	Server	30	
Carl Beckmann	Visitor	63	Prof of Music born Hanover
John Bayley	Server	36	Butler
Elizabeth McCoy	"	36	Housekeeper
Mary A. Lodge	server	36	Head Butcher
Lucy Derry	"	35	Lady's Maid
Fanny Smith	"	36	Housemaid
Annie M. Luet	"	22	Housemaid
Ellen Heath	"	22	Kitchenmaid

Suzanna Lynce	40	Daymaid	
Rosa Cuedet	21	French Cook	? for Switzerland
Edith F. Eldridge	15	Housemaid	
Edward G. Gard	19	Footman	
Fredrick J. Webb	16	Hallboy	
Esther Brent	18	Scullerymaid	

Behobone 78 ~~inhabited~~, 1 uninhabited

Liver 5th Margu...  
 South East House  
 all - floor...  
 Kitchen...  
 Bathroom...  
 Cists

Banker 15/1753

Other 12/1757 and so on

## CONYNGHAM GENEALOGY

Alexander CONYNGHAM (\*1580; †3.9.1660) of Scotland; moved to Ireland; first Prebendary of Enver and Killymard, Co. Donegal 1611;<sup>1</sup> settled at Mountcharles, Co. Donegal =Marian MURRAY, daughter of John MURRAY of Broughton, Wigtownshire

└Katherine

| =~1638 John LESLIE (\*1571, Scotland; †1671); Bishop of The Isles of Scotland; translated to Raphoe 6.1633; fought for the King 1641; Bishop of Clogher 1661

└Alexander, of Aighin

└Albert (†near Colooney, Co. Sligo); Lieutenant-General of Ordnance for Ireland 1660; fought for William III in the Battle of the Boyne 1660; in Siege of Limerick 1691;<sup>2</sup>

| =Margaret LESLIE, daughter of the Rt. Rev. Henry LESLIE, Bishop of Co. Meath

| └Charles (†young)

| └Henry (†5.2.170<sup>5</sup>/<sub>6</sub>, Balagués<sup>3</sup>, Catalonia; ↓in the town walls of Balagués); Captain<sup>4</sup>; Member of Parliament<sup>5</sup>; Major-General 1.1.1704;<sup>6</sup>

| | =9.12.1696<sup>7</sup> Mary (\*1673; †12.1710), widow of Charles PETTY, Baron Shelburne, and daughter of Sir John WILLIAMS of Carmarthenshire, 2nd Baronet of Minster Court, Thanet;<sup>8</sup>

| | └Susannah (\*1697)

| | └Albert (†young)

| | └Williams (†26.10.1738) of Slane Castle and Mountcharles

| | | =Constance MIDDLETON (%26.7.1698; †1767, Dublin), daughter and co-heiress of Thomas MIDDLETON (1676–1715) of Stansted Mountfitchet and Elizabeth

ONSLOW

| | └Henry (\*170<sup>5</sup>/<sub>6</sub>; ↓3.4.1781, Slane Church); 1st Baron 1753; 1st Viscount Conyngham 20.7.1756; and 1st Earl Conyngham 2.10.1765;<sup>9</sup> M.P. for Killybegs 1737-1753;<sup>10</sup>

| | | =12.1744 Ellen MERRETT (†15.6.1816, aged 91 [or 97], Lower Grosvenor Street; ↓Hughenden)<sup>11</sup>

| | └Margaret (†young)

| | └Mary (†20.3.1743[37??])

| | | =Rt. Hon. Francis BURTON (\*1.12.1696; †20.3.1743) of Buncraggy, Co. Clare; 3.5.1781 took surname and arms of CONYNGHAM by Royal Licence

| | └Francis Pierpoint BURTON CONYNGHAM (\*~1729; †22.5.1787, Hot Wells, Bristol); assumed by Royal Licence the surname and arms of Conyngham; 2nd Baron

| | | =19.3.1750 Elizabeth CLEMENTS (\*18.8.1731, London; †31.10.1814, Ramsgate); eldest daughter of the first builder of Beau Parc<sup>12</sup>

| | └Henry Burton (\*26.12.1766, London; †28.12.1832, Hamilton Place; ↓4.1.1833, Patrixbourne church); 3rd Baron and **1st Marquess Conyngham** 5.1.1816;

(BIOGRAPHY HC)

| | | =5.7.1794, by special licence at St.Martin's-in-the-Fields, Elizabeth DENISON (\*29.3.1770, Princes St. Lothbury; †11.10.1861, Bifrons)<sup>13</sup>

(BIOGRAPHY ED)

| | └Henry Joseph (\*6.4.1795; †26.12.1824, Nice (quoted as Switzerland in The Times); ↓Nice); Earl of Mountcharles<sup>14</sup>

| | └a daughter (\*30.8.1796)

| | └Francis Nathaniel (\*11.6.1797, Dublin; †17.7.1876, 5 Hamilton Place; ↓Patrixbourne church); **2nd Marquess Conyngham**,<sup>15</sup>

| | | =23.4.1824 at St. George's, Brook Street, Hanover Sq., Lady Jane PAGET (\*13.10.1798; †28.1.1876, 14 Marine Crescent, Folkestone;<sup>16</sup><sup>17</sup>

| | └George Henry (\*3.2.1825; †2.6.1882, Belgrave Sq.; ↓Patrixbourne Church then reburied in churchyard); **3rd Marquess Conyngham**,<sup>18,19</sup>

| | | =17.6.1854<sup>20</sup> Lady Jane St.Maur Blanche STANHOPE (\*14.5.1835<sup>21</sup>; †28.11.1907, The Mount, Ascot; ↓3.12.1907, Patrixbourne)<sup>22</sup>

| | └Blanche (\*20.4.1856, Old Windsor; †13.4.1946; ↓18.4.1946, Patrixbourne)

| | └Henry Francis (\*1.10.1857, London; †28.8.1897, Slane Castle; ↓1.9.1897, Slane) **4th Marquess Conyngham**

| | | =21.3.1882<sup>23</sup> Frances Elizabeth Sarah Blakeney EVELEIGH DE MOLEYNS (\*30.12.1862<sup>24</sup>; †8.7.1939; ↓11.7.1939)<sup>25,26</sup>

									<p>↳Victor George Henry Francis (*30.1.1883,Charles St.,Berkeley Sq.;†9.11.1918), <b>5th Marquess Conyngham</b>,<sup>27,28</sup>  ↳Blanche Frances (*10.3.1884;‰26.4.1884,Patricxbourne;†11.2.1956); lived at Martyr Worthy, Nr. Winchester  =29.7.1905 in All Saints' Church, Ennismore Gardens. Sir Edward SEYMOUR (*10.2.1877;†28.2.1948)<sup>29</sup>,</p>
									<p>–?????Robert  –Verena Mary (*24.5.1906;†2.7.1979)  –John Edward (*18.10.1915;†16.3.1972); major</p>
Captain in the Grenadier Guards									<p>↳Mildred (Martha) (*2.6.1886;†16.2.1955)</p>
									<p>↳Hersey (Constance Evelyn) (*24.9.1887;†6.8.1962, "Mount Charles", North Berwick)  =28.1.1908 William Arthur BAIRD (*20.3.1879;†6.6.1933)<sup>30</sup> of Lennoxlove and Wedderlie<sup>31</sup>; D.L., J.P.  ↳David Charles (*6.7.1912), 5th Baronet BAIRD OF NEWBYTH; nephew of the 4th Baronet (†1941)  ↳Robert Walter Stuart (*5.3.1914) of Lennoxlove, Haddingtonshire  =Maxine DARRELL (*11.10.1919;†28.4.1995), daughter of Rupert DARRELL of New York</p>
									<p>↳Edina Dorothy Hope (*18.10.1888;†13.4.1964)  =9.2.1911 Thomas AINSWORTH (*8.2.1886;†1.3.1971), 2nd Baronet<sup>32</sup>, of Ardanaiseig; divorced 1925,<sup>33</sup>  ↳John Francis (*4.1.1912;†30.4.1981;↓Slane); Inspector of Manuscripts, National Library of Ireland  ↳Iris Helen Hersey  =27.10.1925 Hans Wellesley HAMILTON (*8.8.1886;†5.9.1942), 2nd Baron HolmPatrick, Brigadier-Major  ↳Caroline (*1926)  ↳James Hans (*29.11.1928); 3rd Baron HolmPatrick; lieutenant in the 16/5 Lancers</p>
									<p>↳Frederick "Freddy" William Burton (*24.6.1890;†1.4.1974), <b>6th Marquess Conyngham</b>,<sup>34</sup>  =28.11.1914 Bessie ("Nancy") Alice TOBIN (†1933)<sup>35</sup>; London 1921; =7.6.1922 Alfred Baldwin RAPER<sup>36</sup>  =8.11.1922, London, Antoinette Winifred THOMPSON (†29.5.1966);<sup>37,38</sup></p>
									<p>↳Antoinette Fredericka Hersey Cecilia (*6.2.1923;†15.6.1959,Dublin;↓Slane); 3rd officer in the Womens'  =30.10.1948 Michael Henry Glendower Page CROFT (*20.8.1916;†11.1.1997), 2nd Baron CROFT<sup>39</sup>  ↳Bernard William Henry Page (*28.8.1949), 3rd Baron CROFT  ↳Charlotte Elizabeth Ann (*4.6.1952)</p>
Royal Naval Service									<p>↳Frederick William Henry Francis (*13.3.1924), <b>7th Marquess Conyngham</b>  =29.4.1950 Eileen Wren NEWSAM<sup>40</sup>; ≠1970; moved to Galtrim House, Dunsany, Co.Meath  ↳Henry Vivian Pierpoint (*23.5.1951), Earl of Mountcharles  =1.9.1971<sup>41</sup> Juliet Ann KITSON; ≠1.7.1985; daughter of Robert R. B. KITSON of Morval  ↳Alexander Burton (*30.1.1975), Viscount Slane  ↳Henrietta Tamara Juliet (*1976)  =1985 Lady Iona Charlotte GRIMSTON (*25.10.1953)<sup>42</sup>  –Tamara Jane (*1991)  ↳Simon (Charles Eveleigh Wren) (*20.11.1953); caterer  =2.12.1978, St.Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, Emma Susan BREEZE<sup>43</sup>; divorced  –Chloë Wren (*1980)</p>







## DRAFT

					—Elizabeth Henrietta (*16.2.1799;Westminster;†24.8.1839,Orton Longueville,Huntingdonshire)
					—20.3.1826, Royal Lodge,Windsor, Charles GORDON (*10.1.1792,Orton Longueville;†18.9.1863,Orton Longueville) <sup>69</sup> , Lord
STRATHAVON					
					—William Burton (*12.2.1804;†young)
					—Albert Denison (*21.10.1805,8 Stanhope Street,Piccadilly;†15.1.1860;↓24.1.1860,Grimston); 1st Baron Londesborough 1850; <sup>70</sup> (BIOGRAPHY
ADC)					
					—6.7.1833 at St.George's, Hanover Sq., Henrietta Maria WELD (*10.10.1809;†22.4.1841); 4th daughter of Cecil WELD, 1st Baron
Forester					
					—(William) Henry (Forester) DENISON (*19.6.1834;†19.4.1900;↓24.4.1900) <sup>71</sup> , 2nd Baron Londesborough; 1st Earl Londesborough <sup>72</sup>
					—10.9.1863 Edith Frances Wilhelmina SOMERSET (*1.6.1838;†15.5.1915,London;↓20.5.1915,Londesborough) <sup>73</sup>
					—(William) Francis (Henry) (*30.12.1864;†1919); leased Londesborough in 1909 and sold it to Dr. and Mrs Ashwin in 1923.
					—1887 Grace Augusta FANE (*1860); daughter of the 12th Earl of Westmorland
					—George Francis William Henry (*17.7.1892)
					—Hugo William Cecil (*13.11.1894; †17.4.1937, London)
					—Irene Frances Adza
					—(Edith Henrietta) Sybil (*9.5.1866)
					—3.2.1887 Sir Gerald William Henry CODRINGTON (*9.10.1850;†3.11.1929,Tormarton, Badminton); created 1st
Baronet (U.K.) Codrington 1876					
					—Lilian Katherine Selina (*28.3.1867)
					—26.11.1895 Newton Charles OGLE (*)
					—Ida Emily Augusta (*20.5.1869)
					—1886 Sir George Reresby SITWELL (*27.1.1860)
					—Mildred Adelaide Cecilia (*8.3.1872)
					—15.7.1902 at St. Andrew's, Marylebone, William Henry Charles Wemyss COOKE (*21.6.1872); 10th baronet
					—Albert Denison Somerville (*4.10.1835,Bifrons;‡31.10.1835,Patixbourne;†1903); Rear-Admiral
					—14.10.1873 Louisa Fanny Crichlow FABRIS, daughter of Antonio FABRIS of Springcroft, Beckenham
					—Henrietta Elizabeth Sophia (*25.12.1836;†after 1899)
					—18.7.1861, St. Martin's, London, Philip le Belward GREY-EGERTON (*28.3.1833;†2.9.1891;↓5.9.1891, Little Budworth) <sup>74</sup>
					—Selina Camerina Charlotte (*20.12.1837;‡29.1.1838,Patixbourne)
					—Augusta Elizabeth (*Mickleton;‡27.4.1841,Dorking)
					—18.7.1861 at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Arthur, 3rd Baron WROTTESEY
					—21.12.1847 Ursula Lucy Grace BRIDGEMAN (*22.5.1823,Staffordshire;†1883); <sup>75</sup>
					—Ursula Elizabeth (*3.10.1848;†23.4.1880)
					—12.5.1870, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, George Cockburn DICKINSON
					—Edith Jane Catherine Christophina Ursula
					—Londesborough Granville Lawton Maud (*20.8.1872)
					—Francis Trevelyan Egerton. (*7.9.1874)
					—Edgell Antonio Albert Fitzgerald (*20.9.1875)
					—Eveline Haroldina Elizabeth Carnegie



DRAFT

- └George (†unmarried)
- └William, of Ballydavitt
- └4 other daughters who survived infancy
- └18 other children who died as infants

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<sup>1</sup> Dean of Raphoe 1630.

<sup>2</sup> Knighted by King Charles II.

<sup>3</sup> Died as a result of a severe abdominal wound received in battle against a relatively large number of Frenchmen at San Esteban de Litera, Aragón on 26.1.170<sup>5</sup>/<sub>6</sub>.

<sup>4</sup> Captain in Lord Mountjoy's Regiment of Foot who sided with King William III at the Battle of the Boyne; rewarded with Slane Castle (Slane has a bridge over the River Boyne).

<sup>5</sup> M.P. for Killybegs 1692; M.P. for Donegal 1695 and 1703.

<sup>6</sup> Sent to Portugal; Governor of Lérica; Lieutenant-General of the King of Spain's army.

<sup>7</sup> In St. Mary's Church, Dublin.

<sup>8</sup> Sheriff of Kent 1668.

<sup>9</sup> Created Earl Conyngham 1781 and Baron Conyngham 1781. All titles were in the Peerage of Ireland.

<sup>10</sup> Captain of Horse of the Irish Establishment.

<sup>11</sup> Daughter and heir of Solomon MERRETT of St. Olave's, Hart Street, merchant, and his wife Rebecca SAVAGE.

<sup>12</sup> Daughter of the Rt. Hon. Nathaniel CLEMENTS and his wife Hannah GORE (daughter of the Rev. William GORE, Dean of Co. Down) and sister of Robert, 1st Earl of Leitrim

<sup>13</sup> Eldest daughter of Joseph DENISON, banker, and his wife Elizabeth BUTLER of Lisbon.

<sup>14</sup> Alleged to have married a "female of very low origin and had children by her". The marriage was denied after his death and hence the succession passed to his brother.

<sup>15</sup> Groom of Bedchamber and Master of the Robes 4.4.1820; vacated these posts 26.6.1830; Lord Chamberlain 20.5.1835.

<sup>16</sup> ↓Conyngham family vault in the chancel of St. Mary's church, Patricbourne.

<sup>17</sup> 2nd daughter of Field-Marshal Henry William PAGET, 1st Marquess of Anglesea, and his 1st wife, Catherine Elizabeth VILLIERS.

<sup>18</sup> Cornet of the 2nd Dragoons 31.12.1844; major of the 1st Life Guards 24.8.1861-13.6.1868 when he was placed on half pay; equerry to the Queen 30.9.1872 to death.

<sup>19</sup> Colonel of the Royal East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry 16.1.1878 to death; placed on retired list with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-General 1.7.1881.

<sup>20</sup> In the Chapel Royal, Whitehall; only child of Major-General Charles STANHOPE, 4th Earl of Harrington, and Maria FOOTE, Covent Garden actress.

<sup>21</sup> Born in Harrington, Northamptonshire.

<sup>22</sup> Lady of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

<sup>23</sup> At All Saints' Church, Ennismore Gardens.

<sup>24</sup> Born Niddrie House, Edinburgh; died in Dublin; funeral at Slane Church, Co. Meath.

<sup>25</sup> Eldest daughter of Dayrolles Blakeney EVELEIGH DE MOLEYNS, 4th Baron Ventry, and his wife Harriet Elizabeth Frances WAUCHOPE.

<sup>26</sup> She married again on 27.4.1899 at St. Bartholomew's Church, Dublin, Major John Russell Bedford CAMERON but retained the courtesy title of Dowager Marchioness Conyngham.

<sup>27</sup> Baptised 17.3.1883, Patricbourne; Lieutenant of the 3rd battalion of the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire) Regiment.

<sup>28</sup> Lieutenant of the South Irish Horse; commemorated on Patricbourne War Memorial.

<sup>29</sup> Descendant of the first Marquis of Hertford.. Reside in Iver Lodge, Iver.

<sup>30</sup> Heir presumptive to the baronetcy of Newbyth.

<sup>31</sup> Near Westruther, Berwickshire, ancestral home of the Edgars and the Earl of Blantyre.

<sup>32</sup> Lieutenant of the 11th Hussars.

- <sup>33</sup> J.P. for Cumberland 1910 and Argyllshire 1943; Master of the Tipperary Foxhounds 1928.
- <sup>34</sup> Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion of Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
- <sup>35</sup> Daughter of William (“Willie”) Andrew TOBIN of Victoria, Australia. Possibly the subject of the title page portrait in *Country Life* on 4.3.1922. (Marchioness.jpg)
- <sup>36</sup> A vintage print entitled “Bessie Alice Raper” by Bassano is held by the National Portrait Gallery.
- <sup>37</sup> Elder daughter of Major John William Howard THOMPSON of Ferring then Wincanton and Park Lane and his wife, Antoinette Ebdon KEENE of Seaborough Court, Somerset.
- <sup>38</sup> Previously wife of Major Studley Neville CUSTANCE
- <sup>39</sup> Honorary Keeper of Contemporary Art at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge; art collector
- <sup>40</sup> Daughter of Captain Clement Wren NEWSAM of Ashfield, Beau Parc, Co. Meath.
- <sup>41</sup> At Holy Trinity Church, Brompton Road.
- <sup>42</sup> Youngest daughter of Sir John GRIMSTON, 6th Earl of Verulam.
- <sup>43</sup> Daughter of Wing-Commander F.W. BREEZE of Poole.
- <sup>44</sup> Youngest daughter of Eldon F. Le Poer POWER of Ashfield, Beau Parc, Co. Meath.
- <sup>45</sup> Elder daughter of (Michael) Donald GORDON BLACK, M.C., of Edenwood, Cupar, Fife.
- <sup>46</sup> Younger daughter of Frederick Molyneux HUGHES of Fareham.
- <sup>47</sup> Daughter of R.C. ARMOUR (formerly of Kenya) and former wife of C.P.V. WALKER of Nairobi.
- <sup>48</sup> Daughter of Major (Denys) Martin AGNEW of Bournemouth and his second wife, Josephine Anne ROSS of Natal.
- <sup>49</sup> Auctioneer; Christie’s representative on the Isle of Man. A photograph entitled “Lady with the Hammer” appeared in *The Sunday Times* on 28th February, 1999.
- <sup>50</sup> Olivia became on 4.8.1963 the 4th wife of Francis (Alexander Innys) EVELEIGH ROSS DE MOLEYNS (\*15.11.1901; †29.4.1964), the 2nd son of the 6th Baron Ventry.
- <sup>51</sup> Subsequent to her second husband’s death, she reverted to her former style of Lady John CONYNGHAM.
- <sup>52</sup> Elder daughter of Francis Barralier THOMPSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
- <sup>53</sup> Master of the Kilkenny Foxhounds; racehorse owner. Lived at Mount Juliet, Kilkenny. Inherited a fortune from his father in 1902.
- <sup>54</sup> Of Pierrepont, Frensham, Farnham, Hampshire.
- <sup>55</sup> Captain in the Royal Horse Guards 1887–94.
- <sup>56</sup> Son of Jacob Henry ASTLEY and Rosalind Alicia FRANKLAND-RUSSELL.
- <sup>57</sup> \*15.10.1872, Normanton Park, Rutland; †25.12.1872, Normanton; son of Gilbert Henry HEATHCOTE-DRUMMOND-WILLOUGHBY and Evelyn Elizabeth GORDON; Lt.-Colonel
- <sup>58</sup> Educated at Sandhurst; Lieutenant of the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own).
- <sup>59</sup> 2nd Baron CHURCHILL of Rolleston.
- <sup>60</sup> Page of Honour to Queen Victoria (1876-1881); Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria (1889-1892 and 1895-1901); Lord-in-Waiting to King Edward VII (1901-1905).
- <sup>61</sup> Son of Gustavus LAMBART of Beau Parc and his wife Anna Butler STEVENSON and grandson of Charles LAMBART who with the Rev. Daniel BEAUFORT rebuilt Beau Parc.
- <sup>62</sup> Only son of Lieutenant-Colonel George BRYAN of Jenkinstown, Co. Kilkenny, and Margaret TALBOT of Castle Talbot, Co. Wexford.
- <sup>63</sup> Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Kilkenny. High Sheriff of Wexford 1852.
- <sup>64</sup> ↓ Eastwell, Kent; widower (=6.8.1846) of Constance Henrietta PAGET; son of George William FINCH-HATTON and Georgiana Charlotte GRAHAM.
- <sup>65</sup> 11th Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, Conservative M.P. for Northamptonshire 1837-1841.
- <sup>66</sup> Eldest son of Sir Theodore Henry Lavington BRINCKMAN and his first wife, Charlotte, only daughter of 1st Lord Godolphin; M.P. for Canterbury 1868–1874.
- <sup>67</sup> M.P. for Co. Clare; Served Royal Navy in Baltic and Black Seas; involved in bombardment of Bomarsund and Sebastopol earning two medals and the Order of the Medjidie.
- <sup>68</sup> Fifth daughter of Sir Charles Morgan Robinson MORGAN, 1st Lord Tredegar, and his wife Rosamund MUNDY.

- <sup>69</sup> Lord STRATHAVON, son of Major-General George GORDON, 9th Marquess of Huntly, 5th Earl of Aboyne, Colonel of the 42nd Regiment of Foot, and his wife Catherine Anne COPE; 10th Marquess of Huntly.
- <sup>70</sup> Granted Freedom of the City of Canterbury 1835.
- <sup>71</sup> Inherited £2 million in stocks and shares and a yearly rental roll of £100,000 but had to sell Grimston Park in 1872 to pay off debts.
- <sup>72</sup> Liberal M.P. for Beverley (1857-59) and then Scarborough (1859-60); on joining the Conservatives became 1st Viscount Raincliffe and received the earldom in 1887.
- <sup>73</sup> Youngest daughter of Henry, 7th Duke of Beaufort.
- <sup>74</sup> Son of Rev. Sir Philip de Malpas GREY-EGERTON of Oulton, Cheshire and Anna Elizabeth LEGH (\*28.12.1808; †26.11.1882) of High Legh, Cheshire
- <sup>75</sup> Eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Hon. Captain Charles Orlando BRIDGEMAN and Elizabeth Caroline CHAMBERLAIN.
- <sup>76</sup> \*1802, Somerville, Co. Meath; †7.12.1873, Dover; son of Marcus SOMERVILLE and Mary Anne GORGES-MEREDYTH; 1st Baron and later Lord ATHLUMNEY
- <sup>77</sup> Son of the Hon. Henry CAULFEILD and Elizabeth Margaret BROWNE of Ralines, Co. Mayo.
- <sup>78</sup> High Sheriff of Armagh from 1842; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tyrone Militia; Lord-Lieutenant of Armagh; M.P. for Co. Armagh 1847–1857.
- <sup>79</sup> Lieutenant-Governor of Canada. In 1824 he administered part of Lower Canada during the absence of Lord Dalhousie.
- <sup>80</sup> High Sheriff of Queen's County 1779; Member of Parliament for Ennis 1783–1790;
- <sup>81</sup> A founder of the Royal Irish Academy and of the Kildare Street Club, Dublin; developer of Burton Port at The Rosses, Co. Donegal.
- v. Reverend George Cockburn Dickinson, Vicar of Hartford, near Huntington, married, in 1870, the Hon. Ursula Elizabeth Denison, daughter of the late Lord Londesborough, and sister to the present Peer; she dying on 23 April, 1880, left issue:-

- (1) Edith Jane Catherine Christophina Ursula.
- (2) Londesborough Granville Lawton Maud.
- (3) Francis Trevelyan Egerton.
- (4) Edgell Antonio Albert Fitzgerald.
- (5) Eveline Haroldina Elizabeth Carnegie.
- (6) George Victor Conyngham.

## 'Stanhope03'

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Families covered: Stanhope of Elvaston, Stanhope of Harrington

**Sir John Stanhope of Elvaston, Sheriff of Derbyshire (d 29.05.1638)**

m1. (1608) Olave Beresford (dau of Edward Beresford of Beresford)

1. daughter

m. Charles Cotton

m2. Mary Radclyffe (dau of Sir John Radclyfe of Orsdal)

2. John Stanhope of Elvaston (d 26.03.1662)

m. Jane Curzon (d 14.04.1652, dau of Sir John Curzon, 1st Bart of Kedleston)

A. John Stanhope of Elvaston

m. Dorothy Agard (dau of Charles Agard of Foston)

i. Thomas Stanhope of Elvaston (dsp 10.04.1730)

m. Jane Thacker (d 04.12.1764, dau of Gilbert Thacker of Repton)

ii. Charles Stanhope of Elvaston (d unm 1760)

iii. William Stanhope of Elvaston, Governor of Ireland, 1st Earl of Harrington (d 08.12.1756, Secretary of State)

m. Anne Griffith (d 18.12.1719, dau of Col. Edward Griffith)

a. William Stanhope, 2nd Earl of Harrington (b 18.12.1719, d 01.04.1779)

m. (11.08.1746) Caroline FitzRoy (d 26.06.1784, dau of Charles FitzRoy, 2nd Duke of Grafton)

(1) Charles Stanhope, 3rd Earl of Harrington (b 17.03.1753, d 05.09.1829)

m. (23.05.1779) Jane Fleming (d 03.02.1824, dau of Sir John Fleming, Bart of Brompton Park)

(A) Charles Stanhope, 4th Earl of Harrington (b 08.04.1780, d 07.09.1862, Maj. General)

m. (07.04.1831) Maria Foote (d 27.12.1867, dau of Samuel Foote)

(i) Charles Stanhope, Viscount Petersham (b 13.12.1831, dvpsp 08.04.1836)

(ii) Jane St.Maur Blanche Stanhope (d 28.11.1907)

m. (17.06.1854) George Henry Conyngham, 3rd Marquess (d 02.06.1882)

(B) Lincoln Edward Robert Stanhope (b 26.11.1781, d 29.02.1840, Maj. General)

(C) Leicester Fitzgerald Charles Stanhope, 5th Earl of Harrington (b 02.09.1784, d 07.09.1862) had issue

m. (23.04.1831) Elizabeth Green (d 24.12.1898, dau of William Green of Jamaica)

(D) Fitzroy Henry Richard Stanhope (b 24.04.1787, d 11.04.1864, rector) had issue

m. (08.11.1808) Caroline Wyndham (d 11.02.1876)

Their elder son became the 7th Earl of Harrington.

(E) Sir Francis Charles Stanhope (b 29.09.1788, d 09.10.1862, Major) had issue

m. Hannah Wilson (d 25.10.1863, dau of James Wilson of Parsonstown Manor and Dunboyne Castle)

(F) Henry William Stanhope (b 02.08.1790, dsp 21.06.1872, rector of Gawsworth)

m. ?? (d 09.08.1886)

(G) Augustus Stanhope (b 25.03.1794, d 08.12.1831)

(H) Anna Maria Stanhope (d 03.07.1857)

m. (08.08.1808) Francis Russell, 7th Duke of Bedford (b 13.05.1788, d 14.05.1861)

(I) Caroline Anne Stanhope (d 25.11.1853)

m. (21.06.1841) Edward Ayshford Sandford (d 01.12.1871)

(J) Charlotte Augusta Stanhope (d 15.02.1859)

m. (16.06.1818) Augustus Frederick FitzGerald, 3rd Duke of Leinster (b 21.08.1791, d 10.10.1874)

(2) Henry FitzRoy Stanhope (b 1754, d 20.08.1828, Captain)

m. Elizabeth Falconer

(A) Robert Henry Stanhope (b 21.04.1802, dsp 02.03.1839, Captain RN)

m. (29.03.1830) Elizabeth Rosamund Ward (dau of James Ward of Willey Place)

(B) Harriet Stanhope (dspd 23.10.1860)



- m. (23.02.1826) Charles FitzRoy, 3rd Lord Southampton (b 28.09.1804, d 16.07.1872)
- (3) Caroline Stanhope (d 09.02.1767)  
m. (07.10.1765) Kenneth Mackenzie, Earl of Seaforth (b 15.01.1744, d 08.1781)
- (4) Isabella Stanhope (d 29.01.1819)  
m. (27.11.1768) Charles William Molyneaux, 1st Earl of Sefton (b 03.09.1748, d 31.01.1795)
- (5) Amelia Stanhope (d 05.09.1780)  
m. (16.04.1767) Richard Barry, 6th Earl of Barrymore (b 10.1745, d 01.08.1773)
- (6) Henrietta Stanhope (d 02.01.1780)  
m. (20.03.1776) Thomas, 2nd Lord Foley (d 02.07.1793)
- (7) Anna Maria Stanhope (d 18.10.1834)  
m1. (02.05.1782) Thomas Clinton, 3rd Duke of Newcastle (b 01.07.1752, d 18.05.1795)  
m2. (07.02.1800) Ge. Sir Charles Gregan Craufurd (dsp 26.03.1821)
- b. Thomas Stanhope (b 18.12.1719, dvp unnm 12.01.1743)

Main sources: BP1934 (Harrington)

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**OVERSHADOWED BY THE CROWN PRINCE.**

*New York Times* (1857-Current file); Jul 20, 1887; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times  
pg. 4

Issue 11196

**OVERSHADOWED BY THE CROWN PRINCE**

*From the London World.*

After the coronation the Duchess of Kent found great fault with Lord Conyngham, (who was then Lord Chamberlain) because the Queen's procession in the Abbey was too crowded, so that the effect was spoiled. It is odd that precisely the same blunder was committed at the thanksgiving. There was not sufficient interval between the different personages, and I hear that the Prince of Wales was particularly displeased at finding himself and his brothers so crowded, the result being that they were quite overshadowed by the stately figure of the Crown Prince of Germany, who was just in front.

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**Oxford Dictionary of National Biography** Conyngham [*née* Denison], Elizabeth, Marchioness  
Conyngham (1769-1861), *royal mistress*  
by K. D. Reynolds

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**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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**Archives** NL Ire., corresp. [Henry Conyngham] · NRA, priv. coll., corresp. and papers [Henry Conyngham] | BL, corresp. with R. Peel, Add. MSS 40221–40400 [Henry Conyngham] · BL, letters to Prince Lieven, Add. MS 47258 [Henry Conyngham] · RA, letters to T. Lawrence [Henry Conyngham]

**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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