

Scope and Content

Of Herne Bay, Hampton and Reculver Oyster Fishery Company. 27 & 28 Vict.

Reference: R-U438/L19/5

Notice of application

Creation dates: 1880

Scope and Content

For construction of a pier at Ramsgate by West Cliff Pier Company.

Reference: R-U438/L19/6

Margate Corporation Act

Creation dates: 1900

Scope and Content

63 & 64 Vict.

Reference: R-U438/L19/7

Bill for sale of two portraits

Creation dates: 1910

Reference: R-U438/L19/8

Statutory Rules and orders issued by the Agricultural Board

Creation dates: 1917

Reference: R-U438/L19/9

Corn Production Act

Creation dates: 1917

Scope and Content

7 & 8 Geo V.

Reference: R-U438/L20

Miscellaneous legal papers

Creation dates: 1737-1911

Extent and Form: 33 docs

OFFICIAL PAPERS

Reference: R-U438/O1

Rate assessment for St Lawrence, Thanet

Creation dates: 1641

Extent and Form: 1 doc

Scope and Content

Giving landowners' names and acreage

Reference: R-U438/O2

Poor rate assessment

Creation dates: 1754, 1758

Extent and Form: 2 docs

Scope and Content

For Minster, Thanet including names of cottagers not paying any rate

Reference: R-U438/O3

Order of East Kent Commission of Sewers

Creation dates: 1748

Extent and Form: 1 doc

Scope and Content

To Henry Conyngham to pay rates levied for repair of a sluice

Reference: R-U438/O4

Order for Commission of Customs

Creation dates: 1748

Extent and Form: 1 doc

Scope and Content

Forbidding the purchase of offices

Reference: R-U438/O5

Draft petition

Creation dates: c1750

Extent and Form: 1 doc

Scope and Content

From mariners in Margate to Lord Conyngham as Lord of the Manor against the Pier Wardens

Reference: R-U438/O6

Poster with Cinque Ports notice

Creation dates: c1825

Extent and Form: 1 doc

Scope and Content

Regarding the right of wreck

CHARITY AND ECCLESIASTICAL

Reference: R-U438/Q1

Papers relating to the sale of the poor house

Creation dates: 1836

Extent and Form: 3 docs

Scope and Content

At Wickhambreaux Street, Wickhambreaux and cottage near Tuppinston Farm

Reference: R-U438/Q2

Letters regarding Sir Roger Manwoods Charity, Canterbury

Creation dates: 1841-1842

Extent and Form: 4 docs

Reference: R-U438/Q3

Draft conveyance of land

Creation dates: 1854

Extent and Form: 1 doc

Scope and Content

Site of Minster Infants National School

MAPS

Reference: R-U438/P1

Ileden Lodge in Kingston

Creation dates: 1679

Scope and Content

By Thos. Wraike

Finding Aids

In *Catalogue of Maps*

Reference: R-U438/P2

Manston Green, St. Lawrence Thanet

Creation dates: 1724

Scope and Content

By Wm. Troward

Finding Aids

In *Catalogue of Maps*

Reference: R-U438/P3

Broomfield Green in Herne and Reculver

Creation dates: 1728

Physical characteristics: Tracing

By Edw. Randall

Finding Aids

In *Catalogue of Maps*

Reference: R-U438/P4

Fleet Farm, Ash

Creation dates: 1752

Scope and Content

By Thos. Cronke

Finding Aids

In *Catalogue of Maps*

Reference: R-U438/P5

Renville Farm, Patricbourne

Creation dates: 1730

Scope and Content

By Edw. Baker

Finding Aids

In *Catalogue of Maps*

Reference: R-U438/P6

Sevenscore Farm, Minster

Creation dates: c.1800

Scope and Content

By T. Brown

Finding Aids

In *Catalogue of Maps*

Reference: R-U438/P8

Littlebourne

Creation dates: 1840

Scope and Content

By T. Cooper

Finding Aids

In *Catalogue of Maps*

Reference: R-U438/P9

East Cliff Lodge in St. Laurence and St. Peter

Creation dates: c.1840

Physical characteristics: Tracing

Finding Aids

In *Catalogue of Maps*

Reference: R-U438/P10

Brambling Court Ickham, by T. Collard

Creation dates: c.1850

Physical characteristics: Tracing

Finding Aids

In *Catalogue of Maps*

Reference: R-U438/P11

Westgate-on-Sea estate

Creation dates: c.1890

Physical characteristics: Lithograph

Reference: R-U438/P12/1-7

Coal Concession maps and plans

Creation dates: c.1910-1925

Extent and Form: 7 docs

Reference: R-U438/P13

Creation dates: c.1840

Reference: R-U438/P14

Bifrons estate in [Patricbourne and Bridge] on 25th O.S.

Creation dates: 1902

Scope and Content

In connection with £26,000 mortgage

Reference: R-U438/P15/1-4

East Kent Railway

Creation dates: 1855, 1861

Extent and Form: 4 docs

Scope and Content

Extension to Dover (1855) with alternative plans (1861)

Reference: R-U438/P16

25th OS map showing Margate Foreshore Improvements

Creation dates: 1872

Extent and Form: 1 doc

Scope and Content

Sheet XXV/4, 1st edition

Reference: R-U438/P17

25th OS map showing the estates of the Conynghams

Creation dates: 1898

Extent and Form: 1 doc

Scope and Content

Sheets XXVI.5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14; XXXVIII.1, 5, 2nd edition

Reference: R-U438/P18

6th OS maps coloured to show estates and individual farms

Creation dates: undated

Scope and Content

Sheets pt 24, 36 2 copies

Pt 46, pt 47, pt 56, pt 57 1 copy

36, Pt 47 2 copies

Pt 25, 37, pt 48 2 copies

Reference: R-U438/P19

Miscellaneous OS maps

Creation dates: 1898 - 1914

Extent and Form: 1907 Maps form 1 roll and the rest form another bundle

Scope and Content

25th. 3rd Edition Sheet XXXVII.1 1907

XXXVII.2 1907

XXXVII.3 1907

XXXVII.5 1907

XXXVII.6 1907

XXXVII.7 1907

XXXVII.10 1907

25th. 3rd Edition showing Guston Fleet and Sparrow Castle Farm. Sheet XXXVII pts 6, 10, 14. 191425th. 2nd Edition showing Wickham Court, Finns Holding. Sheets XXXVII pt 7. c.189825th. Sheets XXXVII 16, XLVIII.2, nd25th. Sheets pt XXXVI.14, 15; XLVII.2, 3, nd25th. 3rd edition. Sheets LVII.1, 2, 7. 19076th. 3rd edition. Sheets XLVII SW. LVII NW. 19086th. 2nd edition. Sheets XXXVI NE, SE. 1898

Miscellaneous tracings

Reference: R-U438/P20/1

Thorne Farm in Minster and St Lawrence. Copy

Creation dates: 1878

Reference: R-U438/P20/2

R Stour and Little Stour from Wickhambreaux to North Stonar

Creation dates: undated

Reference: R-U438/P20/3

Proposed gallery railway to East Kent Light Railway showing Copt Hall, Sapperton Farm and Little Stonar

Creation dates: undated

Reference: R-U438/P20/4

Boundaries of farms in Patricbourne, Bridge, Lower Hardres, Bishopsbourne

Creation dates: undated

Reference: R-U438/P20/5

Woodland - Charlton Wood, Lower Hardres, Gosby, Langham Park Woods

Creation dates: undated

Reference: R-U438/P20/6

Plots in Stodmarsh, Wickhambreaux, and Preston area

Creation dates: undated

Reference: R-U438/P20/7

Plots in Chislet Marshes

Creation dates: 1862

Reference: R-U438/P20/8

Plan showing Woodnesborough, Ash and Stourmouth

Creation dates: undated

Reference: R-U438/P20/9

Farms around Kingston

Creation dates: 1915

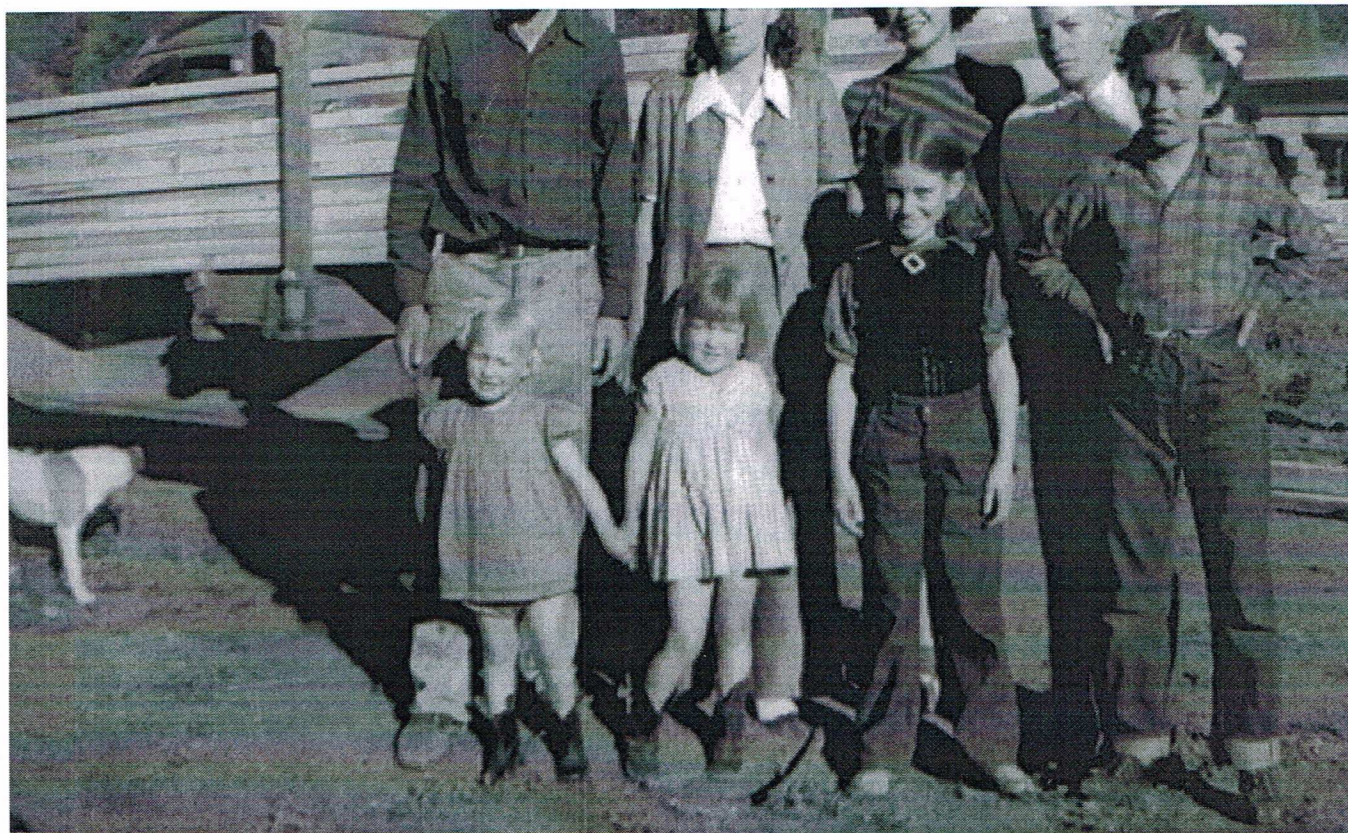
Reference: R-U438/P20/10

Property in Ash, Preston, Stourmouth

Creation dates: undated

Scope and Content

Concerned in an option for a mining lease.



Irwin Melvin Cunningham, Ethel Askew Cunningham, Betty Joe Cunningham, Donald Cowen Cunningham
Hazel Noreen Marie, Margie Ann, ImaJean, Anita Virginia Cunningham



History

The motto "Over Fork Over" was introduced into the Cunningham coat of arms following the entry into Linlithgow castle of King Robert the Bruce and his followers, concealed in hay carts. The English, who were occupying it at the time, were driven out and it is said that the Cuninghames fell upon them with their forks, tossing the English into the air like hay and shouting their cry 'Over, fork, over !'

The first Cunningham is believed to have been a Flemish man named Wernibald, who took on the placename as his own when he received a grant of Kilmaurs in Cunningham, Ayrshire from Hugo de Morville, the Constable of Scotland, in 1140.

Haakon IV, King of Norway, arrived off the coast of this area to re-assert his rule over Scotland's Isles in 1263. This led to the sea battle of Largs from which Haakon would never return home. For his part in the battle, Harvey Cunningham of Kilmaurs had his family's property expanded by Alexander II.

In 1321, Robert the Bruce granted the lands of Lamburgton to Hugh Cunningham. When Hugh's grandson Sir William married Margaret, heiress of the Dennistons of that Ilk, Glencairn became the property of the Cunninghams also. James III made Sir William's grandson, Alexander, Earl of Glencairn in 1488. He and his King died together at the Battle of Sauchieburn later in the same year.

The 5th Earl of Glencairn was a member of the 'Lords of the Congregation of Jesus Christ', whose business was misappropriating church property and undermining Scotland's government on behalf of the well-paying English. The group's work was instrumental in the Tudors' destruction of Mary, Queen of Scots' rights.

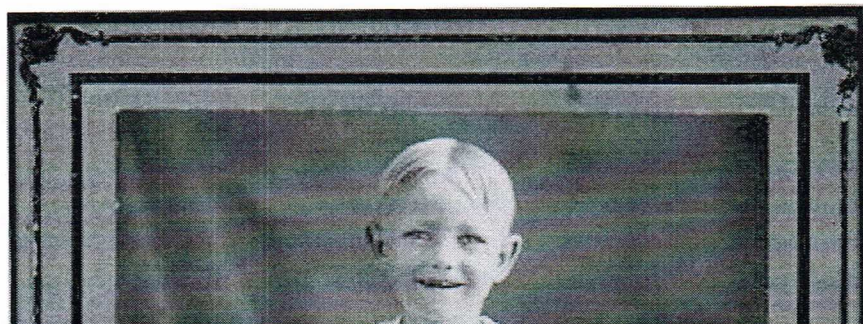
The 9th Earl, however, was a patriot in the mould of the 1st Earl.

While Scotland was under the control of Cromwell's generals in 1653, Glencairn raised a rebellion on behalf of Charles II who was safe on the Continent. The rebellion was hopeless but in 1660 he was created Lord Chancellor of Scotland, following the Restoration.

In the 18th century, a number of Cunninghams, including the 14th Earl, were friends in art with Robert Burns.

For the chief, Burns wrote this tribute:

The bridegroom may forget the bride
Was made his wedded wife yestreen;
The monarch may forget the crown
That on his head an hour has been;
The mother may forget the child
That smiles sae sweetly on her knee;
But I'll remember thee, Glencairn,
And a' that thou hast done for me!



Familt Records Centre 1 Middleton St ECR 10W <http://www.ons.gov.uk>

- Comm det 6.6.1841
- 30.3.1851
- 7.4.1861
- 2.4.1871
- 3.4.1881
- 5.4.1891

Ground floor searchroom, run by General Reptr Office
 Index by date of registration, then alphabetical.
 Starts 1.7.1857

KCH = Knight Commander of the Order of the Guelphs (KCH.)
 1829 Lord Albert Conyngham.

Commissioner of the Treasury for Ireland
 William Burton Conyngham

Governor & Constable of Windsor Castle
 4.9.1829-33 Henry, Marquis of Conyngham, K.B.
 - 19.1/1833

E. Weinholt, a main shareholder in the Central Queensland Meat Exports Co
 & a wealthy Victorian farmer.

CHAPTER 7

The Taylor Dynasty

(a) John Taylor

John Taylor was born on December 7th, 1655, the son of Nathaniel Taylour (as he spelt his surname), a Puritan who had supported Cromwell. He had served as Recorder of Colchester at the time of the Commonwealth and was appointed Member of Parliament for Bedford simply by Cromwell writing a letter without the formality of an election. Nathaniel was fanatical. He had 18 children, mostly born in Brook House, Holborn. Several died young.

About 1679, John married Olive Tempest, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Tempest of Durham. They had 16 children of which the first three were girls — Mary, Olive and Margaret. Nathaniel died on January 15th, 1683, and so did not live to see their first son, Brook, who arrived on August 18th, 1685, when they were in Edmonton.

John purchased Bifrons on September 29th, 1694. Their son, James, died a year later. About 1696 John Closterman was commissioned to paint the surviving family in oil on canvas. This picture currently hangs in Beningbrough Hall. More children followed and

According to the Rev. Dr. John Harris¹, there were in 1719 "some very large and fine hollies and two brick walls covered on each side with striped holly which is planted on one side of the wall and made to bend down over the top and cover the other side to the bottom. The green walks are here also fine and covered with the cleanest turf I ever saw. About 500 yards below the house is a canal at the end of which are two islands and a little house built, which they call Trout Hall; in it are bathing places, some beds and rooms for company. The rivulet which makes the canal abounds with trout of two sorts, white and speckled, and in it are many loaches, some of which are often found in the trouts' bellies".

Young of Dominica 2.5.1749 was son of William Young of the West Indies (Scottish physician who emigrated after 1715 or 15) & 1725 † 8.4.1788, aged 63 + Margaret Nanton of Antigua

= Sarah FARGE daughter of Charles FARGE & Elizabeth TURNER of Whitefriars, London (minor anniversary 1734) & sister of Sir William FARGE, 5th Baronet.

1747 Elizabeth TAYLOR († 1729, † 12.7.1801 at Abbey House, Chesham. Served Delapre 2nd 1790 & painted Hornwell House, Bucks. with Annals (+ 6.1.1791, 90 Geo. St.)

- William († ~1750, Chesham, Kent; † 10.1.1815, aged 65, Tobago) = 12.8.1777, 8th Geo. 4th & Mary, Queen Sq., Sarah Lawrence, daughter + Charles of Charles Lawrence and Mary Nichol.

= 22.4.1793, 8th Geo. 4th, Henry; Barbara Talbot, daughter of Richard Talbot and Margaret, suo jure Baroness Talbot of Malahide († 1.2.1830).

Nicholas Tempest of Stella - the Bishopric of Durham († 26.3.1626) ; knighted 14.3.1607 at Tower of London. aged 73 create Baron 23.12.1622

LUSHINGTON, Stephen Rumbold (1776–1868),
of Norton Court, nr. Faversham, Kent.

RYE 1807–1812

CANTERBURY 1812–1830, 1835–1837

b. 6 May 1776, 2nd s. of Rev. James Stephen Lushington of Rodmersham, vicar of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and preb. of Carlisle, by 2nd. w. Mary, da. of Rev. Humphrey Christian of Docking, Norf. *educ.* Rugby 1785; Linton acad. *m.* (1) 9 Dec. 1797, Anne Elizabeth (*d.* 25 Mar. 1856), da. of Gen. George Harris, cr. 1st Baron Harris, 6s. 2da.; (2) 8 May 1858, Marianne, da. of James Hearne of Gt. Portland Street, Mdx., *s.p.*

Writer, E.I. Co. (Madras) 1790; asst. to sec., military, political and secret dept. 1792; asst. to translator, board of revenue 1793, Persian translator 1794; dep. sec. board of revenue 1796, sec. 1798; under searcher, Sea Gate 1796, collector, Ramnad 1799, Tinnevely 1801; registrar, sadar and faujdari adalat 1803; at home 1803, res. 1807.

Chairman of ways and means 1810–13; sec. to Treasury Jan. 1814–Apr. 1827; PC 30 June 1827; gov. Madras Oct. 1827–Oct. 1832.

Capt. Lath of Scray vols. 1805; maj. 2 E. Kent militia 1810.

Lushington entered the East India Company service through his father's connexions. In Madras he acted as private secretary to the victorious commander-in-chief General Harris from 1795 to 1799, marrying his daughter. He arrived home with an adequate fortune in 1803, three years after his father-in-law, whom he had assured that he wished to secure his own financial independence before leaving India and had no inclination to any of the professions that might realize this ambition at home. In the event it was his father's death and his wife's health that conspired to bring him home and he did not then rule out the possibility of returning to India.

Lushington settled in Kent on an estate procured for him by General Harris. He later reminded Harris that he then had no thought of entering Parliament:

I was occupied chiefly in overcoming my repugnance to an agricultural occupation which you and William had from the kindest motives prepared for me and thereafter in seconding your endeavours to secure your property and remove unjust calumny. In the early part of this struggle you felt the want of political connexion, and at the suggestion of Lord Wellesley, and with the concurring judgment of Lord Moira, you proposed to me to get into Parliament. I declined it then not seeing any return of satisfaction or benefit, and we proceeded in repelling the attacks of the directors, and in preparing the government for a more just consideration of the great services you had rendered to your country.

In the progress of this cause we thought it of the greatest importance to your success that Mr Perceval, then solicitor-general, should be engaged not merely professionally as your advocate, but that he should be warmly impressed with a sense of the deep injustice you had suffered. To this we both directed our par-

ticular attention, and of course both of us became personally acquainted with him.

General Harris wanted to recover a loan to the Madras government, but he also wished for a British peerage, having refused an Irish one on his return home at the instigation of Lord Wellesley.¹

On the eve of the general election of 1806, Lushington agreed to come into Parliament to serve his father-in-law and approaches were made to Lord Moira for a seat, while Wellesley, believing that Harris was 'made of money', offered to procure him one for £4,000. In December 1806 an arrangement was made with the Treasury through Wellesley whereby Lushington was to be returned for Gram-pound on Sir Christopher Hawkins's interest for £5,000, with power to vacate in favour of the General's son Col. William Harris, or any other person acceptable to the minister Lord Grenville. This fell through, but Harris's dispute with the East India Company continued. He had just invested in East India stock in Lushington's name when the dissolution of 1807 provided a fresh opportunity. The general had some interest at Canterbury and Wellesley secured the new government's backing for Lushington's candidature there. He was averse to it, especially when the general eschewed a compromise and spent as much on a contest, in which Lushington was defeated, as he had intended to in the purchase of a seat. But Wellesley saw to it that government compensated Lushington soon afterwards with a vacant seat for Rye, which he obtained for £2,500, of which Harris contributed £1,000.²

Although Lushington's maiden speech was a defence of government's conduct towards Denmark, 3 Feb. 1808, in which he rebuked opposition for a 'sentimental system' which 'would embrace all nations but their own', his chief parliamentary topic, predictably, was the defence of Wellesley's conduct in India, which he was sure would be vindicated by any inquiry, 22 Feb., and defended in detail on 15 Mar. 1808; on 1 June he justified at length the East India Company's policy towards the Carnatic. (In February he had given notice of his intention to stand for the Company directory.) He found Perceval 'very kindly disposed' towards him, 'for his request to me . . . to second the address to the throne was his own spontaneous act'. This was on 19 Jan. 1809. He spoke in exoneration of the Duke of York, 17 Mar. 1809. Harris having obtained his compensation, Lushington was now prepared to quit Parliament and had actually applied for the Chiltern Hundreds at the end of March 1809 and was arranging for his seat to be bestowed on a friend of Wellesley's when Perceval and Huskisson persuaded him against it. He voted

for inquiry into charges of ministerial corruption, 25 Apr. 1809, and in the same month made another bid to secure election to the East India Company directory, with the encouragement of Perceval's offer to place him on the India finance committee. He informed his father-in-law that not being 'naturally a farmer', he had better aspire to be a spokesman for the Company in the House, where he felt confident of recognition, 'for I never lose my temper in debate'; besides, thanks to the imminent renewal of the Company charter, India must be 'largely discussed'. In canvassing the Company directors in May 1809 he suggested that they should impress the proprietors 'by recommending a person for their choice upon public grounds', but nothing came of it. Of Curwen's reform bill Lushington remarked in private that it 'would in fact strengthen the influence of the crown and diminish that of the people. Such are the difficulties of meddling with the constitution. I shall always oppose every change until I can perceive the benefits of it.'³

In the event of a reshuffle in 1809, Lushington was tipped for a place at the Treasury. His father-in-law, to whom he had mortgaged his estate, hinted that his finances needed boosting. If Wellesley formed an administration, both of them would benefit and Lushington intended to apply to him to be an under secretary of state. This application was postponed from September to 16 Nov. 1809, when Wellesley's prospects seemed better, but Lushington was careful to assure Wellesley of Perceval's continued 'good opinion' of him. In fact, he was content with Perceval's appointment of him, previously pledged, as chairman of ways and means in place of Wharton, 31 Jan. 1810, with £1,200 a session: it was 'the most fortunate and flattering [event] of my life'.⁴

When he took his seat for his first committee on 2 Feb. 1810, William Smith, encouraged by a very thin House, tried to substitute Davies Giddy, as a more experienced man; but Lushington parried the blow, 'very adroitly', so Perceval assured him, and was vindicated by the Speaker, whose confidence he henceforward enjoyed, and by others: Wharton pointed out that 'not long experience, but a sort of technical knowledge' was required. Lushington, who on the opposition push for an inquiry into the Scheldt expedition on 23 Jan. had stated that he had no objection to one but was confident ministers could justify themselves, was now more closely connected with government, and, relieved of the dread that he would have to chair the Scheldt inquiry, voted with ministers throughout the debates on the subject.⁵ The Whigs listed him among the

dozen personal adherents of Perceval in the House.

For the rest of that Parliament, Lushington had little to say in debate outside his business duties. He did not find them onerous: 'one day of my Poligar administration was more severe than a month of this. There is no pressure of the mind, the great requisites are impartiality and the faculty of sitting as long and as quiet as a shoemaker.' He was careful to establish 'a character for impartiality', even to the extent of giving a decision against Perceval: but an invitation to a cabinet dinner on 19 June 1810 convinced him that it was taken in good part and Perceval, for whom he was prepared to undertake business chores during the recess, reassured him of his confidence. He had voted against criminal law reform, 1 May 1810, and against parliamentary reform, 21 May, as well as against the abolition of sinecures, 17 May 1810 (and subsequently). He viewed the Regency debates with distaste, disliking Perceval's proposed limitations on the Regent's power and embarrassed lest his casting vote should be required; he resolved, however, to uphold 'the cause of the King and of my friend Perceval' if necessary, recollecting 'the miserable state of men's minds in the Carnatic from the operation of a divided government'. He regarded Perceval's death as a great personal blow and on 14 May 1812 appealed to the generosity of Parliament to agree to a provision for his family, having taken it upon himself to assure Perceval's brother, Lord Arden, of it in advance.

On 21 May he voted against Stuart Wortley's motion for a stronger administration, which he privately believed the cabinet should have endorsed, though 'much more easy to desire than to accomplish'. Nevertheless, in the event of Wellesley forming a government, he was earmarked for the secretaryship of the Board of Control, though no longer considered a Wellesleyite and expecting to lose his place. He had in fact had the same appointment proposed to him by government in July 1811, when he was considering the possibility of returning to India, but could not then make up his mind to it. He now assured Wellesley of his support, freely confessing that he had adhered to Perceval, but was anxious to safeguard his father-in-law's claims on Wellesley, only to learn that Wellesley stood little chance of forming a government. He regretted it, as he wished for a more efficient administration with Canning taking the lead in the Commons, regardless of what his own fate might be; and if Lord Moira, rather than Wellesley, headed a new ministry, he was confident that the former would be as ready to make his father-in-law a British peer. Even so, he agreed to parley with Wellesley at the eleventh hour,

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Conyngham Manuscripts

Catalogue Ref. R-U438

Creator(s):

Conyngham family, Marquesses of Conyngham

[from *Administrative History*] This is essentially an accumulation of estate archives, no family papers having been deposited. Major General Henry Conyngham of Slane (co. Meath) married the daughter of Sir John Williams of Minster, Thanet thus creating a connection with Kent of great territorial significance. His son was successively created Baron Conyngham of Mount Charles, 1753, Viscount Conyngham in 1756, and Baron and Earl Conyngham of Mount Charles, 1781, with a special remainder to his nephew and heir Francis Pierpoint Burton. Lord Conyngham married Ellen, daughter of Solomon Merrett of London, merchant, who survived her husband and died in 1816.

[from *Administrative History*] On the death of Lord Conyngham in 1781, his last title only of Baron of Mount Charles passed to his nephew and he also took the surname Conyngham. His son, who married Elizabeth Denison, served in the army and became successively Viscount, 1789, Earl, 1797, and Marquess, 1816. Lady Conyngham was a favourite of George IV and her husband was Lord Steward of the Household during his marquessate, Bifrons in Patricbourne, came to the estate from the Taylor family and became the Kentish centre of Conyngham influence.

[from *Administrative History*] In the 20th century the importance of this vast estate stretching between Canterbury and Broadstairs was enhanced by the development of the Kent Coalfield. As lords of the manor of Minster which covered most of Thanet the Conyngham family had considerable foreshore rights from Birchington to Ramsgate and also rights of wreck. Numerous disputes arose over the using of these powers.

[from *Scope and Content*] Manorial documents, deeds and other documents relating to the Conyngham family estates at Bifrons in Patricbourne and in Minster-in-Thanet

MANORIAL DOCUMENTS

Manor of Minster in Thanet

FILE - 'Survey of Col. Conyngham's Estate in the Isle of Thanet' - **ref. R-U438/M6** - **date:** 1700

TITLE DEEDS

TESTAMENTARY

Conyngham Wills

FILE - Copy Will of William Conyngham of Ballydavet - **ref. R-U438/T124/1** - **date:** 1700

FILE - Copy Will of Lt. General Conyngham of Mountcharles - **ref. R-U438/T124/2** - **date:** 1704

FILE - Copy Will, with pedigree - **ref. R-U438/T124/3** - **date:** 1762

↳ [from *Scope and Content*] *Of Lucy Skipwith cousin of wife of General Conyngham*

FILE - Probate of Will of William Conyngham - **ref. R-U438/T124/4** - **date:** 1738

FILE - Original Wills and codicils of Henry, Viscount Conyngham - **ref. R-U438/T125/1-5** - **date:** 1758-1773

FILE - Will of Francis Pierepont Burton, 2nd Baron Conyngham - **ref. R-U438/T126/1** - **date:** 1779

FILE - Will of William Conyngham formerly Burton, of Dublin - **ref. R-U438/T126/2** - **date:** 1782

FILE - Draft Will of Henry 1st Marquess Conyngham - **ref. R-U438/T126/3** - **date:** 1832

FILE - Copy Will of the Dowager Marchioness Conyngham - **ref. R-U438/T126/4** - **date:** 1861

FILE - Drafts and copies of Wills and codicils - **ref. R-U438/T127** - **date:** 1855-1876

 \ [from *Scope and Content*] *Of Francis Nathaniel, 2nd Marquess Conyngham*

FILE - Drafts and copies of Wills and codicils - **ref. R-U438/T128** - **date:** 1904-1916

 \ [from *Scope and Content*] *Of Victor George Henry Francis, 5th Marquess Conyngham*

Miscellaneous probates of wills

 \ [from *Scope and Content*] Not Conyngham family

Miscellaneous copies and extracts of wills

 \ [from *Scope and Content*] Not Conyngham family

SETTLEMENTS AND PERSONAL ESTATE

FILE - Appointment for securing £300 - **ref. R-U438/T131/1** - **date:** 1744

 \ [from *Scope and Content*] *Part of jointure of Lady Ellen Conyngham, wife of 1st Baron*

FILE - Appointment of £4,000 - **ref. R-U438/T131/2** - **date:** 1849

 \ [from *Scope and Content*] *On marriage of Lady Eliz. Georgiana Conyngham and Geo. Bryan esq.*

ESTATE

FILE - List of costs - **ref. R-U438/E24/5** - **date:** Dec 1929

 \ [from *Scope and Content*] *Trustees of Francis Conyngham to A. Bloud Ablin & poor rate receipts for c.Health*

FILE - Legacy accounts on estate of George Henry, 3rd Marquess Conyngham - **ref. R-U438/E25/2** - **date:** 1882

Rentals and Accounts

FILE - Half yearly rentals - **ref. R-U438/E1** - **date:** 1790-1815

 \ [from *Scope and Content*] *For Minster Court Estate including land at Durlock, Pockocks at Sarre and Fleet with summaries of expenses for maintenance and repairs. Accompanied by letters to Ellen Dowager Countess Conyngham at various addresses including Hitchenden, High Wycombe, 43 Lower Grosvenor St in London and Knaresborough in Yorkshire from the Rev. R. Harvey, vicar of St Lawrence and Ramsgate who seems to have acted as her agent, locally. The correspondence contains estate news of repairs made, vacant tenancies and tenants in arrears; comments on the weather; family news of the Conynghams when staying in Ramsgate.*

FILE - Minutes of meetings - **ref. R-U438/E18** - **date:** 1926-1928

 \ [from *Scope and Content*] *Of executors of Marquess of Conyngham deceased.*

FILE - 'Ramsgate estate' - **ref. R-U438/E20** - **date:** 1780-1911

 \ [from *Scope and Content*] *Rentals. bills for improvements and some personal bills. Miscellaneous bills for other Conyngham estates including alterations to Stanhope Street house 1807-1810; accounts of repairs to Minster Court Estate. 1780-1808; list of tenants in Ireland.*

Surveys and Valuations

FILE - Valuation of estates - **ref. R-U438/E31/5** - **date:** 1811

 \ [from *Scope and Content*] *In Thanet of Ellen, Dowager Countess of Conyngham by John Black.*

Estate Correspondence

FILE - Letters to Francis Pierpont Burton, 2nd Baron Conyngham - **ref. R-U438/E53** - **date:** 1782, 1785

FILE - Letters to Ellen, Dowager Lady Conyngham - **ref. R-U438/E54** - **date:** 1786-1815

 \ [from *Scope and Content*] *From the Rev. R. Harvey, her agent in Ramsgate with drafts of her replies. Mainly concerned with the tenancies and affairs connected with the Minster Court Estate and other farms in Minster, which formed her jointure but also containing news of the Conyngham family.*

FILE - Letters to Henry, 1st Marquess Conyngham - **ref. R-U438/E55** - **date:** 1788-1822

↳ [from *Scope and Content*] *On various matters including correspondence from William Whaley explaining cause of debts and attempts to discharge them, 1795-1799; an enquiry regarding the Burton family pedigree, 1800, from William Clerk, Minster listing repairs needed to Conyngham house in Ramsgate, 1816; dispute with Lord Warden over right of wreck on Minster manor, 1821-1822*

FILE - Letters to Francis Nathaniel 2nd Marquess Conyngham - **ref. R-U438/E56** - **date:** 1833

FILE - Letters from Lord Conyngham and Robert Eason - **ref. R-U438/E58** - **date:** 1792-1805

↳ [from *Scope and Content*] *To L. Christinaz, Ramsgate agent to Lord Conyngham*

FILE - Correspondence between Lord Conyngham, his brother, Col. Burton and John Bembow - **ref. R-U438/E59** - **date:** 1812-1819

FILE - Correspondence from William Clark of Minster, James Cull of Ramsgate and Richard Collard of Broadstairs - **ref. R-U438/E60/1** - **date:** 1806-1824

↳ [from *Scope and Content*] *All at one time serving as Lord Conyngham's agent and also from John Holliday his gardner. Mainly concerning the lease of farms, land and houses in Minster and Ramsgate and other estate matters*

FILE - Files of correspondence - **ref. R-U438/E60/2** - **date:** 1816-1829

↳ [from *Scope and Content*] *With John Bembow of Bembow, Albon and Bembow of Lincolns Inn regarding administration of the estate in Ramsgate and Minster including settlement of estate on death of Dowage Countess in 1816; enquires into whereabouts of deeds and leases, and choosing a new agent, 1816; leasing of Conyngham House in Ramsgate 1816-1819; proposed purchase of Stone House, Margate from John Boys, 1828-1829*

Papers of the Merrett estate

↳ [from *Administrative History*] *Ellen daughter of Soloman Merrett of London, merchant, married the 1st Earl of Conyngham in 1744 and succeeded to her father's estate*

FILE - Miscellaneous papers - **ref. R-U438/E91/4** - **date:** 1732-1770

↳ [from *Scope and Content*] *Relating to Lady Conyngham's fortune and the Sackville St. property*

LEGAL PAPERS

FILE - Deposition - **ref. R-U438/L5** - **date:** 1775

↳ [from *Scope and Content*] *Conyngham versus Barker and others, regarding the manor of Minster*

FILE - Conyngham versus Cobb - **ref. R-U438/L6** - **date:** 1778, 1779

FILE - Conyngham versus Cutler - **ref. R-U438/L7** - **date:** 1824

FILE - Conyngham versus Coleman - **ref. R-U438/L9** - **date:** 1845

FILE - Conyngham versus South Eastern Railway Co - **ref. R-U438/L10** - **date:** 1846

FILE - Conyngham versus South Eastern Railway Co - **ref. R-U438/L13** - **date:** 1877-1898

FILE - Conyngham against Mid Kent and East Kent District Water Company Bill - **ref. R-U438/L17** - **date:** undated

FILE - Conyngham versus Conyngham - **ref. R-U438/L18** - **date:** undated

OFFICIAL PAPERS

FILE - Order of East Kent Commission of Sewers - **ref. R-U438/O3** - **date:** 1748

↳ [from *Scope and Content*] *To Henry Conyngham to pay rates levied for repair of a sluice*

FILE - Draft petition - **ref. R-U438/O5** - **date:** c1750

↳ [from *Scope and Content*] *From mariners in Margate to Lord Conyngham as Lord of the Manor against the Pier Wardens*

MAPS

FILE - Conyngham Estate on 2nd edition 1" O.S - **ref. R-U438/P13** - **date:** c.1840

Aughrim.

by Cecil Kilpatrick, B.Sc.

After the Boyne

King James reached Dublin on the evening of his defeat at the Boyne, 1st July (O.S.) 1690.

The next morning he fled south, first to Waterford and then by sea to Kinsale where he picked up a French naval escort and returned to France for the rest of his life.

His army under Lauzun abandoned Dublin and retreated westwards to the line of the Shannon, but also holding the walled city of Cork and the fortified port of Kinsale. Late in the year a great fleet of 70 ships put John Churchill (later Marlborough) and an expeditionary force ashore at Passage West and captured both towns. The French must now rely on the ports of Galway and Limerick on the West coast.

King William reached Limerick on August 7th, but as his army had only their field guns he was held up till the siege train with heavy 24 pounder guns, drawn by oxen, arrived from Dublin.

It had reached Ballyneety near the Silvermine Mountains just fourteen miles from its destination and had camped for the night, when Sarsfield struck.

The previous day he had slipped out of Limerick on to the western shore with a strong cavalry raiding party. They headed upstream and recrossed at Killaloe, remaining concealed on Keeper Hill, watching and waiting till the camp was asleep. Not a man escaped and Limerick knew when the night sky was lit up with an enormous explosion of tons of gunpowder destroying guns and supplies.

On 27th August an assault on the wall was attempted but was repulsed with heavy loss and after two more days the siege was abandoned for the year.

King William, disappointed that the campaign would drag on for another year, took the road to Waterford and returned to London leaving Count Solms, the Dutch Commander, in charge.

Lauzun, the French Commander, also decided to go home, taking all his French troops and leaving the 20 year old Duke of Berwick in command.

The Winter of 1690 - 1691.

Hostilities continued even though the main forces were dispersed into winter quarters all over Ireland.

Jacobite Rapparees (irregulars) raided into Williamite territory for horses and cattle, while Williamite raids were made in Kerry and Sligo. 'No man's land' ran from Bantry Bay through Macroom, Mallow, Tipperary, Thurles, Birr, Mullingar, Newtown Forbes to Lough Eme and Ballyshannon. Both armies behaved badly but as the soldiers had not been paid, they felt justified in taking what they could get. Peace feelers were put out and rumours abounded but came to nothing.

With the turn of the year Solms was recalled for duty in Flanders and William wrote, before leaving for Holland, giving command to Baron Godart Van reede de Ginkel. He was a capable professional soldier, solid, cautious, and adept at uniting the many nationalities in his army in the fashion of Eisenhower of the last war.

In William's absence Mary acted as Sovereign in her own right and corresponded with Ginkel, keeping William informed. Generals Douglas and Yjrke were also recalled for service in Flanders and were replaced by Mackay, the Killiecrankie General and Talmash, an Englishman.

On the Jacobite side Tyrconnell, who had gone to France for fresh instructions from James and assistance from Louis XIV, returned with money but no French troops. James sent a peerage for Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, as consolation for not getting command. Berwick was recalled and three high ranking French Lieutenant Generals arrived, all senior to Sarsfield.

The new Commander was Le Marquis de St. Ruhe, usually referred to as St. Ruth, a competent energetic professional soldier with a brutal record as persecutor of the Huguenots in the Cevennes. As a soldier he was a great improvement on Lauzun with the added advantage of being without the impediment of King James. St. Ruth was accompanied by two other Generals, d'Usson and de Tesse. Of the three only de Tesse ever saw his homeland again and he was wounded three times.

The Army Musters.

In 1690 the army had mustered at Scarva or Aghaderg (Loughbricldand). At the end of the year the main depot would be Mullingar. The Dutch, Danes, Huguenot and English forces under Wurtemberg, which had been scattered across Munster would first rally at Cashel before moving northwards. The forces in Ulster would first assemble at Belturbet in Co. Cavan before moving to Mullingar. It is of particular interest to note the number of Ulster Regiments in William's Army.

Cunyngham's Inniskilling Dragoons, already gazetted as 6th Inniskilling Dragoons which later became the 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards. They fought in defence of Enniskillen and at the Boyne and Aughrim. Wynn's Inniskilling Dragoons, already gazetted as 5th Royal Irish Dragoons, to become 5th Royal Irish Lancers and now 16th/5th Queens Royal Lancers. They fought in defence of Enniskillen, at the Boyne and Aughrim. Wolseley's Inniskilling Horse, fought in defence of Enniskillen, at the Boyne and Aughrim. Later they fought in Flanders but at the end of the war in 1697 were disbanded. Tiffin's Inniskilling Regiment of Foot, already gazetted as 27th Foot later to become the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and still later the Royal Irish Rangers. They fought in defence of Enniskillen, at the Boyne and Aughrim. Gustavus Hamilton's Regiment of Foot, fought in defence of Enniskillen, at the Boyne and at Aughrim. There were two Colonels Gustavus Hamilton. One was Governor of Enniskillen and raised the regiment. The other who fought in defence of Coleraine, withdrew to Londonderry. He later took over the Inniskilling Regiment and fought at the Boyne and Athlone. He remained as Governor of Athlone but the Regiment went on to the Battle of Aughrim. After the end of the war it was disbanded.

St. John's Regiment of Foot, originally raised by Col. Henry Baker. Fought at Dromore, retreating to Londonderry, it fought at the Boyne and at Aughrim. At the end of hostilities it was disbanded. Loyd's Regiment of Foot, fought in defence of Enniskillen, at the Boyne and Athlone. It was left behind as a garrison and did not fight at Aughrim. It was later disbanded. Mitchelburn's Regiment of Foot, originally Skeffington's fought under Col. John Mitchelburn throughout the siege of Londonderry and at the Boyne. It mustered with the army under Ginkel but was detailed for garrison duty till the end of the war when it was disbanded. Cauldfield's Regiment of Foot, originally raised by Rev. George Walker for the defence of Dungannon, but withdrew to Londonderry and fought throughout the siege. Taken over by Col. Robert White after the siege but on his death in 1689 commanded by Col. John Cauldfield. The eight siege Regiments were so reduced in strength that they were merged in 1689 into four. Two fought at the Boyne but only one at Aughrim. Eventually all their traditions were merged into 27th Foot which recruited in Counties Londonderry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, and prior to 1922, in Co. Donegal.

One Irish Regiment, although not from Ulster, should be listed. Meath's Regiment originally Forbes. Had been part of King James's Army in Ireland but when reorganised by Tyrconnell managed to retain one third of its Protestants. It was sent to England and while all the others were disbanded on William's arrival, it was retained. The Roman Catholic members were dismissed and replaced by Irish Protestants. It returned to Ireland with Schomberg and was stationed in Belfast. It was gazetted as 18th Foot and fought at the Boyne and Aughrim. Later it became the senior Irish Regiment of the line as The Royal Irish Regiment and was disbanded with four other famous Irish Regiments in 1922.

There was one further Ulster regiment, but it missed the Irish Campaign. The Royal Irish Light Dragoons raised in Londonderry in 1693 from survivors of the Siege. Originally known as Conyngham's Dragoons, not to be confused with Sir Albert Cunningham's Inniskilling Dragoons which by 1693 had become 6th Inniskilling Dragoons. They served King William on the Continent and later won fame under Marlborough becoming 8th Mngs Royal Irish Hussars. In recent times through amalgamation they reformed as The Queens Royal Irish Hussars and are at present serving in Arabia on the borders of Iraq with the Desert Rats.

Ginkel's total force consisted of thirty battalions of infantry. Three were left behind on garrison duty, leaving twenty seven made up of twelve English, three Ulster, six Danish, three Dutch, and three Huguenot. He also had forty squadrons of horse and dragoons. making a total of 20,000 men. His artillery train consisted of twelve field pieces, thirty siege guns and six mortars.

In command of the Cavalry was Major General Marquis de Ruvigny, a professional Huguenot soldier and brother of the brave Callemotte killed at the ford of Oldbridge leading his countrymen over the Boyne.

Across the Shannon St. Ruth had moved up his forces from Galway and Limerick to Ballinasloe but his very late arrival in Ireland had placed him at a severe disadvantage in making preparations. He was not ready to take the field till the middle of June.

His army which was about as large as Ginkel's, was made up of 16000 foot, 3,000 horse and 2,000 dragoons. Its soldiers were entirely Irish, apart from its French Generals. His artillery amounted to nine field pieces apart from those mounted for the defence of walled towns like Athlone and Limerick.

The Advance Westward to Ballymore.

On 6th June Ginkel marched out from Mullingar, having gained two weeks on the previous year. Next day he reached Ballymore about, half way to Athlone, and here the opening shots in the 1691 campaign were fired.

A garrison of about 1000 men under Col. Ulick Burke had fortified an old Norman motte defending a peninsula in a lake and surrounded by water or bog. Their intention was to hold up the advance as long as possible to gain time but they had an impossible task against the full weight of Ginkel's guns. It was all over in 24 hours, when the survivors were glad to surrender and go into captivity on Lambay Island. Time was lost however, waiting for the Duke of Wurtemberg and his forces and Athlone was not reached till 19th June.

The Siege of Athlone - The Leinstertown.

Athlone consisted of two walled towns separated by the River Shannon. The previous year, when approached by General Douglas, the defenders under Col. Richard Grace had abandoned the English Town on the Leinster side of the river and withdrawn over the bridge to the Irish town on the Connaught side. This year

Col. Nicholas Fitzgerald resolved to defend both towns to allow time for St. Ruth to bring up his army from Ballinasloe.

The attackers spent their first day in mounting a battery of heavy guns to make a breach in the bastion near the North Gate. The next day at daybreak firing commenced and by the afternoon had opened a breach 30 yards wide. A council of war decided to mount an assault that evening at 5 p.m. 300 grenadiers were to lead, followed by pioneers with axes to clear away any obstructions thrown up to repair the breach. Hugh Mackay would command four foot regiments who, once through, would fan out in both directions. The first man into the breach was a Huguenot Lieutenant who threw two grenades and fired his musket before being killed. By nightfall the Leinstertown was taken and the defenders had withdrawn over the bridge, throwing down the arch on the far side, which had been temporarily repaired.

The Connaught Town

The next day St. Ruth came up with the main army and camped two miles from the town. Lt. General d'Usson was sent into the town to take over the defence with Major General Maxwell, a Scot, in support.

On the Connaught bank just over the bridge, stood an exceptionally strong Castle and a little upstream, the stout Connaught Tower. Before any assault could be made these must be neutralised. The gunners set to work, bringing up the guns and mounting seven batteries to pound the opposite bank with the heaviest bombardment ever to take place in Ireland, till the German blitz. In all 12,000 cannon balls, 600 bombs and many tons of stones were thrown across propelled by 50 tons of gunpowder. It was thirsty work and the gunners consumed four barrels of beer and were paid £33.70 bonus money. In a week the castle lay in ruins. A great heap of rubble and all its guns had been silenced.

The first plan of attack was to use a pontoon bridge made of tin boats brought from Dublin for the purpose, but it was found impossible to make progress under heavy fire without first capturing a bridge head on the other side.

Next a flanking attack about a mile upstream, over a ford was tried. A raiding party, led by a Lieutenant, was sent to reconnoitre, with instructions to avoid getting involved with the enemy. The Lieutenant however, not only crossed the river, but yielded to the temptation to round up cattle and lost the vital element of surprise.

On 26th June a frontal attack over the broken bridge was made with great daring. The troops advanced under covering fire and succeeded in repairing the gap with planks. The timbers were carried by 24 sappers, who were paid £13.16.0 as a reward for their success. However before the main assault could be mounted, a Sergeant of Maxwell's Dragoons named Custume and ten volunteers rushed on to the bridge braving certain death but all perished in the hail of fire. A Lieutenant and twenty more men took their place and though only two survived they succeeded in throwing down the planks.

On 29th June a Council of War was called and decided to attempt an assault over the ford just below the bridge. The main attack was to be made, while the defenders attention was diverted at the Bridge and at the pontoon bridge downstream. However the Jacobites noticed the preparations and moved in reinforcements from the main camp, causing the attempt to be abandoned. To test the depth of water at the ford three Danish soldiers under sentence of death were offered a pardon if they could cross. They wore helmets and breastplates and pretended to be deserters, while their comrades fired over their heads. They kept well apart to present a smaller target and to try different parts of the river. Their moment of danger came when they turned back and the Jacobites

offered fire. Two were wounded but all returned safely saying that the water only reached their navels.

The final assault was planned in great secrecy for the evening of 30th June. Men would be moved into place by stealth and the signal would be the tolling of bells for evening worship at the normal hour. 2,000 men led by Col. Gustavas Hamilton and grenadiers of the Inniskillings would take part under the command of Talmash. St. Ruth, to give his men a baptism of fire, had been rotating his regiments and had placed three very indifferent battalions of O'Hara's, O'Neill's and MacMahons Foot in the vital sector. The bells pealed at 6 p.m. when the assault party, with complete surprise bounced over the riverside parapet and into the river. General Mackay volunteering as a private soldier plunged in himself and almost before the Jacobites could open fire they were across, mounting the bank and fanning out. One party made for the bridge and another secured the walls. The Jacobites panicked and broke. General d'Usson was attending a party, but hearing the commotion, he rushed to the riverside only to be knocked down in the stampede of his own men and trampled underfoot. In less than an hour the whole town was in Williamite hands. Too late, St. Ruth came up with his main army only to find the gates closed and the walls manned by his enemies. It was a disastrous defeat brought on by over confidence and over-dependence on a physical feature. For St. Ruth it brought grief and shame. He could now only wipe out the humiliation and return to France and Louis XIV with honour, by staking all on one last battle.

The Battlefield.

Having lost the line of the Shannon, there were few strong defensive positions before Limerick. The River Suck at Ballinasloe was an insignificant obstacle, but five miles further west rose a long ridge running from the old castle and village of Aughrim for two miles to the old Church of Kilcommodon and known as Aughrim or Kilcommodon hill. On the eastern side of the ridge next Ballinasloe, lay a belt of bog and marsh for its whole length, with further lakes and bogs to the north and south to discourage flank attacks. St. Ruth had been in Ireland for only 7 weeks but he had observed the country as he passed through, with the eye of a soldier and he selected Aughrim for his last stand. He chose well for there was no better position to defend both the roads to Galway and Limerick.

On July 8th his 37 battalions filed over the bridge of Ballinasloe and took up their positions with four days to dig in. General d'Usson was sent on to hold Galway and General de Tesse was appointed second in command with particular responsibility for the right or southern sector. Sarsfield was given command of the cavalry reserve and positioned on the left wing at the rear of the hill. He was given that nightmare instruction. "Don't move till further orders". Orders which never came. The Jacobite soldiers occupied their time well, digging trenches for musketeers at the old castle and to protect the battery of guns nearby where the Parish Church now stands. St. Ruth worked like a man inspired. He knew that his ill trained soldiers would fight best from behind a breastwork and adapted the hedges and ditches on the lower slopes of the hill to this end. The hedges were strengthened and thickened to serve the purpose of modern barbed wire, but gaps were left to facilitate the withdrawal and counter attack of infantry and the downhill charge of horse to dislodge any of Ginkel's men who gained a foothold on the hill.

The most vulnerable point in the defence was at the southern end of the ridge where the little Tristaun stream entered the bog. This became known as The Pass of Urracaree for a line of eskers, or gravelly hillocks, gave access over the bog. Here the defences were made doubly strong for they were sure to be tried and tested. St. Ruth paid particular attention to morale and encouraged the 80 Priests in the camp to instil a crusading spirit. A copy of his own eve of battle ovation has survived, in which he dwells on his own service in suppressing heresy in France and stresses the consequences which the coming

battle will have for the faith. At dawn on the morning of the battle, which was a Sunday, the Priests ensured that every man attended mass.

The Battle.

Having taken Athlone, Ginkel was held up for ten days waiting for supplies of powder and shot to replenish his stock, exhausted by the heavy bombardment. The convoy of wagons from Dublin arrived on 11th July and immediately the army marched, reaching Ballinasloe by nightfall.

Duke Wurtemberg, the Danish Commander, was appointed Second in Command, with special responsibility on the left wing. General Mackay took charge of the centre and General Ruvigny was placed on the right.

At 6 a.m. on Sunday morning 12th July, leaving their tents and baggage, the army advanced to battle. Visibility was poor, as a heavy morning mist lay over the low ground and didn't lift till dispersed by the heat of the midday sun. Ginkel at last could see the enemy and was taken aback by the strength of their position. The Jacobite skirmishers, who had been holding up the advance, slowly fell back across the bog and the guns began to thunder across the valley. It was mid afternoon before the Danish Dragoons moving to the left to occupy the Pass of Urrachree, were driven back and the Inniskilling Dragoons came up to their assistance. Both sides poured in reinforcements and soon a general action had developed. The Jacobite tactics of withdrawing from hedge to hedge lured on their opponents and encouraged them to outreach themselves without flanking support. Then the cavalry swept down from the hill, through the gaps in the hedges and cut off the advance guard of the Williamites. It was then the turn of the musketeers, hidden behind their breastworks, to pick off the isolated forward troops and drive the remnant back into the bog.

The Huguenots suffered particularly heavy losses and especially in a depression at the foot of the hill below the present road, which has ever since been known as The Bloody Hollow. At about 6.30 p.m. Mackay, seeing that no progress was being made at the Southern end of that ridge, ordered the centre to advance over the bog under the covering fire of their cannon. Four English battalions struggled through the morass up to their waists in water, Earle's Regiment (19th, later the Green Howards) leading. They appeared to be succeeding as the Jacobites were driven back, but they had only retired one field width from the edge of the bog. As soon as the English had formed up on the firm ground down came the cavalry and drove them back while once again musketeers to right and left picked them off. This time the Jacobite foot followed them back across the bog even taking some of the guns beyond the bog. However, there was no way they could manhandle them through the swamp and they were soon retaken.

In this action Colonels Earle and Herbert were taken prisoner. It was now the turn of Kirke's and Gustavus Hamilton's Regiments to the left and Tiffin's and St. John's along with a Huguenot Regiment to their right. The Jacobites held their fire till the Williamites were within 20 yards and though a furious fight developed and things seemed to be in the balance for a while, they were driven back once more.

St. Ruth was delighted at the steadiness of his troops and the success of his plans. The sun was sinking in the west and Ginkel was about to call off the action for the night. He sent for the baggage and tents to be brought up but the order was cancelled. Mackay had noticed a movement of both horse and foot from the north to the centre to relieve the hard-pressed defenders. Perhaps now was the time for an attack by the Williamite right, by the Castle. Here the way through the swamp was narrow, only two horsemen at a time could cross over. If the foot could cross first, perhaps the horse could succeed. Wynn's dismounted Dragoons and Leveson's led the attack, encouraged by the courageous Mackay who was thrown from his horse. Colonel Walter Burke defended the Castle stubbornly,

but his guns had been silenced. The attackers reached a spot where they were sheltered from fire though they could advance no further. It was now up to the Cavalry and under Ruvigny, the Blues, Winn's Dragoons, and Wolseley's Horse galloped over the narrow causeway.

St. Ruth had been watching anxiously. His reserve Cavalry under Sarsfield would soon sweep them back. He was mounting his horse when his head was carried away by a cannon ball. The Williamite cavalry crossed over and at the crucial moment the Jacobite cavalry under Brigadier Henry Luttermal and Lieutenant General Dominic Sheldon withdrew from the field and headed west. Their route from the battlefield is marked on the 6" Ordinance Map to this day as 'Luttermals Pass'. Treachery was suspected though never proved. Yet when Luttermal was found to have been in correspondence with Ginkel and to have consequently received a Williamite pension, there can be little doubt. Luttermal and the Officer Corps of the Cavalry represented the old Roman Catholic gentry who hoped to redeem something of their estates. The Jacobite foot soldiers who had fought so well, were abandoned to their fate. They were rolled up by the charging Williamite Horse, wheeling south from the Castle along the ridge. They were cut down in their hundreds as they tried to escape. De Tesse tried to save the day, taking command of a force of Cavalry, but his men deserted him and he was lucky to get away, though wounded three times.

Lord Galmoy and Sarsfield (Lord Lucan) who had been in the rear, were caught off guard by the suddenness of the rout. They did their best to hold back the tide, but were forced to withdraw westwards. Only nightfall saved what was left of the infantry but 7,000 of them lay dead on the field, including 400 officers. Another 450 high ranking officers were taken prisoner. Williamite losses were also heavy, amounting to 2,000 dead and wounded. Eleven Cavalry standards and the Colours of thirty-two infantry battalions were picked up the next day. Nine field guns, the reserve ammunition, tents, baggage and thousands of muskets were gathered by the victors.

Near the spot where St. Ruth was struck down grew a blackthorn bush, which became known as St. Ruth's Bush. It, or its successor, is marked by a plaque erected by Bord Failte which reads, 'The Jacobite General St. Ruth died here after a battle with the forces of King William on 12th July 1691. His defeat and death spelled an end to the hopes of James II and changed the course of Irish history'. No one knows what happened to his body though Macauley's account states "The French General was hastening to the rescue when a cannon ball carried off his head. Those who were about him thought that it would be dangerous to make his fate known. The corpse was wrapped in a cloak, carried from the field and laid, with all secrecy, in the sacred ground among the ruins of the ancient monastery of Loughrea".

O'Kelly's Latin account describes the grief and despair created by this disaster in which 'the Irish lost the flower of their army and nation'. It was for the Irish Nationalist what Flodden Field had been for the Scots.

'Forget not the field where they perished,
The truest, the last of the brave:
All gone and the bright hopes we cherished
Gone with them and quenched in the grave".

John Moore.

It was of course quite another matter for the Williamite victors as the following verse penned by William Archer 120 years ago shows.

The Battle of Aughrim.

The flight comes on, St. Ruth prevails,

his troops he animates,
And swears he'll drive the heretics,
aye up to Dublin gates.
But,, oft,, a ball by justice wing'd,
to vindicate the truth.
As he rode down Kilcomodan,
laid low the brave Saint Ruth.
Then came the rout' our troops rushed on,
the foe fled, pale, aghast.
Like autumn leaves in myriad's driven
before November's blast.
Seven thousand men they left behind,
in death to close the eye.
While victory bless'd King William's men
the Twelfth day of July".

William Archer 1869.

It had been a hard fought battle with both sides evenly matched in numbers of men. Both were all led and gave of their best. It was said, "Never did the Irish fight so well in their own country" and equally, never was an attack made with more bravery and determination. It was the bloodiest battle of the war, it was the last big battle ever fought in Ireland.

Galway surrendered on 21st July and Limerick on 3rd October bringing to an end. The war on the continent continued till the signing of the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697, when Louis XIV recognised William and his successor, Anne.

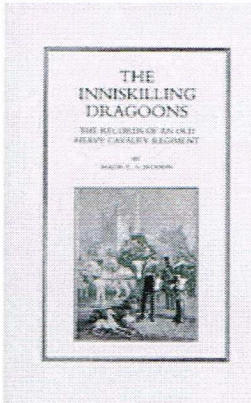
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INNISKILLING DRAGOONS: The Records of an Old Heavy Cavalry Regiment

The regiment was raised in 1689 by Sir Albert Conyngham (Cunningham) after whom it was named; the men came mostly from County Donegal. There is reference to an interesting note among King William III's State papers: 'The Inniskilliners do not care for the English, but they like the Scots, most of their parents being Scotch. It is well therefore not to have too many English in their regiments.' The regiment's first major action was the Battle of the Boyne (11 July 1690). Writing about it in his introduction the author says: "Of the earliest years of the Regiment's existence I have spoken as one walking on thin ice; susceptibilities are on edge in Ireland when the Battle of the Boyne is mentioned....." That was written in 1909 and things haven't changed since. The regiment was in action during the War of The Austrian Succession and was present at Dettingen and Fontenoy. It was again on active service 1758-1763, this time in Germany in the Seven Years War. At Waterloo the regiment was part of the Union Brigade (Royals, Scots Greys and Inniskillings') and took part in the celebrated charge in which one officer and 85 other ranks were killed (and 164 horses) and six officers and 101 other ranks wounded. It served in the Crimea where it took part in another charge, that of Scarlett's Heavy Brigade, also at Balaklava - more successful but less publicised than that of the Light Brigade. Surgeon James Mouat, attached to the Regiment, won the VC at Balaklava but this does not get a mention in the book though it does say he was awarded the Crimean medal. - The Crimea was followed by eight years in India enlivened by the antics of the CO who quite clearly had a screw loose. He had one of his officers courtmartialled and he himself was ordered to prosecute. He placed under close arrest three witnesses for the defence and kept them there, incommunicado, till the so-called trial ended. The whole affair is told in detail and can only be described as mind-boggling. At the end of October 1899 the Regiment embarked for S Africa where it came under General French's command (the C in C of the BEF in 1914), taking part in yet another charge - at Klipfontein. The Regiment served in S Africa throughout the war, returning to the UK after the conclusion of peace negotiations in 1902, and this is where this history ends. Forty-one officers and men were killed and forty-one died from other causes. Finally there is an index.

Author:

Major E. S. Jackson. London: Arthur L. Hmphreys, 1909

Format:

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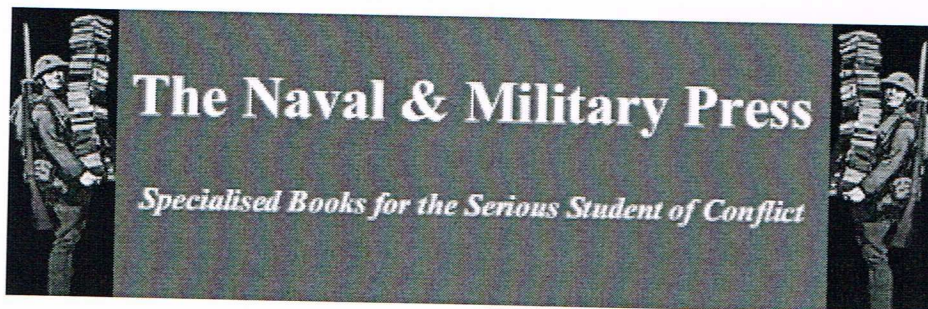
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Book Details

HISTORY OF THE VIII KING'S ROYAL IRISH HUSSARS

1693-1927

The Rev. Robert H. Murray,

2005. N&M Press reprint (original pub 1928). 2 vols. SB. xii + 4

Book Description

Very full history of an Irish cavalry regiment over two hundred and thirty years in peace and in war with lists of all officers who served in it, of Colonels, COs, RSMs. Very useful for research. Originally published in a limited edition of just 200, and virtually unobtainable since then.. The Regiment was raised in northern Ireland in January 1693, shortly after the Battles of the Boyne and Aughrim had seen the end of the French supported Irish rebellion and the Jacobite cause in Ireland. In the warrant authorising the formation of the regiment it was stated that the men should be known Protestants - Catholics were out!

Known first as Colonel Cunningham's (Conyngham) Regiment of Dragoons, it became the 8th Dragoons in 1751 and then Light Dragoons until 1822 when it was designated King's Royal Irish Hussars. The first of the many campaigns in which it was to fight was the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1713) during which it was in action in Spain over a period of some eight years. During its next two hundred years it would see plenty of action - in the Crimea (Charge of the Light Brigade), in the Indian Mutiny, the 2nd Afghan War, the South African War and the Great War. All these campaigns are, of course, well covered, but there is plenty on the life of the Regiment, its officers and men, its changes in dress, its weapons and equipment, pay and conditions of service. There are tables showing nationalities of the men, their ages, their heights, lengths of service - even the ages and sizes of the horses - this in the period immediately following the '45' rebellion. There are some useful appendices for researchers at the end of Vol 2. There is the regimental calendar arranged on a monthly basis whereby any significant event in the history of the Regiment is shown in the relevant month with the date, day of the week and year in which it occurred. Thus, in January we read that the warrant for raising the Regiment was issued by William III on the 18th, a Sunday, in the year 1693; and in October we can see the Regiment sailed from Bombay for France on Friday 16th, 1914. There is the succession of Colonels from 1693 and commanding officers from 1750 when the appointment of CO was separated from that of Colonel of the Regiment, followed by an 86-page list of regimental officers, year by year, arranged by rank and seniority as in the Army Lists. There is an index to this list, arranged alphabetically with the dates each officer served with the regiment; and finally there is the list of RSMs from 1811 when that rank was established. The history concludes with a comprehensive 33-page

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The church, with semi-circular portico and tower, was built in 1826-9 and was designed by Thomas Cundy, then architect to the Grosvenor estate in Westminster.

The original site of Normanton Church (St Matthew's Church as it was once known) would have placed it below the proposed water line of Rutland Water. It was saved from this fate following a project, aided by voluntary subscription, which raised the level of the church and placed it above the water level on a pier of stones. The Church now stands proudly by the side of Rutland Water and houses an exhibition on the building of the reservoir which is open to the public from April to October.

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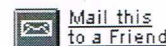
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1st Chapter - Osbert Sitwell



Editorial Profile

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Chapter One

Osbert Sitwell
 By Philip Ziegler
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Excerpt

Francis Osbert Sacheverell Sitwell was a man whose pride in his aristocratic ancestry coexisted uneasily with his conviction that the artist was the sole truly superior being. Only in his autobiography, where his background and upbringing were triumphantly transmuted into art, did these two ill-suited elements achieve complete reconciliation.

His ancestry was, indeed, imposing; if not quite so splendid as he, and still more his sister Edith, were accustomed to assert. The Sitwells — or Cytewelles, as they were spelt in the fourteenth century — had been landowners in Derbyshire for over six hundred years. In the seventeenth century they ventured into industry, set up a large iron-works at Eckington, became one of the world's pre-eminent manufacturers of nails, and built themselves a fine new house at Renishaw, a few miles from their previous home. The direct line ended with the death of William Sitwell in 1776. William's nephew, Francis Hurt, inherited Renishaw. Francis evidently had great reverence for the family name: not only did he give it to his son as a Christian name but on succeeding to Renishaw he adopted it as his own surname. Young Sitwell Hurt, when he eventually inherited the estate, thus did so as Sitwell Sitwell: "Perhaps his hypersensitive

descendant should resume the patronymic and call himself Sir Hurt Hurt," remarked Evelyn Waugh in 1961.

In his autobiography Osbert ignored his manufacturing forebears by leaping boldly from the early Cytewelles to the first baronet, Sir Sitwell Sitwell. "There are precious few Englishmen who could not assume a mediaeval name if they chose to pick about in their pedigree," Waugh wrote to Nancy Mitford. This was less well justified than his earlier jibe; though it may have strayed through the female line, Osbert's direct descent from fourteenth-century Derbyshire landowners could not be questioned. But Osbert certainly preferred not to dwell on the family's brush with trade four hundred years later; he left the source of Sitwell Sitwell's wealth discreetly obscure.

He showed no similar reticence when it came to the zest with which Sitwell Sitwell and his heir dissipated the fruits of their ancestors' industry; this, indeed, Osbert felt more a matter for congratulation than for shame. Sir Sitwell, as he was to become after the Prince Regent visited Renishaw and repaid the hospitality with a baronetcy, displayed the incontinent extravagance that was to mark his descendants. He built stables, gates, triumphal arches; imported marble chimney-pieces which had been discarded by the Duke of York, pictures and tapestries, fine furniture; flung out a ballroom: all so that the Regent could be entertained in the style to which he was accustomed. Fortunately for posterity, he had excellent taste and left a much embellished property behind him; unfortunately for his heir, he also left a much diminished fortune to match the lavish train of life which he had established.

Undeterred, the second baronet, Sir George, behaved with equal prodigality. Horses and politics were his particular indulgence but he also made unwise investments, was the victim of a crooked solicitor and lost a fortune in the crash of the Sheffield Land Bank. In 1846 he was forced to shut up Renishaw and eke out a — relatively — penurious existence in the small towns of Germany. He died not long afterwards and the family fortunes showed no signs of reviving under the third baronet, Sir Reresby. It was left to Sir Reresby's widow to pull things together during the minority of her son, George. Her astuteness, coupled with the discovery of rich seams of coal beneath the land at Renishaw, ensured that when the fourth baronet came of age in 1883 he found himself master of an estate which was not merely unencumbered but conspicuously profitable. Sometime in the early 1860s a small boy, escorted by a nurse, was travelling by train across England. A kindly old gentleman sitting opposite asked him

who he was. "I am Sir George Sitwell, baronet," the child is said to have replied. "I am four years old and the youngest baronet in England." By this response he demonstrated both an alarming awareness of his own consequence and an inability to conceive what impression he might make on other people. Both characteristics were to mark him throughout his life.

In the four volumes of his autobiography Osbert Sitwell portrayed his father as an eccentric on the grandest possible scale, grotesque yet awe-inspiring, a cross between Don Quixote and Lewis Carroll's White Knight. Given Osbert's freely admitted dislike of Sir George, it is tempting to assume that this was a caricature, largely the fruit of his imagination; an attempt to avenge himself on, or perhaps come to terms with, a man who he believed had done much to ruin his life. Elements of exaggeration there certainly were and many of Osbert's best anecdotes were embellished so as to make a point more forcibly or just to raise a laugh at his father's expense. But few seem to have been wholly invented. Sir George was a very curious figure; in some ways remarkably appealing, in some ridiculous, in some curmudgeonly and mean.

Anthony Powell, who often met him at Renishaw, insists that he was every bit as bizarre as his son described him; indeed, that the portrait was, if anything, too generous: "In depicting the figure of Sir George Sitwell . . . the less pleasant sides are toned down, rather than exaggerated." This is not the impression of most observers, however. The weight of evidence suggests that, though little may have been made up in Osbert's portrayal, a great deal was suppressed or distorted; the impression given of Sir George's personality was unfair. "He wasn't nearly as comic a figure as [Osbert] made him appear," Osbert's younger brother, Sacheverell, told the historian of the family, John Pearson. "He was a much nicer person. I think he was much nicer than Osbert." Kenneth Clark felt the same: Sir George was "nicer and sadder than Osbert allowed in his ungenerous portrait." Again and again in reading of his dealings with other people one feels that, though he must often have been infuriating, his intentions were nearly always excellent and his courtesy immaculate. Osbert, with some reason, makes fun of his ridiculous inventions — a musical toothbrush, a small revolver for killing wasps; his self-proclaimed omniscience — continuously putting right lawyers, architects, doctors, gardeners, on the more arcane details of their professions; his megalomaniac building plans — remove that hill, divert that stream, here we must have a triumphal arch! But his son takes too little account of the fact that much of Sir George's

ingenuity was usefully and practically employed; that his knowledge was unusually wide and his advice by no means always silly; that his plans quite often came to fulfilment and both his Derbyshire home at Renishaw and his Tuscan palace at Montegufoni were rendered immeasurably more beautiful by his activities. Osbert mocks his father's genius for financial obfuscation and his tendency to keep careful count of the pennies while allowing the pounds to flood away, but gives no hint that Sir George had a shrewd financial brain, was one of the first people to see the potential in South African mining shares, and made quite as much money on the Stock Exchange as he squandered on visionary projects.

If Sir George had been idle or stupid he might have been less resented by his son, but he was clever and alarmingly energetic — the cleverest in the family, Alan Pryce-Jones believed: "On the rare occasions when I observed him in action, he struck me as a move or two ahead of his children." He wrote better than they did too, Kenneth Clark maintained: "I believe that au fond they were all jealous of him." This opinion is harder to accept. His finest book, *On the Making of Gardens*, is clearly based on much travel, study and reflection, but the style is lush and over-romantic; the judgments dogmatic — "Flower beds in stars or moons or rounded figures cannot be right; they are simply unquiet." His advice to his readers was no doubt soundly based but not always entirely practical: "The great secret of success in garden-making [is] that we should abandon the struggle to make nature beautiful round the house and should rather move the house to where nature is beautiful." But he did know a great deal about Italian gardens in particular, his knowledge of the Middle Ages was extensive and peculiar and his views were taken seriously by genealogists and social historians of established reputation.

His problem was that, almost since childhood, there had been no one to curb his whims, challenge his views, even to make fun of him. An only son, he had grown arrogant and aloof. His appearance fitted his character: "a suitable model for Van Dyck," Harold Acton described him; while Peter Quennell wrote of "his height, his patrician good looks, the air of dignified remoteness and self-sufficient impassivity with which he travelled through existence." Quennell saw something in him of Meredith's Sir Willoughby Patterne, and certainly few people can have been so complete an egoist. His view of contemporary life was almost entirely solipsistic and rendered the more eccentric by his firm assumption that, whatever subject might be in question, it had almost certainly been done better in the Middle Ages. Inevitably this led to a certain remoteness from contemporary life and an indifference to the

views, the activities, the very existence of other people. Indeed, he rarely even noticed other people, never knew his constituents in the days when he was in the House of Commons, and was capable of walking past his children in the street without a hint of recognition. At Renishaw, when confronted by his guests, he would be polite, even convivial, but he would usually lunch alone an hour before the others got to table. When Beverley Nichols was introduced to him, Sir George "merely sniffed and went away to sit by himself in a corner." Such rudeness was unusual and suggests an exceptional degree of preoccupation; it was entirely in character, however, that he should look up in the course of the meal that followed this aborted introduction and observe plaintively, "I never know anybody in this house."

"Sir George is the strangest old bugger you ever met," his butler, Henry Moat, once remarked to the composer Constant Lambert. He was prodigal when it came to acquiring works of art or constructing grandiose architectural follies, but would parsimoniously examine the smallest item on a bill or an estimate and was convinced that everyone except himself was guilty of the most wanton extravagance and must be curbed in their excesses. Osbert attributed this obsession to the depredations made on the family fortune in the nineteenth century by the army of poor relations who took up residence at Renishaw and exploited their host with parasitic vigour: "To be financially safe, he felt, one should be friendless. 'Such a mistake,' he remarked to me once without explanation, 'to have friends.'" Sir George devoted much of his energies to worrying about money and was preoccupied by thoughts of his incipient pauperdom. His fears were fanned by the monumental extravagance of his wife..

Sir George's father-in-law, Henry Denison, first Earl of Londesborough, spent on a scale which made the Sitwells seem like cheese-paring niggards. The family had amassed an immense fortune in the City of London in the mid-eighteenth century and their wealth was augmented by Elizabeth Denison, Marchioness of Conyngham, mistress of George IV. Osbert gallantly defended the reputation of his forebear in his autobiography but she remains one of the most rapacious harpies ever to have plundered the royal coffers. The Conynghams' son, Lord Albert, inherited the Denison millions, took their name, and became first Baron Londesborough. His son, Henry, became an earl and pushed still further into the upper reaches of the aristocracy by marrying a daughter of the Duke of Beaufort. He thus ensured that their younger daughter Ida, the future Lady Ida Sitwell, could claim direct descent from the Plantagenets. History was not Lady Ida's strong point and she seems to

have taken little pleasure in her royal ancestry; to her children, however, it was a subject for infinite satisfaction. With alarming zest, Lord Londesborough squandered the huge fortune that he had inherited on race-horses, grand houses, theatrical productions and other such diversions of the very rich. By the time Ida needed to look for a husband her family's wealth had been dramatically reduced; she, on the other hand, had been imbued with the conviction that there was nothing which she could not afford, no whim which it was not merely permissible but desirable to indulge.

Sir George Sitwell was an ardent genealogist and regarded his wife's lineage with all due deference. Lady Ida was also beautiful, and charming in a vapid, prattling way. By the standards of the time she was a most suitable match for a wealthy but not particularly grandiose baronet. In fact the combination proved disastrous. She was a stupid woman, "slightly mentally retarded" thought Harold Acton, and she was neither able nor willing to accompany her husband on his intellectual adventures. "I have been much alone all my life," Sir George told Osbert sadly, "as your mother could not be and did not try to be a companion." Confronted by his indifference she retreated into a twilight life of bridge, bad novels and social fatuity. Until disaster struck she was never actively miserable — most strong emotions were beyond her — but she suffered from a nagging discontent. "Have you ever been happy?" she one night asked her daughter Edith. "Yes, Mother. Haven't you?" "Never bird-happy." Perhaps with encouragement she could have learned to tread new territories but she lacked both animation and application: "One always felt boredom was just round the corner," her cousin by marriage, Constance Sitwell, remembered.

She loved flowers — preferably when out of season and expensive — rich scents and fabrics, beautiful jewels, but was inordinately generous and scattered her valuable possessions among her friends and relations with the same unthinking prodigality as she had acquired them. She recognised her extravagance but could do nothing to control it: "I can't go to Paris," she once explained to Anthony Powell. "I'll spend money like a drunken sailor." It was as if only by spending could she keep ennui at bay; an attitude which filled her hyperactive husband with perplexed alarm. Her profligacy drove a fresh wedge between them; by the time their youngest child was born their relationship oscillated between cool neutrality and out-and-out dislike. When talking to the nine-year-old Osbert about his ancestors, Sir George once murmured pensively: "We've been working up towards something for a long time, for well over a century." Though he was in fact to take considerable pride in his children's

achievements it is unlikely that he was contemplating a career in literature when he predicted this resplendent future — something more political or pro-consular must have been what he had in mind. It was therefore something of a disappointment to him when his first child was a daughter, a disappointment that grew ever more severe as it became obvious that Edith was not going to mature into the sort of amiable, attractive and intellectually unassuming girl who could be expected to marry well and thus redress the initial solecism of her sex.

To you, sad child, upon the darkened stair,
Poor flaxen foundling of the upper air,

Osbert dedicated one of his earlier books of verse, and the image of Edith as a sad child — lonely, unfulfilled, at odds with the world in which she lived — emerges strikingly from all recollections of her family at the time. "I had a very terrible childhood and youth, so terrible that I never think of it and never mention it," she told Stephen Spender many years later. In fact, she rarely ceased to brood on it and mentioned it repeatedly, but to the outside eye it does not seem that it was so very terrible. She was not treated cruelly, nor even seriously neglected. She might have been happier if she had been. Her trouble was that her parents tried to turn her into something that she could never be and failed to understand, or even to try to understand, her true potentiality. "What are you going to be when you are grown up?" a friend of her mother asked her. "A genius," Edith replied. Sir George, though with some doubts, might have accommodated a genius as a son but in a daughter such pretensions had to be resolutely curbed: the weapons used were gymnastics, the cello, and horrific contraptions of rubber and steel intended to adjust physical deficiencies which the doctors had detected or imagined in her legs, back and nose. "I doubt whether any child was ever more mismanaged by her parents," wrote Osbert. Whether or not, objectively, she had good grounds for being so miserable is neither here nor there: as Victoria Glendinning has remarked in her brilliantly sympathetic biography, "I have ended up with a great respect for her, and a very protective feeling, because of the loneliness and fear that were her almost constant companions." Any illusions Edith might have cherished about her importance in her parents' eyes were dispelled at the birth of Osbert on 6 December 1892 when she was five years old. The rejoicing in the household, the ringing of bells in the churches of his birthplace, Scarborough, must quickly have convinced her that something of great consequence had occurred. An heir had been born, and a mere daughter found herself relegated

even further into the background. It was not just a matter of status or comparative importance: Lady Ida, whom Edith would have loved with passion if she had been given even the least encouragement, made a fuss of her son in a way her daughter had never experienced. Osbert was allowed to crawl over her bed, disorganise her papers, inspect her scents and jewellery; Edith had barely been tolerated in her bedroom. This was not just a tribute to the generally accepted myth of male superiority. Edith was gauche and superficially unattractive: a silly mother who relished pretty things was unlikely to find many charms in such a child, or to extend to it any great part of her limited capacity for affection.

Another five years on, and the family was completed by the birth of Sacheverell. Sachie, as he was invariably called, found life less stressful than his elder siblings. He was an attractive and relatively uncomplicated child for whom it was as natural to love and be loved as it was difficult for his sister. Five years between brothers is a formidable gap but Edith's disappearance into a world of governesses and music lessons left Osbert hungry for companionship. "I suppose that when he was a very small child I understood him better than did anyone else," wrote Osbert. "I instinctively comprehended what he wanted to say, before others could: and on this foundation our friendship was soundly based." Friendship was an inadequate word for a relationship that was emotionally and intellectually intense; until Osbert went to boarding school the brothers shared a room, talked endlessly, and were as near inseparable as the demands of grown-ups would allow. They did not wilfully exclude their sister but inevitably at this stage of their lives she was a distant figure. Their father was still more remote but Lady Ida showed Sachie the same warm affection as Osbert already enjoyed. Edith later accused her younger brother of inventing a relationship which had never existed; Sachie "created for himself a wonderful dream-mother who understood everything and shielded him in some extraordinary way." The facts "were sadly and terribly different." She conceded, though, that Sachie had been sheltered from the worst afflictions of an unhappy childhood; "the horror was all mine." "The facts" seem to have been that Lady Ida was put off and slightly frightened by her intransigent daughter while regarding her sons as delightful playthings to be indulged and exhibited to her friends. Such an attitude did not provide a promising basis for a lifetime's relationship between a mother and her children but it served well enough while the boys were uncritical and undemanding.

-
- **Tollemache Family** - When Sir Thomas Wilbraham of the Wilbraham **family** of Woodhey died in 1692 his Cheshire estates, including the manors of Mottram and Tintwistle and the lordship of Longdendale, were inherited by his son-in-law Lyonel **Tollemache**, the earl of Dysart in Scotland. The **Tollemache family** were absentee landlords throughout their period of ownership and employed a steward to run their extensive Longdendale estates. There were at least 25 tenants in Mottram in 1727, and 100 tenants in 1799. In 1873 the **family** held 25,830 acres in Cheshire, which returned an annual gross rental of £27,602 11s. Although the **Tollemache family** sold parts of their north-east Cheshire estates in 1841 and 1852, most lands were kept until the Mottram estate was sold in 1919. The title of the lord of Longdendale was retained by the **family** until it too was sold, in 1980, to Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council.

If you know an interesting fact about Longdendale please send us an **Email**

Maternal Great Great Great Grandparents (Tollemache)

Isabella Anne Forbes

b.1817

m.1847

d.1850



Frederick James Tollemache

brother of Lionel William John Tollemache (8th Earl of Dysart)

b. 1801 d. 1888

m.1 Sarah Maria Bomford (d. 1835)

dau. Louisa Maria Tollemache b. 1832 d. 1863 unmarried.



Photo October 1999

Ham House, Richmond.

Original home of Tollemache (Dysart) family.

There are many books available on the history of the house and family. The house is open to the public. Click on the photograph for further details.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND RECOVERY, 1874-1914

Industrial crisis; special difficulties of farmers; the weather and foreign competition; Richmond Commission, 1879-82; further depression touching bottom in 1896; Royal Commission of 1893; changeover from arable to grass farming; migration of dairy farmers from north and west; growth of milk production; cheapening of cultivation; returning prosperity in the new century.

SINCE 1862 the tide of agricultural prosperity had ceased to flow; after 1874 it turned, and rapidly ebbed. A period of depression began which, with some fluctuations in severity, continued throughout the rest of the reign of Queen Victoria, and beyond.

Depression is a word which is often loosely used. It is generally understood to mean a reduction, in some cases an absence, of profit, accompanied by a consequent diminution of employment. To some extent the condition has probably become chronic. A decline of interest on capital lent or invested, a rise in wages of labour, an increased competition for the earnings of management, caused by the spread of education and resulting in the reduction or stationary character of those earnings, are permanent not temporary tendencies of civilisation. So far as these symptoms indicate a more general distribution of wealth, they are not disquieting. But, from time to time, circumstances combine to produce acute conditions of industrial collapse which may be accurately called depression. Such a crisis occurred in agriculture from 1875 to 1884, and again from 1891 to 1899.

Industrial undertakings are so inextricably interlaced that agricultural depression cannot be entirely dis severed from commercial depression. Exceptional periods of commercial difficulty had for the last seventy years recurred with such regularity as to give support to a theory of decennial cycles. In previous years, each recurring period had resulted in a genuine panic, due as much to defective information as to any real scarcity of loanable capital. The historic failure of Overend and Gurney in 1866 and the famous "Black Friday" afford the last example of this acute form of crisis. Better means of obtaining accurate intelligence, more accessible supplies of capital, the greater stability of the Bank of England have combined with other causes to minimise the risk of financial stampedes. But, though periods of depression cease to produce the old-fashioned panic, they are not less exhausting, Their approach is more gradual; so also is the recovery. Disaster and revival are no longer concentrated in a few months. Years pass before improvement is apparent; the magnitude of the distress is concealed by its diffusion over a longer period. The agricultural depressions of 1875-84 and of 1891-99 had all the characteristics of the modern type of financial crisis.

In 1870 had begun an inflation of prices. The outbreak of the Franco-German War and the withdrawal of France and Germany from commercial competition enabled England to increase her exports; the opening of the Suez Canal (1869) stimulated the shipbuilding trade; the railway development in Germany and America created an exceptional demand for coal and iron. Expanding trade increased the consuming power of the population, and maintained the prices of agricultural produce. The wisest or wealthiest landowners refused the temptation to advance rents on sitting tenants. But in many cases rents were raised, or farms were tendered for competition. Farmers became infected with the same spirit of gambling which in trade caused the scramble for the investment of money in hazardous enterprises. In their eagerness for land they were led into reckless biddings, which raised rentals beyond reasonable limits. In 1874 the reaction began. Demand had returned to normal limits; but the abnormal supply continued. Over-production was the result. The decline of the coal and iron trade, the stoppage, partial or absolute, of cotton mills, disputes between masters and men, complications arising out of the Eastern question, the default on the Turkish debt, disturbances of prices owing to fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold and silver, combined to depress every industry. In 1878 the extent to which trade had been undermined was revealed by the failure of the Glasgow, Caledonian, and West of England Banks. One remarkable feature of the crisis was that it was not local but universal. New means of communication had so broken down the barriers of nations that the civilised world suffered together. Everywhere prices fell, trade shrank, insolvencies multiplied. In the United States the indirect consequences of the industrial collapse of 1873-4 proved to be of disastrous importance to English farming. A railway panic, a fall in the price of manufactured articles, a decline in wages drove thousands out of the towns to settle as agriculturists on the virgin soils of the West.

English farming suffered from the same causes as every other home industry. In addition, it had its own special difficulties. The collapse of British trade checked the growth of the consuming power at home at the same time that a series of inclement seasons, followed by an overwhelming increase of foreign competition, paralysed the efforts of farmers. For three years in succession, bleak springs and rainy summers produced short cereal crops of inferior quality, mildew in wheat, mould in hops, blight in other crops, disease in cattle, rot in sheep, throwing heavy lands into foul condition, deteriorating the finer grasses of pastures. In 1875-6 the increasing volume of imports prevented prices from rising to compensate deficiencies in the yield of corn. The telegraph, steam carriage by sea and land, and low freights, consequent on declining trade, annihilated time and distance, destroyed the natural monopoly of proximity, and enabled the world to compete with English producers in the home markets on equal, if not more favourable, terms. Instead of there being one harvest every year, there was now a harvest in every month of each year. In 1877 prices advanced, owing to the progress of the Russo-Turkish War. But the potato crops failed, and a renewed outbreak of the cattle-plague, though speedily suppressed, hit stockowners hard. The tithe rent-charge was nearly £12 above its par value. Rates were rising rapidly.

Land-agents began to complain of the scarcity of eligible tenants for vacant corn-land. During the sunless ungenial summer of 1879, with its icy rains, the series of adverse seasons culminated in one of the worst harvests of the century, in an outbreak of pleuropneumonia and foot-and-mouth disease among cattle, and among sheep a disastrous attack of the liver rot, which inflicted an enormous loss on flockmasters. The English wheat crop scarcely averaged 15½ bushels to the acre. In similar circumstances, farmers might have been compensated for the shortness of yield by an advance in price. This was no longer the case in 1879. America, which had enjoyed abundant harvests, poured such quantities of wheat into the country as to bring down prices below the level of the favourable season of the preceding year. At the same time, American cheese so glutted the market as to create a record for cheapness. Thus, at the moment when English farmers were already enfeebled by their loss of capital, they were met by a staggering blow from foreign competition. They were fighting against low prices as well as adverse seasons.

English farmers were, in fact, confronted with a new problem. How were they to hold their own in a treacherous climate on highly rented land, whose fertility required constant renewal, against produce raised under more genial skies on cheaply rented soils, whose virgin richness needed no fertilisers? To a generation familiar with years of a prosperity which had enabled English farmers to extract more from the soil than any of their foreign rivals, the changed conditions were unintelligible. The new position was at first less readily understood, because the depression was mainly attributed to the accident of adverse seasons, and because the grazing and dairying districts had as yet escaped. Thousands of tenants on corn-growing lands were unable to pay their rents. In many instances they were kept afloat by the help of wealthy landlords. But every landowner is not a Dives; the majority sit at the rich man's gate. In most cases there was no reduction of rents. Remissions, sometimes generous, sometimes inadequate, were made and renewed from time to time. Where the extreme urgency of the case was imperfectly realised, many old tenants were ruined. It was not till farms were relet that the necessary reductions were made, and then the men who profited were new occupiers.

If any doubt still existed as to the reality of the depression, especially in corn-growing districts, it was removed by the evidence laid before the Duke of Richmond's Commission, which sat from 1879 to 1882. The Report of the Commission established, beyond possibility of question, the existence of severe and acute distress, and attributed its prevalence, primarily to inclement seasons, secondarily to foreign competition. It was generally realised that the shrinkage in the margin of profit on the staple produce of agriculture was a more or less permanent condition, and that rents must be readjusted. Large reductions were made between 1880 and 1884, and it was calculated that in England and Wales alone the annual letting value of agricultural land was thus decreased by 5¾ millions. Yet in many cases the rent nominally remained at the old figure. Only remissions were granted, which were uncertain in amount, and therefore disheartening in effect. According to Sir James Caird's evidence given in 1886, before the Royal Commission on Depression of Trade, the yearly income of landlords, tenants, and labourers had diminished since 1876 by £42,800,000.

The worst was by no means over. On the contrary, the pressure of foreign competition gradually extended to other branches of agriculture. The momentum of a great industry in any given direction cannot be arrested in a day; still less can it be diverted towards another goal without a considerable expenditure of time and money. Unreasonable complaints were made against the obstinate conservatism of agriculturists, because they were unable to effect a costly change of front as easily as a man turns in his bed. The aims and methods of farming were gradually adapted to meet the changed conditions. As wheat, barley, and oats declined towards the lowest prices of the century, increased attention was paid to grazing, dairying, and such minor products as vegetables, fruit, and poultry. The corn area of England and Wales shrank from 8,244,392 acres in 1871 to 5,886,052 acres in 1901. Between the same years the area of permanent pasture increased from 11,367,298 acres to 15,399,025 acres. Yet before the change was complete farmers once more found themselves checkmated. The old adage "Down horn, up corn" had once held true. Now both were down together. Till 1885 the prices of fat cattle had been well maintained, and those of sheep till 1890. Both were now beginning to decline before the pressure of foreign competition. Up till 1877 both cattle and sheep had been chiefly sent in alive from European countries. Now, America and Canada joined in the trade, and the importation of dead meat rapidly increased. Consignments were no longer confined to beef and pigs' meat. New Zealand and the Republic of Argentina entered the lists. The imports of mutton, which in 1882 did not exceed 181,000 cwts., and chiefly consisted of meat boiled and tinned, rose in 1899 to 3½ million cwts. of frozen carcasses. The importation of cheese rose by more than a third; that of butter was doubled; that of wool increased more than two-fold. Meanwhile the outgoings of the farmer were steadily mounting upwards. Machinery cost more; labour rose in price and deteriorated in efficiency. The expenses of production rose as the profits fell.

Some attempt was made by Parliament to relieve the industry. The recommendations of the Richmond Commission were gradually carried into effect. Grants were made in aid of local taxation. Measures were adopted to stamp out disease amongst live-stock, and to protect farmers against the adulteration of feeding-stuffs, and against the sale of spurious butter and cheese. The primary liability for tithe rent-charge was transferred from occupiers to owners (1891). The law affecting limited estates in land was modified by the Settled Lands Act (1882). A Railway and Canal Traffic Act was passed, which attempted to equalise rates on the carriage of home and foreign produce. The permissive Agricultural Holdings Act of 1875, which was not incorrectly described as a "homily to landlords" on the subject of unexhausted improvements, was superseded by a more stringent measure and a modification of the law of distress (1883). A Minister of Agriculture was appointed (1889), and an Agricultural Department established. But the legislature was powerless to provide any substantial help. Food was, so to speak, the currency in which foreign nations paid for English manufactured goods, and its cheapness was an undoubted blessing to the wage-earning community. Thrown on their own resources, agriculturists fought the unequal contest with courage and tenacity. But, as time went on, the stress told more and more heavily. Manufacturing populations seemed to seek food-markets everywhere except at home. Enterprise gradually weakened; landlords lost their ability to help, farmers their recuperative power. Prolonged depression checked costly improvements. Drainage was practically discontinued. Both owners and occupiers were engaged in the task of making both ends meet on

vanishing incomes. Land deteriorated in condition; less labour was employed; less stock was kept; bills for cake and fertilisers were reduced. The counties which suffered most were the corn-growing districts, in which high farming had won its most signal triumphs. On the heavy clays of Essex, for example, thousands of acres, which had formerly yielded great crops and paid high rents, had passed out of cultivation into ranches for cattle or temporary sheep-runs. On the light soils of Norfolk, where skill and capital had wrested large profits from the reluctant hand of Nature, there were widespread ruin and bankruptcy. Throughout the Eastern, Midland, and Southern counties, wherever the land was so heavy or so light that its cultivation was naturally unremunerative, the same conditions prevailed. The West on the whole, suffered less severely. Though milk and butter had fallen in price, dairy-farmers were profiting by the cheapness of grain, which was ruining their corn-growing neighbours. Almost everywhere retrenchment, not development, was the enforced policy of agriculturists. The expense of laying land down to grass was shirked, and arable areas which were costly to work were allowed to tumble down to rough pasture. Economy ruled in farm management; labour bills were reduced, and the number of men employed on the land dwindled as the arable area contracted.

During the years 1883-90, better seasons, remissions of rent, the fall in tithes, relief from some portion of the burden of rates, had arrested the process of impoverishment. To some extent the heavy land, whether arable or pasture, which wet seasons had deteriorated, recovered its tone and condition. But otherwise there was no recovery. Landlords and tenants still stood on the verge of ruin. Only a slight impulse was needed to thrust them over the border line. Two cold summers (1891-2), the drought in 1893, the unpropitious harvest of 1894, coupled with the great fall in prices of corn, cattle, sheep, wool, butter, and milk produced a second crisis, scarcely, if at all, less acute than that of 1879. In this later period of severe depression, unseasonable weather played a less important part than before. But in all other respects the position of agriculturists was more disadvantageous than at the earlier period. Foreign competition had relaxed none of its pressure; on the contrary, it had increased in range and in intensity. Nothing now escaped its influence. But the great difference lay in the comparative resources of agriculturists. In 1879 the high condition of the land had supplied farmers with reserves of fertility on which to draw; now, they had been drawn upon to exhaustion. In 1879, again, both landlords and tenants were still possessed of capital; now, neither had any money to spend in attempting to adapt their land to new conditions.

In September, 1893, a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the depression of agriculture. The evidence made a startling revelation of the extent to which owners and occupiers of land, and the land itself, had been impoverished since the Report of the Duke of Richmond's Commission. It showed that the value of produce had diminished by nearly one half, while the cost of production had rather increased than diminished; that quantities of corn-land had passed out of cultivation; that its restoration, while the present prices prevailed, was economically impossible; that its adaptation to other uses required an immediate outlay which few owners could afford to make. Scarcely one bright feature relieved the gloom of the outlook. Foreign competition had falsified all predictions. No patent was possible for the improved processes of agriculture; they could be appropriated by all the world. The skill which British farmers had acquired by half a century of costly experiments was turned against them by foreign agriculturists working under more favourable conditions. Even distance ceased to afford its natural protection either of time or cost of conveyance, for not even the perishable products of foreign countries were excluded from English markets. Yet the evidence collected by the Commission established some important facts. It proved that many men, possessed of ample capital and energy, who occupied the best equipped farms, enjoyed the greatest liberty in cropping, kept the best stock, and were able to continue high farming, had weathered the storm even on heavy land; that small occupiers employing no labour but their own had managed to pull through; that, on suitable soils, market gardening and fruit-farming had proved profitable; that, even on the derelict clays of Essex, Scottish milk-farmers had made a living. At no previous period, it may be added, in the history of farming were the advantages and disadvantages of English land-ownership more strongly illustrated. Many tenants renting land on encumbered estates were ruined, because their hard-pressed landlords were unable to give them financial help. At least as many were nursed through the bad times by the assistance of landowners whose wealth was derived from other sources than agricultural land.

When the extent of the agricultural loss and suffering is considered, the remedies adopted by the legislature seem trivial. Yet some useful changes were made. Farmers were still further protected against adulteration of cake, fertilisers, and dairy produce by the provisions of The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act (1893) and the Sale of Food and Drugs Act (1899). The Market Gardeners Compensation Act (1895) enabled a tenant, where land was specifically let for market garden purposes, to claim compensation for all improvements suitable to the business, even though they had been effected without the consent of the landlord. The Improvement of Land Act (1899) gave landowners increased facilities for carrying out improvements on borrowed money. The amendment of the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act (1896), requiring all foreign animals to be slaughtered at the port of landing, was a valuable step towards preventing the spread of infection. The Agricultural Rates Act (1896) and the subsequent Continuation Acts (1901, etc.), though they were only palliatives which did not settle the many questions involved in the increasing burden of rates, rendered the load of local taxation for the moment less oppressive. After all, agriculturists received little assistance from Parliament. They had to help themselves. Conditions slowly mended. More favourable seasons, rigid economy in expenses, attention to neglected branches of the industry have combined to lessen the financial strain. But the greatest relief has been afforded by the substantial reduction in the rents of agricultural land, which has resulted in a fairer adjustment of the economic pressure of low prices as between owners and occupiers.

The nadir of the great depression came in 1894-95, when the price of wheat per imperial quarter fell to 22s. 10d. and 23s. 1d., the lowest figures recorded for 150 years. From that time began a slow but steady rise in prices, sufficient to counterbalance the definite increase in wages which became manifest between 1895 and the end of the century and indeed continued, though more gradually, until the outbreak of war in 1914. After 1907 the price of wheat never fell below 30s.; but wheat had become a commodity of less importance to farmers at large, for the acreage had declined to about one and

three-quarter millions. More than anything else milk had become the most money-making product, for the demand was continuously increasing with the growth of population and the industrial prosperity of the period. Changes in the farming population were marked as the old time arable farmers of the South and East of England, who had persisted in their traditional but now too expensive methods of cultivation, had to retire. About 1895, rents had really adjusted themselves to the times, indeed on the heavy lands of Essex, where the reductions of rent had not been rapid or large enough to save the old tenants, farms could be had on payment of the tithe, and many large estates took the greater part of their farms in hand rather than let to the sort of men who offered themselves. Tempted by these conditions, Scotchmen migrated in numbers from a country where rents were still competitive and brought their knowledge of milk production and their more economical methods into Essex and Hertfordshire, and to a lesser degree into Kent and Surrey. Similarly, the dairy farmers of the West drifted into the South and Midlands, from Devonshire and Wales, men who had been bred to live harder and do their work more economically, if more roughly.

For this was the great lesson that was being learned, how to get the work done on the arable land with less labour. What with the turning over of arable land to grass (2½ million acres between 1872, and 1900) and economy in methods, something like a third of the labouring population left the land in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. There were other occupations to absorb the men, but none the less this forced exodus left a bitterness against farmers and landlords among the working classes that has not yet wholly disappeared.

The cheapness of land during this last decade of the nineteenth century gave to many shrewd men who had broken with tradition and learnt how to farm cheaply an opportunity of putting together exceptionally large farming businesses. S. W. Farmer of Little Bedwyn was reputed to be farming 20,000 acres at the outbreak of war, at the same time George Baylis of Wyfield Manor near Newbury was farming over 12,000 acres in Berkshire and Hampshire, growing corn and hay without any stock, in Lincolnshire men like Dennis and the Wortbs built up great estates on potato growing out of little farms whose owners had been broken in the depression. These were examples of the success of better farming, but there were many instances where some sort of a paying return was got out of the land by turning it down to grass and reducing expenses to a minimum. Such was an estate put together near Ramsbury in Wiltshire, where about 4,000 acres of light arable land on the chalk were turned into a sheep ranch. In the early 'eighties, there was a hamlet called Snape on one part of the estate, containing a chapel, fourteen cottages, and a school attended by 44 children. In 1921 the street was grass-grown and almost obliterated, the buildings were in ruins. The working population had been reduced to a shepherd and his dog, like the owner, living elsewhere.

Though the accomplishment was irregularly distributed considerable progress in the technique of farming was taking place. It was no longer possible for landowners and their agents to insist on particular methods of farming; covenants remained in the agreements, but were ignored as long as the tenant could pay his rent, so the diffusion of better methods came about by example, not by pressure from above. Indeed, in the main, landlords had accepted the position that there was little future for farming, that the development of their estates did not offer an outlet for their energies or capital comparable to those available elsewhere, and that their function was to be easy with their tenants in return for the sport and the social status that the ownership of land conferred. Their direct interest in agriculture was often confined to the breeding and showing of pedigree stock, the practical value of which began to be obscured almost in proportion as it became a rich man's plaything and a form of social competition. Of course, a generalisation of this kind about any of the classes engaged in agriculture, landlords, tenants, or labourers, is contradicted by a number of individuals, who worked hard at farming and managed their estates with knowledge and judgment, but none the less this period did witness the continued disappearance of the landowner as entrepreneur. In general the land was not sold, the possibilities of its monopoly values were too evident in a country of growing population and increasing industrial prosperity. It is true that towards the end of the first decade of the twentieth century there arose a number of land speculators who bought up embarrassed and under-rented estates and offered the farms to the selling tenants at greatly enhanced prices. The speculators had realised better than the landlords that farming was again a remunerative business and were not afraid of the odium of making the tenants pay its full value. Moreover, this was a time when considerable political attacks were being directed against the landlords, without much discrimination between the owners of agricultural land and those who were reaping "unearned increment" from ground rents in the growing urban areas. Some landowners took alarm and disembarrassed themselves of an investment which at the time was yielding an inferior rate of interest, yet carried with it heavy social obligations. Thus the Duke of Bedford sold both his Thorney and Tavistock Estates on terms favourable to the selling tenants. It was at the very depth of the depression that a beginning was made with State-aided agricultural education, in the train of which research soon followed. But this will be dealt with elsewhere,--results had hardly begun to accrue before the new century; the first improvements in technique came from the farmers themselves. Machinery was becoming more general upon the farm, the greatest single improvement having been the self-acting binder, the use of which began to be general about the end of the 'eighties, after the introduction of the knotting mechanism and twine. But haymaking machinery and springtined cultivators were also doing their share in reducing the costs of cultivation and the amount of labour required upon the arable land. In the more specialised industries change was at work: in hop-growing, for example, the 'eighties and early 'nineties saw the general replacement of the old poles by string and wire erections on which the bines could be trained so as to get proper exposure to sun and air, and spraying methods were evolved to deal with blight and mould. Until these improvements began, the methods of hop-growing had not altered in any substantial respect from those described by Reynolde Scot in 1574. While the use of artificial fertilisers was not growing as rapidly as in countries like Holland and Germany, that was because the acreage under arable cultivation continued to decline and the farmers who were winning through were mostly those who relied on keeping their expenses down, yet the knowledge of how to apply them appropriately was spreading. In the latter years of the nineteenth century one might still meet the landlord who forbade his tenants to put any artificials on their land or the farmer who had substituted Kainit for nitrate of soda because it was cheaper, but such instances disappeared as the new century opened out. One new fertiliser, indeed, was beginning to prove itself of immense value to the grass land which was becoming the mainstay of English farming. Basic slag was invented in 1879, but it only reached agriculture after 1885, when Wrightson and Munro demonstrated that

its phosphate required no treatment with acid if only the slag was finely ground. It soon showed itself as possessing a marvellous regenerative value on old pastures, especially on the clay soils on which its application induced a speedy growth of white clover whereby not only the stock gained but the pasture continued to acquire fertility. While farmers have always been immediately appreciative of improved strains of seed, it can be said that during the years 1890-1910 their interest in the value of pure seed and good strains was being continually stimulated, though the history of actual introductions may best be dealt with under research.

In matters of live-stock the impulse towards the selection and standardisation of a pure breeding strain under the care of a Breed Society, which had been one of the chief achievements of English farming in the nineteenth century, was still active, as witness the formation of the following Societies--The Guernsey Cattle Society in 1885, the Dexter and Kerry Handbook in 1890, the Welsh Black Cattle Society in 1904, the British Holstein (now Friesian) Cattle Society in 1909. Flock Books began for Shropshires in 1883, Oxfords in 1889, Hampshires in 1890, Lincolnshires in 1892, Romney Marsh in 1895 and many others. Though from some points of view it might be questioned whether all these new breeds were wanted, the formation of a Society did tune up the general standard in the district occupied by the breed. The chief development during the period was concerned with milk, the demand for which was continuously increasing with the growing population and industrial prosperity. The milking capacity of the various breeds received more attention; for example, during this period the Dairy Shorthorns began to be differentiated and in 1905 an Association was formed in its interests, and herds like those of Hobbs and Evens obtained a repute to rival the northern beef herds. The necessity for care and cleanliness in the preparation and despatch of milk to the public was being continually forced upon the farmers by the Health Authorities of the large towns, who had from time to time experience of milk distributed epidemics. Regulations were enforced concerning such matters as water supply and air space in cowsheds, and if at times they were uninformed and dictatorial about the unessentials, they did arouse in the dairy world the sense that success in this growing business depended upon the purity of the product. It was indeed in the 'eighties that the process of butter and cheese making, hitherto a matter of traditional and personal farm practice, were studied and standardised. At the same time the correct temperatures and acidities were determined so that the desired result could be obtained with certainty. "Creameries" and cheese factories began to be established in order to handle milk more efficiently and economically. The importations of butter from Denmark and the Baltic countries was growing rapidly and setting a standard of quality and uniformity that neither the English nor the Irish market butter could equal, however much a dairymaid here and there could turn out a "gilt-edged" product such as can never be obtained by factory methods.

However, there is little or no market in England for fine butter at an adequate price; the English dairy farmers could get a better return by selling raw milk and abandoned the butter market to their foreign and colonial competitors. Only a few farmers in the West and South-West, Wales and its borders, continued to make butter because the rail communications precluded them from getting whole milk to market, while they could also turn the separated milk to account by calf-rearing. The Irish butter making was transformed on Danish lines, their farmers, like the Danish, being content with returns per gallon well below that expected by the English farmer. The machinery of the dairy was undergoing revolution; barrel churns replaced the old upright churns in which a dasher worked up and down in the whole milk, the only reminder of the old shape being the metal churns in which, for a few years longer perhaps, milk will travel by rail. Rail transport again brought the necessity of milk coolers, though the customers of the small farmers, each with their own milk round, still demanded "milk warm from the cow." But the most important of these machines for the dairyman was the centrifugal separator of which really efficient types began to be available about 1890, though, as indicated above, the perfecting of this exquisite machine coincided with the decline and practical extinction of commercial butter-making in England. Among other labour saving machines that began to appear on the farms towards the close of the nineteenth century were the small oil engines to run the grinding and food preparation plant, and sheep shearing machines, the use of which grew but slowly because there were still men enough about to clip the comparatively small flocks running on the usual farm.

The commercial development of poultry rather belongs to the post-war period. Even down to the end of the century poultry-keeping still halted between the methods of the fancier and of the farmer who had a mongrel flock picking about his stack-yard. W. B. Tegetmeier, in his day an authority, was said to have an offer open of £50 for anyone who could produce an accredited balance sheet showing a year's profit on a poultry farm, excluding those dealing in stock birds or eggs. About Heathfield in Sussex there was a successful cramming industry producing birds for the table, though the crammers did no breeding, but bought young birds for fattening from as far afield as Ireland.

The period we are considering, 1890-1914, was also one of expansion and improved technique in market gardening and fruit growing, industries that were prospering in response not only to the growing population but to a change 'in the general dietary. Potato growing, which had proved but a treacherous foundation for the Lincolnshire Yeomen in the 'seventies and 'eighties, became one of the moneymaking crops for certain selected districts, like the Lothians and Ayrshire in Scotland, the silt and the warp soils of Lincoln and Yorkshire, the light soils of West Lancashire and Cheshire. Even on the gravels of Hertfordshire, where Arthur Young had found himself "living in the jaws of a wolf," potato growing brought wealth to some of the migrants from Scotland. Nothing revolutionary had happened to make the industry so profitable, it was a good instance of the accumulation of a number of small improvements, each of which could be pooh-poohed as not worth while by the oldtime farmer. New varieties were being introduced, "Up-to-date" had a long run about the turn of the century; the virtue of Scotch seed was recognised, though the reason for its success was yet undiscovered. Boxing the seed and planting sprouted sets became standard practice; the fertilisers to procure large crops became understood, for the growers were substantial men willing to spend money and open to advice. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture was standardised, but did not become general in all districts because many growers preferred to gamble on intermittent appearance of blight.

Market gardening was increasing and improving its methods, though it was still dependent upon the lavish supplies of

stable manure that could be obtained from the great towns. Naturally it was segregating into selected areas--the brick earths of the Thames Valley and North Kent, Bedfordshire, Huntingdon, Wisbech and the Fens, and the Vale of Evesham, where it was found that asparagus would flourish on stiffish clays, while selected areas in Cornwall could follow the earliest potato crops with a second crop of autumn and winter broccoli.

Lastly, this period saw the great development of the glass-house cultivation in districts like Worthing, Swanley Junction and above all the Lea Valley. Fifty years ago the tomato was as great a rarity in England as an Avocado pear is to-day; a few were imported, a few were grown in private conservatories. In the late 'eighties market cultivation under glass began and early in the 'nineties Worthing tomatoes had established their position as superior to any importations. From that time until the outbreak of war there was no pause in the extension of the industry. Cucumbers went with the tomatoes, grapes and chrysanthemums completed the old cycle; forced bulbs-tulips, narcissus, and iris, were later additions, as again has been the perpetual flowering carnation, for flowers have become as much a matter of general household expenditure as tomatoes or eggs.

Looking at the state of agriculture generally the early years of the century may be recalled as a time of quiet but growing prosperity for farmers. One may read in *Farmer's Glory*, that singularly faithful presentation of farming life in Wiltshire, how Mr. A. G. Street, who settled down on his father's farm in 1907, looks back to those years before the war as "the spacious days," just as the man of an older generation recalled the 'sixties and early 'seventies as the good old times. "But that large tenant farmers were doing pretty well then, there is no question. I suppose the business side of farming had its worries in those days, but it is difficult to recall any. There were good seasons and bad seasons, doubtless. I can remember wet weather in harvest time and good weather. Good luck at lambing time and bad I can also call to mind, but nothing ever seemed to make any difference in our home life. It all seemed such a settled prosperous thing." Again I may quote my own contemporary opinion, written after a series of farming tours round the United Kingdom in 1910-12. "In the first place we must recognise that the industry is at present sound and prosperous."

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Reverend Sir Richard **Wrottesley**, Bt. gained the title of *Baronet Wrottesley*.¹

Child of Reverend Sir Richard Wrottesley, Bt.:
Elizabeth **Wrottesley**+ b. 1 Nov 1745, d. 25 May 1822

Citations

1. [S6] G.E. Cokayne; with Vicary Gibbs, H.A. Doubleday, Geoffrey H. White, Duncan Warrand and Lord Howard de Walden, editors, *The Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom, Extant, Extinct or Dormant, new ed.*, 13 volumes in 14 (1910-1959; reprint in 6 volumes, Gloucester, U.K.: Alan Sutton Publishing, 2000), volume III, page 208. Hereinafter cited as *The Complete Peerage*.

Lady Jane Conyngham¹ (F)

b. 1 June 1826, d. 24 December 1900, #108394

Pedigree

Last Edited=25 Feb 2004

Lady Jane **Conyngham** was the daughter of Francis Nathaniel **Conyngham**, 2nd Marquess of Conyngham and Lady Jane **Paget**.¹ She was born on 1 June 1826 at Great Stanhope Street, London, England.¹ She married Francis George **Spencer**, 2nd Baron Churchill of Whichwood, son of Francis Almeric **Spencer**, 1st Baron Churchill of Whichwood and Lady Frances **Fitzroy**, on 19 May 1849 at Bifrons, Kent, England.¹ She died on 24 December 1900 at age 74 at Osborne House, Osborne, Isle of Wight, England.¹ She was buried on 29 December 1900 at Finstock, Oxfordshire, England.¹ Her will (dated 2) was probated, at over £12,000 gross or over £6,000 net.

She was invested as a Lady, Royal Order of Victoria and Albert, 3rd class (V.A.).¹ Through her marriage, Lady Jane Conyngham gained the title of *Baroness Churchill of Whichwood*. She held the office of Lady of the Bedchamber to HM Queen Victoria between 1854 and 1900.¹

Child of Lady Jane Conyngham and Francis George Spencer, 2nd Baron Churchill of Whichwood:
Major Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, 1st Viscount Churchill+ b. 23 Oct 1864, d. 3 Jan 1934

Citations

1. [S6] G.E. Cokayne; with Vicary Gibbs, H.A. Doubleday, Geoffrey H. White, Duncan Warrand and Lord Howard de Walden, editors, *The Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom, Extant, Extinct or Dormant, new ed.*, 13 volumes in 14 (1910-1959; reprint in 6 volumes, Gloucester, U.K.: Alan Sutton Publishing, 2000), volume III, page 208. Hereinafter cited as *The Complete Peerage*.

Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, 2nd Marquess of Conyngham¹ (M)

b. 11 June 1797, d. 17 July 1876, #108395

Pedigree

Last Edited=10 May 2003

Francis Nathaniel **Conyngham**, 2nd Marquess of Conyngham is the son of Henry Conyngham, 1st Marquess of Conyngham and Elizabeth Denison. He was born on 11 June 1797. He married Lady Jane Paget, daughter of Field Marshal Sir Henry William Paget, 1st Marquess of Anglesey and Lady Caroline Elizabeth Villiers, on 23 April 1824.² He died on 17 July 1876 at age 79.

He gained the title of *2nd Marquess of Conyngham*.¹

Children of Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, 2nd Marquess of Conyngham and Lady Jane Paget:
George Henry Conyngham, 3rd Marquess Conyngham+ b. 3 Feb 1825, d. 2 Jun 1882
Lady Jane Conyngham+ b. 1 Jun 1826, d. 24 Dec 1900

Children of Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, 2nd Marquess of Conyngham:

Lady Elizabeth Georgiana Conyngham d. 2 Feb 1904

Lady Cecilia Augusta **Conyngham**+ d. 16 Aug 1877
Lady Frances Caroline Martha **Conyngham**+ b.
1827, d. 17 Jun 1898

Citations

1. [S6] G.E. Cokayne; with Vicary Gibbs, H.A. Doubleday, Geoffrey H. White, Duncan Warrand and Lord Howard de Walden, editors, *The Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom, Extant, Extinct or Dormant, new ed.*, 13 volumes in 14 (1910-1959; reprint in 6 volumes, Gloucester, U.K.: Alan Sutton Publishing, 2000), volume III, page 208. Hereinafter cited as *The Complete Peerage*.
2. [S8] Charles Mosley, editor, *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 106th edition, 2 volumes* (Crans, Switzerland: Burke's Peerage (Genealogical Books) Ltd, 1999), volume 1, page 76. Hereinafter cited as *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 106th edition*.

Lady Jane Paget¹ (F)

b. circa 1804, d. 28 January 1876, #108396

Pedigree

Last Edited=16 Aug 2003

Consanguinity Index=0.0%

Lady Jane **Paget** was the daughter of Field Marshal Sir Henry William **Paget**, 1st Marquess of Anglesey and Lady Caroline Elizabeth **Villiers**.¹ She was born circa 1804. She married Francis Nathaniel **Conyngham**, 2nd Marquess of Conyngham, son of Henry **Conyngham**, 1st Marquess of Conyngham and Elizabeth **Denison**, on 23 April 1824.² She died on 28 January 1876.²

Children of Lady Jane Paget and Francis Nathaniel **Conyngham**, 2nd Marquess of Conyngham:

George Henry **Conyngham**, 3rd Marquess

Conyngham+ b. 3 Feb 1825, d. 2 Jun 1882

Lady Jane **Conyngham**+ b. 1 Jun 1826, d. 24 Dec 1900

Citations

1. [S6] G.E. Cokayne; with Vicary Gibbs, H.A. Doubleday, Geoffrey H. White, Duncan Warrand and Lord Howard de Walden, editors, *The Complete Peerage of England, Scotland,*

Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom, Extant, Extinct or Dormant, new ed., 13 volumes in 14 (1910-1959; reprint in 6 volumes, Gloucester, U.K.: Alan Sutton Publishing, 2000), volume III, page 208. Hereinafter cited as *The Complete Peerage*.

- [S8] Charles Mosley, editor, *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 106th edition, 2 volumes* (Crans, Switzerland: Burke's Peerage (Genealogical Books) Ltd, 1999), volume 1, page 76. Hereinafter cited as *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 106th edition*.

Field Marshal Sir Henry William Paget, 1st Marquess of Anglesey¹ (M)

b. 17 May 1768, d. 29 April 1854, #108397

Pedigree

Last Edited=5 Dec 2004

Appears on charts:

Pedigree for Lady Diana Frances Spencer

Field Marshal Sir Henry William **Paget**, 1st Marquess of Anglesey was the son of Sir Henry **Paget**, 1st Earl of Uxbridge and Jane **Champagne**.² He was born on 17 May 1768 at London, England.² He was baptised on 12 June 1768 at St. George's Church, St. George Street, Hanover Square, Mayfair, London, England.² He married, firstly, Lady Caroline Elizabeth **Villiers**, daughter of George Bussy **Villiers**, 4th Earl of Jersey and Frances **Twysden**, on 25 July 1795 at Grosvenor Square, Mayfair, London, England.³ He and Lady Caroline Elizabeth **Villiers** were divorced in 1810 in the Scots Courts, at her suit.³ He married, secondly, Lady Charlotte **Cadogan**, daughter of Charles Sloane **Cadogan**, 1st Earl Cadogan and Mary **Churchill**, in 1810.³ He died on 29 April 1854 at age 85 at Uxbridge House, Old Burlington Street, London, England.³ He was buried on 6 May 1854.³ His will was probated in July 1854.³

He was educated at Westminster School, Westminster, London, England.² He graduated from Christ's Church, Oxford University, Oxford, Oxfordshire, England, on 28 June 1786 with a Master of Arts (M.A.).² In 1790 he raised a regiment (the 80th Foot, or Staffordshire

Volunteers) from his father's tenancy.³ He held the office of M.P. (Tory) for the Carnarvon boroughs between 1790 and 1796.² He gained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1795 in the service of the 16th Light Dragoons.³ He held the office of M.P. (Tory) for Milborne Port between 1796 and 1804.³ He gained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1797 in the service of the 7th Light Dragoons.³ He was Colonel of the 7th Light Dragoons between 1801 and 1842.³ He gained the rank of Major-General in 1802.³ He held the office of M.P. (Tory) for Milborne Port between 1806 and 1810.³ He gained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1808.³ He had seduced Charlotte, then the mother of four children, and a verdict against him of £24,000, a duel between him and her brother, Captain Cadogan, and two divorces, were the results of this misconduct.³ He held the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Anglesey between 1812 and 1854.³ He succeeded to the title of *4th Baronet Bayly, of Placenewyd, co. Anglesey and Mount Bagenall, co. Louth [I., 1730]* on 13 March 1812.⁴ He succeeded to the title of *10th Lord Paget de Beaudesert [E., 1549]* on 13 March 1812.⁵ He succeeded to the title of *2nd Earl of Uxbridge, co. Middlesex [G.B., 1784]* on 13 March 1812.⁵ He fought in the Battle of Corunna, where he commanded the cavalry under Sir John Moore.³ He was invested as a Knight Grand Cross, Order of the Bath (G.C.B.) on 2 January 1815.³ He fought in the Battle of Waterloo on 18 June 1815, where he commanded the Anglo-Belgian cavalry, contributing greatly to the Allied success, although he was wounded and lost a leg.³ He was created *1st Marquess of Anglesey [U.K.]* on 4 July 1815.² He was invested as a Knight of St. George (K.S.G.) [Russia] on 21 August 1815.³ He was invested as a Knight of Maria Theresa (K.M.T.) [Austria] on 21 August 1815.³ He was invested as a Knight Grand Cross, Hanoverian Order (G.C.H.) in 1816.³ He was invested as a Knight, Order of the Garter (K.G.) on 19 February 1818.³ He gained the rank of General in 1819.³ He held the office of Lord High Steward [England] in 1821, at the coronation of King George IV.³ He was invested as a Privy Counsellor (P.C.) in 1827.³ He held the office of Master General of the Ordnance between

1827 and 1828.³ He held the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland between 1828 and 1829, although the Tory Government did not approve of his conduct, and recalled him.³ He held the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland between 1830 and 1833, after going over to the Whigs.³ He was awarded the decoration of the Gold Stick in 1842.³ He was Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards between 1842 and 1854.³ He gained the rank of Field Marshal in 1846.³ He held the office of Master General of the Ordnance between 1846 and 1852.³ He held the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Staffordshire between 1849 and 1854.³

According to Gibbs, he was a brilliant and gallant cavalry officer, but neither a wise nor a virtuous man. He was very popular in Ireland during his first, and very unpopular in his second vice-royalty.³

Children of Field Marshal Sir Henry William Paget, 1st Marquess of Anglesey and Lady Caroline Elizabeth

Villiers:

Lady Caroline **Paget+** b. 6 Jun 1796, d. 12 Mar 1874

Sir Henry **Paget**, 2nd Marquess of Anglesey+ b. 6 Jul 1797, d. 7 Feb 1869

Captain Lord William **Paget+** b. 1 Mar 1803, d. 17 May 1873

Lady Jane **Paget+** b. c 1804, d. 28 Jan 1876

Lady Augusta **Paget+** b. b 1805, d. 6 Jun 1872

Lady Georgina **Paget+** b. b 1809, d. 9 Nov 1875

Lord Arthur **Paget** b. b 1809, d. 1825

Lady Agnes **Paget+** b. c 1809, d. 9 Oct 1845

Children of Field Marshal Sir Henry William Paget, 1st Marquess of Anglesey and Lady Charlotte **Cadogan:**

Lady Emily **Paget** b. c 1810, d. 6 Mar 1893

Lady Adelaide **Paget** b. bt 1811 - 1836, d. 21 Aug 1890

Admiral Lord Sir Clarence Edward **Paget+** b. 17 Jun 1811, d. 22 Mar 1895

General Lord Alfred Henry **Paget+** b. 26 Jun 1816, d. 24 Aug 1888

General Lord George Augustus Frederick **Paget+** b.

1927.³ He died on 3 January 1934 at age 69.³

He held the office of Page of Honour to HM Queen Victoria between 1876 and 1881.¹ He succeeded to the title of *3rd Baron Churchill of Whichwood [U.K., 1815]* on 24 November 1886.¹ He held the office of Lord in Waiting (Conservative) between 1889 and 1992.¹ He held the office of Lord in Waiting (Conservative) between 1895 and 1905.¹ He held the office of Master of the Buckhounds between 1900 and 1901.³ He held the office of Lord Chamberlain in 1902.³ He was created *1st Viscount Churchill [U.K.]* on 14 July 1902.¹ He was invested as a Knight Commander, Royal Victorian Order (K.C.V.O.) on 19 November 1902.¹ He gained the rank of Lieutenant in the service of the Coldstream Guards.³ He gained the rank of Major in the service of the Oxfordshire Yeomanry.³ He was Chairman of the Great Western Railway in 1908.¹ He held the office of J.P. for Oxfordshire.³ He held the office of J.P. for Leicestershire.³ He was Chairman of the British Overseas Bank.³ He was a director of the British India Steamship Company.³ He was a director of P&O.³ He was a director of Grand Union Canal.³

Children of Major Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, 1st Viscount Churchill and Lady Verena Maud **Lowther**:

Hon. Victor Almeric Lancelot **Spencer** b. 18 Jan 1888, d. 18 Jan 1888

Major Victor Alexander **Spencer**, 2nd Viscount Churchill b. 2 Aug 1890, d. 21 Dec 1973

Hon. Victoria Ivy Louise **Spencer** b. 15 Oct 1897

Hon. Ursula **Spencer** b. 21 Jun 1901, d. 1 Jun 1934

Children of Major Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, 1st Viscount Churchill and Christine McRae **Sinclair**:

Lady Sarah Faith Georgina **Spencer**+ b. 5 Jun 1931

Victor George Spencer **Spencer**, 3rd Viscount Churchill b. 31 Jul 1934

Citations

1. [S6] G.E. Cokayne; with Vicary Gibbs, H.A. Doubleday,

Geoffrey H. White, Duncan Warrand and Lord Howard de Walden, editors, *The Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom, Extant, Extinct or Dormant, new ed.*, 13 volumes in 14 (1910-1959; reprint in 6 volumes, Gloucester, U.K.: Alan Sutton Publishing, 2000), volume III, page 208. Hereinafter cited as *The Complete Peerage*.

2. [S6] Cokayne, and others, *The Complete Peerage*, volume III, page 209.
3. [S8] Charles Mosley, editor, *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 106th edition, 2 volumes* (Crans, Switzerland: Burke's Peerage (Genealogical Books) Ltd, 1999), volume 1, page 573. Hereinafter cited as *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 106th edition*.

Lady Verena Maud Lowther¹ (F)

b. 6 April 1865, d. 25 December 1938, #108399

Pedigree

Last Edited=10 May 2003

Lady Verena Maud **Lowther** was the daughter of Henry **Lowther**, 3rd Earl of Lonsdale and Emily Susan **Caulfield**.¹ She was born on 6 April 1865.¹ She married Major Victor Albert Francis Charles **Spencer**, 1st Viscount Churchill, son of Francis George **Spencer**, 2nd Baron Churchill of Whichwood and Lady Jane **Conyngham**, on 1 January 1887 at Cottesmore, Rutland, England.¹ She and Major Victor Albert Francis Charles **Spencer**, 1st Viscount Churchill were divorced in 1927.² She died on 25 December 1938 at age 73.

She was invested as a Lady, Royal Order of Victoria and Albert (V.A.).² Through her marriage, Lady Verena Maud Lowther gained the title of *Baroness Churchill of Whichwood* on 1 January 1887. Through her marriage, Lady Verena Maud Lowther gained the title of *Viscountess Churchill* on 14 July 1902.

Children of Lady Verena Maud Lowther and Major Victor Albert Francis Charles **Spencer**, 1st Viscount Churchill:

Hon. Victor Almeric Lancelot **Spencer** b. 18 Jan 1888, d. 18 Jan 1888

Major Victor Alexander **Spencer**, 2nd Viscount

Churchill b. 2 Aug 1890, d. 21 Dec 1973

Hon. Victoria Ivy Louise **Spencer** b. 15 Oct 1897

Hon. Ursula **Spencer** b. 21 Jun 1901, d. 1 Jun 1934

Citations

1. [S6] G.E. Cokayne; with Vicary Gibbs, H.A. Doubleday, Geoffrey H. White, Duncan Warrand and Lord Howard de Walden, editors, *The Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom, Extant, Extinct or Dormant, new ed.*, 13 volumes in 14 (1910-1959; reprint in 6 volumes, Gloucester, U.K.: Alan Sutton Publishing, 2000), volume III, page 209. Hereinafter cited as *The Complete Peerage*.
2. [S8] Charles Mosley, editor, *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 106th edition, 2 volumes* (Crans, Switzerland: Burke's Peerage (Genealogical Books) Ltd, 1999), volume 1, page 573. Hereinafter cited as *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 106th edition*.

Henry Lowther, 3rd Earl of Lonsdale¹ (M)

b. 27 March 1818, d. 15 August 1876, #108400

Pedigree

Last Edited=10 May 2003

Henry **Lowther**, 3rd Earl of Lonsdale is the son of Henry Cecil **Lowther** and Lucy Eleanor **Sherard**. He was born on 27 March 1818. He married Emily Susan **Caulfield**, daughter of St. George Francis **Caulfield**, on 31 July 1852. He died on 15 August 1876 at age 58.

He gained the title of *3rd Earl of Lonsdale*.¹

Children of Henry Lowther, 3rd Earl of Lonsdale and Emily Susan **Caulfield**:

Sibyl Emily **Lowther** d. 11 Jun 1932

St. George Henry **Lowther**, 4th Earl of Lonsdale+ b. 4 Oct 1855, d. 8 Feb 1882

Hugh Cecil **Lowther**, 5th Earl of Lonsdale b. 25 Jan 1857, d. 13 Apr 1944

Charles Edwin **Lowther** b. 11 Jul 1859, d. 2 Apr 1888

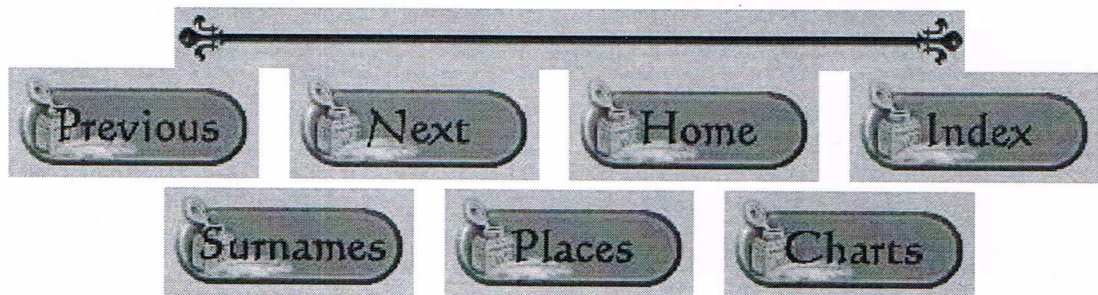
Lady Verena Maud **Lowther**+ b. 6 Apr 1865, d. 25 Dec 1938

Lancelot Edward **Lowther**, 6th Earl of Lonsdale+ b.

25 Jun 1867, d. 11 Mar 1953

Citations

1. [S6] G.E. Cokayne; with Vicary Gibbs, H.A. Doubleday, Geoffrey H. White, Duncan Warrand and Lord Howard de Walden, editors, *The Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom, Extant, Extinct or Dormant, new ed.*, 13 volumes in 14 (1910-1959; reprint in 6 volumes, Gloucester, U.K.: Alan Sutton Publishing, 2000), volume III, page 209. Hereinafter cited as *The Complete Peerage*.



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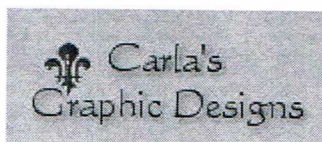
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Site updated on 25 January 2005 from monarchs of europe; 139,824 people



The marriage of Mr. Thomas Anisworth, --- " KG & CP, 11073, 4, (11 Feb 1911)
son of Mr John Stirling Anisworth M.P. to Lady Edna, ---
took place yesterday at St. Patrick's Church, (See). Bride was
Bourne's lace (gift of Mrs John Gullett) - the veil of lace was lent
by Mrs Stirling.

The will of the late Mr Charles Walter Asher-Walker (64) -
KG & CP, 11074, 5 (18 Feb 1911)
has been proved at £9807.

J. Louis Collard = Clerk to the Bridge Guardian - River
District Council

Baronet Ainsworth, of Ardanaiseig, co. Argyll [United Kingdom, 1917]

1st: John Stirling Ainsworth (12 Jan 1917-24 May 1923)

2nd: Thomas Ainsworth (24 May 1923-1 Mar 1971)

3rd: John Francis Ainsworth (1 Mar 1971-1981)

4th: Thomas David Ainsworth (1981-24 Nov 1999)

5th: Anthony Thomas Hugh Ainsworth (24 Nov 1999-)

Sir John Francis Ainsworth, 3rd Bt.¹ (M)

b. 4 January 1912, d. 1981, #72042

d. 1981lp7205.htm#i72042|Sir Thomas Ainsworth, 2nd Bt.lb. 8 Feb 1886

d. 1 Mar 1971lp7204.htm#i72039|Lady Edina Dorothy Hope Conynghamlb. 18 Oct 1888

d. 13 Apr 1964lp7204.htm#i72035|Sir John S. Ainsworth, 1st Bt.lb. 30 Jan 1844

d. 24 May 1923lp12240.htm#i122400|Margaret C. Macredfield. 8 Oct

1918lp12242.htm#i122413|Henry F. Conyngham, 4th Marquess Conynghamlb. 1 Oct 1857

d. 28 Aug 1897lp7199.htm#i71982|Frances E. S. E. de Moleynsld. 8 Jul

1939lp7199.htm#i71981|"); "Pedigree

Last Edited=15 Feb 2005

Sir John Francis Ainsworth, 3rd Bt. was the son of Sir Thomas Ainsworth, 2nd Bt. and Lady Edina Dorothy Hope Conyngham.¹ He was born on 4 January 1912.¹ He married, firstly, Josephine Bernard, daughter of Commander Walter Randolph Bernard and Millicent Olive Graves, on 26 August 1938.¹ He and Josephine Bernard were divorced in 1946.¹ He married, secondly, Anita Margaret Ann Lett, daughter of Harold Arthur Lett, on 19 February 1946.¹ He died in 1981.¹

He was educated at Eton College, Eton, Berkshire, England.¹ He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge University, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, England.¹ He graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge University, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, in 1933 with a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.).¹ He graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge University, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, in 1937 with a Master of Arts (M.A.).¹ He was invested as a Fellow, Royal Historical Society (F.R.Hist.S.).¹ He was an external lecturer in Medieval History between 1966 and 1981 at University College of Cork, Cork, County Cork, Ireland.¹ He succeeded to the title of *3rd Baronet Ainsworth, of Ardanaiseig, co. Argyll [U.K., 1917]* on 1 March 1971.¹

Citations

1. [S37] Charles Mosley, editor, *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage, 107th edition, 3 volumes* (Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.: Burke's Peerage (Genealogical Books) Ltd, 2003), volume 1, page 57. Hereinafter cited as *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 107th edition*.

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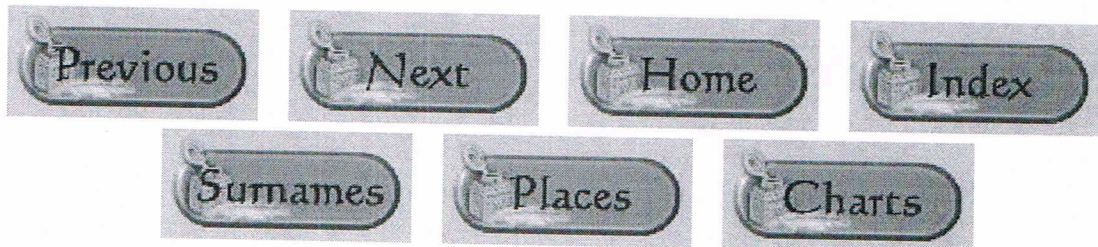
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Major Sir John St. Vigor Fox¹ (M)

#72051

Last Edited=13 Jun 2004

Major Sir John St. Vigor **Fox** held the office of Deputy Lieutenant.¹ He held the office of J.P.¹ He lived at Westholme House, Allton, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, England.¹

Child of Major Sir John St. Vigor Fox:
Nicholas St. Vigor **Fox+**

Citations

1. [S37] Charles Mosley, editor, *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage, 107th edition, 3 volumes* (Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.: Burke's Peerage (Genealogical Books) Ltd, 2003), volume 1, page 57. Hereinafter cited as *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 107th edition*.

Sir Thomas David Ainsworth, 4th Bt.¹ (M)

b. 22 August 1926, d. 24 November 1999, #72052

Pedigree

Last Edited=30 Oct 2004

Sir Thomas David **Ainsworth**, 4th Bt. was the son of Sir Thomas **Ainsworth**, 2nd Bt. and Marie Eleanor **Domvile**.¹ He was born on 22 August 1926.¹ He married Sarah Mary **Walford**, daughter of Lt.-Col. Hugh Carr **Walford**, on 6 May 1957.¹ He died on 24 November 1999 at age 73.¹

He was educated at Eton College, Eton, Berkshire, England.¹ He gained the rank of Lieutenant in the service of the 11th Hussars.¹ He was a merchant banker.¹ He succeeded to the title of *4th Baronet Ainsworth, of Ardanaiseig, co. Argyll [U.K., 1917]* in 1981.¹

Children of Sir Thomas David Ainsworth, 4th Bt. and Sarah Mary **Walford**:

Serena Mary **Ainsworth**+ b. 13 Mar 1958

Tessa Jane **Ainsworth** b. 6 Aug 1959

Sir Anthony Thomas Hugh **Ainsworth**, 5th Bt. b. 30 Mar 1962

Charles David **Ainsworth** b. 24 Aug 1966

Citations

1. [S37] Charles Mosley, editor, *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage, 107th edition, 3 volumes* (Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.: Burke's Peerage (Genealogical Books) Ltd, 2003), volume 1, page 57. Hereinafter cited as *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 107th edition*.

Sarah Mary Walford¹ (F) Alive

#72053

Pedigree

Last Edited=13 Jun 2004

Sarah Mary **Walford** is the daughter of Lt.-Col. Hugh Carr **Walford**.¹ She married Sir Thomas David **Ainsworth**, 4th Bt., son of Sir Thomas **Ainsworth**, 2nd Bt. and Marie Eleanor **Domvile**, on 6 May 1957.¹

Her married name was Ainsworth. She lived in 2003 at Flat9, 80 Elm Park Gardens, London, England.¹

Children of Sarah Mary Walford and Sir Thomas David

Ainsworth, 4th Bt.:

Serena Mary **Ainsworth+** b. 13 Mar 1958

Tessa Jane **Ainsworth** b. 6 Aug 1959

Sir Anthony Thomas Hugh **Ainsworth**, 5th Bt. b. 30 Mar 1962

Charles David **Ainsworth** b. 24 Aug 1966

Citations

1. [S37] Charles Mosley, editor, *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage, 107th edition, 3 volumes* (Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.: Burke's Peerage (Genealogical Books) Ltd, 2003), volume 1, page 57. Hereinafter cited as *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 107th edition*.

Lt.-Col. Hugh Carr Walford¹ (M)

d. before 1963, #72054

Last Edited=24 Dec 2004

Lt.-Col. Hugh Carr **Walford** died before 1963. He gained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of the 17th/21st Lancers.¹

Children of Lt.-Col. Hugh Carr Walford:

Sarah Mary **Walford+**

Captain Simon Hugh **Walford+**

Citations

1. [S37] Charles Mosley, editor, *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage, 107th edition, 3 volumes* (Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.: Burke's Peerage (Genealogical Books) Ltd, 2003), volume 1, page 57. Hereinafter cited as *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 107th edition*.

Serena Mary Ainsworth¹ (F) Alive

b. 13 March 1958, #72055

Pedigree

Last Edited=13 Jun 2004

Serena Mary **Ainsworth** is the daughter of Sir Thomas David **Ainsworth**, 4th Bt. and Sarah Mary **Walford**.¹ She was born on 13 March 1958.¹ She married Stelios **Peratinos** in 1987.¹

Children of Serena Mary Ainsworth and Stelios

Peratinos:

Nicholas David Peratinos b. 1987

George Stamatis Peratinos b. 1988

Citations

1. [S37] Charles Mosley, editor, *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage, 107th edition, 3 volumes* (Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.: Burke's Peerage (Genealogical Books) Ltd, 2003), volume 1, page 57. Hereinafter cited as *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 107th edition*.

Tessa Jane Ainsworth¹ (F) Alive

b. 6 August 1959, #72056

Pedigree

Last Edited=13 Jun 2004

Tessa Jane **Ainsworth** is the daughter of Sir Thomas David Ainsworth, 4th Bt. and Sarah Mary Walford.¹ She was born on 6 August 1959.¹ She married Nicholas Cecil John Fortescue, son of Brigadier Arthur Henry Fortescue and Rosita Anne Campbell, in 1986.¹

As of 1986, her married name was Fortescue.¹

Citations

1. [S37] Charles Mosley, editor, *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage, 107th edition, 3 volumes* (Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.: Burke's Peerage (Genealogical Books) Ltd, 2003), volume 1, page 57. Hereinafter cited as *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 107th edition*.

Caroline Hamilton (F)

b. 21 October 1926, #72057

Pedigree

Last Edited=10 May 2003

Consanguinity Index=0.0%

Caroline **Hamilton** is the daughter of Hans Wellesley Hamilton, 2nd Baron Holmpatrick and Lady Edina Dorothy Hope Conyngham. She was born on 21 October 1926. She married Major John Henry Hamilton Bonham, son of Major John Wroughton Bonham, on 10 April 1951.

Her married name was Bonham.

Children of Caroline Hamilton and Major John Henry Hamilton **Bonham**:

Oliver John Hans **Bonham** b. 4 Mar 1954

Francis Richard Hamilton **Bonham** b. 11 Jun 1956

John Arthur Norris **Bonham** b. 12 Jul 1961

Major John Henry Hamilton Bonham (M)

#72058

Pedigree

Last Edited=7 Feb 2004

Major John Henry Hamilton **Bonham** is the son of Major John Wroughton **Bonham**. He married Caroline Hamilton, daughter of Hans Wellesley Hamilton, 2nd Baron Holmpatrick and Lady Edina Dorothy Hope Conyngham, on 10 April 1951.

Children of Major John Henry Hamilton Bonham and Caroline **Hamilton**:

Oliver John Hans **Bonham** b. 4 Mar 1954

Francis Richard Hamilton **Bonham** b. 11 Jun 1956

John Arthur Norris **Bonham** b. 12 Jul 1961

Major John Wroughton Bonham (M)

d. before 1963, #72059

Last Edited=7 Feb 2004

Major John Wroughton **Bonham** died before 1963. He lived at Ballintaggart, Colbinstown, County Kildare, Ireland.

Child of Major John Wroughton Bonham:

Major John Henry Hamilton **Bonham+**

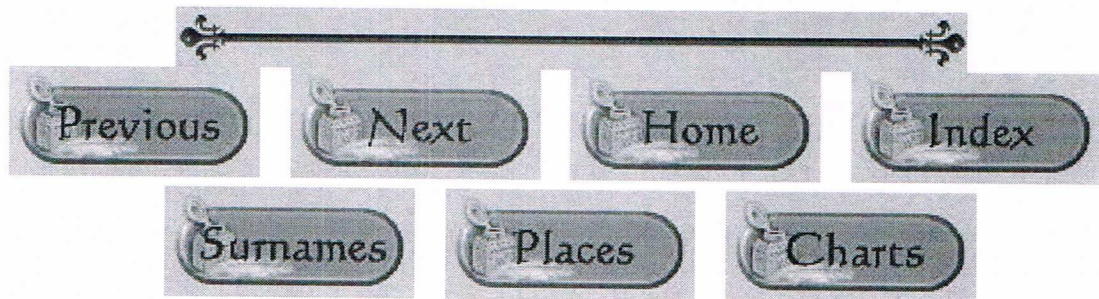
Oliver John Hans Bonham (M)

b. 4 March 1954, #72060

Pedigree

Last Edited=10 May 2003

Oliver John Hans **Bonham** is the son of Major John Henry Hamilton **Bonham** and Caroline **Hamilton**. He was born on 4 March 1954.

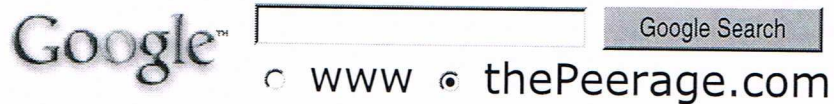


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[The Art of Dying](#)

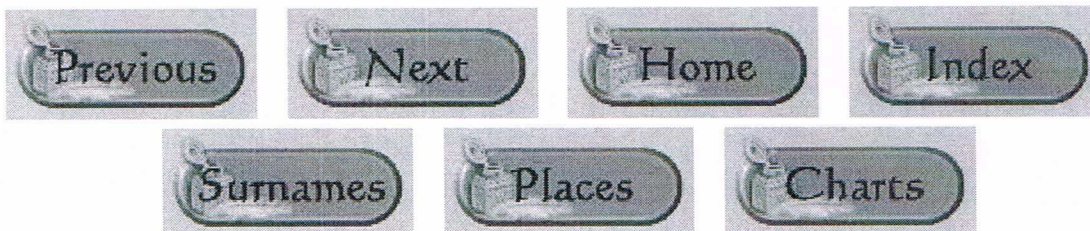
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Denis M A A Bergerand (M)

#94271

Last Edited=18 Sep 2002

RIN: 12924 POSTFIX: of Roanne, France 412924.

Child of Denis M A A Bergerand:

Elizabeth Marie Jeanne **Bergerand** d. 12 May 1956

Sir Theodore Ernest Warren Brinckman, 4th Bt. (M)

b. 21 May 1898, d. 26 July 1954, #94272

Pedigree

Last Edited=22 Sep 2003

Sir Theodore Ernest Warren **Brinckman**, 4th Bt. was the son of Sir Theodore Francis **Brinckman**, 3rd Bt. and Mary Frances **Linton**. He was born on 21 May 1898. He married, firstly, Gretta Frances Florence **Cameron**, daughter of Major John Russell Bedford **Cameron** and Frances Elizabeth Sarah Eveleigh de **Moleyns**, on 12 January 1921. He and Gretta Frances Florence **Cameron** were divorced in 1922. He married, secondly, Anne

Margarethe **Wennerwald**, daughter of E. T. A. **Wennerwald**, on 19 July 1926. He and Anne Margarethe **Wennerwald** were divorced in 1929. He married, thirdly, Ethel Jean **Southam**, daughter of Wilson Mills **Southam**, on 5 June 1939. He and Ethel Jean **Southam** were divorced in 1952. He died on 26 July 1954 at age 56.

He gained the title of *4th Baronet Brinckman*.

Sir Roderick Napoleon Brinckman, 5th Bt. (M)

b. 27 December 1902, #94273

Pedigree

Last Edited=22 Sep 2003

Sir Roderick Napoleon **Brinckman**, 5th Bt. is the son of Sir Theodore Francis **Brinckman**, 3rd Bt. and Mary Frances **Linton**. He was born on 27 December 1902. He married, firstly, Margaret Wilson **Southam**, daughter of Wilson Mills **Southam**, on 10 January 1931. He and Margaret Wilson **Southam** were divorced in 1943. He married, secondly, Rosemary Marguerite **Vere**, daughter of Lt.-Col. James Charles **Hope-Vere** and Mabel Ellis Vandervort **Barham**, on 15 July 1943.

He gained the title of *5th Baronet Brinckman*.

Children of Sir Roderick Napoleon Brinckman, 5th Bt. and Margaret Wilson **Southam**:

Theodore George RODERICK **Brinckman+** b. 20 Mar 1932

John Francis **Brinckman+** b. 14 Sep 1933

Child of Sir Roderick Napoleon Brinckman, 5th Bt. and Rosemary Marguerite **Vere**:

Theodora Elizabeth **Brinckman+** b. 11 Nov 1944

Daphne Cecilia Brinckman (F)

b. 9 December 1899, d. 22 January 1953, #94274

Pedigree

Last Edited=8 Feb 2004

Daphne Cecilia **Brinckman** was the daughter of Sir

Theodore Francis **Brinckman**, 3rd Bt. and Mary Frances **Linton**. She was born on 9 December 1899. She married Major Thomas **Leefe**, son of Oswald **Leefe**, on 25 November 1946. She and Major Thomas **Leefe** were divorced in 1949. She died on 22 January 1953 at age 53.

Her married name was Leefe.

Florence (?)¹ (F)

#94275

Last Edited=19 Feb 2004

Florence **(?)** married Hugh McCall **Hicks**.¹

Her married name was Hicks.¹

Child of Florence (?) and Hugh McCall **Hicks**:
Winifred Hawthorne **Hicks+** b. 1880, d. 1950

Citations

1. [S1007] Dr. G. Harry McLaughlin, "re: McLaughlin Family," e-mail message from <e-mail address> (Glendale, California, U.S.A.) to Darryl Lundy, 25 January 2004 and 6 April 2004. Hereinafter cited as "re: McLaughlin Family".

E. T. A. Wennerwald (M)

#94276

Last Edited=18 Sep 2002

RIN: 12931 POSTFIX: of Copenhagen 412931.

Child of E. T. A. Wennerwald:
Anne Margarethe **Wennerwald**

Ethel Jean Southam (F)

#94277

Pedigree

Last Edited=22 Sep 2003

Ethel Jean **Southam** is the daughter of Wilson Mills

Southam. She married Sir Theodore Ernest Warren Brinckman, 4th Bt., son of Sir Theodore Francis Brinckman, 3rd Bt. and Mary Frances Linton, on 5 June 1939. She and Sir Theodore Ernest Warren **Brinckman**, 4th Bt. were divorced in 1952.

Her married name was Brinckman.

Wilson Mills Southam (M)

#94278

Last Edited=18 Sep 2002

RIN: 12933 POSTFIX: of Rockcliffe, Ottawa, Canada 412933.

Children of Wilson Mills Southam:

Ethel Jean Southam

Margaret Wilson Southam+

Major Adrian Leigh McLaughlin¹ (M)

b. 1910, d. 1970, #94279

Pedigree

Last Edited=7 Feb 2004

Major Adrian Leigh **McLaughlin** was the son of Lt.-Col. Hubert James McLaughlin and Winifred Hawthorne Hicks.¹ He was born in 1910.¹ He died in 1970.¹

He fought in the Second World War.¹ He was liaison officer of the Soviet Army.¹ He gained the rank of Major in the service of the King's Royal Rifle Corps.¹ He held the office of Vice-Consul to Prague, where he was expelled by the Soviets, accused of spying.¹

Citations

1. [S1007] Dr. G. Harry McLaughlin, "re: McLaughlin Family," e-mail message from <e-mail address> (Glendale, California, U.S.A.) to Darryl Lundy, 25 January 2004 and 6 April 2004. Hereinafter cited as "re: McLaughlin Family".

Margaret Wilson Southam (F)

#94280

Pedigree

Last Edited=18 Sep 2002

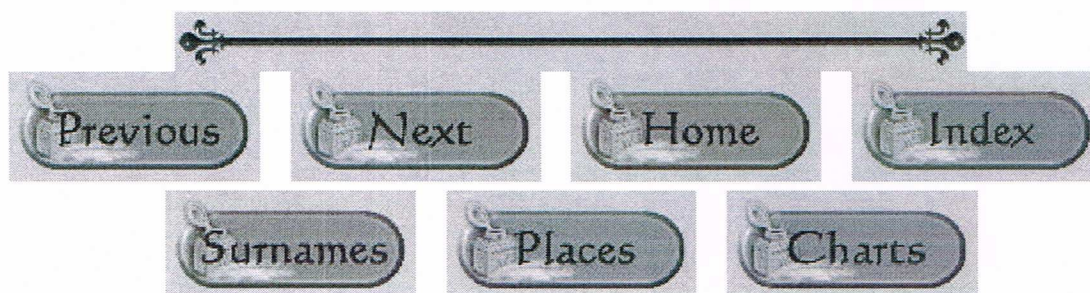
Margaret Wilson **Southam** is the daughter of Wilson Mills **Southam**. She married Sir Roderick Napoleon **Brinckman**, 5th Bt., son of Sir Theodore Francis **Brinckman**, 3rd Bt. and Mary Frances **Linton**, on 10 January 1931. She and Sir Roderick Napoleon **Brinckman**, 5th Bt. were divorced in 1943.

Her married name was Brinckman. RIN: 12935
DIVORCE: 1943 412935.

Children of Margaret Wilson Southam and Sir Roderick Napoleon **Brinckman**, 5th Bt.:

Theodore George RODERICK **Brinckman**+ b. 20 Mar 1932

John Francis **Brinckman**+ b. 14 Sep 1933



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Darryl Lundy

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