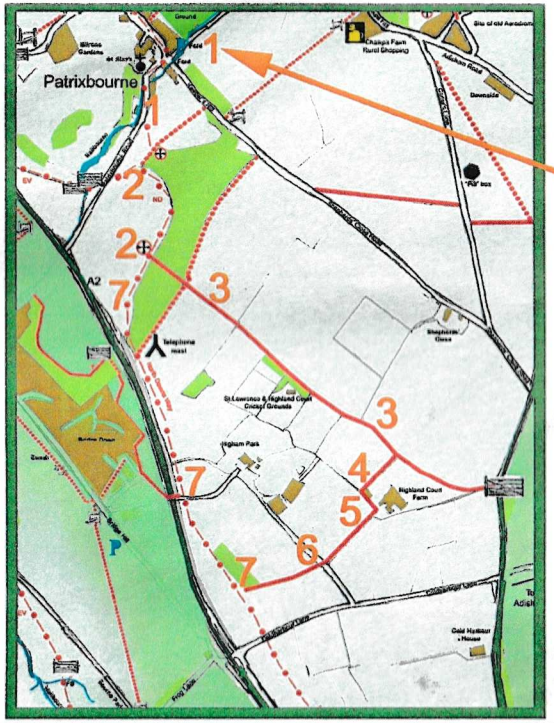
Kent's finest property of the week

LLB 029

- HIGH-SPEED TRAIN SERVICES FROM NEARBY CANTERBURY WEST STATION REACH LONDON ST PANCRAS IN 58 MINUTES VIA ASHFORD INTERNATIONAL, WHICH ALSO HAS TRAINS TO PARIS, LILLE AND BRUSSELS.
- FROM CANTERBURY EAST STATION, DOVER IS 25 MINUTES AWAY.
- EUROTUNNEL'S TERMINAL AT CHERITON IS HALF AN HOUR AWAY AND THE NEARBY A2 LINKS TO THE M2 LEADING TO LONDON AND THE REST OF THE UK'S MOTORWAY NETWORK VIA THE M25.

See overleaf for KEY to map



Walk 3 Highland Court

1 From the ford at the bottom of Keeper's Hill walk to the T-junction with the village Street and turn left. Go round the bend past St Mary's church and after the last house bear left across an arable field.

2 Follow the field edge round the wood and up Side Hill. At the bench take the path left into the woods. Where another path crosses continue onwards into the orchard.

3 Walk on through orchards of apples, cherries and plums until the track bends right towards farm buildings. Do not take an earlier track to your right. The one you want is further on with a viewing mirror for farm vehicles as a marker.

4 Go past the courtyard of Highland Court Farm on your left and turn left at the next junction in front of the cottage.

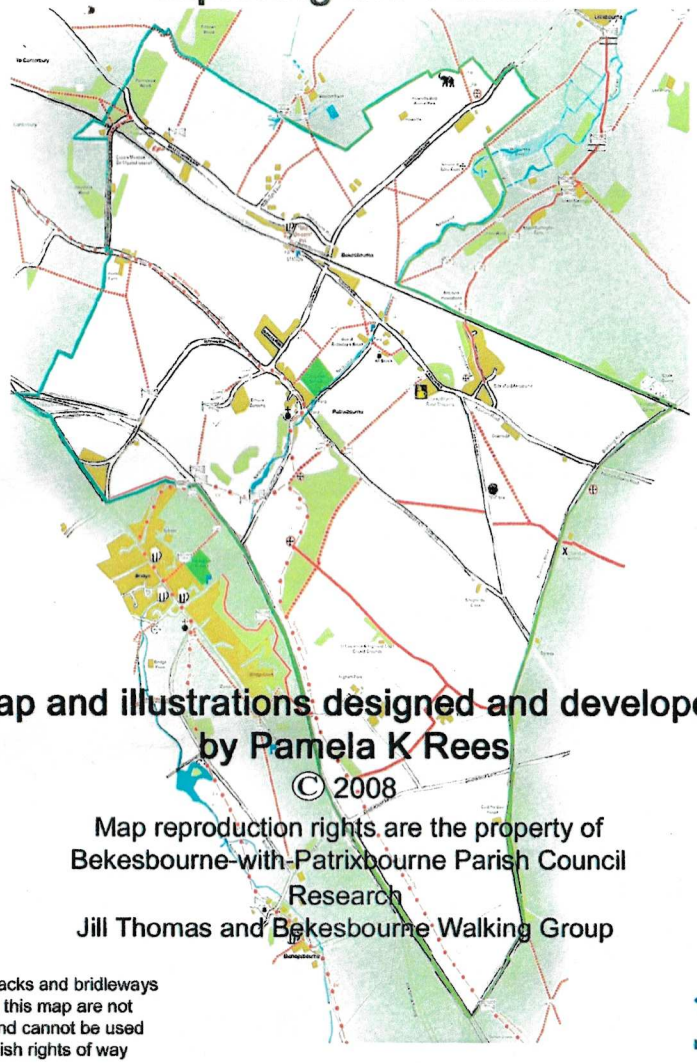
5 With the cluster of Highland Court Industrial units on your left, turn right along the concrete track.

6 Cross the farm entrance road very carefully – it is used by large lorries going to the packing station – and continue ahead into the blackcurrant field with the hedge on your right. Follow the path through the field and continue right along the side of the woods and then across the arable field.

7 Turn right onto the North Downs Way follow this path along the side of the A2, crossing the drive to Highland House and ignoring the path to the right at the telephone mast, until you come out into the sunlight on Side Hill. Continue on to regain the bench and then retrace your steps into Patrixbourne.

Bekesbourne-with-Patrixbourne Map for Walkers

Including three circular walks exploring the Parish



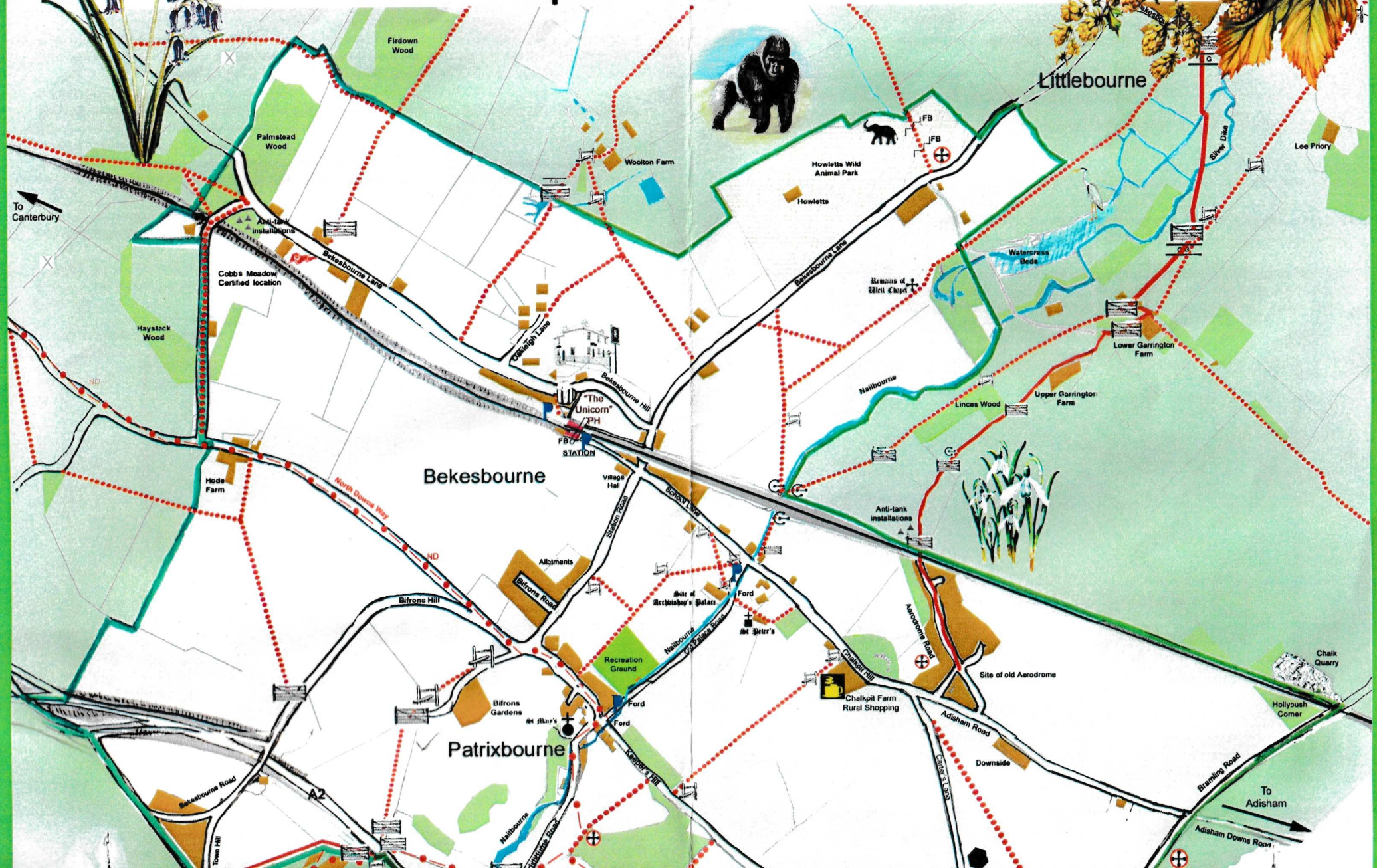
Map and illustrations designed and developed by Pamela K Rees

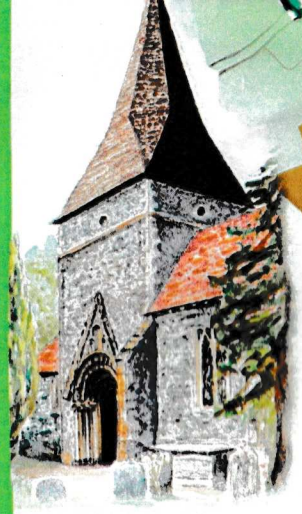
Research
Jill Thomas and Bekesbourne Walking Group

The paths, tracks and bridleways shown on this map are not definitive and cannot be used to establish rights of way

LOTTERY FUNDED

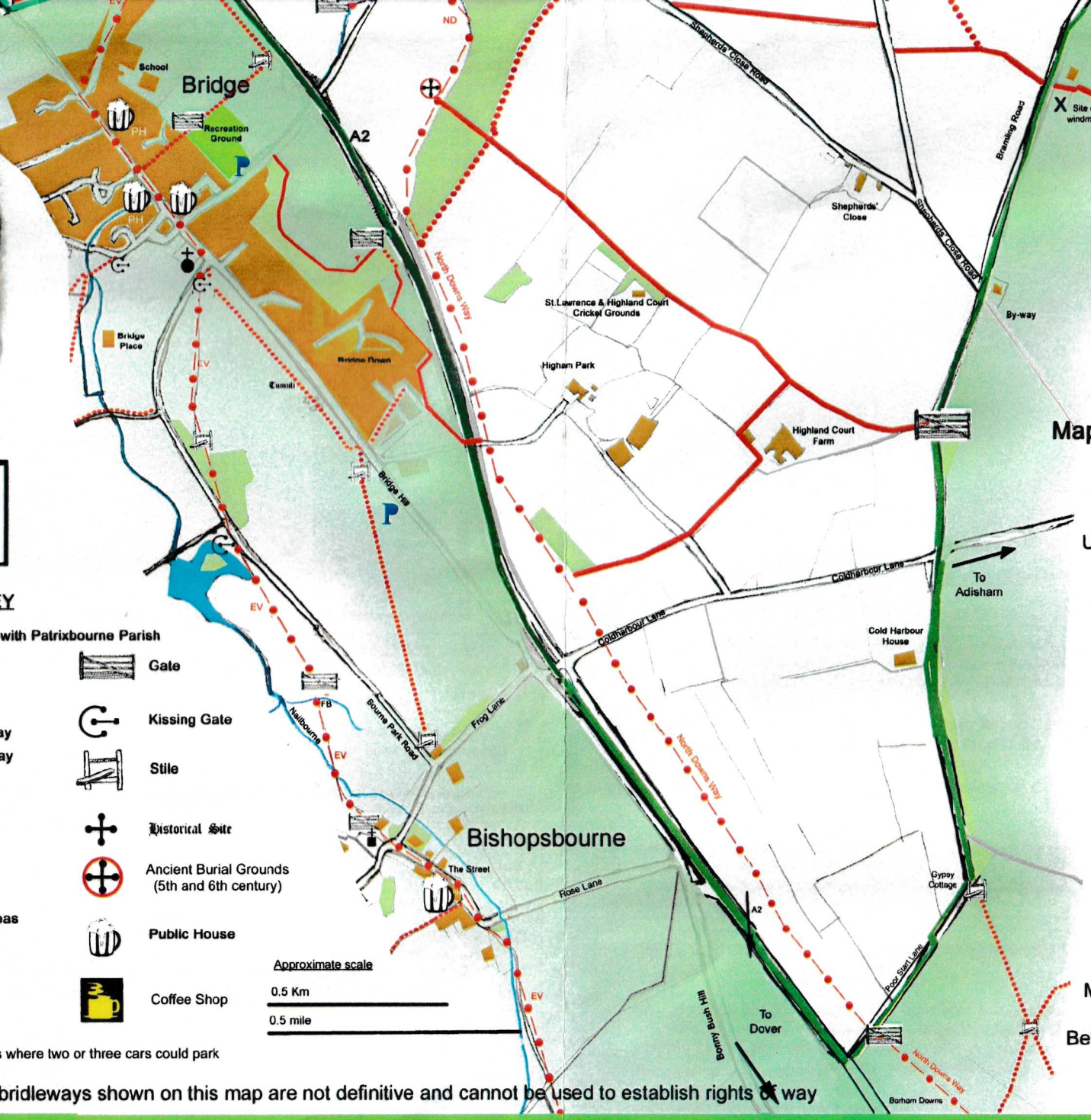
Bekesbourne-with-Patrixbourne
Map for Walkers



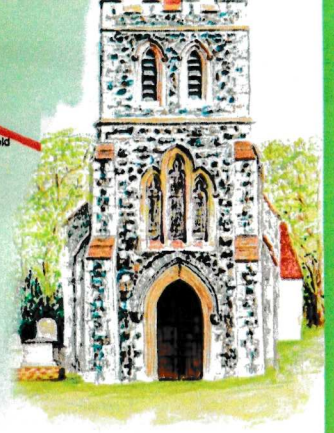


St. Mary's Patrixbourne

Cobbs Meadow
Certified location
(+44) 01227 830214
www.cobbsmeadow.co.uk



St Peter's Bekesbourne



Map and water colours by Pamela K Rees

pam@wildsideguides.co.uk
© 2008

Unicorn PH (01227 830210)
drawing by Alex Head
© 2008

LOTTERY FUNDED

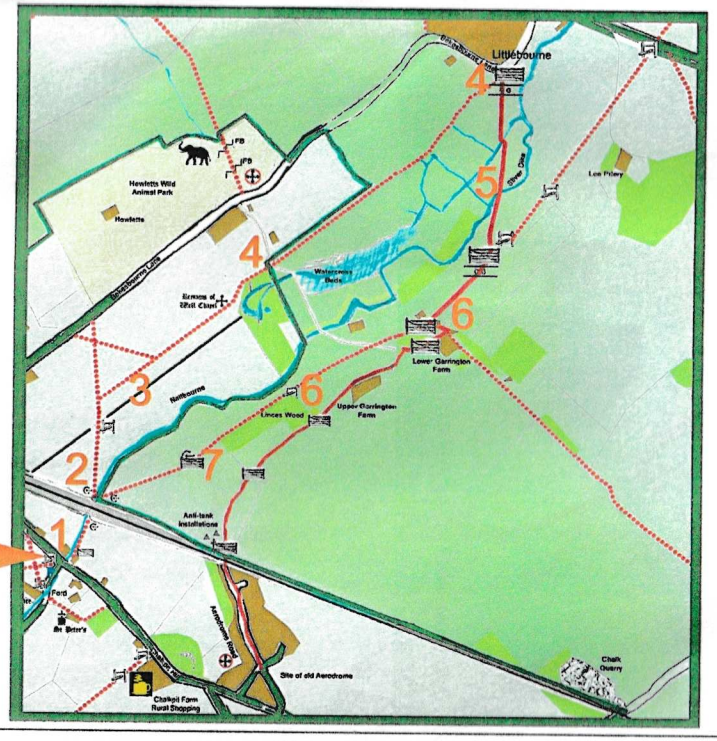
CHALKPIT FARM RURAL SHOPPING
walk into our world

KEY

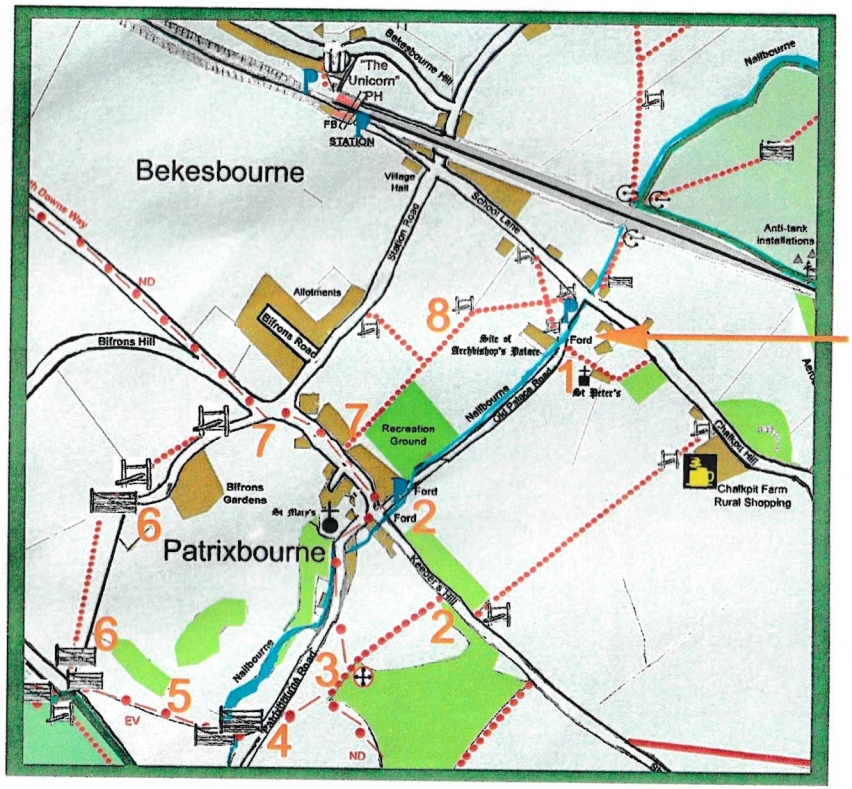
- Boundary of Bekesbourne-with Patrixbourne Parish
- Bridle Path
- Footpath
- ND North Downs Way
- EV Elham Valley Way
- Embankments
- CG Cattle Grid
- Woodland
- Recreational areas
- Buildings
- X——— ———X Pylons
- Gate
- Kissing Gate
- Stile
- Historical Site
- Ancient Burial Grounds (5th and 6th century)
- Public House
- Coffee Shop
- Places where two or three cars could park

Approximate scale
0.5 Km
0.5 mile

The paths, tracks and bridleways shown on this map are not definitive and cannot be used to establish rights of way



See overleaf for KEY to maps



Walk 1 Garrington

1. From the bridge over the Nailbourne in School Lane, take the path which runs NE between the stream and the pumping station. Go through the gate and along the field edge to a Victorian kissing gate at the entrance to the Long Arch under the railway.

2. At the end of the arch, branch left through another old kissing gate and across the meadow to a stile. There may be cows in there and all the meadows on this walk.

3. In the orchard turn right and walk along the field edge to the ruins of Well Chapel and the spring pond where the Little Stour rises.

4. Continue on crossing the farm track with the farm building (now used as a Martial Arts Dojo) on your left. Follow the path as it winds along the edge of an arable field. At the end take care as you step briefly right onto to the road at Littlebourne and bear immediately back through a pedestrian gate beside a cattle grid.

5. Follow the farm road over the Little Stour and the Silver Dyke and through a gate next to another cattle grid.

6. When you reach the tiny hamlet of Garrington leave the road when it bears left and continue ahead on a footpath past the chalkpit and Chalkpit Cottage. Go through the gate and across another farm road continuing on the footpath through the pastures to a steep stile. Before climbing the stile note the huge trunks of the ancient sweet chestnuts on your left.

7. Go on through the next meadow to a pair of farm gates. Continue on through the new kissing gate towards the railway line. Go through the old kissing gate and the Long Arch and retrace your steps to Bekesbourne.

Walk 2 Bekesbourne and Patrixbourne

1. From the ford at the bottom of the path to St Peter's, walk SW along the lane towards Patrixbourne.

2. Turn left onto Keeper's Hill and walk up through the beech woods past old chalk pits left and right. Take the first path sign posted right and walk down through a field of wild flowers and alpine strawberries.

3. At the path junction, bear left along the edge of the woods and at the next path junction bear right towards Patrixbourne Road.

4. Cross the road and go through the gate onto the bridle path over an ornamental bridge. At some times of the year there will be sheep in this field.

5. Continue through the next gate and across the arable field with the A2 on your left.

6. Go through the field gate and turn right along the field edge. Continue through the next gate and turn right onto the farm track. Follow the farm track past the remaining buildings of the old Bifrons estate. The magnificent avenue of limes on your left led down to a grand house which was demolished soon after the second World War.

7. At the end of the track take great care negotiating the mini-roundabout and turn right into The Street. Go past the village houses and turn left onto a path leading to Bekesbourne Recreation Ground. Detour into the Recreation Ground if you wish, otherwise continue on along the field edge with the old farm buildings of Parsonage Farm ahead of you.

8. Ignore the footpath to the left and take the stile on your right into a field which usually has some horses grazing. Cross the field to another stile to regain Old Palace Road.

G. E. C[ockayne] The Complete Peerage of England Scotland Ireland Great Britain and the United Kingdom extant extinct or dormant.

New edn, revised + much enlarged.

Edited by The Hon Vicary Gibbs with the assistance of Arthur Doubleday.

(London: The St. Catherine Press; 1913)

Vol III Camoys to Cutts, p. 208.

Son Victor Albert Francis Charles * 23.10.1864

Held for several years the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Magistrate + deputy lieutenant for Oxfordshire

Churchill of Whichwood, 2nd Baron 1845 ancestor.

Born 6.10.1802 Blenheim Educ Harrow

Ch, Ch. Ox 10.4.1821

Hon DCL 11.6.1834 J.P., D.L

Attaché at Vienna 1823–24

Lisbon 1828 At first a conservative, followed Peel in his tergiversation about the Corn Laws + afterwards became a Liberal

Albert * 21.10.1805 at Vienna 5.1825–2.1828

Rt Hon Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., Final Recollections of a Diplomatist [1885–1900] Lond: Edward Arnold; 1905 Ibid: Further Recollections 1903.

Sir Horace Rumbold's "Recollections" "With many attractive and accomplishments Lady Churchill is a perfect horsewoman, and she was truly bonne à voir in those days on her favourite chestnut hack."

Estate will >£9900; no will

He died 24.11.1886 at 32 Albemarle St aged 1884.

Victoria + Albert dolls

Jane = Lady of the bedchamber 1854 till her death. VA 3rd class.

Predeceased at Osborne found dead in her bed Buried 29.12.1900 at Finstock. The shock of her death is supposed to have accelerated that of Queen Victoria.

Will pro. gross >£12,000 net >£6000.

Jane Paget d of Henry William Paget, 1st Marquess of Anglesey.

Son was Page of honour 1770–81; Lieut. Coldstream Guards. left as subaltern – 1889

Queen Vic was godmother

1889–1892 Lord in waiting. and 1895–1901.

VALUATION
OF THE PARISH OF
PATRIXBOURNE,
BY
JOHN COLEMAN
1840.

Parish of Patrixbourne

Lands in Patrixbourne situated within the Boundaries of the City of Canterbury

A. R. P			£	s	d
6. 2. 1	J. M. Davey	Guardians Cant.r	15	"	"
5. 3. 27	P. Mount	Do.	14	"	"
30. 3. 12	P. Mount	Ex.r Sondes	58	"	"
19. 1. 24	T. Collard Jun.r	Smith's Char.y	34	15	–
6. 2. 10	T. Collard Sen.r	Lord Sondes	10	"	"
A. 77. 0. 34		Total £	131	15	–

Filler: 25
Gate Public Houses } – 95 –
77. 2. 14

~~27 f and 154. 15. 0~~

£ s d
– – 10 –
22 – –
£ 154. 5. 0

this Sum at 4d in £. wd be £2. 11. 6

£
104. at £ 1. 13. 4
54 " " " 18. –
5 " say – 2
£ 2. 11. 6 see Bds Receipt

I do certify the above to be correct

6th Wm 4th Ch. 06. Proform ach Municipal for Relief

[signature] Town Clerk of Canterbury

N OF

THE PARISH OF Paxtourne 1840

...NDS	STATE OF CULTIVATION.	CONTENT OF FIELDS. A.	R.	P.	TOTAL CONTENT OF EACH HOLDING. A.	R.	P.	GROSS RENTAL. L.	S.	D.	RATABLE VALUE. L.	S.	D.	NO. IN RATE BOOK.	REMARKS.
1	Arable	34	3	8											
4	"	28	"	28	62	3	36	86	15	.	86	15	.		
	Garden				.	2	8	29	5	.	24	.	.		
	Pasture				4	3	19	3	.	.	3	.	.		
m	Arable	42	3	18											
	"	1	3	10											
	Hops	2	2	33											
	Arable	6	1	27											
	"	53	2	35											
	Wood	"	3	19											
	Hops	9	"	37											
	Wood	"	2	22											
	Arable	3	"	"											
	"	3	3	38											
	"	15	3	19											
	"	4	"	21											
	Garden	"	"	16											
	Garden	"	1	16											
4c	"	1	3	37											
	Pasture	2	1	34											
	"	23	1	22											
	Arable	36	1	9											
	"	~~53~~	1	5											
	Pasture	6	1	25	271	2	3	487			447	.	.		
										£	560	15	.		

ON OF THE PARISH OF Patrixbourne 1840.

LANDS	STATE OF CULTIVATION.	CONTENT OF FIELDS. A.	R.	P.	TOTAL CONTENT OF EACH HOLDING. A.	R.	P.	GROSS RENTAL. L.	S.	D.	RATABLE VALUE. L.	S.	D.	NO. IN RATE BOOK.	REMARKS.
	Arable	1	2	30											
	"	4	1	24											
	"	2	3	32	9	"	6	10	5	.	10	5	.		
	Hops				6	2	1	15	.	.	15	.	.		
	Arable	2	2	12											
	"	3	1	15	5	3	27	14	.	.	14	.	.		
	Arable	2	1	30											
	"	15	"	25											
	"	1	3	9	19	1	24	314	15	.	314	15			
	Hops	5	"	35											
	Arable	7	"	2											
	—	3	"	14											
	Pasture	3	"	11											
	Arable	116	1	24											
	Wood	"	2	2											
	Pasture	3	1	21	138	2	29	226	.	.	200	.	.		
Lands	Arable	15	2	28											
	Pasture	31	2	37											
	Arable	16	1	21	63	3	6	83	10	.	83	.	.		
											£ 3.07	"	"		

ON OF THE PARISH OF Patrixbourne 1840

LANDS	STATE OF CULTIVATION.	CONTENT OF FIELDS. A.	R.	P.	TOTAL CONTENT OF EACH HOLDING. A.	R.	P.	GROSS RENTAL. L.	S.	D.	RATABLE VALUE. L.	S.	D.	NO. IN RATE BOOK.	REMARKS.
ds		"	1	36											
		2	3	20											
	Pasture	85	3	32											
	Wood	1	2	11											
	"	1	3	9											
ings &c	——	7	3	22											
	Pasture	4	2	28											
	Wood	4	2	21											
Hill	Plantation	5	"	20											
	"	24	1	34											
	"	.	.	22	139	2	15	398	.	.	328	.	.		
	Pasture	3	2	22											
	Park	12	2	6											
	Pasture	3	"	11											
Hill	"	61	3	11											
	Arable	8	2	29	89	2	39	96	.	.	95	.	.		
Farm	Arable	4	"	4											
	"	27	3	38											
	"	68	1	37											
	"	8	"	30											
	"	20	3	10											
	"	3	1	25											
Buildings &c		1	"	11											
	Arable	24	"	30											
	"	19	1	30											
	"	9	2	37											
	Down	15	1	6											
	Wood	"	"	14	202	2	32	246	.	.	228	.	.		
											651	"	"		

TION OF THE PARISH OF Patrixbourne 1840.

...N OF LANDS	STATE OF CULTIVATION.	CONTENT OF FIELDS. A.	R.	P.	TOTAL CONTENT OF EACH HOLDING. A.	R.	P.	GROSS RENTAL. L.	S.	D.	RATABLE VALUE. L.	S.	D.	NO. IN RATE BOOK.	REMARKS.
—	Pasture				.	2	20	.	15	.	.	15	.		
—	Garden				.	.	30	9	10	.	7	.	.		30 P of Garden only
Buildings &	Garden	1	"	35											
	Pasture	3	1	1	4	1	36	38	10	.	31	.	.		
								3	.	.	2	10	.		
	Gardens							6	.	.	5	.	.		
								4	5	.	3	10	.		
								3	15	.	3	.	.		
	Gardens							5	.	.	4	.	.		
	Garden							2	15	.	2	5	.		
	Garden							2	5	.	1	17	6		
	Garden							4	15	.	3	10	.		
									£		64	7	6		

TION OF THE PARISH OF Patrixbourne 1840.

N OF LANDS	STATE OF CULTIVATION.		CONTENT OF FIELDS. A.	R.	P.	TOTAL CONTENT OF EACH HOLDING. A.	R.	P.	GROSS RENTAL. L.	S.	D.	RATABLE VALUE. L.	S.	D.	NO. IN RATE BOOK.	REMARKS.
									3	10	.	2	15	.		
	Gardens								5	.	.	4	.	.		
									1	10	.	1	10	.		
									6	10		5	.	.		including 2 cottages or stables
									4	10	.	3	10	.		
									3	5	.	2	10	.		
									.	18	.	.	15	.		
									3	15	.	3	.	.		
									4	10	.	3	15	.		
	Gardens								4	10	.	3	15	.		
									4	10	.	3	15	.		
									2	10		2	.	.		
	Gardens								2	5	.	1	15	.		
									4	5	.	3	10	.		
	Gardens								3	15	.	3	.	.		
									£			44	10	.		

N OF

THE PARISH OF Patrixbourne 1840.

ANDS	STATE OF CULTIVATION.	CONTENT OF FIELDS. A.	R.	P.	TOTAL CONTENT OF EACH HOLDING. A.	R.	P.	GROSS RENTAL. L.	S.	D.	RATABLE VALUE. L.	S.	D.	NO. IN RATE BOOK.	REMARKS.
4	Garden				1	"	35	9	.	.	7	.	.		
	Arable	38	"	36											
	Wood	4	2	28											
	"	1	"	4											
14	Garden	2	"	11											
	Wood	"	"	19											
	Garden	"	1	"											
	Pasture	1	3	1											
	Arable	36	3	15											
	Hops	5	"	12	90	"	6	167	10	.	154	.	.		
															140 - ½ 14 ½
								5	.	.	4	.	.		
	Gardens														
								5	.	.	4	.	.		
	Wood	2	3	10											
		8	3	2											
		18	3	"	30	1	12	40	.	.	40	.	.		
	Pasture				.	2	17	1	5	.	1	5	.		
	Pasture				3	3	14	5	15	.	5	15	.		
	Arable				2	"	"	2	.	.	2	.	.		
					448	2	1	4	9	18	9	18	9	-	

Bridge **UNION.** *VALUATION OF* TE

NAME OF OWNER.	NAME OF OCCUPIER.	NO. ON MAP.	NAME, DESCRIPTION, AND SITUATION OF LANDS AND PREMISES.	STATE OF CULTIVATION.		CONTENT OF FIELDS. A.	R.	P.	TOTAL CO EACH H A.
Glebe Vicarial (Continued)	Gardner Sarah	107	Vicarage Field	Arable					10
	Hallett Revd Sa.	69	Vicarage House Garden	+ Pasture		1	.	32	
		71	Church Yard			.	2	11	1
Gregory Revd. C.	Self	89	Mill Field	Pasture					2
Hallett Revd C. H.	Self	90	Higham Grounds	Plant.n		1	2	9	
		92				1	2	.	
		93	Higham Park	Pasture		66	1	.	
		94		Wood		1	3	35	
		95	House Garden &c			6	.	31	
		96		Pasture		8	2	31	
		98		Arable		20	1	3	
		98 A		Wood		.	2	27	
		99		Plant.n		.	.	12	
		100		"		.	1	11	
		101		"		.	.	16	
		114		"		1	3	20	
		115		Arable		52	2	31	
		116		Pasture		5	2	36	
		117	Orchard +	Garden		2	.	17	
		118	House Yard + Buildings			.	2	1	
		118 A		Wood		.	2	1	
		119		Arable		11	2	22	
		120		Wood		.	.	25	
		121		"		.	.	19	18

OS	STATE OF CULTIVATION.		CONTENT OF FIELDS. A.	R.	P.	TOTAL CONTENT OF EACH HOLDING. A.	R.	P.	GROSS RENTAL. L.	S.	D.	RATABLE VALUE. L.	S.	D.	NO. IN RATE BOOK.	REMARKS.
	Arable					10	3	18	114	.	.	114	.	.		
arden	& Pasture		1	.	32											
			.	2	4	1	2	36	29	.	.	23	.	.		
	Pasture					2	3	28	3	5	.	3	5	.		
8	Plant.n		1	2	9											
			1	2	.											
	Pasture		66	1	.											
	Wood		1	3	38											
do			6	.	31											
	Pasture		8	2	31											
	Arable		20	1	3											
	Wood		.	2	27											
	Plant.n		.	.	12											
	"		.	1	11											
	"		.	.	16											
	"		1	3	20											
	Arable		52	2	31											
	Pasture		5	2	36											
	Garden		2	.	17											
Buildings			.	2	1											
	Wood		.	2	1											
	Arable		11	2	22											
	Wood		.	.	25											
	"		.	.	19	18	2	30	366	.	.	300	.	.		

Bridge **UNION.** *VALUATION OF* TI

NAME OF OWNER.	NAME OF OCCUPIER.	NO. ON MAP.	NAME, DESCRIPTION, AND SITUATION OF LANDS AND PREMISES.	STATE OF CULTIVATION.	CONTENT OF FIELDS. A.	R.	F.	TOTAL CO EACH H A.
Johnson R. B	Gardner Robt	128	The Hundred Acres	Arable	79	.	6	134
		130	Part of Do	"	27	.	37	106
Rigden & Delmar Lessees under the Lady of the Manor	Fuller James	10	Cottage &	Garden				
	Bushell Thomas	11	Gate Public House &	Garden				
Mulcaster Gen. & Sir Frederic	Harvey John	122	Cold Habour Farm	Arable	30	1	22	
		123		Pasture	2	3	20	
		124		Garden	.	1	8	
		125	Part of House Yard &	Building	1	.	9	
		126		Pasture	5	1	11	
		127		Arable	3	3	9	
		128		Wood	.	1	.	43
Peckham Richd	Carpenter J. no.							
		74B	3 Cottages &	2 Gardens				
	Halbert Wilm.							
	Cath Henry							
Sondes Rt Hon. & Lord	Mount Homer	3	Nackington Fields	Arable	7	2	31	
		6	"	"	16	3	9	
		8	"	"	14	1	12	38
	Mount Henry	38		Arable	23	.	22	
		39A		Wood	.	2	20	23
								156

N OF THE PARISH OF Paxxlbourne 1810.

...DS	STATE OF CULTIVATION.	CONTENT OF FIELDS. A.	R.	P.	TOTAL CONTENT OF EACH HOLDING. A.	R.	P.	GROSS RENTAL. L.	S.	D.	RATABLE VALUE. L.	S.	D.	NO. IN RATE BOOK.	REMARKS.
...res	Arable	79	.	6	139	0	7								
	"	27	.	37	106	1	3	93	.	.	93	.	.		
	Garden						25	5	10	.	4	10	.		
...e &	Garden						35	22	10	.	17	10	.		
...m.	Arable	30	1	22											
	Pasture	2	3	20											
	Garden	.	1	8											
...d &	Building	1	.	9											
	Pasture	5	1	11											
	Arable	3	3	9											
	Wood	.	1	.	43	3	39	76			66	.	.		
								5	5	.	4	5	.		
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THE PARISH OF Petersbourne 1840.

LANDS	STATE OF CULTIVATION.	CONTENT OF FIELDS. A.	R.	P.	TOTAL CONTENT OF EACH HOLDING. A.	R.	P.	GROSS RENTAL. L.	S.	D.	RATABLE VALUE. L.	S.	D.	NO. IN RATE BOOK.	REMARKS.
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Summary

Folio	1	560	15	"
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"	9	704	10	"
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UNION. *VALUATION OF*

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OPEN HOUSE VIEWING

11 AM – ~~12 PM~~ 12.30

SATURDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2011

15.2.11 14.00 - 15.00

G.W. FINN & SONS

Mulberry
The Street
Patrixbourne

The accommodation is as follows:- *(N.B. all measurements are given in metric, with the imperial equivalent in brackets and are an approximate guide only.)*

ON THE GROUND FLOOR – Porch with front door to:-

Entrance Hall – With wooden floor and panelling to dado height.

Dining Room - 4.82m x 2.69m (15'9" x 8'9")with solid fuel stove firing some radiators, bookshelves and display alcove, two storage cupboards and exposed ceiling timbers. Door to:

Kitchen/Breakfast Room – 4.60m x 3.54m (15'1" x 11'7") fitted with a double drainer stainless steel single bowl sink unit with metal units, rooflight, door out to driveway, door to:

Cellars – the cellars are arranged as two rooms, both with brick floors. Cellar One – 3.97m x 2.09m (13'0" x 6'10") and Cellar Two – 2.19m x 2.05m (7'2" x 6'8").

From the Hallway a door leads to:

Sitting Room – 3.54m x 3.47m (11'7" x 11'4") with magnificent brick inglenook fireplace with bressumer beam over, herringbone brick hearth, seat niches to either side and former bread ovens. Radiator and exposed ceiling timbers.

At the end of the hallway is a door to:

Drawing Room – 4.45m x 4.32m (14'7" x 14'2") with brick fireplace with display cupboard to one side, exposed ceiling timbers and French doors with wooden shutters leading to the garden with views over the cricket ground.

Bathroom with separate WC- fitted with panelled bath with electric shower over, pedestal wash basin and electric heated towel rail.

FIRST FLOOR – A flight of stairs with an under-stairs cupboard leads from the hallway.

Landing - with door concealing stairs to attic rooms.

Master Bedroom - 4.89m x 4.61m (16'0" x 15'1") with cast iron fireplace with concealed cupboard to one side. Exposed ceiling timbers, views over to the cricket ground.

Dressing Room – 2.05m x 1.81m (6'8" x 5'11") (including fitted wardrobe).

En Suite Bathroom – fitted with a panelled bath with mixer tap with hand held shower attachment, pedestal wash basin, bidet and low suite WC. Hatch to roof space.

Bedroom Two – 4.49m x 4.19m (14'8" x 13'9") with cast iron fireplace, radiator, two wardrobes and sliding wooden window shutters.

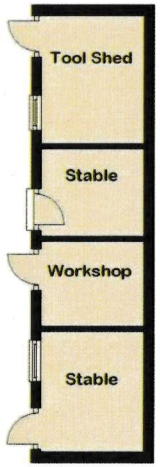
Bedroom Three– 4.97m x 3.42m (16'3" x 11'2") with ceiling timbers and wooden floorboards, wardrobe and door to:

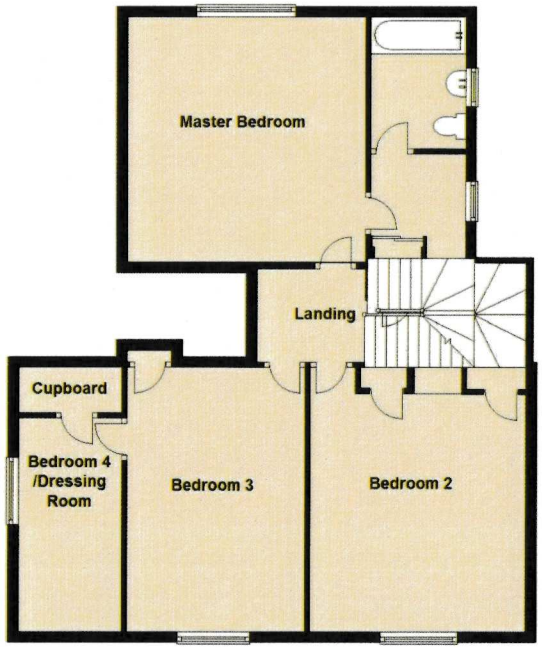
Bedroom Four/Dressing Room – 4.01m x 2.03m (13'1" x 6'7") with airing cupboard with radiator and cold water tank.

SECOND FLOOR – a concealed staircase from the landing to:

Landing and further Attic Room – 5.30m x 2.65m (sloping ceilings – measurements taken approximately 1.5m above floor level).

OUTSIDE - Mulberry has a wonderful garden setting, the gardens and grounds extending to approximately 1.04 acres (0.42 hectares) around the house. There is a gravelled parking and turning area adjacent to the kitchen door where the ancient Mulberry tree, which gives the property its name, sprawls across the drive.





Mulberry, The Street, Patrixbourne, Canterbury, Kent CT4 5BZ

A quintessentially English country cottage in a beautiful garden setting in one of East Kent's most sought after villages now in need of total renovation. Available as a whole or in two Lots.

Situated

Mulberry is to be found in the village of Patrixbourne. Patrixbourne has a collection of beautiful period houses and an exquisite Norman church. The village of Bridge is approximately 1 mile away and has an excellent range of village amenities including a highly regarded primary school, doctor's surgery, Post Office/pharmacy, mini-supermarket, dentist, hair dresser and two public houses. An excellent range of shopping, cultural and leisure facilities can be found in Canterbury (3½ miles) along with a good choice of schooling in both the state and private sectors for all ages and abilities. Transport links to Patrixbourne are good with the A2 dual carriageway within 1½ miles and bus services running through Bridge. Local rail services from Bekesbourne Station (¾ mile) connect to Canterbury East and Dover Priory with the new Javelin High Speed service from Canterbury West to London St Pancras taking approximately 56 minutes.

Directions

From Canterbury, take either Old Dover Road or New Dover Road from the city towards Dover. At the roundabout by the Park and Ride follow the signs for Dover. Where the road starts to merge with the A2 dual carriageway, bear left up the slip road. At the T-junction turn left and follow the road down the hill to the mini-roundabout. At the mini-roundabout take the second exit to The Street. The driveway to Mulberry will be found on the left hand side, just opposite the turning into St Mary's Road, before the converted Oast Houses. Postcode **CT4 5BZ**.

Description

Mulberry is a beautiful example of an English country cottage. Mulberry is not Listed and appears to date from the 16th or 17th Century. The property is of mellow brick construction with some rendered elevations, tile hanging and jettied elevations to the rear. Internally, the property boasts a wealth of period features, including exposed ceiling timbers, stripped wooden doors, exposed floorboards and brick fireplaces. The garden is divided into a number of sections with mature brick walls and Yew hedges, including a wild garden to the front, a rose garden, an area of orchard and accessed via the drawing room French windows is a charming lawned area, sheltered by the rear wall of the stable block, overlooking the adjoining cricket ground. This is the first time Mulberry has been on the market in well over sixty years, is now in need of complete renovation and offers a wonderful opportunity to create a comfortable home in this sought after village.

Services

Mains water, electricity, gas and drainage.

Tenure and Possession

Freehold with vacant possession on completion of the purchase.

Local Authority

Canterbury City Council. Tel: 01227-862000. www.canterbury.gov.uk
Council Tax Band "G".

Development Uplift Clause

The property will be sold subject to a development uplift clause reserving 50% of the increase in the value of the orchard, should planning consent be granted for residential or commercial development in the area shown hatched on the attached plan for a period of 25 years from completion. Payment will be due upon the grant of planning permission.

Viewing

By appointment with the agents. Telephone: 01227 710200. Email: Fordwich@gwfinn.com. If you are unsure about any details of this property, please speak to a member of GW Finn & Sons who has seen the property prior to your visit.

Guide Prices

LOT 1 – Mulberry - £625,000
LOT 2 – The Sheep Field - £35,000

OUTSIDE continued

To the front of the house is a rose garden sheltered by mellow brick walls and mature yew hedges. To the side of the house is a further area of vegetable garden leading round to an area of wild garden with mature trees. By the French doors to the drawing room is a partly covered canopy beneath the jetties of the house, sheltered by the back wall of the stable block, with views across to the village cricket pitch. To the other side of the drive is an area of orchard with a number of fruit trees and a walnut tree. Lot 2 is a further area of paddock, known as "The Sheep Field" accessed via The Street or from the northern corner of the orchard, extending to a further 0.71 acres (0.29 hectares).

OUTBUILDINGS

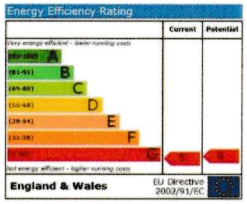
Attached to Mulberry is an outhouse (2.24m x 1.54m), log store (2.13m x 2.10m) and a stable block, laid out as follows:

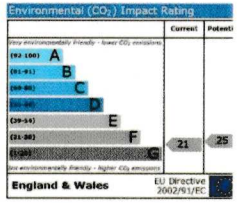
Stable – 3.09m x 2.34m
Workshop – 3.83m x 3.08m (12'6" x 10'1").
Stable – 4.0m x 3.13m (13'1" x 10'3") with wooden mangers
Tool Shed – 3.20m x 3.14m (10'6" x 10'3").

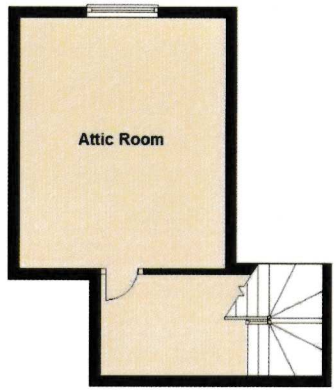
Opposite here is a useful building known as "The Rent House", from when Mulberry was occupied by the Agent of the Marquis of Conyngham's Estate, where the tenants would pay their rent each week. The building is of timber construction beneath a shingle roof and measures 5.23m x 4.31m (17'1" x 14'1") internally. Gas and electricity are connected and the building would make an ideal office or studio, subject to any necessary consents.

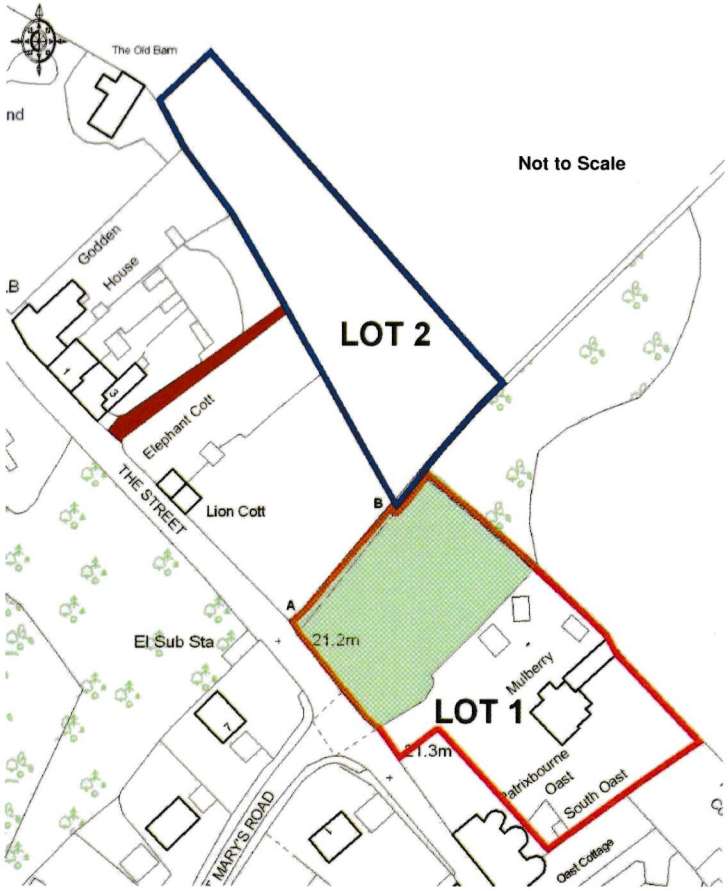
Adjacent is a timber garage 5.74m x 3.67m (18'10" x 12'0") and a pole barn 5.60m x 4.40m (18'4" x 14'5"). There is an octagonal summerhouse in the orchard and a further summerhouse and aluminium greenhouse in the wooded area of the garden to the front of the house.

Covenants – The sale of Lot 1 will be subject to a covenant for the buyer to maintain the boundary fence between the points marked AB on the site plan. The buyer of Lot 2 will be granted a right of way for amenity and equestrian purposes only over the driveway coloured brown, together with a right to lay a water pipe, subject to reinstatement of the surface of the driveway. Lot 2 will not be sold before Lot 1.









Agents Note

Fixtures and fittings are specifically excluded from the sale and the Agent has not tested any apparatus, equipment, fixtures, fittings or services including central heating system, electrical appliances and burglar alarm, if any, and so cannot verify they are in working order, or fit for their purpose, neither has the Agent checked the legal documents to verify the freehold/leasehold status of the property. The buyer is advised to obtain verification from their Solicitor or Surveyor.

Property Misdescriptions Act 1991

We have not carried out a survey and are not in a position to express a view on the condition of any property which we are offering for sale.

Messrs. G.W. Finn & Sons for themselves and for vendors or lessors of this property whose agents they are give notice that: (i) the particulars are set out as a general outline only for the guidance of intended purchasers or lessees, and do not constitute, nor constitute part of, an offer or contract; (ii) all descriptions, dimensions, areas, reference to condition and necessary permissions for use and occupation, and other details are given without responsibility and any intending purchasers or tenants should not rely on them as statements or representations of fact but must satisfy themselves by inspection or otherwise as to the correctness of each of them; (iii) no person in the employment of Messrs. G.W. Finn & Sons has any authority to make or give any representation or warranty whatever in relation to this property. **Details produced in January 2011 – Ref. NAR/tam**

Kent on Sunday, 448, 80-81 (24 April 2011)

HOMES

Renville House
near Canterbury

£1,400,000

- FOUR ACRES
- FIVE BEDROOMS
- CONSERVATORY
- FOUR RECEPTIONS
- MATURE GARDENS
- PADDOCK

Renville House is situated in a magnificent parkland setting with an extremely important group of historic former farm and estate buildings, designated as a Conservation Area.

It is a home that echoes the splendour of this most elegant of ages and is sited in the heart of beautiful east Kent.

The surrounding countryside of woodland, orchards, pasture and arable fields is an area notable for its stunning landscape – yet the house is just two miles from the cathedral city of Canterbury.

The house itself is of classical Georgian style and constructed of yellow stock bricks with a symmetrical façade, sash windows, deep box eaves and a pair of eaves brackets.

The elegant and well-proportioned accommodation has 10ft-high ceilings in many rooms and retains numerous original features such as picture rails, tall skirtings and original bells which would have been used to summon home-helps.

There are also many fine fireplaces and the property has been beautifully refurbished with a superb kitchen/breakfast room, excellent

Stunning parkland home

conservatory/entertaining room which has a large glazed lantern roof and electrically-operated top windows to provide an airy and light space.

The four further receptions are also ideal for entertaining and a utility room includes a washing-machine, dryer and cloakroom.

The sitting room has a fireplace with a wood-burning stove, display cupboards each side of the chimney breast and French doors to the conservatory.

There are four principal bedrooms, one en-suite bathroom and one en-suite shower room and a family bathroom on the first floor together with a fifth bedroom on the second floor and an extensive lower groundfloor cellar.

In total the home has 5,369 square feet of floor space and has all mains services with gas-fired central heating and a security system.

Fitted carpets are included in the price, but fixtures and fittings are excluded – although they may be available by separate negotiation.

A tree-lined private drive leads to the house and neighbouring properties and there is a large gravel parking and turning area in front of it.

To the front of the house are many mature trees and shrubs, including a splendid magnolia and a formal garden laid to grass with borders and hedged boundary to the left.

The gardens extend each side to the back with further lawns and mature trees together with a large area of decking beside the rear of the home.

There is a further gated entrance with additional parking and access to the detached double garage and neighbouring detached store.

Post and rail fencing runs along the north-west garden boundary and the paddock beyond.

Bridge village offers a good range of local shops and amenities including the highly-regarded primary school, a health centre and tennis courts.

Educational facilities in Canterbury include an extensive range of schools in both the independent and state sector.

These include King's, St Edmunds and Kent College public schools and a grammar school. The city is also home to a number of further educational establishments, including the University of Kent.

The city has a wide range of cultural and leisure amenities, including the new Marlowe Theatre, which will reopen in October after a massive redesign.

There are also museums, excellent shopping facilities and a great range of pubs, bars and restaurants.

The St Lawrence Ground is the home of Kent County Cricket Club and there is an impressive number of renowned golf courses, as well as further sporting opportunities at the Polo Farm centre.

Viewing through Jackson-Stops & Staff 01227 781600.

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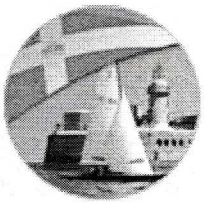
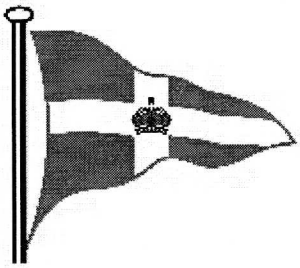
History of the Club

Club History



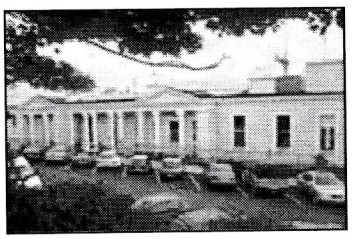
The Kingstown Boat Club, from which the Royal St. George Yacht Club evolved, was founded in 1838 by a small group of boating enthusiasts who had decided that "the (River) Liffey was every year becoming fouler and less agreeable for aquatic pursuits". They applied to the Commissioner for Public Works, 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'.

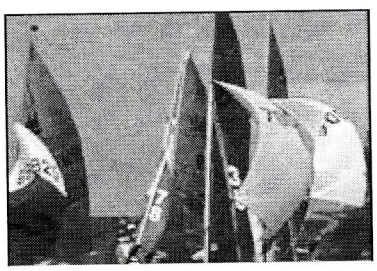
The new clubhouse was the first custom-built clubhouse in the ancient seaport of Dun Laoghaire (or Kingstown, as it was known from 1821 to 1920).

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

Obituary of Eminent Persons. Marchioness Conyngham
The Illustrated London News, 68 143 (5 Feb 1876)

She died at Folkestone 29.1.1876 † 13.10.1898

= 24.4.1824 FNC
FNC son MP of Co. Clare
4d. inc Lady Fanny Lambart

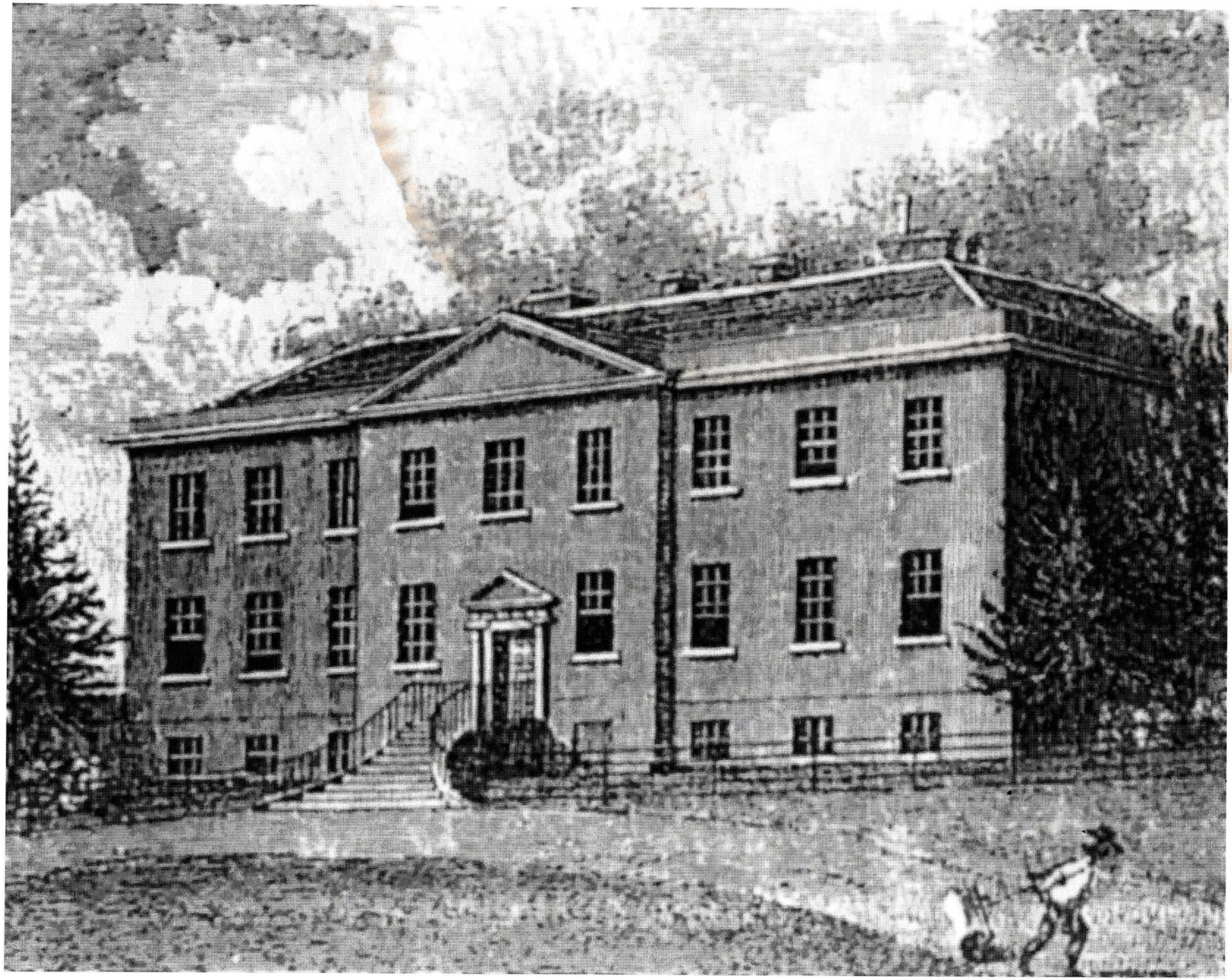
The ILN 112, 26 (1 Jan 1898) Wills and Bequests

Will dated 30.4.1884
Codicil 10.7.1893
† 22.8.1897
Proved 18.12.1897 by { Sir Alexander Fuller Acland Hood Bart. / Bertram Frankland Astley } executors

Personal estate £57709 gross
£19755 net.
£2000 + mes, consumable stores, carriages, horses, 1000 oz Ag plate to his wife
£200 each to his executors.
Remainder of gold + silver plate, furniture, pictures and artistic property to his

---

eldest or only son + in default thereof to the person who will be entitled under a deed of settlement (dated 1.1.1879) to the rents + profits of the Minster + the estate + his diamonds and jewels are to devolve as heirlooms and follow the like trusts. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to all his children except his eldest son but should he have no child to inherit then to his wife absolutely.



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'Lions Led By Donkeys'

Sir John Grenfell Maxwell

(1859-1929)

Lieutenant-General

KCB KCMG CVO DSO. British Mission to French GQG, Cheltenham College, RMC Sandhurst

Black Watch

John Grenfell Maxwell ('Conky') was commissioned in the 42nd Highlanders [later the Black Watch] on 22 March 1879. When the Great War broke out he was 55, only two years older than Douglas Haig. Like Haig, he had friends in high places, he was a lieutenant-general and a knight, and he could boast a career of great distinction For Maxwell, however, the war was to prove a source of personal and professional disappointment and, eventually, obloquy. Maxwell was the protégé of his cousin, Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, with whom he served as ADC in the Egyptian Frontier Force (1885-6), where he wor the DSO. He also later became a close friend of Lord Kitchener. Maxwell saw a great deal of active service, including the battles of Tel-el-Kebir (1882) and Omdurman (1898), where he commanded th 2nd Egyptian Brigade. He commanded the 14th Brigade in South Africa and was later Military Governor of Pretoria (1900-1). He was knighted in 1900. Important staff appointments followed: chief of staff III Corps (1902-4); Inspector-General of the Forces (1904-7). He renewed his connection with Egypt in 1908, when he was appointed GOC British Troops, a post he held until 1912. (He had a considerable reputation as an Egyptologist.) When the war broke out he was unemployed, but with his friend Kitchener now Secretary of State for War, Maxwell had a right to expect a plum appointment, bu none came. He served only briefly on the Western Front, in the first weeks of the war, as Head of the British Mission to the French Army. In September he returned to Egypt as Commander-in-Chief. During 1915 Egypt became the major staging post, training centre and supply base for three major military campaigns, Gallipoli, Salonika and Palestine. Maxwell found only frustration in these important duties, feeling himself reduced to the role of a quartermaster with no influence on strategy or operations. By the spring of 1916 he had hac enough. He asked to be relieved and returned home. It was a fateful decision. Within weeks he found himself C-in-C Ireland, confronted b the Easter Rising. The British government effectively abandoned control of events to the military. Maxwell was given extensive powers including that of declaring martial law. This was imposed on 15 of the

rebels, who were court martialed and executed, a disastrous error of judgement that turned a failed rebellion into a revolution. Maxwell ended the war as GOC Northern Command (1916-19). He retired in 1922.

John Bourne
Centre for First World War Studies

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Back to Lions Led by Donkeys

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Who's Who: Sir John Maxwell

Updated - Sunday, 19 May, 2002

Sir John Maxwell (1859-1929) served with the British Army in Egypt during World War One before taking responsibility for restoring civil order in Ireland during the Easter Rising of 1916.

Maxwell received a commission into the British Army in 1879, graduating from Sandhurst. He served thereafter in Egypt before acting as Pretoria's military governor.

Maxwell was promoted to Major-General in 1906 before returning to Egypt in command of British forces stationed there between 1908-12. By the time the First World War broke out in August 1914 Maxwell had reached the rank of Lieutenant-General.

With war underway Maxwell travelled to France at the head of the British military mission despatched to France's GHQ by the British government. He remained on the Western Front until after the successful First Battle of the Marne in September 1914.

Thereafter returned by the Army to Egypt, where he again commanded British forces stationed there, Maxwell acted to repulse a Senussi attack in January 1916.

Frustrated at his role in Egypt - he regarded his position as little better than Quartermaster General to the Army, with his role seemingly one of providing endless training and supplies to troops destined for Gallipoli, Salonika and Palestine - he requested that he be recalled home to Britain, a transfer that took place in March 1916.

The timing of Maxwell's return was fateful. Within a month he was posted to Ireland and given military command in Dublin. In this capacity and with wide powers at his disposal he put down the nationalist Easter Rebellion of 1916.

Excoriated by Irish nationalists today for his role in executing leaders of the rebellion and for his imposition of martial law (a combination of acts that worked to turn general Irish public apathy into one of outrage), Maxwell - who was fully supported by Asquith's government in London - was nevertheless promoted in June 1919 to full General.

Having retired in 1922 Maxwell died in 1929.

WHO'S WHO

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DID YOU KNOW ?

A cartwheel was a particular type of aerial manoeuvre.

Researching Strong(e)s and Strang(e)s in Britain and Ireland; 2nd Edition (Rootsweb)

THE PLANTATIONS OF IRELAND

CHAPTER III

THE PLANTATIONS OF IRELAND

N: (25 August 1997)
R: (Tuesday 30 December 2003)

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Background to the Plantation of Ulster: The idea of planting colonies of English settlers in Ireland was not new in the early years of the 17th century. It had been tried before. In the time of Baron de Struiguil, the settlement was tried from the top down, by imposing an English aristocracy upon the social and economic structure of Ireland. In the interim between Strongbow's invasion of Ireland in 1169 and the mid 16th century, this first settlement was gradually absorbed into the Irish society. 1

See **Plantations in Ireland 1550-1610**, for a map showing the successive plantations

of Ireland between 1550 and 1640. What follows here is a brief discussion of the Plantations of Ireland as they took place in the 16th and early 17th centuries.

During the reign of Queen Mary (who was married to King Phillip of Spain) in the 1550's, created King's and Queen's Counties, now renamed Counties Leix and Offaly. 2 It was during this latter settlement period that the LeStrange family was established in King's County. Sir Richard L'Estrange, son of Sir Thomas L'Estrange, High Sheriff of Norfolk, founded this branch of the family, at Moystown. His elder brother, Sir Nicholas L'Estrange, received his knighthood in Ireland about 1562, 3 probably during the war between the Earl of Ormonde and Gerald Fitzgerald, 15th Earl of Desmond. 4 See Lestrange.

Settlement was tried in the Province of Munster, in the southwest of Ireland, successively in the 1560's and 1580's following the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond and forfeiture of his lands. 5 It had even been tried in Ulster on a small scale in the 1570's. All such previous plantations had been relative failures, collapsing for lack of human support or capital, or else being physically wiped out by the rebellion of those who had been dispossessed to make room for the settlers. 6 The Public Record Office, Dublin, has portions of the Desmond Survey, made after the Desmond Rebellion of 1579-1583, relating to seizures in portions of Counties Limerick, Kerry, Cork, Waterford, and Tipperary. 7 It may be that the records of Strange and Strong families in these counties can be traced to the reallocations of lands following these seizures.

The English Garrison in Monaghan. The province of Ulster in the north was largely independent of English control in the 16th century. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth I the English made a concerted effort to bring Ulster under their control. A Captain Willis established an English garrison at Clones monastery in Dartrey Barony in 1585, and in 1589 Sir William Fitzwilliam defeated the McMahons of Monaghan and established a garrison at Monaghan Town. By 1590, land grants were being made to various English settlers. However, at the Battle of Clontibret in 1595, The O'Neill chieftain, Hugh O'Neill, defeated 1,750 English soldiers under Henry Bagenal, and the English presence in Monaghan was removed. 8.

Sir John Berkley re-established the garrison at Monaghan in 1602 after the defeat of O'Neill. The Lord Deputy, Chichester, granted lands next to Monaghan Town to members of the garrison in 1606. The first English landlords in Farney Barony were Essex, an absentee landlord, and Sir Edward Blayney, who brougnt in Scots settlers in 1624. Some remaining Irish Landlords, like the McMahons, brought in English settlers in order to raise the hard currency needed to pay their own rents. By 1640, less than half of Monaghan remained in Irish hands. See: The Shirley Estate, and The Leslie Estate. 9

Flight, Forfeiture, & Plantation: As noted, in the waning years of Queen Elizabeth I's reign, Hugh O'Neil, Irish Catholic Earl of Tyrone, mounted a revolt against the English crown, and was soundly defeated in 1603. Scotland's King James VI ascended the English throne as James I in the same year. Though pardoned by the crown and allowed to retain his lands in Ulster, O'Neil and his ally Rory O'Donnell, Earl of Tyrconnell, fled Ireland in September, 1607. This "Flight of the Earls" was followed by an English determination to forfeit their lands by declaring them traitors. The English were bound to supplant Catholicism in the north of Ireland by "planting" large numbers of Protestant Scots and English on these properties. 10 King James "VI and I" thoroughly encouraged the Scots in the endeavor. 11

The counties of Donegal, Tyrone, Coleraine, Armagh, Cavan and Fermanagh were deliberately planted with Scots and English beginning in 1610. In consequence of the earlier land grants in Monaghan, and out of some political deal making with the original Irish lords of Monaghan, the McMahons, that county was formally left out of the Plantation

scheme. 12 That does not mean Monaghan was not settled by Scots and English brought in by the new landlords, much as was being done in the rest of Ulster.

The London Companies: Capital for the Plantation was provided through the "City of London Companies". 13 In exchange for their investment, the London Companies were given control of the plantation, [see map: Plantations in Ulster 1609-1613], and in what became County Londonderry, including Coleraine and the Liberties of Derry. The London Companies had evolved from the Middle Ages as workmen banded together to regulate trade, to protect themselves from royal edicts restricting wages, and to formulate ethical standards of apprentice training, performance and reliability. The guilds so formed played an important part in medieval commerce, but they eventually were rendered obsolete by the Industrial Revolution. Similar tradesmen's companies existed throughout pre-industrial Europe. 14 Some of them continue to exist today in a purely formal mode. In the City of London there is still a Company of Plumbers. The Shoemakers also have a continuing organization. 15

These ancient London Companies, formed into the "Irish Society", were to provide a model for a later manifestation of British culture in the late 18th century...the Peep-of-Day Boys, which later became the Orange Lodges. 16 The early guilds of London were organized along lines which manifest themselves today in the organization and rituals of lodges of Freemasons and Orangemen, which are strikingly similar. The lodges provided a unifying organization and principles of service rendered to the community (as seen by the membership), to the welfare of the country, and other important considerations. 17 It should also be obvious that their services in the cause of the British Crown government helped result in a proscription by the Roman Catholic church hierarchy against membership in such secret societies. The Orange Lodges were formed after a falling out between the Peep-of-Day Boys and the United Irishmen in 1795.

In the early 17th century, however, these guilds of tradesmen represented what existed of a mercantile economy. They represented a source of capital aside from the aristocracy upon which King James I, always in short supply of funds and feuding with a parsimonious parliament, 18 could draw in funding the plantation of Ulster. The London Companies who participated were twelve in number, including the Salters, Vintners, Haberdashers, Goldsmiths, Ironmongers, Grocers, Skinners, Mercers, Drapers, Merchant Taylors, and Clothworkers. 19 A special body which later became known as "The Honorable The Irish Society" was set up in 1610 to represent the City of London companies in the matter. A charter in 1613 incorporated the area of the County of Coleraine into the County of Londonderry, adding to it the town and district of Derry and the barony of Loughinsholin. 20

A discussion by Robert Key is particularly explanatory: 21

> *" The City of London, with it's great capital resources, had undertaken the task of civilizing...the whole County (of Derry). (The company's role, as part of what became known as the Irish Society) was similar to that of the Virginia Society for the colonizing and civilizing of America, which was active at precisely the same time in history. The land was divided among the wealthy City Companies-- drapers, salters, fishmongers, haberdashers, and the rest. (There is still a Draperstown and Salterstown in County Londonderry.) The plan, at least on the drawing-board, was that almost all the land of the County of Derry should go through these City companies to "Scottish and English settlers who would not be allowed to take Irish tenants. A small proportion of the county-- about five per cent- was to go to former soldiers who were allowed to take Irish tenants: the rest -- about ten percent-- was allotted to the native Irish, former occupants of the whole of it, who now had to pay the Crown double the rent the settlers paid.*

And it was largely to the less fertile lands on the hills that the native Irish were to be officially confined.

"In the other confiscated counties, other 'undertakers' of the settlement were found. But the principles of land allocation were similar. Here too the Irish were supposed to be allotted only the less fertile lands, though rather larger proportions were given both to them and to those former soldiers who were allowed to take Irish tenants.

"However, drawing-board schemes involving human beings seldom work out as planned. The City companies and others who undertook to implement the settlement often allowed the native Irish to stay on the land despite the new regulations, either as much-needed labourers for the settlers, or as rent-paying tenants who could be charged high rents without incurring the capital investment needed to bring in cross-Channel settlers.

"Settlers certainly came in. By 1622 there were about 13,000 of them , half English and half Scots, but the Irish still lived all around them. Thus from the start the main political purpose of the plantation was weakened. The chance of totally colonizing the forfeited counties was lost and the native population were not brought neatly into the "civilizing conformity" of the English Protestant cultural pattern.

"The really effective plantation of Ulster took place from a different source altogether through an originally small privately-organized Protestant settlement of Scots that had begun on the Ards peninsula of Ulster's east coast a few years earlier. There, Scotland lies only just across the water. For centuries, before the Reformation, Scots had been coming across the North Channel and settling in that part of Ireland, usually becoming indistinguishable from the Gaelic Irish people among whom they settled. But just before the 1610 plantation- In 1606- a private settlement had been undertaken by two Scottish Protestant adventurers named Montgomery and Hamilton after a deal with the local Gaelic chieftain. This eastern Protestant plantation of Ulster prospered rapidly and became the bridgehead by which, for the rest of the century and beyond, individual Scottish settlers flocked to Northern Ireland. They spread outwards from there through the town of Belfast, over the whole area of Antrim and Down.. They even spread right across Ulster to fill out the gaps in the official plantation of the west. The geographical distributions of Protestant and Catholic in Northern Ireland today still reveal clearly the two separate settlements of Ulster of over 300 years ago.

"The success of the eastern Ulster settlement meant that the overwhelming number of settlers in Ulster were Scots rather than English. More significantly still, they were Presbyterian rather than Anglican, and when they first arrived, were being penalized by the English Church as dissenters. [ed.note: This was the same time in history that the pilgrim colonizers of Massachusetts left England to escape similar penalization as (small "p" to represent doctrine rather than church affiliation) presbyterian puritans.]

"Thus, gradually and overwhelmingly, the English and Scottish Protestant settlement of Ulster was established. Ulster, once the most Gaelic Irish and Catholic province of all, now had a mixed population of opposed interests and beliefs, often so closely entangled with each other that streets even in the same town would be named "Scotch quarter' and 'Irish quarter'".

Conditions precedent to Plantation Grants: The six Ulster counties of Armagh, Coleraine, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Cavan, and Donegal were handed to "undertakers", in "free and common socage". Each undertaker received areas ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 acres on condition that they were themselves to be residents, that they settled English or Scottish families as tenants upon their lands, and undertook to bear arms and to build defences. 22.

The Ulster plantation did not work out as intended. In two vital areas practice rapidly deviated from theory or plan: Segregation of the Gaelic natives from the settlers proved impracticable; and the size of the units of land actually granted to the undertakers bore little or no relation to the rule. Many of the land-grants were reckoned on the basis of an incorrect assumption about conversion of the traditional Irish land unit to the English unit of acreage, it being assumed that one Irish "balliboe" equalled 60 acres. Twelve balliboes equalled one Irish "ballybetagh"; the English land surveyors assumed the ballybetagh equalled one thousand acres. However, the balliboe was actually reckoned in terms of value or productivity, not as a fixed measure of land area. Since differing lands had vastly differing rates of productivity, a balliboe might vary widely, as would a ballybetagh, in area from one locality to another. 23.

Since it was easier to displace the old Gaelic owners of the land on the basis of established estates, many holdings reckoned in terms of balliboes and ballybetaghs were transferred intact to the new English or Scots owners. As a result many of these transferred estates were much larger than reckoned by the English land "surveyors" based upon their rule of thumb explained above. The estate holdings turned out to be so large in much of Ulster that undertakers were obliged to rely upon natives staying on to tend the land. This was reinforced by the fact that the native Irish were willing to pay much higher rents for land that was underdeveloped by English standards. 24.

The categories of grantees were defined as undertakers (about one hundred in all); servitors, or British army veterans; favored natives; the Church; and Trinity College, Dublin. All were expected to inculcate English 'civility' in Ulster. There were two further exceptional cases. The Lord Deputy, who already possessed vast estates in Antrim, was granted the barony of Inishowen, and the City of London companies took over Coleraine County, as noted, in exchange for sufficient large-scale capital to fortify towns and to engage in trade. 25.

The design of the plantation was to place the English and Scots undertakers on the best land. The servitors were to take up the border "marches", where they could keep an eye on the native Irish; the latter were isolated in location and often given lesser sized and quality lots. Further, the Irish grants were often limited under English legal devices to less than permanent terms, e.g.., for the life of the grantee and his wife, only. This had the effect of dispossessing the native Irish landlords within a generation, and was psychologically depressing to them. The resentment experienced was heartfelt, and was to have disastrous effects in 1641. 26.

Trinity College Lands, and Sir Francis Gofton: As part of the Plantation of Ulster commencing in 1609, a huge area of Donegal from Inishowen to Ballyshannon was confiscated and granted to English and Scottish planters. The barony of Tirhugh in which many of the Strong families studied in this work originated was allocated in part to Trinity College, Dublin. Trinity College in fact did very well out of the Plantation of Ulster, receiving almost ten times as much land as had initially been allocated to it. See: Trinity College Lands. Large areas of land in this barony were also granted to the corporate towns of Ballyshannon and Donegal and to the Lord Deputy's Auditor, Francis Gofton. Gofton later sold his lands in south Donegal to Sir Henry Folliott, described in one article as being the "sadistic Governor of Ballyshannon". See: Ffolliott Estate.27

In neighboring Killybegs parish, the land was granted to Scottish planters, with the exception of 14 Ballyboes of lowland and 14 balliboes of upland belonging to the Church. The Churchlands were claimed by the new Protestant Bishop of Raphoe. By the spring of 1610 the final arrangements for the Plantation had been completed and the first civilian planters arrived in Killybegs. The remote and poor land of west Donegal was not attractive to any newcomer. Very few planters came over during the first ten years. Those who came brought the new Protestant faith with them, taking possession of the old parish church of Killybegs. A 1622 survey found that there were only 17 "British and Irish" people in the new town of Killybegs. 28.

Castle Rahan, Killybegs. Just to the east of Killybegs along Donegal Bay is a promontory known as St. John's Point. It is a six mile long spit of land protruding like a gnarled finger south-westward into the Bay. It has a considerable number of historic sites, and was apparently taken over by the English at the time of the Plantation. Castle Rahan, located on a promontory on the point, dated from the mid-fifteenth century. Confiscated, it was given to the Scots Planter, William Stuart, and then to John Murray, later Earl of Annandale, for whom one Herbert Maxwell was an active agent. See: Murray of Broughton Estate. The castle was garrisoned and held during the 1641 Rising (see next chapter) by local planters who were part of Sir Ralph Gore's regiment. 29.

Nearby, lay a twelfth century church, Killaghtee, which was taken over by the Planters on their arrival about 1610. It was used up for worship until the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The burial ground surrounding the church is still being used, and is well mintained by church authorities. 30. Castle Rahan and the Church at Killaghtee are significant in our examination of the history of Strongs in Donegal. In 1665, following the Restoration after the Close of the Cromwellian Commonwealth, a Hearth Money Roll was compiled for the Parish of Killaghtee which included Henry and George Strong. It is significant that these names are found in a parish where Murray of Annandale was landlord, for Annandale is in the Scottish Border shire of Dumfries, just across the border from the English shire of Cumberland... where large numbers of Strongs can be found in the records of the various local parishes of the Church of England. It seems possible that Murray of Annandale recruited Henry and George Strong from the Cumberland-Dumphries-Wigtonshire locale during the plantation, and they may have helped garrison Castle Rahan during the 1641 Rising.

The first Protestant Minister of Killybegs was William Hamilton. In the year 1619 he was living, with his family , in a newly built house "of clay and stone", near the ancient parish church of St. Catherine at the west side of Killybegs harbour. Although there were six thatched housed in this area at that time, the Hamiltons were the only people living there. This suggests that the native Irish had then been put off their holdings in that part of Killybegs. 31.

William Hamilton, the Minister, had a brother, James, who was "Constable of Killybegs" at this time. The Hamilton brothers reported the arrival of the Dutch pirate, Claes Campane, into Killybegs harbour to Captain Basil Brooke of Donegal Castle in April, 1628. Campane spent £1,000, and his men £500, "drinking and whoring" during their stay in Killybegs. On September 9,1631, James Hamilton leased two houses, a garden and two acres of land in the new town of Killybegs from John Murray. Murray of Broughton, in the southwest of Scotland, was the other land lord in Killybegs, besides the Bishop of Raphoe. Hamilton also leased the entire townland or ballyboe of Drumbeagh from Murray by the same deed. This James Hamilton was most assuredly the first of the Fintra Hamiltons who held that Estate for seven generations. A deed of 1669 describes James Hamilton as "late of Fintraugh" and gives his son, Alexander, a continuation of the lease of Fintra. See: Hamilton of Brown Hall Estate.32.

Having secured the 14 ballyboes of Killybegs, the Protestant Bishop treated them strictly in a businesslike manner. In 1638 he leased them to a County Tyrone clergyman named Archibald Erskine. The lease was for a term of 56 years, at an annual rent of £30. It is presumed Erskine rented the farms on the fourteen ballyboes to planter or Irish tenants. The lease apparently lasted the entire term; after it expired in 1699 the leasehold was transferred to Brigadier Henry Conyngham of Mountcharles and Slane. See: Pakenham Estate. He was an ancestor of the present Lord Henry Mountcharles. The Brigadier was married to a sister of William Conolly, famous speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and known as the richest man in Ireland. See: Conolly Estate. 33.

Plantation settlements; construction & defense: The reality of the planters' experience is not easy to describe. One entry for Pynner's survey of 1618, describing a Londonderry estate taken up by the Vintners' Company and leased by them to an agent, Baptist Jones, Esquire, expresses the ideal in action:

> *"Vintners' Hall, 3,210 acres...is in the hands of Baptist Jones, Esq., who hath built a Bawn of Brick and Lime, 100 feet square, with two round Flankers, and a good Rampart, which is more than any of the rest have done. There are also within the Bawn two good Houses, one opposite to the other; the one is 70 feet long and 25 feet wide, the other is nothing inferior unto it. Near upon the Bawn he hath built 10 good English houses of cagework, that be very strong and covered with Tiles; the street very wide, and is to be commanded by the Bawn. All these are inhabited with English families and himself, with his Wife and Family be resident therein. There are divers other Houses built upon the land which are further off; and these do use Tillage plentifully after the English manner. He has made his full Number of Freeholders and Leaseholders; but he being gone into England, and tenants at the Assizes, I saw them not. There was good store of Arms in his House, and upon the land 76 men, as I am informed."* 34.

The matter of defense was highly important. Brigandry by the native Irish practiced upon the settlers was common. A sense of geographic insecurity was inseparable from the plantations. Derry and Coleraine were the key settlements; Belfast hardly existed in those times, and Londonderry was central to the government planned settlements. There were many isolated farms and hamlets scattered throughout Ulster. 35.

From early on the settlers realized the importance of centering towns upon the settlemants. The classic plantation town involved fortification, houses of brick and lime as well as "cagework", and the central square. The walls of Londonderry were completed in 1618 after four years of building, making it one of Ireland's principal fortresses. It's plan was that of a distorted ellipse, like a battered shield. However, the walls were never really satisfactory, and the town remained vulnerable to attack from the river. 36.

Segregation of the native population remained vital. Catholics were not allowed to settle inside the walls of Londonderry. As a threatening majority, they colonized the "Bogside" outside the walls. But Catholics were allowed into Belfast as a small minority, and towns like Armagh and Cavan retained a strongly native complexion. Armagh, being on Church land, was allowed to take Irish tenants; they became shopkeepers and the town slowly developed a commercial ethos. 37.

Borough-making for political purposes was an important incentive in the establishment of towns. English law at that time provided established boroughs, or towns, with seats in Parliament, and with them went a certain degree of political power. But the primary consideration in the planning and layout of each was preparation for defence and decency, with English-style houses and provisions for church, markets, school and sometimes a

prison. In Ulster, towns were often allotted functions disproportionate to their size, although their organization was not as sophisticated as Cork plantation towns such as Bandon and Mallow. Enniskillen followed the ideal pattern closely; Virginia, County Cavan, did not. 38.

Central to the plantation idea was the establishment of an urban network; towns provided profits and security for landlords, as well as centers for governmental administrative coherence. However, growth of the towns was slower than expected, for many reasons: lack of suitable land, poor siting initially, land profiteering in preference to mercantile activity. The great estates often never delivered the economic return expected. 39.

Too, the social conditions of the plantation were at variance with the plan. Not only were many Catholics allowed to continue in positions of prominence, but the settlement acquired a Scots rather than an English outlook. The Londonderry plantations failed to remove the native Catholic population, and came to rely too heavily upon them for labor. The English planters more often than not were absentees, while the Scots involved more residents, and included in their numbers many more small, independent farmers. These Scots had a certain radical mentality, owing more to their religious views than to the crown. They were austere, exalted and unbending, and also cantankerous, febrile and prone to hysteria and conspiracy theories. Settler defensiveness and intolerance fused with antiestablishment Presbyterianism to create a northern mentality very different from the providentialist philosophy of Boyle in the south. The Ulstermen believed they lived permanently on the edge of persecution. They gloried in covenanting against tyranny, and they were committed to a democracy that extended to the elect alone; an attitude that did not moderate with time. 40.

Further Plantations in Leinster and Connaught: The practical success of the plantations led to new plantations in Leinster and Connaught. In north Wexford, South Carlow, and the adjoining part of Wicklow, lands to the extent of 67,000 acres were seized by the crown and granted to new settlers. 41 In Leitrim, Longford, Westmeath, and King's and Queen's Counties, 385,000 acres were seized and distributed in the period 1614 through 1625. 42 Land hunger among the populous Scottish Lowlands and in the western counties of England gave a steady supply of immigrants. For the first time, a large part of Ireland was not only owned by alien landlords but was actively farmed by Scottish and English tenants. 43 It is from this time period that the first known records of Strongs in various of these counties date. See the Irish Strong Database .

Economic Consequences: As indicated above, the plantation "took" quite well in Antrim and Down. There, about 7,500 Scots and English had settled. The Scots had traded in the area for centuries; now Scots peddlers were commonplace in Ulster. By 1630 the Scots monopolized mercantile activity at Derry. Imports, at first mainly building materials, had shifted to clothing , hardware, foodstuffs, spices, tobacco, salt and wine from the Continent. Exports were, inevitably, linen yarn, beef, hides, tallow and wool; more irregularly butter, pork, salmon and cattle. Coleraine was a shipbuilding center., and Derru was a wool staple by 1621. Trade was expanding by 1640, though it was inhibited by a cash shortage that produced high interest rates and much reliance on barter. 44.

In 1608, Sir Thomas Phillips, who was then actively involved in the Plantation of Ulster, was granted a licence to distill whiskey by King James I. The word "whiskey", comes from the Gaelic words ***"uisce beatha"***, meaning "water of life". 45 Phillips' distillery at the village of Bushmills in County Antrim was the world's first licensed distillery. It is still there practising its art on a somewhat larger scale today, exporting it's wares worldwide. 46 By 1608, the art of distilling was already well established in Ulster and Scotland. The gaelic peoples seem to have mastered the art in the middle ages or before, and the Lowland Scots and Ulstermen learned well from them. As will be seen in a later chapter,

the Ulstermen carried the art with them to the new world when a century or two later they helped colonize America. [See "White Lightning".]

Interestingly enough, the plantation in County Londonderry was viewed at the time as having had only limited success. Because many of the planters did not carry out the conditions laid down for them, the City of London was prosecuted in the Court of Star Chamber and heavily fined for its failures in implementing its undertakings. It's Ulster property was confiscated in 1637. 47 This did much to throw London more decisively on the Parliamentarian side in the ensuing Civil War. Parliament later reversed the decision against the City, and the Irish Society was restored and received a new Charter from Charles II. It has continued to own property and carry out duties in the county to the present day. 48 According to Robert Kee, its offices are located "in a calm and quiet little street close to the cathedral in the centre of the City of Derry...(The door is) painted purple, bearing a brass plate on which are engraved the words: 'The Honourable the Irish Society'". 49

In 1632, Sir Thomas Wentworth came to Ireland as Lord Deputy and in 1639, as Lord Lieutenant, was created Earl of Strafford. He attempted to make Ireland support its English Government and supply a surplus to the Crown. Land had been practically given away to the English by birth, and taxes were low. It was his attack on these factors that led to the prosecution of the London Companies mentioned above. In preparation for a new confiscation and plantation of Connaught and County Clare in Munster, Strafford established a Commission of Inquiry at Boyle in 1635, and summoned grand juries in the various counties, promising the members of the juries three-quarters of their own property in return for finding the King's title to all lands. The planned plantation failed to materialize when Strafford was recalled in 1639. The celebrated Strafford Inquisitions of 1635-1637 include the names and holdings of the land owners and tenants involved, and are of much genealogical interest. 50 However, few Strongs appear in the records from this period, and it is apparent that, the planned settlement not having taken place, there were few English and Scots introduced into the area.

The next great influx of Scots and English settlers came into Ireland following the English Civil War and the Irish Rebellion of 1641-1652, and brought the status of the Plantations of Ireland to their fruition as shown in 1703 Status of Irish Landownership. It should be noted regarding the latter image that the caption is misleading... the 1703 status of the plantation reflected far more than the influence of Cromwell, which essentially ended with his death and the Restoration of the Monarchy in 1660. The events of the 1689 Revolution had a huge influence on the redistribution of lands in Ireland prior to 1703. This influence on the settlement of Ireland will be explored in CHAPTER IV: "The Reformation, Covenantors & the 1689 Revolution".

Click on the indicated links to "jump" to particular discussions; (please note, you may have to use your browsers "back" function to return here):

Footnotes:

A few words about the footnotes in this Webpage are in order. When I first began writing the book that became "Researching Strong(e) and Strang(e) in Britain and Ireland", 2nd Edition (Rootsweb) , I was writing for the traditional print format, and intended the documentation to be in the form of footnotes appearing at the end of each chapter. When I subsequently published the various chapters on the above website, the footnotes were presented in that format. However, as time went on, I found that it was easier to present the documentation of particular points immediately in the screen-text. Simply, it was easier to navigate to the documentation if it was immediately at hand, rather than having to go to the end of the webpage to find the documentation relied upon. Consequently, as my webpages have been added to and updated there are two different means of documentation provided: the "on-screen" text variety, and the traditional footnotes. Anyone curious as to the context in which the material was found may consult further with the references in the Bibliography.

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26 R.F. Foster, "Modern Ireland, 1608-1972"; p.63-64.
27 M. Kenny, "English Silver Coins, 1560-1640", Donegal Annual, Vol.XIII, No.4, 1980, p.491-492.
28 Patrick Conaghan, "Bygones...New Horizons on the History of Killybegs", privately published, Killybegs, 1989. p.104-105.
29 C. Conaghan, "The Antiquities of St.John's Point"; Donegal Annual,1977, p.53-55.
30 C. Conaghan, "The Antiquities of St.John's Point"; Donegal Annual,1977, p.53,56-57.
31 Patrick Conaghan, "Bygones...New Horizons on the History of Killybegs", privately published, Killybegs, 1989. p.106.
32 Patrick Conaghan, "Bygones...New Horizons on the History of Killybegs", privately published, Killybegs, 1989. p.106.
33 Patrick Conaghan, "Bygones...New Horizons on the History of Killybegs", privately published, Killybegs, 1989. p.105.
34 R.F. Foster, "Modern Ireland, 1608-1972"; p.73, quoting from Geo. Hill, "An Historical Account of the Plantation of Ulster...", p.586.
35 R.F. Foster, "Modern Ireland, 1608-1972"; p.74.
36 R.F. Foster, "Modern Ireland, 1608-1972"; p.75.
37 R.F. Foster, "Modern Ireland, 1608-1972"; p.74-75.
38 R.F. Foster, "Modern Ireland, 1608-1972"; p.75.
39 R.F. Foster, "Modern Ireland, 1608-1972"; p.75-77.
40 R.F. Foster, "Modern Ireland, 1608-1972"; p.76-78.
41 Margaret Dickson Falley, Vol.I, p.558.
42 Margaret Dickson Falley, Vol.I, p.558, citing the "Inquisitions of Lein ster (published by the Irish Record Commission, 1826), and the "Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery" of James I & Charles I, containing grants.
43 Robert Kee, p.42.
44 R.F. Foster, "Modern Ireland, 1608-1972"; p.73.
45 McCrum, Cran, and MacNeil, "The Story of English", p.142.
46 "Old Bushmills", Ulster Genealogical & Historical Guild, Subscriber's Interest List Number 11, 1988; p.91.
47 Margaret Dickson Falley, Vol.I, p.558-559.
48 Encyclopedia Britannica (1959), "Londonderry", Vol.14, p.372.
49 Robert Kee, p.40.
50 Margaret Dickson Falley, Vol.I, p.559-560.

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Created: Monday 25 August 1997, 6:15:58
Prior Update: Monday 7 December 1998 - 15:05:01
Last Updated: Tuesday, 30 December, 2003

Finstock Village Trail

Ch. Bell fell from its holding - 1894 nearly killing Redifer who promptly conducted a service of thanksgiving

29.6.1927 TSchor baptised in great secrecy with the ch door locked and the verger standing guard in the vestry.

Key at old Vicarage next door

1857 St John's College exchanged Finstock Manor with Francis Spencer, baron Churchill of Wychwood, the owner of Combe Park. Since then owned by Combe Park.

ILL LON NEWS 17.9.1853 p.225
portrait of Albert Dennis.

4.2.1860 p. 108 portrait
per AP4.I5

Somerset family

William TOLLEMACHE (* 7.11.1810 † 17.3.1886)

= 13.9.1838

Anne Maria Jane ST. MAUR (Brulyfrode family) * 14.8.1807 († 23.9.1873)

daughter of 11th Duke of Somerset

(J. DYSART ?)

Buckminster Park

daughter of Edward Adolphus Seymour 11th Duke of Somerset, charged murder to St. Maur

(* 24.2.1775, Maulton Parkish, † 15.8.1855, Somerset House) ↓ Kersleigh Somerset House

(* 6.4.1792 † 10.6.1827, Somerset House)

The 2 girls were

Matilda Jane (* 1840,
= 17.11.1873 Capt. Marcus A.S. Hare R.N. (†1878)

Caroline Elizabeth (* 1852,
= 1890 Jerome Marz Neuberger

Emma Maria * 7.6.1839 ~~3.10.1875~~
married a Weld Forster.
† 24.6.1898

in HMS Euryalus
Jr Dunmore, Isle of Wight

1852 election Weds 7.7.1852 nomination day. 11 am Castle Hlr.

Issuing of a writ to fill the vacancies was suspended for 2 yrs when Sir William M. Somerville and Mr Charles Manners Lushington (son of Stephen R. Lushington) were returned.

1868 election Henry A. Butler-Johnstone and Theodore H. Bricknell elected

Sir William M. Somerville became Lord Advocate reelected 1857, 1859, retired 1865.

- The largest estate - Thanet came
from Sir John Williams due to
Henry marrying his daughter. Also
estate - Wales
Eldest son of Henry, William Conyngham
died 1738 + succeeded by his brother Henry
Capt of horse of Irish extraction, MP for
Killybegs. 1727 which he continued to
represent till he became a peer. Also
represented Sudbury. 3.10.1753 baron
Mt Charles, (co. Donegal).

Col. John Gretton 1867 – CBE
MP VD. Volunteer Decoration
JP
MP.
= Maud Helen

hence brother-in-law J S F B E de M.

1934 Mrs Penn, Bridge Place
Lt. Col. F. Penn,
Whittlebury, Towster.

1919 edn.
W. Penn, St. Albans Court, Wyfin
E.G. Penn, Pembury

Generac
VT 1500 1.3kW generator £99.00

Kent Co Cricket Club Rules etc 1930
Penn, F. The Manor House, Caistor, Norwich
Penn, F.R. jun. (was c Vice-President)
Penn, W. The Cedars, Lee

Sheriffs of Kent

John Plumptre Fredville 1798

Edward Austen, Godmersham Pk 1801

Sir Brook-William Bridges Goodnestone 1809

John Tokie 1770.

Dr. William Wotton, the critic rector of Newport Pagnell married Anne Hammond (* 1670)

Hammonds of St. Alban's Court, Kent.

A William Wotton married Martha Brodnax (Godmersham).

(a little early but not too much)

Bargrave genealogy

~~Jane Greenys~~

~~- next sister was Anne (+ infant) - not child~~

Dorcas remarried Robert Adnes of Hardwicke, clerk 1620

only daughter their = Dorcas = Sir Thomas Hardress

King's Sgt to Charles II

William Brodnax of Godmersham = ~~Anne~~ Mary

— Anne

= Jacob Sturbridge of Canterbury

- Jacob

- Katherine

Mary Berg MA 2000 dissertation

Patrixbourne Church: medieval, patronage, fabric & history

U803 Pat Hubert Kruger Corrs

Stained glass Arch Cant 44 229-252 (1932)

U803 BR1 Sevenoaks District Regional Planning Team 1990

ROYAL MAIL
POSTAGE PAID
2 HQ 1180

POWERGEN

Charles W Gooch ARICS FAAV
Bridge + Ptr. A surgeon's Partnership
for the following years -
Cantley Limited Dec 1990.
Connections with Royal Family brought them into
contact with John Nash. He greatly influenced
the estate of Bifrons
Demolished 1953!

South + North wings of Bifrons are owned by Mr. Chalmers Trench
Kent Repste 1794 Taylor's New Homes.
Brian Montague Thomas Bifrons The Story of A Vanished
House July 1989 Appendix 6 of Cantley Rept.
Portrait of Marchioness Conyngham 5th Cty of Bran. Art Gallery.
- after the portrait by Sir Thos Lawrence
"Garden View" in the Tate Gallery
Frith collection has a view of south front with
2 people in garden. Porch, steps leads down.

Mid 1930's
Mrs Talbot
had 10 indoor
Servants
Butler
Footman
Hall boy
Housekeeper
2 parlormaids
Cook
2 kitchenmaids
Lady's maid
Outside
6 gardeners
1 groom
1 stable boy
1 chauffeur
2 laundrymaids
Indoor staff lived
Worked in the
basement. Back
stairs gave access to the attic bedrooms; stairs led directly
from kitchen to a servery for the dining room.
Kitchen garden was leased to a Major Kay who for some years
ran a nursery there.

IMPORTANT – THIS IS NOT A CIRCULAR

Is your address including post code correct?
If not, please advise us quoting your
previous address and company in which
shares are held. Please sign the advice

Mez = 15.10.1903 Brig-Gen Thomas Morton Stanhope Pitt of Pett Place, Kent (Seat at Charing) son of Col. Thomas Henry Pitt JP of Cricket Court, Somerset, (in Landed Gent)

† 19.4.1938

Had one son (Burke's LG 1937 edn)

Ref - Peter Beaufort Dewar, (ed.) Burke's Landed Gentry of Great Britain Vol I for Scotland

Marriage at Hanover Sq Vol 1a p. 1015

Times 47476, 7 (23 April 1938) "Mrs T.H.S. Pitt"

Funeral at Charing Church.

Son was Lieutenant. Husband was there. (He was in the Mid-Kent Staghounds)

He was - The Rifle Brigade Times 47082, 9 (5th June 1935)

2124

~~1 HLR 942 41~~
~~Hyett Brill Planned Stowe Lt~~

~~1 HLX 929.341~~
~~Hastings~~

Lady Chas Wharncliffe
Lady Theresa (1856)
by Graham
Lady
Jane Lilly

Rare Books Music (1) Hall catalogue
(2) Conyngham catalogue
(3) Arbuthnot (4) Wienholt pedigree
Ursula Lucas Grace Denison afterwards Lady Londesborough

= 14.12.1861 St Mary Fields Fitzgerald, Lady Otho Fitzgerald He † 19.11.1927 Mary Ladies
Son of Augustus Fitzgerald & Charlotte Augusta Stanhope

~~Sir John Baker Missingham → Ass. Cur. 1926~~

William Watton translated Louis Ellies-Dupin's Nouvelle Bibliothèque des auteurs ecclésiastiques

FRS. D.D. Interested = posts. with Bergrave arms later Sept 1411

William Musgrave's obituaries (Harleian)

Earl Henry Conyngham † 2.4.1781 aged 78

Francis P. Burton Scot's Magazine (Edinb.) 223
Gent. Mag 194
London Magazine 247

Baron Frances Burton C. † 24.5.1787 Gent Mag. 548

Sir John Brewer Davis kt of this parish = 28.8.1784 St. George, Hanover Sq., Frances Tattersall of Streatham Married by James Tattersall by Licence
Witness W.D. Tattersall, Caroline Flower Elizabeth Tattersall.

Lodowick Wemyss, sometime Preb of Westminster Abbey, + Jane Bargrave had a daughter Mrs Anne Wemyss, died 19.12.1698 in her 67th yr, buried in the Ecclesiastic at the foot of the steps coming from the church, next to the black marble at the foot of the same steps. Also known as Louis Way, Weems, Wemys
Installed Preb. W Abbey 5.2.163½. Incorporated DD at Oxf. 12.8.1645 having DD (Cantab).
3.8.1647 got marriage licence for Bishop of London for Thos Bargrave of Estry & Daughter Jane aged 22 married Thomas Cockman, rector of Cowden (Licence 28.10.1668)
Buried at St. Andrew's Holborn 15.10.1659. with consent of the mother, her father being dead.

=at Hythe, Robert TOURNAY (†19.5.1825)of Saltwood and afterwards Eastry Court[1]

=Robert KIRK; Captain in the Royal Navy

|–Charles

=Sarah AUSTEN; of the Isle of Sheppey

|–Robert

=5.1733 Elizabeth; daughter of Sir Francis LEIGH of Hawley

–Robert (†1774); a Procter in Doctors' Commons

=Rebecca RUDD (†2.11.1795,Deal); daughter of Dr.RUDD, Vicar of Westwell

–Rebecca

=James WYBORN of Hule, near Sholden

|–Anne

=Robert NAYLOR

|–Alice

=Robert TOURNAY of Sturry

|–Angela

=John BOYS; Dean of Canterbury Cathedral

A

[1] Took the surname and arms of BARGRAVE in addition to those of TOURNAY by Royal Sign Manual dated 23.8.1800

The Travel Diary of Robert Bargrave, Levant merchant 1647–1656 ed. by Michael G. Brennan, London: Hakluyt Society 3rd series no 3

1999 xix + 288 Dates of Bargrave = 1628 - 1661

ISBN 0904180638

Daniel Defoe, ghost story based on actually reported one of a Mrs Veal, one day after her death, to Mrs Bargrave – Canterbury 8.9.1705

The Parish Registers of S. Giles, Kingston.
Baptisms 1558–1812 Marriages 1558–1837 Burials 1558–1812 by Rev Christopher Hales Wilkie (Brighton: J.G. Bishop, Herald Office; 1893)

Baptisms

Payler Thomas 1772 1st Jan (privately baptized), received into the church 13th Jan. Thos Watkinson + Charlotte
Charlotte Clare 1773 2nd Oct " "
William 1776 7th Mar " "
Henry Watkinson 1777 7th Nov
Francis Richard 1779 18th Sept " "
Jemima Margaret 1781 9th Oct " "
John Anthony 1785. 12th Aug. Born 7th Aug. Son of Thomas Watkin Payler and Charlotte his wife
in Walcot Parish Bath

Turner Thomas Watkinson 1748 29th July son of Thomas Turner Junior + Margarette, his wife.

Burials

Appeal — Burying vault in North Entrance of the church 18'4" × 10'4" for the use of this family.
2.6.1798 recorded in register
Entrance found when re-paving the church c 1886. 3' for N door.
Coffin-plates were Jemima Margaret 1784 aged 2 20th May.
Mrs Charlotte Payler 1798 aged 50 9th June wife of Thos Watkinson Payler of Ileden
Elizabeth Payler 1810 aged 50 18th March 2nd wife of " " "
Rev W. Wyam Payler 1814 aged 39
Thos. Watkinson Payler 1816 aged 68
Maria Payler 1817 aged 34
Col. James Payler 1854 aged 67

Memorial Tablets

Died 10.3.1810. Was daughter of Edmund Wynn of Ackton Hall, Yorkshire
M.A. Vicar of Patrixbourne and Bridge, † 19.6.1814 aged 1114 2nd son of Thos W. Payler of Ileden.
His widow died 19.11.1817 aged 34 hence
Sarah Maria, youngest daughter, died at Kensington 15.12.1827 aged 15.

Daughter of William Hammond of St. Albans and Charlotte his wife daughter of William Egerton LL.D.
Grandson of John, Earl of Bridgewater. † 2.6.1798 in her 50th year.

Thomas Turner, Son of John Turner of Ileden + Hannah his wife, daughter of Thos Lowfield of Surrey.
Died at Draper's Hall, London † 21.4.1722, 23 years old, his bones here in our vault.
The said John Turner had 3 other children, Elizabeth since married to Sir Tho LOMBE of London, Merchant
John
Susanna } died as infants.

John Turner, † 13.7.1747 in his 73rd yr.
The above Sir Thomas Lombe departed this life 3.1.1738, aged 53
his daughters were Hannah who married Sir Robert Clifton, Baronet, Kt of the Bath
Mary " " Rt Hon. James, Earl of Lauderdale
Dame Elizabeth Lombe, relict of Sir Thomas Lombe and Daughter of the above John + Hannah Turner
† 18.11.1753 aged 52 Both are interred in this vault.
Hannah Turner † 11.7.1765 in her 91st yr.

3 Lombe brothers; sons of Henry Lombe of Norwich
responsible for manufacture of silk in England.

Youngest brother John, at great risk of his life brought the secret over from Savoy, having under disguise obtained employment in one of the mills of that country and thus gained a knowledge of the machinery (Old England, Book 7 chap 2). The Lombes set up the famous silk mill at Derby and obtained a royal patent in 1718 which was renewed in 1732 for another 14 years on the petition of Sir T. Lombe, Parliament at the same time gave him a grant of £14000.
Thomas Lombe was an alderman of the Ward of Bassishaw, and was knighted when Sheriff of London in 1727.
Died at his house in the parish of St. Olave, Old Jewry, leaving £120,000 (Gent Mag. 1739).

James Payler, a col in the Army, sometime governor of Zante and Corfu.

✓ Lt. 52nd Foot 24.3.1804
✓ Capt. " " 18.8.1808
✓ Silver medal & four clasps for services Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Nivelle and Nive.
✓ Major, 10th Foot, 17.1.1822
✓ Lt. Col. " 2.6.1825
✓ Col. in the Army 28.6.1838
✓ † 15.4.1854 unmarried.

Munificent contributor to various charitable institutions.

-Henry Vivian Pierpoint (*23.5.1951), Earl of Mountcharles
=1971 Juliet Ann KITSON; divorced 1985
-Alexander Burton (*30.1.1975), Viscount Slane
-Henrietta Tamara Juliet (*1976), Lady
=1985 Lady Iona Charlotte GRIMSTON
-Tamara Jane (*1991), Lady
-Simon Charles Eveleigh Wren (*20.11.1953)
=1978 Emma S. BREEZE; divorced
-Chloë (*1980)
=1990 Carole Crossman YORKE, former wife of Nicholas Roger YORKE and

youngest daughter of Eldon F. Le Poer POWER of Ashfield, Beauparc

-Frances (*1991)
-Frederick William Patrick (*1959)
=1971 Elizabeth Ann HUGHES; former wife of David Sutherland RUDD and younger

daughter of Frederick Molyneux HUGHES; divorced

=1980 Daphne Georgina Adelaide ARMOUR (†1986), daughter of R.C.ARMOUR

(formerly of Kenya) and former wife of C.P.V.WALKER of Nairobi

=1987 (Emma Christianne) Annabel AGNEW daughter of (Denys) Martin AGNEW of

Bournemouth

-John Victor Albert Blosse (*4.4.1926;†1963)
=1950 Olivia Phœbe LEATHERS, daughter of Captain Percy Neave LEATHERS
-Antoinette Fredericka Hersey
=1966 Stella THOMPSON (†1985), widow of Robert Newton TORY and elder daughter of Francis

Barralier THOMPSON

-Barbara Helen (*13.11.1893;†28.8.1897)
-Charles Arthur (*1.2.1871;†7.3.1929;↓Patrixbourne), Captain
-Blanche (†13.4.1946)
-Constance Augusta (†14.6.1941)
-Jane Seymour (†30.10.1941)
-Elizabeth Maud (†27.5.1949)
-Florence (†28.1.1946)
-Jane (*1.6.1826,Tyrcallen;†25.12.1900,Osborne) Lady Churchill
=19.5.1849, at Patrixbourne, Francis George SPENCER (*6.10.1802,Blenheim;†24.11.1886,London), 2nd Baron Churchill

CHURCHILL of Rolleston

-Victor Albert Francis Charles (*23.10.1864,London;†3.1.1934)
-Francis Nathaniel (*24.9.1832,Goodwood;†22.4.1886) (BIOGRAPHY FNC2)
-Frances Caroline Maria (†17.6.1898); Lady =1857 5th daughter of the 1st Lord Tredegar,

"Fanny" Lambart

-Catherine
=1785 Rev. J. S. FERMOUR
-Ellena
=1777 Stewart WELDON
-Henrietta (†1831) ~~26.12.~~ ~~27.1.~~
-Francis Nathaniel (*1766;†1832) ~~2nd~~ ~~(† 4.2.1844)~~
=1801 Valentine Letitia, daughter of 1st Lord Cloncurry ← check this referred to Letitia
~~4.6~~
-William (†1796); Colonel; Rt. Hon 35.1781 took surname CONYNGHAM by Royal Licence
-Mary ~~31.12. aged 63~~
-Alice
=1743 Sir George GORE

~~M.P. Teller of the Exchequer, Privy Counsellor - Ireland; assumed the name~~ adopted ~~CONYNGHAM~~
~~= ? Studdert~~
~~- issue~~

6.12.1785 Lord Conyngham →
Viscount Conyngham
5.11.1797 Viscount Conyngham → Earl of Conyngham.

|–Robert (†1649, aged 65); portrait recorded as having been hung in the chancel of Bridge church
| =Mrs. WOOD; widow
| =1644 Margaret COVENEY
|–George (*1586)
| =Dorcas MARTIN, daughter of John MARTIN (might be the J.M. born – England, fl. 1607 (Council of Virginia Co.) d. >8.3.1626/7.
|–Isaac (†1.164$^{2}/_{3}$, aged 56); B.A. Pembroke College, Cambridge 1606-7; vicar of Eythorne 1614; D.D. Clare College, Cambridge, 1621; Dean of Canterbury Cathedral[4]
| =1.10.1618 Elizabeth DERING (†1667, aged 74); daughter of John DERING of Egerton and his wife Elizabeth, the sister of Edward, 1st Lord WOTTON
| |–Anne (*~1619)
| | =1636 Thomas COPPIN – there was an Edward Coppin of Bekesbourne 1681 Archdeaconry Court Papers
| | =>12.1643 Sir Henry PALMER – John Coppin of Deal * 1530 MP. 20.5.1581 eldest son & heir of John Coppin of Bekesbourne got an right over the manor of Wootton from his parent William Coppin of St Margaret's (Kent Visit) Canterbury and Thomas *1601, Mayor of Deal.
| |–Edward (†young)
| |–Thomas (*~1620;†<1.1660); of Eastry Court
| | =>12.1642 Honora ESTCOTT (†1682) who remarried after 1.1660 Joseph ROBERTS of Canterbury
| | |–Thomas (%1653)
| | |–Charles (%1651;†1713) of Eastry Court
| | | =Elizabeth WITHWICK (†1732)
| | | |–Isaac (*1680;†1727); of Eastry Court
| | | | =Christian LEIGH (*1698;†1772); daughter of Sir Francis LEIGH of Hawley
| | | | |–Isaac (*1721;†24.5.1800); of Eastry Court; eminent solicitor in London
| | | | | =1751 Sarah LYNCH (†1780); daughter of George LYNCH, M.D. (†1787)
| | | | |–Christian (*~1734;†~1774)
| | | | | =Rev. Claudius CLARE of Hythe
| | | | | –Christian (*1751; †26.9.1806)
| | | | | =at Hythe, Robert TOURNAY (†19.5.1825) of Brockhill, Saltwood and afterwards Eastry Court[5]
| | | | | =Robert KIRK; Captain in the Royal Navy
| | | | |–Frances
| | | | =John BROADLEY (†1784)
| | | |–Charles
| | | | =Sarah AUSTEN; of the Isle of Sheppey
| | | |–Robert (†17.12.1779,aged 84;↓Eastry church)
| | | | =5.1733 Elizabeth LEIGH (†1737); daughter of Sir Francis LEIGH of Hawley
| | | | –Robert (†14.2.1774;aged 39); a Procter in Doctors' Commons
| | | | =Rebecca RUDD (†2.11.1795,Deal); daughter of Dr.RUDD, Vicar of Westwell
| | | | –Rebecca
| | | | =James WYBORN of Hule, near Sholden
| | | | =1753 Elizabeth BASSETT
| | | |–Elizabeth (*1678;Eastry)
| | | | =1702 Edward ST. LEGER (*1665,Maidstone;†1729,Great Mongeham);[6] surgeon, of Deal

|–17 other children, mostly born in Brook House, Holborn; several died young

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[1] The children of this marriage alive in ~1696 were recorded in oil on canvas by John Closterman. This portrait is on display at Beningbrough Hall.
[2] An oval portrait in watercolour on vellum by Louis Goupy is owned, but not currently displayed, by the National Portrait Gallery.
[3] Rector of Hunton (by dispensation) and also of St. Alphege, Canterbury.
[4] At St. Marylebone's Church. Son of Richard WILBRAHAM-BOOTLE (formerly WILBRAHAM) of Rode Hall, Cheshire and Mary BOOTLE of Lathom House, Lancashire.
[5] % St. George's Church, Bloomsbury. †Lathom House.
[6] Tory M.P. for Westbury 1795-1796; M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme 1796-1812; for Clitheroe 1812-1818; for Dover 1818-1828. Created Baron SKELMERSDALE 30.1.1828.
[7] Third daughter of Sir Richard BROOKE of Norton Priory, Cheshire and Harriot CUNLIFFE, second daughter of Sir Foster CUNLIFFE.
[8] M.P. for Stockbridge 1820; M.P. for Preston 1826; Prime Minister 1852, 1858-1859,1866-1868
[9] ↓16.5.1844,Skelmersdale.
[10] Lord Mayor of Liverpool; first Chancellor of the University of Liverpool.
[11] Selected three vicars of Patrixbourne: Rev. William TOKE (installed 8.5.1799), Rev. William PAYLER (installed 28.4.1800) and Rev. Charles HUGHES (installed 24.2.1813).
[12] Daughter of Rev. John Charles BECKINGHAM (*9.2.1755;†14.10.1802;↓Bishopsbourne church) of Bourne Place; rector of Upper Hardres
[13] Captain in the army. Private Secretary and *aide-de-camp* to the Duke of York.

|–Edward, joined the Army
|–Charlotte (%2.7.1771,Patrixbourne;†2.1828)
=3.3.1794, Patrixbourne, Rev. Edward Richard NORTHEY, a canon of Windsor; resided in Woodcote, Surrey
|–Edward
=3.1828 Charlotte ANSON, daughter of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir George ANSON
|–Charlotte
|–Lucy
|–Mary
|–Harriet (†11.1822)
|–William, joined the Army
|–**Edward** (*24.6.1774;%28.7.1774,Patrixbourne); captain in the Romney fencible dragoons; M.P.;[11]
=6.9.1802, Bishopsbourne, Louisa BECKINGHAM (*24.6.1774)[12]
|–Mary Louisa (*24.5.1803;%24.6.1803)
=25.9.1824 John James KNOX, son of Viscount NORTHLAND; resided in Dungannon in 1845
–Emily Louisa Diana
|–Charlotte Elizabeth (*15.6.1804,Bifrons;%15.7.1804,Patrixbourne;†30.3.1806;↓Patrixbourne)
|–Louisa Charlotte (*22.3.1806,Bifrons;%26.4.1806)
=5.7.1828, Paris, George Cornwell LEGH (*30.8.1804;†16.6.1877); eldest son of George John LEGH of High Legh, Cheshire
|–**Herbert Edward** (*7.11.1807,Bifrons;%28.11.1807,Patrixbourne), Lieutenant in His Majesty's 85th Regiment of Foot
|–Elizabeth Olivia (*28.1.1809,Long Ditton, Surrey;†5.7.1811,Long Ditton)
|–Brook John (*29.4.1810,Long Ditton, Surrey), joined the Army
|–Aucher Beckingham (*26.11.1811,Long Ditton, Surrey), joined the Army; resided in Witham, Essex in 1845
|–Emily Olivia (*2.6.1813,Bifrons)
= William DEEDES the younger of Sandling Park
|–Bridges (*27.11.1815,Bifrons); resided in Eccleston Street in 1845
|–Wilbraham (*14.12.1816,Bifrons); resided in St. James's Palace in 1845
|–Charlotte Margaret (*5.3.1819,Bifrons;†11.7.1819,↓Patrixbourne church)
|–Orlando Charles Henry (*4.1.1821,Ghent;†24.7.1821;↓Protestant Burial Ground, Ghent)
|–Herbert (*29.9.1775,Bifrons;%30.10.1775,Patrixbourne;†20.3.1839,Rome;↓Protestant Cemetery,Rome), Sir, Lieutenant-General[13]
= 1819 Charlotte Albinia DISBROWE (*~1783) daughter of Edward DISBROWE
|–Edward Herbert (*9.7.1823;†6.1825)
|–Charlotte Mary Louisa (*9.10.1824)
|–Frederick (*13.1.1826;†26.1.1827)
|–Brooke (%31.1.1777,Patrixbourne;†1846;↓Patrixbourne), Sir, Minister at Berlin; Private Secretary of Lord Grenville; Privy Councillor
|–William (%31.1.1777,Patrixbourne;†16.7.1797 by drowning in the Thames;↓22.7.1797,Patrixbourne)
|–Brydges Watkinson (*25.9.1777;%Patrixbourne;†24.2.1814 by drowning in the Adriatic off Brindisi); Captain in the Royal Navy; lieutenant
|–Margaret (†24.10.1809), unmarried
|–other children who died in infancy and did not survive their father
|–Hannah (*13.2.170$^{0}/_{1}$;%16.2.170$^{0}/_{1}$,Patrixbourne)

TAYLOR GENEALOGY

–Nathaniel TAYLOUR (*~1629) of Whitchurch, Shropshire; M.P. for Bedford; Recorder of Colchester at the time of the Commonwealth under Cromwell
=~1630 Mrs BRIDGES (*~1631) of Whitchurch, Shropshire, daughter of Colonel BRIDGES
|–**John** TAYLOR (*7.12.1655;†4.4.1729,Patrixbourne; ↓17.4.1729,Patrixbourne), purchased Bifrons 1694; created ornamental garden
| =[1]~1680 Olive TEMPEST (†4.1716 in her 60th year;↓17.4.1716,Patrixbourne), daughter of Sir Nicholas TEMPEST (*~1633) of Durham
| |–Mary (†1771 at the age of 91;↓Patrixbourne); unmarried; had the right of presentation to the vicarage of Patrixbourne in 1753
| |–Olive (*1681;†12.10.1757;↓Patrixbourne)
| | = Rev. Dr. John BOWTELL (†5.1.1753;↓Patrixbourne), vicar of Patrixbourne from 2.2.169$^{7}/_{8}$ to 5.1.1753; rector of Staplehurst
| |–Margaret (*1683;†1738)
| |–**Brook** (*18.8.1685,Edmonton;†20.11.1731;↓St.Anne's Churchyard)[2]
| | = Elizabeth SAWBRIDGE (*~1689;↓20.3.1729,Patrixbourne) of Olantigh
| | – Elizabeth (%25.3.1730,Patrixbourne)
| | = Sir William YOUNG
| |–John (*1687;↓5.1.1703,Patrixbourne)
| |–Nathaniel (*1687;↓6.11.1700, in the chancel of St.Mary's, Patrixbourne)
| |–James (↓12.9.1695 as an infant in the chancel of St.Mary's, Patrixbourne)
| |–Bridges (*1695;†1727)
| |–Upton (*1696;%7.6.1697,Patrixbourne;†1727)
| |–**Herbert** (*1698,Patrixbourne;%15.5.1698,Patrixbourne;†29.9.1763; ↓7.10.1763,Patrixbourne);[3] vicar of Patrixbourne from 3.2.1753
| | =Mary WAKE (*~1700), daughter of Dr. Edward WAKE (*~1674), Prebendary of Canterbury, nephew of Archbishop Wake
| | |–**Herbert** (%20.4.1731,St.Alphege's, Canterbury;†19.11.1767); unmarried
| | |–**Edward** (*26.8.1734;%Patrixbourne;†8.12.1798); vicar of Patrixbourne from 16.11.1763; rector of Ruckinge (by dispensation); rebuilt Bifrons
| | | =1769 Margaret PAYLER (*1744;†27.4.1780,Brussels;↓9.5.1780,Patrixbourne) daughter of Thomas PAYLER (formerly TURNER) (*~1718)
| | | |–Mary Elizabeth (*16.4.1770;%9.5.1770,Patrixbourne;†2.6.1840,Lathom House)
| | | | =17.4.1796[4] Edward WILBRAHAM-BOOTLE (*7.3.1771;[5]†3.4.1853);[6] changed name to BOOTLE-WILBRAHAM by Royal Licence 8.12.1814
| | | | |–Mary (*1800)
| | | | |–Richard (*27.10.1801;%24.11.1801,Ormskirk;†5.5.1844,Portland Place;); Conservative M.P. for Lancashire South 1835–1844
| | | | | =1832 Jessy BROOKS (†18.7.1892 aged 79,Blythe Hall, near Ormskirk)[7]
| | | | | –Edward BOOTLE-WILBRAHAM (*12.12.1837;†1898); 2nd Baron Skelmersdale; created Earl of LATHOM 3.5.1880
| | | | |–Emma Caroline (*17.3.1805;†26.4.1876,15 Cromwell Road;↓Knowsley)
| | | | | =31.5.1825 Edward Geoffrey SMITH-STANLEY (*19.3.1799,Knowsley;†23.10.1869,Knowsley;↓29.10.1869 Knowsley), 14th Earl of DERBY;[8] an eminent orator, scholar and statesman
| | | | | |–Edward Henry (*21.7.1826;†21.4.1893)[9]; 15th Earl of Derby; M.P. for King's Lynn 1848; Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs 1852
| | | | | |–Frederick Arthur (*15.1.1841,London;†14.6.1908); Governor-General of Canada 1.5.1888-15.7.1893[10]; 1st Baron STANLEY of Preston, 16th Earl of Derby
| | | | | |–Emma Charlotte

[17] Lieutenant of the South Irish Horse; commemmorated on Patrixbourne War Memorial.
[18] Lieutenant of the 11th Hussars.
[19] Daughter of William Andrew TOBIN of Australia.
[20] Elder daughter of John William Howard THOMPSON of Wincanton and Park Lane and his wife, Antoinette Ebden KEENE of Seaborough Court, Somerset.
[21] Daughter of Captain Clement Wren NEWSAM of Ashfield, Beau Parc, Co. Meath.
[22] Youngest daughter of Sir John GRIMSTON, 6th Earl of Verulam.
[23] Daughter of Wing-Commander F.W. BREEZE of Poole.
[24] Youngest daughter of Eldon F. Le Poer POWER of Ashfield, Beau Parc, Co. Meath.
[25] Elder daughter of (Michael) GORDON BLACK, M.C., of Cupar.
[26] Younger daughter of Frederick Molyneux HUGHES of Fareham.
[27] Daughter of R.C.ARMOUR (formerly of Kenya) and former wife of C.P.V.WALKER of Nairobi.
[28] 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.
[29] Elder daughter of Francis Barralier THOMPSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
[30] Son of Jacob Henry ASTLEY and Rosalind Alicia FRANKLAND-RUSSELL.
[31] *15.10.1872,Normanton Park,Rutland;%25.12.1872,Normanton; son of Gilbert Henry HEATHCOTE-DRUMMOND-WILLOUGHBY and Evelyn Elizabeth GORDON
[32] 2nd Baron CHURCHILL of Rolleston.
[33] 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).
[34] Son of Gustavus LAMBART of Beau Parc, Co. Meath and his wife Anna Butler STEVENSON.
[35] Only son of Lieutenant-Colonel George BRYAN of Jenkinstown, Co.Kilkenny, and Margaret TALBOT of Castle Talbot, Co.Wexford.
[36] Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Kilkenny. High Sheriff of Wexford 1852.
[37] ↓Eastwell, Kent; widower (=6.8.1846) of Constance Henrietta PAGET; son of George William FINCH-HATTON and Georgiana Charlotte GRAHAM.
[38] 11th Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, Conservative M.P. for Northamptonshire 1837-1841.
[39] 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.
[40] 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.
[41] Granted Freedom of the City of Canterbury 1835.
[42] 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.
[43] Liberal M.P. for Beverley (1857-59) and then Scarborough (1859-60); on joining the Conservatives became 1st Viscount Raincliffe and received the earldom.
[44] Daughter of the 7th Duke of Beaufort.
[45] 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
[46] *1802,Somerville,Co.Meath;†7.12.1873,Dover; son of Marcus SOMERVILLE and Mary Anne GORGES-MEREDYTH; 1st Baron and later Lord ATHLUMNEY
[47] Son of the Hon. Henry CAULFEILD and Elizabeth Margaret BROWNE of Ralines, Co. Mayo.
[48] High Sheriff of Armagh from 1842; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tyrone Militia; Lord-Lieutenant of Armagh; M.P. for Co. Armagh 1847–1857.

DRAFT

|| | | | | | |–Theodore Francis (*26.5.1862;†8.9.1937); 3rd Baronet
|| | | | | | |–Claude Ernest William (*31.5.1871;†2.8.1906)
|| | | | | |–Francis Nathaniel (*24.9.1832,Goodwood;†14.9.1890,The Muirshiel, Lochwinnock, Renfrewshire)[51] (BIOGRAPHY FNC2)
|| | | | | =1857 5th daughter of the 1st Lord Tredegar
|| | | | |–Elizabeth Henrietta (*16.2.1799;†24.8.1839,Orton Longueville,Huntingdonshire)
|| | | | | =20.3.1826, Royal Lodge, Windsor, Charles GORDON (*10.1.1792,Orton Longueville;†18.9.1863,Orton Longueville)[52]
|| | | | |–Albert Denison (*21.10.1805,8 Stanhope Street,Piccadilly;†15.1.1860;↓24.1.1860,Grimston); 1st Baron Londesborough 1850;[53] (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)[54], 2nd Baron Londesborough; 1st Earl Londesborough[55]
|| | | | | | =1863 Lady Edith Frances Wilhelmine SOMERSET (*1.6.1838;†15.5.1915,London;↓20.5.1915,Londesborough)[56]
|| | | | | | –(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 Reresby 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)[57]
|| | | | | |–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[58]
|| | | | –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)[59], 3rd Earl of Charlemont from 12.1863[60]
|| | | |–Nathaniel Francis Burton (*26.12.1766,London;†27.1.1832,Bath); twin brother of Henry; took surname CONYNGHAM by Royal Licence;[61]
|| | | | =4.6.1801 in Merrion Row, Valentine Letitia LAWLESS (*3.5.1781;†4.2.1844), 2nd daughter of Nicholas, 1st Baron Cloncurry
|| | | |–Catherine
|| | | | =1785 Rev. John Shirley FERMOUR, of Sevenoaks; M.A.
|| | | |–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)
|| | |–William (*1733;†31.12.1796); Colonel; M.P.;[62] Teller of the Exchequer; Privy Councillor in Ireland; assumed name and arms of CONYNGHAM 3.5.1781
|| | | = ? STUDDERT
|| | | – issue
|| | |–Mary
|| | |–Alice
|| | =1743 Sir St.George GORE ST.GEORGE (†25.9.1746); 5th Baronet
|| |–Alexander (†aged 20)

Henry Yorke Astley son of
12.4.1822 John Lofthus + Anna Maria Lofthus Bifrons. Marquis Northampton of Sly
Petersbone

30.1.1820 Emma d. of Abraham Par? & Caroline Cumberbatch, Esq of Bifrons.

19.4.1820 Caroline Louisa d of John Lofthus & Anna Maria Lofthus
30.7.1826 Elizabeth Caroline Augusta — — — — C Hughes Hallett vicar
31.10.1835 Albert Denison Somerville Denison son of Albert Denison + Henrietta Maria Campbell
29.1.1838 Selina Caminima — — — — Nobleman's son.
11.12.1859 Constance Augusta GH + Jane St Maur He was Capt 1st Life Guards — to enter
28.4.1861 Jane Seymour — — — —
15.10.1866 Ho.. ce Hesketh GH + Jane St Maur Langar Bridge Place. Capt. 1st Life Guards
17.3.1883 Victor S H F HF + Frances Eva Sebah
26.4.1884 Blanche Frances

1905

| | | | |-Edward, joined the Army
| | | |-Charlotte (%2.7.1771,Patrixbourne;†2.1828)
| | | | =3.3.1794, Patrixbourne, Rev. Edward Richard NORTHEY, a canon of Windsor; resided in Woodcote, Surrey
| | | | |-Edward
| | | | | =3.1828 Charlotte ANSON, daughter of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir George ANSON
| | | | |-Charlotte
| | | | |-Lucy
| | | | |-Mary
| | | | |-Harriet (†11.1822)
| | | | |-William, joined the Army
| | | |-**Edward** (*24.6.1774;%28.7.1774,Patrixbourne;†<1.2.1845); captain in His Majesty's regiment of New Romney fencible dragoons; M.P.;[17]
| | | | =6.9.1802, Bishopsbourne, Louisa BECKINGHAM (*24.6.1774)[18]
| | | | |-Mary Louisa (*24.5.1803;%24.6.1803;†20.10.1868)
| | | | | =25.9.1824 John James KNOX (*3.4.1790;†9.7.1856);[19]; lieutenant-colonel; resided in Dungannon in 1845
| | | | | -Emily Louisa Diana (*1825,Elstree;†24.10.1881)
| | | | |-Charlotte Elizabeth (*15.6.1804,Bifrons;%15.7.1804,Patrixbourne;†30.3.1806;↓Patrixbourne)
| | | | |-Louisa Charlotte (*22.3.1806,Bifrons;%26.4.1806)
| | | | | =5.7.1828, British Embassy Chapel, Paris, George Cornwell LEGH (*30.8.1804;†16.6.1877);[20]
| | | | |-**Herbert Edward** (*7.11.1807,Bifrons;%28.11.1807,Patrixbourne), Lieutenant in His Majesty's 85th Regiment of Foot
| | | | |-Elizabeth Olivia (*28.1.1809,Long Ditton, Surrey;†5.7.1811,Long Ditton)
| | | | |-Brook John (*29.4.1810,Long Ditton, Surrey;%30.5.1810), lieutenant in the Army
| | | | |-Aucher Beckingham (*26.11.1811,Long Ditton, Surrey;%15.12.1811), joined the Army; resided in Witham, Essex in 1845
| | | | |-Emily ~~Olivia~~ (*2.6.1813,Bifrons) Octavia %. 24.6.1813, Patrixbourne
| | | | | =30.5.1833 in St.James the Apostle, Dover, William DEEDES the younger of Sandling Park
| | | | |-Bridges (*27.11.1815,Bifrons); resided in Eccleston Street in 1845 %. 2.12.1815, Patrixbourne
| | | | |-Wilbraham (*14.12.1816,Bifrons;†6.5.1895); resided in St. James's Palace in 1845; Gentleman Usher in Ordinary to Queen Victoria %. 29.12.1816 Patrixbourne
| | | | | =31.3.1842 Janetta Anne GOSSET (*1818), daughter of William GOSSET and Gertrude DANIELL.
| | | | | |-Janetta Wilbraham (*31.12.1843)
| | | | | |-Montagu Brook Wilbraham (*25.10.1844,London;†19.1.1897,Farnham); captain
| | | | | | =3.11.1868 in Gibraltar, Eliza Jane DUFFIELD (*1845,Gibraltar), daughter of John DUFFIELD and Jane ROSS
| | | | | | |-Emmie Wilbraham
| | | | | | |-Janetta Mary Wilbraham (*31.7.1869,Barnet)
| | | | | | |-Edith Gertrude Wilbraham (*13.2.1871,Barnet)
| | | | | | | =1894 C. H. HILL; captain
| | | | | | |-Geraldine Wilbraham (*1873,Barnet)
| | | | | | |-Wilbraham (*22.1.1875,Gibraltar)
| | | | | | | =9.10.1902 Mary Emily Vere ANNESLEY; captain
| | | | | | |-Brook Wilbraham (*13.2.1881,Winchester;†8.4.1916); Major
| | | | | | |-Montagu Wilbraham (*22.6.1889)

Lord F N Conyngham
26.12.1824 styles Earl of Mount Charles on death of father
6.1.1823 – 17.3.1825 Under-Secretary, Foreign Office FO 366/672 p. 292 500

FO 366 = FO: Chief Clerk's Dept. Archives at PRO

Series of book = Office-holders = Modern Britain Univ London Institute of Historical Research 1979.

Anchor Cornwall Taylor Clerk – Chief Clerk's Dept 18.8.1869 (FO 366/676 p. 470)

Bridges Taylor Asst Jnr Clerk 29.10.1834 – 5.4.1839 FO 366/673 p. 239
FO 366/382
Jnr Clerk 5.4.1839 – 21.8.1841
2nd class Clerk 21.8.1841 – 13.12.1852
left office 13.12.1852
on appt as Consul, Elsinore FO 366/383 ; FOL (1853) 17, 44
= Foreign Office List (compiled from 1852)
Précis Writer 1.4.1852 – 14.12.1852

Brook Taylor Clerk 27.9.1793 – 24.2.1796 (Add. MS. 59229 f. 104)
Priv. Sec. to Sec. of State (Grenville) 24.2.1796 – 5.1.1801 (FO 366/670 p. 371
FO 366/380)
Précis Writer 5.9.1798 – 20.2.1801 (FO 366/671 p. 23 ; FO 366/380)

Brook Pechenham Bridges Taylor 3rd Class Jnr Clerk 5.8.1868 (FO 366/676 p. 284
FO 366/257-8)

Herbert Taylor Clerk 2.8.1792 – ~7.4.1794 (FO 366/670 p. 138)
Probably left office 7.4.1794 on appt as Cornet, 2nd Dragoon Guards
(The Taylor Papers, ed. E. Taylor (London 1913) ; London Gazette no 13638)

William Hutchinson Taylor Clerk 27.9.1793 – ~15.7.1797 (Add. MS. 59229 f. 104)
D. c. 15.7.1797 (FO 366/380)
Taylor Papers p. 51.

William Wyndham Grenville, 1st Lord Grenville Sec of State 28.4.1791 – 20.2.1801

BARGRAVE FAMILY GENEALOGY

–John BARGRAVE of Bridge
=Alice KENNARD; she remarried John LUKYN of Fordwich in 1584
|–Robert
|=1568 Joannah GILBERT (†12.1598); daughter of John GILBERT of Sandwich
|–Richard
|=?
|–Alice (*1615)
|–Jane (*1619)
|–**John**; builder of Bifrons – 1634
|= Jane CROUCH, daughter and co-heir of Giles CROUCH of London
|–**Robert** (*1605)
|= 1635 Elizabeth PEYTON; daughter of Sir Samuel PEYTON
|–**John**; sold Bifrons
|= Francis TURNER of London
|–Thomas
|–Isaac
|–Elizabeth
|=1684 John FULLAGER of Langley, Kent
|–Jane ✓20.11.1668 Bifrons vault in Patrixbourne church chancel; bearer for Canterbury = chearse
|–Robert of Doctors' Commons
|= Sarah
|–Elizabeth
|=1715 Benjamin COADE of London
|–Joan John
|=Mr. RAYMOND; doctor of divinity, who went on a Grand Tour with uncle John Bargrave. Book plate 1648
|=Mr. HUSSEY; doctor of divinity
|–Jane (*1608)
|=Lodowick WEEMYS; doctor of divinity; Prebend of Westminster
|–Anne (†in infancy) – vargo in Visitation
|–Sarah (*1613)
|=Partridge LINCOLN of Lincolnshire
|–John (†1680); doctor of divinity; Prebend of Canterbury; Vicar of Smarden and Harbledown Canon of 5th preb. Canterbury 1662–1680
|=Frances WILD; daughter of Sir John WILD
|–John (†1625)
|–Robert
|=Mrs. WOOD; widow

mention of Captain John Bargrave who in 1623 wrote a Form of Policy for Virginia.

John Bargrave, A petition to the Committee for Grievances, House of Commons late Nov. 1621

Ewer 1636 – Capt Robert Bargrave mentioned

|–Frances ("Fanny") Caroline Maria (†17.6.1898); Lady LAMBART
=5.6.1847 Gustavus William LAMBART (*7.8.1814;†1.11.1886)[20]
|–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;†2.2.1904,Asby Lodge,Putney;↓6.2.1904,Patrixbourne)
=1849 George Leopold BRYAN (*1828,Ballyduff House;†29.6.1880); M.P. for Co.Kilkenny 7.1865-1880
=16.2.1882 George James FINCH-HATTON (*31.5.1815,Manchester Square;†9.6.1887,Cadogan Mansions, Sloane Square)[21]
|–Cecilia Augusta (†14.11.1880)
=18.7.1861 Theodore Henry BRINCKMAN (*12.9.1830;†7.5.1905), 2nd Baronet, M.P. for Canterbury 1868-1874
|–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[22], Earl of Moray MP for Banffshire
|–Albert Denison (*21.10.1805,8 Stanhope Street,Piccadilly;†15.1.1860;↓24.1.1860,Grimston); Lord; 1st Baron Londesborough (BIOGRAPHY ADC)
=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 Liberal MP for Beverley 1857-1859
=1863 Lady Edith Frances Wilhelmine SOMERSET (*1.6.1838;†15.5.1915,London;↓20.5.1915,Londesborough)[23]
=21.12.1847 Ursula Lucy Grace BRIDGEMAN (†1883); eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Hon. Captain BRIDGEMAN (E. Bradford)
|–Harriet Maria (†3.12.1843)
=22.12.1832 by special licence in Hamilton Place, William Meredyth SOMERVILLE, 1st Baron and later Lord ATHLUMNEY (Charles Baron from 1863) and from 1866 Baron Meredyth
–Elizabeth Jane (*21.6.1834;†31.5.1882,Roxborough Castle,Moy,Co.Tyrone); Countess Charlemont (*1802, †7.12.1873)
=18.12.1856 James Molyneux CAULFEILD, 3rd Earl of Charlemont (*1820; †1892)
|–Catherine
=1785 Rev. J. S. FERMOUR
|–Helen
=11.12.1777 Stewart WELDON (†2.1.1829); of Kilmorony; Member of Parliament for Ennis

–Albert Denison Somerville Denison (*1835; †1903)
= 1873 Louisa Fanny CRICHTON daughter of the Late Antonio Fabio CRICHTON of Beckenham

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CUMBERBATCH GENEALOGY

Abraham Carlton (†24.10.1875,Bingham House, Richmond-upon-Thames); attaché Paris 1825-28;[1] vice-consul at ▮stanbul 24.8.1830 and consul-general there 3.5.1845.
=17.9.1840, St. James' Church, Westminster, Charlotte JONES
|–Anna Dora
|–John Carlton (*12.10.1849,Burley,Rutland); attended Eton College; admitted pensioner at Trinity College, Cambridge 29.9.1868.

Abraham Parry CUMBERBATCH (*1787,Guisborough;†10.10.1840)
=first wife
=13.4.1819,Tonbridge, Caroline CHALONER (*2.10.1788;%25.11.1788,Guisborough;†10.10.1840)[2]
|–Emma (%30.1.1820,Patrixbourne)
| =29(or 6).5.1837, St.Peter & St. Paul's, Hellingly, John OLIVE (*~1801;†27.2.1866,The Vicarage, Hellingly)[3]; vicar
| |–Edward (*12.4.1838)
| |–John William (*14.7.1839)
| |–Caroline (*27.12.1840) — if Caroline Maria, then = Christopher Richard Buckle 4.1.1859 at Hellingly But No, must be her aunt because of surname
| |–Emma Chaloner (*10.9.1842)
| |–Edmund Abraham Cumberbatch (*24.2.1844,Hellingly;†9.5.1921, Mt.Olive, Cooktown, Queensland;↓9.5.1921,Cooktown Cemetery); auctioneer
| | =17.2.1876,Grace NEILL (*~1855,Melbourne;†12.6.1919,Cooktown District Hospital, Queensland;↓13.6.1919,Cooktown Cemetery)
| | –16 children (details available; all in Australia)
| |–Robert (*14.11.1845)
| |–Henry (*14.6.1847,Hellingly;†28.8.1926,Stanthorpe General Hospital,Queensland)
| |–Carlton (*26.4.1849)
| |–Laurence (*28.1.1852)
| |–Thomas (*18.2.1855)
| |–Mabel (*9.9.1857)
| |–Octavius (*20.2.1861)
|–Robert William (%9.2.1822,Tunbridge Wells;†29.3.1876, aged 55, ▮zmir); consul at ▮zmir 1864-76; died in office. English residence "Tunbridge",Kent.
| =Louisa Grace HANSON
| |–Henry Alfred (*1858;†1918); consul-general at ▮zmir 1900-1908.
| | =Hélène Gertrude REES
| |–Gertrude Evelyn (*1866, ▮zmir;†1926)
| =1889 Albert Charles WRATIS★AW; consul in ▮stanbul; consular service in Tabriz, Crete, Thessaloniki and Beirut.
| –4 children
|–Caroline Maria (%22.9.1823,Tunbridge Wells)
=4.1.1859

DRAFT

Edward CUMBERBATCH (†15.10.1835,Clifton,Bristol)
=Sarah
|–Edward Carlton (%15.7.1795,St.Peter,Barbados;†10.10.1840,Reading);[4] ordained deacon 10.10.1830; headmaster of Hitchin Grammar School 1832–1835.
| =Mary
| |–Edward Carlton (%26.2.1833,St.Mary,Hitchin)

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[1] Worked in the consular department of the Foreign Office 1828-30; vice-consul cancellier at [redacted]stanbul 17.11.1834; retired 30.11.1864; C.B. 7.4.1866.
[2] 13th child of William CHALONER (*14.8.1745,Guisborough;%2.9.1745,Guisborough;†8.5.1793;↓11.5.1793,Guisborough) and his wife (=8.8.1771) Emma HARVEY (*1751,Chigwell;†>19.2.1793). Emma was a daughter of Sir William HARVEY, M.P., of Rolls Park, Chigwell who had married Emma SKYMER.
[3] Son of Edward OLIVE (*~1768;†28.11.1841); widower of Elizabeth WATSON (=23.12.1828,Buxted) by whom he had 3 children.
[4] Attended Harrow school. Admitted as pensioner at Trinity College, Cambridge 7.12.1813; matriculated 1814; B.A. 1818; M.A. 1830; admitted to the Inner Temple 20.12.1813.

L.L.Boyle 17/05/01

| | | | | | | | | =25.3.1950 Olivia Phœbe LEATHERS, daughter of Captain Percy Neave LEATHERS of Robertsbridge[46]
| | | | | | | | | =1966 Stella THOMPSON (†1985), widow of Robert Newton TORY[47]
| | | | | | | | |–(Barbara) Helen (*13.11.1893;†24.12.1938)
| | | | | | | | =3.6.1918 Major Dermot Hugh Bingham McCALMONT (*1887), M.C. Hussars; Master of the Kilkenny foxhounds
| | | | | | | | –a son
| | | | | | | |–Constance Augusta (*1859;%11.12.1859,Patrixbourne;†14.6.1941; more recently quoted as 30.10.1941)
| | | | | | | | =20.10.1881, in Patrixbourne, Richard COMBE (†1939), second son of Richard Henry ("Harry") COMBE[48]
| | | | | | | |–Jane Seymour (*1860;%28.4.1861,Patrixbourne;†30.10.1941)
| | | | | | | | =26.7.1883 Christian COMBE (*1858), captain in the Royal Horse Guards 1887–94; elder son of Richard Harry COMBE
| | | | | | | |–(Elizabeth) Maud (*1862;†27.5.1949)
| | | | | | | | =30.7.1887 Frederick William RAMSDEN (†1928), Lieutenant, 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards
| | | | | | | |–Florence (*16.9.1866,Bridge Place;%15.10.1866,Patrixbourne;†28.1.1946)
| | | | | | | | =30.4.1887 Bertram FRANKLAND-RUSSELL-ASTLEY (†11.2.1904,Eaton Place)[49] of Chequers Court, Tring
| | | | | | | | =17.6.1905, St. Peter, Eaton Square, Claud HEATHCOTE-DRUMMOND-WILLOUGHBY (*1872)[50]
| | | | | | | |–Charles Arthur (*1.2.1871;†7.3.1929;↓Patrixbourne),[51] Captain; declared bankrupt 21.2.1920
| | | | | | | =1901 Lena Barbara MORGAN (†1902), daughter of Lewis Richard MORGAN of Mordom, Rhyl
| | | | | | | =1910 Annie Brewer MORGAN (†1955), widow of Andrew Wilson HUNTER (†1907) 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 Patrixbourne, Francis George SPENCER (*6.10.1802,Blenheim;†24.11.1886,London)[52]
| | | | | | –Victor Albert Francis Charles (*23.10.1864,London;†3.1.1934), 1st Viscount CHURCHILL OF ROLLESTON[53]
| | | | | |–Frances ("Fanny") Caroline Maria (*1827;†17.6.1898); Lady LAMBART
| | | | | | =5.6.1847 Gustavus William LAMBART (*7.8.1814;†1.11.1886)[54]
| | | | | | |–(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;†1955); 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,Patrixbourne)
| | | | | | =6.12.1849 George Leopold BRYAN (*1828,Ballyduff House;†29.6.1880)[55]; M.P. for Co. Kilkenny 7.1865-1880[56]
| | | | | | =16.2.1882 George James FINCH-HATTON (*31.5.1815,Manchester Square;†9.6.1887,Cadogan Mansions, Sloane Square)[57,58]
| | | | | |–(Cecilia) Augusta (*20.7.1831;†16.8.1877,Nairnside House;↓Patrixbourne) [this date was on file previously?14.11.1880]

=18.7.1861 Theodore Henry BRINCKMAN (*12.9.1830,Tunbridge Wells;†7.5.1905); 2nd Baronet[59]
|–Theodore Francis (*26.5.1862;†8.9.1937); 3rd Baronet
|–Claude Ernest William (*31.5.1871;†2.8.1906)
|–Francis (Nathaniel) (*24.9.1832,Goodwood;†14.9.1890,The Muirshiel, Lochwinnock, Renfrewshire)[60] (BIOGRAPHY FNC2)
=1857 5th daughter of the 1st Lord Tredegar
|–Elizabeth Henrietta (*16.2.1799;†24.8.1839,Orton Longueville,Huntingdonshire)
=20.3.1826, Royal Lodge, Windsor, Charles GORDON (*10.1.1792,Orton Longueville;†18.9.1863,Orton Longueville)[61]
|–Albert Denison (*21.10.1805,8 Stanhope Street,Piccadilly;†15.1.1860;↓24.1.1860,Grimston); 1st Baron Londesborough 1850;[62] (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; ;†19.4.1900;↓24.4.1900)[63], 2nd Baron Londesborough; 1st Earl Londesborough[64]
=10.9.1863 Lady Edith Frances Wilhelmina SOMERSET (*1.6.1838;†15.5.1915,London;↓20.5.1915,Londesborough)[65]
|–(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
|–Edith Henrietta Sibyl (*9.5.1866)
=3.2.1887 Sir Gerald William Henry CODRINGTON (*9.10.1850); 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 Denison (*4.10.1835,Bifrons;%31.10.1835,Patrixbourne;†1903); Rear-Admiral
=1873 Louisa Fanny Crichlow, 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)[66]
|–Selina Camerina Charlotte (*20.12.1837;%29.1.1838,Patrixbourne)
=21.12.1847 Ursula Lucy Grace BRIDGEMAN (†1883); eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Hon. Captain Charles Orlando BRIDGEMAN
|–(Harriet) Maria (*~1811,Ireland;†3.12.1843)
=22.12.1832 by special licence in St.George's, Hamilton Place, Sir William Meredyth SOMERVILLE[67]
–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)[68], 3rd Earl of Charlemont from 12.1863[69]
|–Nathaniel Francis Burton (*26.12.1766,London;†27.1.1832,Bath); twin brother of Henry; took surname CONYNGHAM by Royal Licence;[70]
=4.6.1801 in Merrion Row, Valentine Letitia LAWLESS (*3.5.1781;†4.2.1844), 2nd daughter of Nicholas, 1st Baron Cloncurry
|–Catherine
=1785 Rev. John Shirley FERMOUR, of Sevenoaks; M.A.
|–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)
| | |-William (*1733;†31.12.1796); Colonel; M.P.;[71] Teller of the Exchequer; Privy Councillor in Ireland; assumed name and arms of CONYNGHAM 3.5.1781
| | | = ? STUDDERT
| | | – issue
| | |-Mary
| | |-Alice
| | =1743 Sir St.George GORE ST.GEORGE (†25.9.1746); 5th Baronet
| |-Alexander (†aged 20)
| |-Arthur (†young)
| |-Albert (†young)
| |-James (†young)
| |-Catharine (†1745)
| | =William CONOLLY (†29.10.1729); Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland 1715-1729; "the richest man in Ireland"; son of a Ballyshannon publican
| |-Jane (†1745)
| | =James BONNELL, Accomptant-General of Ireland
| |-Margaret (†young)
| |-Mary
| =Richard JONES of Dollardstown, Co. Meath
| |-Thomas
| |-Roger
|-George (†unmarried)
|-William, of Ballydavit
|-4 other daughters who survived infancy
|-18 other children who died as infants

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[1] Dean of Raphoe 1630.
[2] Knighted by King Charles II.
[3] 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$^{5}/_{6}$.
[4] 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).
[5] M.P. for Killybegs 1692; M.P. for Donegal 1695 and 1703.
[6] Sent to Portugal; Governor of Lérida; Lieutenant-General of the King of Spain's army.
[7] In St. Mary's Church, Dublin.
[8] Sheriff of Kent 1668.
[9] Created Earl Conyngham 1781 and Baron Conyngham 1781. All titles were in the Peerage of Ireland.
[10] Captain of Horse of the Irish Establishment.
[11] Daughter and heir of Solomon MERRETT of St. Olave's, Hart Street, merchant, and his wife Rebecca SAVAGE.
[12] 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

[13] Eldest daughter of Joseph DENISON, banker, and his wife Elizabeth BUTLER of Lisbon.
[14] Groom of Bedchamber and Master of the Robes 4.4.1820; vacated these posts 26.6.1830; Lord Chamberlain 20.5.1835.
[15] ↓Conyngham family vault in the chancel of St. Mary's church, Patrixbourne.
[16] 2nd daughter of Field-Marshal Henry William PAGET, 1st Marquess of Anglesea, and his 1st wife, Catherine Elizabeth VILLIERS.
[17] 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.
[18] 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.
[19] In the Chapel Royal, Whitehall; only child of Major-General Charles STANHOPE, 4th Earl of Harrington, and Maria FOOTE, Covent Garden actress.
[20] Born in Harrington, Northamptonshire.
[21] Lady of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.
[22] At All Saints' Church, Ennismore Gardens.
[23] Born Niddrie House, Edinburgh; died in Dublin; funeral at Slane Church, Co. Meath.
[24] Eldest daughter of Dayrolles Blakeney EVELEIGH DE MOLEYNS, 4th Baron Ventry, and his wife Harriet Elizabeth Frances WAUCHOPE.
[25] 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.
[26] Baptised 17.3.1883, Patrixbourne; Lieutenant of the 3rd batallion of the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire) Regiment.
[27] Lieutenant of the South Irish Horse; commemmorated on Patrixbourne War Memorial.
[28] Descendant of the first Marquis of Hertford.. Reside in Iver Lodge, Iver.
[29] Heir presumptive to the baronetcy of Newbyth.
[30] Lieutenant of the 11th Hussars.
[31] J.P. for Cumberland 1910 and Argyllshire 1943; Master of the Tipperary Foxhounds 1928.
[32] Lieutenant in the 3rd Batallion of Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
[33] Daughter of William Andrew TOBIN of Australia.
[34] A vintage print entitled "Bessie Alice Raper" by Bassano is held by the National Portrait Gallery.
[35] Elder daughter of Major John William Howard THOMPSON of Ferring then Wincanton and Park Lane and his wife, Antoinette Ebden KEENE of Seaborough Court, Somerset.
[36] Previously wife of Major Studley Neville CUSTANCE
[37] Daughter of Captain Clement Wren NEWSAM of Ashfield, Beau Parc, Co. Meath.
[38] Youngest daughter of Sir John GRIMSTON, 6th Earl of Verulam.
[39] Daughter of Wing-Commander F.W. BREEZE of Poole.
[40] Youngest daughter of Eldon F. Le Poer POWER of Ashfield, Beau Parc, Co. Meath.
[41] Elder daughter of (Michael) GORDON BLACK, M.C., of Cupar.
[42] Younger daughter of Frederick Molyneux HUGHES of Fareham.
[43] Daughter of R.C.ARMOUR (formerly of Kenya) and former wife of C.P.V.WALKER of Nairobi.
[44] Daughter of Major (Denys) Martin AGNEW of Bournemouth and his second wife, Josephine Anne ROSS of Natal.
[45] 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.
[46] 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.
[47] Elder daughter of Francis Barralier THOMPSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
[48] Of Pierrepoint, Frensham, Farnham, Hampshire.
[49] Son of Jacob Henry ASTLEY and Rosalind Alicia FRANKLAND-RUSSELL.

| | | |–Honora
| | | | =1660 Charles KNOWLER
| | | | =Joseph ROBERTS
| | | |–Martha
| | | | =1714 Zouch PILCHER
| | | |–Hester
| | | | =William BRIDGES; of Sandwich
| | | |–Mary
| | | =David DENNE
| |–Isaac (†1626, young;↓Canterbury Cathedral)
| |–Robert (*1628;†1661,İzmir;↓St.Veneranda Cemetery, İzmir)
| | =1653 Elizabeth TURNER (*1632;†1703;↓Kensington); only daughter of Robert TURNER of Canterbury
| | |–Robert (*25.8.1654;↓28.8.1659,Canterbury Cathedral)
| | |–Hester (*1.1657;↓East Malling)
| | | =5.2.1680, in Canterbury Cathedral, Francis TURNER of London
| | |–Elizabeth (*~1659)
| | | =Mr. TUCKWELL of London
| | |–Isaac (%14.8.1660,Canterbury Cathedral;†10.7.1663;Canterbury Cathedral)
| |–Mary (*1629)
| | =John SMITH
| |–Jane (†1630;↓Canterbury Cathedral)
| |–Hester (*1632)
| | =Francis NOWERS
| |–Elizabeth (*1635)
| | =Edward WILSFORD
| |–Henry (*1636;†1637)
|–Anne
| =Robert NAYLOR
|–Alice
| =Robert TOURNAY of Sturry
|–Angela (↓13.11.1645,Canterbury Cathedral)
  =4.10.1604 John BOYS (*1571,Eythorne;†30.9.1625)[7]; Dean of Canterbury Cathedral 3.5.1619;[8] Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge 1592

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[1] Admitted to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn 7.11.1590;
[2] This ship was recorded on 4.5.1618 as being involved in the trade with Virginia. James Brett of London was the master.
[3] Doctor of divinity; Canon in the 5th prebend of Canterbury 26.9.1662; matriculated Peterhouse; Vicar of Smarden and rector of Harbledown.
[4] Seized by Parliamentary forces at Gravesend 8.1642 and imprisoned for 3 weeks in the Fleet without trial or being charged.
[5] Took the surname and arms of BARGRAVE in addition to those of TOURNAY by Royal Sign Manual dated 23.8.1800

–Verena Mary (*24.5.1906;†2.7.1979)
–John Edward (*18.10.1915;†16.3.1972); major
|–Mildred Martha (*2.6.1886;†16.2.1955)
|–Hersey Constance Evelyn (*24.9.1887;†6.82.1962)
=28.1.1908 William Arthur BAIRD (*20.3.1879;†6.6.1933)[29] of Lennoxlove and Wedderlie; 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, daughter of Rupert DARRELL of New York
|–Edina Dorothy Hope (*18.10.1888;†13.4.1964)
=9.2.1911 Thomas AINSWORTH (*8.2.1886;†1.3.1971), 2nd Baronet[30], of Ardanaiseig; divorced 1925;[31]
|–John Francis (*4.1.1912); Inspector of Manuscripts, National Library of Ireland
|–Iris Helen Hersey
=27.10.1925 Hans Wellesley HAMILTON (*8.8.1886;†1942), 2nd Baron HolmPatrick, Brigadier-Major
–Caroline (*1926)
–James Hans (*29.11.1928); 3rd Baron HolmPatrick; lieutenant in the 16/5 Lancers
|–Frederick William Burton (*24.6.1890;†1.4.1974), **6th Marquess Conyngham**;[32]
=28.11.1914 Elizabeth ("Bessie") Alice TOBIN (†1933)[33]; ≠ London 1921; =7.6.1922 Alfred Baldwin RAPER[34]
=8.11.1922, London, Antoinette Winifred THOMPSON (†5.1966);[35,36]
|–Antoinette Fredericka Hersey Cecilia (*1923;†15.6.1959); 3rd officer in the Womens' Royal Naval Service
=30.10.1948 Michael Henry Glendower Page CROFT (*20.8.1916),2nd Baron CROFT
|–Frederick William Henry Francis (*13.3.1924), **7th Marquess Conyngham**
=29.4.1950 Eileen Wren NEWSAM[37]; 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),
=1985 Lady Iona Charlotte GRIMSTON (*25.10.1953)[38]
–Tamara Jane (*1991)
|–Simon Charles Eveleigh Wren (*20.11.1953); caterer
=2.12.1978, St.Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, Emma Susan BREEZE[39]; divorced
–Chloë Wren (*1980)
=1990 Carole Crossman YORKE, former wife of Nicholas Roger YORKE[40]
–Frances (*1991)
|–(Frederick William) Patrick (*23.3.1959)
=1990 Charlotte Mary Temple GORDON[41]
=1971 Elizabeth Ann HUGHES; former wife of David Sutherland RUDD[42]; divorced
=1980 Daphne Georgina Adelaide ARMOUR (†1986)[43]
=1987 (Emma Christianne) Annabelle AGNEW (*3.1.1951);[44,45]
|–John Victor Albert Blosse (*4.4.1926;†31.5.1963); sub-lieutenant in the Royal Navy

[50] *15.10.1872,Normanton Park,Rutland;%25.12.1872,Normanton; son of Gilbert Henry HEATHCOTE-DRUMMOND-WILLOUGHBY and Evelyn Elizabeth GORDON; Lt.-Colonel
[51] Educated at Sandhurst; Lieutenant of the 1st batallion of the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).
[52] 2nd Baron CHURCHILL of Rolleston.
[53] 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).
[54] 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.
[55] Only son of Lieutenant-Colonel George BRYAN of Jenkinstown, Co.Kilkenny, and Margaret TALBOT of Castle Talbot, Co.Wexford.
[56] Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Kilkenny. High Sheriff of Wexford 1852.
[57] ↓Eastwell, Kent; widower (=6.8.1846) of Constance Henrietta PAGET; son of George William FINCH-HATTON and Georgiana Charlotte GRAHAM.
[58] 11th Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, Conservative M.P. for Northamptonshire 1837-1841.
[59] 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.
[60] 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.
[61] 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.
[62] Granted Freedom of the City of Canterbury 1835.
[6363] 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.
[64] 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.
[65] Youngest daughter of Henry, 7th Duke of Beaufort.
[66] 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
[67] *1802,Somerville,Co.Meath;†7.12.1873,Dover; son of Marcus SOMERVILLE and Mary Anne GORGES-MEREDYTH; 1st Baron and later Lord ATHLUMNEY
[68] Son of the Hon. Henry CAULFEILD and Elizabeth Margaret BROWNE of Ralines, Co. Mayo.
[69] High Sheriff of Armagh from 1842; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tyrone Militia; Lord-Lieutenant of Armagh; M.P. for Co. Armagh 1847–1857.
[70] Lieutenant-Governor of Canada. In 1824 he administered part of Lower Canada during the absence of Lord Dalhousie.
[71] A founder of the Royal Irish Academy and of the Kildare Street Club, Dublin; developer of Burton Port at The Rosses, Co. Donegal.

| | | | | –Robert (†1774); a Procter in Doctors' Commons
| | | | | =Rebecca RUDD (†2.11.1795,Deal); daughter of Dr.RUDD, Vicar of Westwell
| | | | | –Rebecca
| | | | | =James WYBORN of Hule, near Sholden
| |–Isaac (†1626, young)
| |–Robert (*1628;†1661,İzmir)
| | =Elizabeth TURNER (†1703;↓Kensington); only daughter of Robert TURNER of Canterbury
| | |–Isaac (†1663, young)
| | |–Robert (↓1659, young)
| | |–Elizabeth
| | | =Mr. TUCKWELL of London
| | |–Hester (*1657;↓East Malling)
| | =Francis TURNER of London
|–Anne
| =Robert NAYLOR
|–Alice
| =Robert TOURNAY of Sturry
|–Angela (↓13.11.1645,Canterbury Cathedral)
  =4.10.1604 John BOYS (*1571,Eythorne;†30.9.1625)*; King's schol. Rector of Betteshanger; Dean of Canterbury Cathedral 3.5.1619; Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge 1592

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[1] Admitted to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn 7.11.1590;
[2] Doctor of divinity; Prebend of Canterbury; Vicar of Smarden and Harbledown.
[3] Seized by Parliamentary forces 8.1642 and imprisoned for 3 weeks in London without trial or being charged.
[4] Son of Dudley ST. LEGER (*1639;†1700) and Winnifred HORNE of Deal.
[5] Took the surname and arms of BARGRAVE in addition to those of TOURNAY by Royal Sign Manual dated 23.8.1800

at Gravesend ~~under~~ under Sandys

* Son of Thomas Boys of Eythorne and Christian Searles, daughter and co-heiress of John Searles of Wye.

Arthur Slingsby; Made a baronet by a patent dated from Bruges
Older brother was Sir Robert Slingsby (1611–1661) [2nd son of Sir Guylford Slyngisbie or Slingsby, Comptroller of the Navy, †1631, lost at sea
1st cousin of Sir Henry Slingsby (*1602 (4.1.1601/2), †1658) Royalist. (husband of Frances Vavasour). Member of Queen's College, Cambridge
~~Earlier brother was Guilford Slingsby (*1610; †1643)~~

Brigadier Henry Conyngham

1638 Bishop of Raphoe had leased the 14 ballybocs of land owned by the Ch of Ireld in the Parish of Killybegs to Archibald Erskine. When the lease expired in 1699, Brig H.C. took it over. Married to Anne Connolly, famous speaker of the H of Commons & the richest man in Ireland, living at Ballyshannon publican.
HC died 1701 & without issue & lands passed to Wm Connolly

[6] Son of Dudley ST. LEGER (*1639;†1700) and Winnifred HORNE of Deal.
[7] Son of Thomas BOYS of Eythorne and his wife Christian SEARLES, daughter and co-heir of John SEARLES of Wye.
[8] Rector of Betteshanger.

| | | | | =Rebecca RUDD (†2.11.1795,Deal); daughter of Dr.RUDD, Vicar of Westwell
| | | | | –Rebecca
| | | | | =James WYBORN of Hule, near Sholden
| |–Isaac (†1626, young)
| |–Robert (*1628;†1661,İzmir)
| | =Elizabeth TURNER (†1703;↓Kensington); only daughter of Robert TURNER of Canterbury
| | |–Isaac (†1663, young)
| | |–Robert (↓1659, young)
| | |–Elizabeth
| | | =Mr. TUCKWELL of London
| | |–Hester (*1657;↓East Malling)
| | =Francis TURNER of London
|–Anne
| =Robert NAYLOR
|–Alice
| =Robert TOURNAY of Sturry
|–Angela (↓13.11.1645,Canterbury Cathedral)
=4.10.1604 John BOYS (*1571,Eythorne;†30.9.1625)[7]; Dean of Canterbury Cathedral 3.5.1619;[8] Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge 1592

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[1] Admitted to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn 7.11.1590;
[2] This ship was recorded on 4.5.1618 as being involved in the trade with Virginia. James Brett of London was the master.
[3] Doctor of divinity; Prebend of Canterbury; Vicar of Smarden and Harbledown.
[4] Seized by Parliamentary forces at Gravesend 8.1642 and imprisoned for 3 weeks in the Fleet without trial or being charged.
[5] Son of Dudley ST. LEGER (*1639;†1700) and Winnifred HORNE of Deal.
[6] Took the surname and arms of BARGRAVE in addition to those of TOURNAY by Royal Sign Manual dated 23.8.1800
[7] Son of Thomas BOYS of Eythorne and his wife Christian SEARLES, daughter and co-heir of John SEARLES of Wye.
[8] Rector of Betteshanger.

*1583

|–Robert (†1649, aged 65); portrait recorded as having been hung in the chancel of Bridge church
| =Mrs. WOOD; widow
|–George =1644 Margaret COVENEY (*1586)
| =Dorcas MARTIN, daughter of John MARTIN
|–Isaac (†1.164$^{2}/_{3}$, aged 56); B.A. Pembroke College, Cambridge 1606-7; vicar of Eythorne 1614; D.D. Clare College, Cambridge, 1621; Dean of Canterbury

Cathedral[4]

*1586 ~~Canterbury Cathedral~~ *~1592

| =1618 Elizabeth DERING (†1667, aged 74); daughter of John DERING of Egerton and his wife Elizabeth, the sister of Edward, 1st Lord WOTTON
| |–Edward (†young)
| |–Jane (†1630) ↓Canterbury Cathedral
| |–Thomas of Eastry Court (*~1620; †< 1.1660) (after 1.1660)
| | =Honora ESTCOTT (†1682) who remarried John ROBERTS of Canterbury
| | >12.1662 |–Thomas (%1653)
| | |–Charles (%1651;†1713) of Eastry Court
| | | =Elizabeth WITHWICK (†1732) WHITWICK
| | | (4) |–Elizabeth (*Eastry) *1678
| | | | =1702 Edward ST. LEGER (*1665,Maidstone;†1729,Great Mongeham);[5] surgeon, of Deal
| | | (6) |–Martha
| | | | =1714 Zouch PILCHER
| | | (5) |–Honora
| | | | =1660 Charles KNOWLER – 5 ?
| | | | =Joseph ROBERTS
| | | (7) |–Hester
| | | | =William BRIDGES; of Sandwich
| | | (8) |–Mary
| | | | =David DENNE
| | | (1) |–Isaac of Eastry Court (~~[illegible]~~) (*1680; †1727)
| | | | =Christian LEIGH (*1698;†1772); daughter of Sir Francis LEIGH of Hawley
| | | | |–Isaac (†24.5.1800); of Eastry Court; eminent solicitor in London
| | | | | =Sarah LYNCH (†1780); daughter of George LYNCH, M.D. (†1787)
| | | | *1721 |–Christian (*1751) (*~1734; †~1774)
| | | | | =Rev. Claudius CLARE of Hythe (Claude?)
| | | | | –Christian (*1751; †26.9.1806)
| | | | | =at Hythe, Robert TOURNAY (†19.5.1825) of Brockhull, Saltwood and afterwards Eastry Court[6]
| | | | |–France =Robert KIRK; Captain in the Royal Navy
| | | (2) |–Charles =John BROADLEY (†1784)
| | | | =Sarah AUSTEN; of the Isle of Sheppey
| | | (3) |–Robert (†17.12.1779,aged 84)
| | | | =5.1733 Elizabeth; daughter of Sir Francis LEIGH of Hawley (†1732)
| | | | –Robert (†1774;aged 39); a Procter in Doctors' Commons

Anne (*~1619)
= 1636 Thomas COPPIN
= (>12.1643 Sir Henry PALMER

Brennan puts him 2nd
–John (†1625) 3rd
Isaac 4th
Robert 5th
–Mary (*1629) 6th
=John SMITH
–Jane 7th 8th
–Hester (*1632)
= Francis NOWTES
= Francis TORNER 9th
–Elizabeth (*1635)
= Edward WILSFORD 10th
–Henry (*1636; †1637)

Confusion 1787 is made by Brennan as death of Isaac.

*1674

BARGRAVE GENEALOGY

–John BARGRAVE (†<1585) of Bridge
=Alice KENNARD; she remarried John LUKYN of Fordwich in 1584
–Robert (*~1540;will proved 1600) of Bridge; yeoman farmer and tanner
=1.2.1568 Joannah GILBERT (†12.1598); daughter of John GILBERT of Sandwich
|–**John** (*early 1570s;†~1625); matriculated Clare College, Cambridge 1588;[1] granted arms 9.1611; built Bifrons <1618; owner of the ship *Edwin*[2]
| =1597 Jane CROUCH, daughter and co-heir of Giles CROUCH, armigerous haberdasher, of Cornhill, London
| |–**Robert** (*1600); naval captain
| | = 1635, in Canterbury Cathedral, Elizabeth PEYTON; daughter of Sir Samuel PEYTON, sister of Sir Thomas PEYTON of Knowlton Court
| | |–John (†<1670)
| | | = Frances TURNER of London
| | |–Thomas
| | |–Isaac
| | |–Elizabeth
| | | =1684 John FULLAGER of Langley, Kent
| | |–Jane
| | |–Robert (†~1697); of Doctors' Commons
| | =Sarah
| | –Elizabeth
| | =1715 Benjamin COADE of London
| |–Joan
| =Thomas RAYMOND; doctor of divinity
| –John, who went on a Grand Tour with his uncle John Bargrave in 1646-1647 and published an account of it in 1648
| =Mr. HUSSEY; doctor of divinity
| |–Jane (*1608)
| =Lodowick WEEMYS; doctor of divinity; Prebend of Westminster
| |–Anne (*~1615;†in infancy)
| |–Sarah (*1613)
| =Partridge LINCOLN of Lincolnshire
| |–**John** (%18.11.1610,Nonington;†11.5.1680,aged 70;↓Canterbury Cathedral);[3] arranged for Sir Thomas PEYTON to sell Bifrons to Sir Arthur Slingsby in 1661
| =Frances WILD (†1686); daughter of Sir John WILD
| –John (†1625)
|–Thomas (†1621,Virginia); clergyman, presented to the living of Eythorne and later Sevington
|–Richard; 1598-1601 scholar at The King's School, Canterbury; soldier
| =?
| |–Alice (*1615)
| |–Jane (*1619)

created Bt in 10 James I

Peyton pedigree for Visitation Kent 1619

Brenan Scutche these 2's families

Wilde in Brenan

L.L.Boyle 06/07/00

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)
-Henry (*1705;†1781;↓3.4.1781,Slane Church); Rt. Hon.; 1st Baron and 1st Earl Conyngham
=12.1744 Ellen MERRETT (†15.6.1816, aged 91 [or 97], Lower Grosvenor Street;↓Hughenden); daughter and heir of Solomon, of St.Olave's, Hart Street, merchant, and his wife Rebecca SAVAGE
-Mary (†20.3.1743)
birthdate of Valentine Letitia?
=Rt. Hon. Francis BURTON of Buncraggy, Co. Clare; 3.5.1781 took surname 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); daughter of Rt. Hon. Nathaniel and his wife Hannah GORE, daughter of the Rev. William, Dean of Down; sister of Robert,1st Earl of Leitrim
-Henry (*26.12.1766;†28.12.1832,Hamilton Place;↓4.1.1833,Patrixbourne) 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) (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 Brooke Street, Lady Jane PAGET (*13.10.1798;†28.1.1876,14 Marine Crescent, Folkestone); 2nd daughter of Henry William PAGET, 1st Marquess of Anglesea and his first wife, Caroline Elizabeth VILLIERS
-George Henry (*3.2.1825;†2.6.1882;↓Patrixbourne); 3rd Marquess Conyngham
=17.6.1854 Lady Jane St.Maur Blanche STANHOPE (*14.5.1835;†28.11.1907,The Mount,Ascot; ↓3.12.1907,Patrixbourne), daughter of the 4th Earl of Harrington
-Henry Francis (*1.10.1857,London;†28.8.1897) 4th Marquess Conyngham, Lt. = Scots Guards
=Frances Elizabeth Sarah EVELEIGH DE MOLEYNS (†1939)
21.3.1882
-Victor George Henry Francis (*30.1.1883;†9.11.1918), 5th Marquess Conyngham
-Blanche Frances (*10.3.1884;†11.2.1956) = Capt Edward SEYMOUR — Robert SEYMOUR
-Mildred Martha (*2.6.1886;†16.2.1955)
-Hersey Constance Evelyn (*24.9.1887) = Arthur BAIRD
-Edina Dorothy Hope (*18.10.1888) = Thomas AINSWORTH — John Francis AINSWORTH
-Frederick William Burton (*24.6.1890;†1.4.1974), 6th Marquess Conyngham
=28.11.1914 Elizabeth ("Bessie") Alice TOBIN (†1933); daughter of William Andrew TOBIN of Australia; divorced 1921

=8.5[or 11].1922 Antoinette Winifred THOMPSON (†1966); daughter of John William Howard THOMPSON

-Frederick William Henry Francis (*13.3.1924), 7th Marquess Conyngham
=29.4.1950 Eileen Wren NEWSAM; divorced 1970

Individual Record

FamilySearch™ International Genealogical Index v4.02

British Isles

Select record to download - Maximum: 50

Frank PENN

Sex: M

Event(s):

Christening: 26 May 1851
Saint Mary, Lewisham, London, England

Parents:

Father: John PENN
Mother: Ellen

Source Information:

Batch number:	Dates	Source Call No.	Type	Printout Call No.	Type
C006683	1819-1830	0307679	Film	0883626	Film
C006683	1829-1837	0307680	Film		
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Date: Tue, 18 Jul 2000 12:57:24 +0100
From: "Chris Sackett" <sackett@guernsey.net>
To: SACKETT-L@rootsweb.com
Message-ID: <003901bff0af$a95c3a40$1b8de2c3@jubub>
Subject: [SACKETT-L] John Sackett c1670-1753
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"

Dear All,

In yesterday's post I was puzzled that Weygant had a fifth Cambridge Sackett "JOHN SACKET, Corpus Christi College, AB 1690; AM 1694." which did not appear on the Venn list. I was fairly sure that this was the son of Nathaniel Sackett and

I still do not know why he is not in the Venn list but my amazing filing system has for once :-) yielded up the record I n

"SACKETTE, John: Matric. from PEMBROKE, Easter 1686. Of Canterbury. S. of Nathaniel, gent, and grandson of John (1614). Sc
Kings Canterbury. Adm at Corpus Christi 1688; BA 1690/1; MA 1691; ord deacon (London) 12.2.1691/3; priest (London) 8.3.1695/6; Vicar of Folkestone 1697-1753
The only difference here is that Weygant records John's MA degree in 1694 instead of 1691. Interesting to note that, like
his grandfather, John was master of Eastbridge Hospital
Regards,
Chris

Weygant gives 1694.

Rector of Hawkinge 1713-1753
Vicar of Cooling 1721-53
Master of Eastbridge Hospital 1746-53
Married Margaret Tempest Folkestone 24.10.1702
Archdeacon Canterbury
Dec 21.1.1753
(from Mss: Notes; Hasted II 631)

Marriage - St Pancras
Margaret Tempest *c1672 †1727 Folkestone
John Sackette *c1670 †1753
Remarried Margaret Lunn 1729

61.28
4.45
65.73

DRAFT

PAYLER GENEALOGY

–Thomas TURNER (*~1718;†1771); changed surname to PAYLER by Act of Parliament in 1771
= BRIDGES (*)
|–Margaret (*1744;†27.4.1780,Brussels;↓9.5.1780,Patrixbourne)
| =1769 Edward TAYLOR (*26.8.1734; %Patrixbourne;†8.12.1798); vicar of Patrixbourne from 16.11.1763; rector of Ruckinge (by dispensation); rebuilt Bifrons
| |–Thomas Watkinson (%29.7.1748, Kingston;†1.2.1815; †31.1.1816;↓vault in Kingston Church) of Ileden; son of Thomas Turner Jr. and Margarett, his wife
| | =Ellen Maria
| | =29.1.1771 Charlotte HAMMOND (†9.6.1798, aged 50;↓vault in Kingston Church), daughter of William HAMMOND of St. Alban's[1]
| | –Thomas (%1.1.1772 privately; 13.1.1772 received into the church at Kingston), a major in the 7th Dragoons; lived in Blackheath
| | =<1816 Elizabeth WILLIAMS
| | –Charlotte Clare (%2.10.1773, Kingston Church; †11.8.1804) (was under 21 when Sarah died)
| | =1.11.1803 William Tatton EGERTON (*9.5.1749;%14.5.1749; †21.4.1806; ↓Northenden) of Tatton Park; Member of Parliament; his 4th wife
| | –William (%7.3.1776, Kingston;†19.6.1814), installed vicar of Patrixbourne 28.4.1800; had resigned by 24.2.1813
| | =Maria HIGHMORE (†19.11.1817,aged 34,↓vault in Kingston Church)
| | |– a daughter
| | |–Sarah Maria (†15.12.1827, aged 15, Kensington)
| | –Henry Watkinson (%7.11.1777, Kingston); lived in Blackheath
| | –Francis Richard (%18.9.1779, Kingston)
| | –Jemima Margaret (%9.10.1781, Kingston;†20.5.1784;↓vault in Kingston Church)
| | –John Anthony (*7.8.1785; %12.8.1785, Walcot, Bath)
| | –James (†15.4.1854, aged 67, ↓vault in Kingston Church), Colonel of the 10th Foot 28.6.1838[2,3], sometime Governor of Zante and Corfu;[4]
| | –Anthony Charles, a cleric of Headcorn
| | –a son
| | =Elizabeth WYNN (†10.3.1810, aged 49,↓vault in Kingston Church); sister/daughter of Sir Edmund WYNN of Ackton Hall, Yorkshire
| | –An (%18.12.1796,Patrixbourne)
| | –William (%10.2.1799,Patrixbourne)
| | =Mrs O'CALLAGHAN, widow, of Co. Limerick

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[1] and his wife Charlotte (who was the daughter of William EGERTON, LL.D., who was the grandson of John, Earl of Bridgwater).
[2] Lieutenant in the 52nd Foot 24.3.1804; Captain of the 52nd Foot 18.8.1808; Major of the 10th Foot, 17.1.1822; Lieutenant-Colonel of the 10th Foot 2.6.1825
[3] Awarded silver medal with four clasps for service at Fuentes de Oñoro, Ciudad Rodrigo, Nivelle and Nive. Magnificent contributor to various charitable institutions.
[4] Munificent contributor to various charitable institutions.

Guildhall Library Manuscripts Section

Livery Company Membership Guide

CORDWAINERS' COMPANY

N.B.**MICROFILM:** Mss 24139/1-2 & 24140/1-2 must be consulted on microfilm.

FREEDOM REGISTERS:

Ms 7351/1	1595-1636	(Wardens' accounts; both vols
/2	1636-78	(unindexed)
Ms 24140/1	1678-1961	(Indexed in Ms 24140/2)

ALPHABETICAL LISTS OF FREEMEN:

Ms 7358/1	1636-48, 1664-75, 1677

APPRENTICE BINDINGS BOOKS:

Ms 7531/1	1595-1636	(Wardens' accounts; both vols
/2	1636-78	unindexed)
Ms 7537/1	1647-67	(All vols unindexed)

CORDWAINERS' COMPANY

/2	1666-1709	
Ms 24139/1	1709-1965	(Indexed in Ms 24139/2)

COURT MINUTES:

Ms 7353/1-17	1622-53, 1665-1874	(All vols unindexed)

Revised October 1999

Livery Company Membership Guide, list of companies

Guildhall Library Manuscripts Section

Giles Crowche, no sons, daughter. Anny mare custodian of the deeds PROB. 11/94/150, 1599
Lands = Kent left to his nephew & then by elaborate descent through his kin

General Information: 7

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Troy weight

24 grains	1 pennyweight
20 pennyweights	1 ounce (480 grains)
12 ounces	1 pound (5760 grains)

Avoirdupois weight

16 drams	1 ounce (437.5 grains Troy)
16 ounces	1 pound (7,000 grains Troy)
14 pounds	1 stone
28 pounds	1 quarter
4 quarters	1 hundredweight (112 pounds)
20 hundredweight	1 ton (2240 pounds)

Linear measure

12 inches	1 foot
3 feet	1 yard
5.5 yards	1 pole, rod or perch
4 poles	1 chain
10 chains	1 furlong
8 furlongs	1 mile (1,760 yards. Up to the year 1600, an English m was normally 1,666 yards.)
3 miles	1 league

NOTE: AN ENGLISH, OR STATUTORY, MILE IS 1,760 YARDS: AN IRISH, OR PLANTATION, MILE IS 2,240 YARDS, AND A CUNNINGHAM, OR SCOTTISH, MILE IS 1,984 YARDS.

English acre = 4840 sq yds
= 160 sq rods

Irish acre = 7840 sq yds
= 160 sq Irish perches
= 1.6198 English acres

English perch = 16½ ft
Irish perch/rod = 21'