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Save Elvaston Castle Campaign

Update Latest news December 1st 2000

It is now clear that things have not gone the way the county council intended. If we had not held such a forceful demonstration last November the castle would have been sold quickly. The publicity generated by the demo has caused the county council to be looked at in much more scrutiny their options are much reduced now we are watching.

This huge delay works in our favor.

Derbyshire county council have decided that the castle will not be sold but leased instead. This is a victory for all those people who objected to the sale. It is likely that the Harington family who used to live at the castle until the late 1960s may be offered some kind of lease with conditions. It is by no means certain that the grounds will be still be available free of charge to the public .


Old News

:Protest March Review

Bob Laxton M.P. Issues statement

This is the Diary of events leading to the sale.

When is a property up for sale,

Elvaston Castle, Derbyshire	
In the Region of £2,500,000	
	An Important visitor attraction in Derbyshire with in excess of 700,000 visitors per Annum. Grade II* Listed mansion house with scope for a variety of uses (subject to Planning, including Hotel, Leisure, Tourism, Institutional or Residential). Historic gardens & renowned country park & museum. 5 Residential properties. Range of redundant farm buildings, extensive outbuildings, stables, Estate yard & Estate Office. Approximately 326 acres (132 ha)
Mortgages See Full Page.	

when the seller tries to sell your a mortgage as well !!

**A PUBLIC MEETING WAS ON SUNDAY 7 NOVEMBER
1999 AT SPOT SOCIAL CLUB SACHEVERAL ST DERBY
AT 3PM**

CLICK HERE TO READ WHAT THE PAPER SAID

**more reading and background to the issue Maxwell Craven
from the telegraph wrote.**

please email admin@saveelvastoncastle.co.uk

or call 01332 341154 ask for Paul. This is why im doing this

Meeting told sale of Elvaston must be stopped

Public protest call over country park

PROTESTERS say they will do all they can to block the sale of a Derbyshire country park.

About 100 people at a public meeting voiced their anger at Derbyshire County Council's plans to sell the historic 326-acre Elvaston Castle Estate.

The meeting, at the Spot Club, in Saxevel Street, Derby, yesterday, took place despite an announcement by the county council chief executive Nick Hodgson on Friday that there would be no reduction in public access if a sale went ahead.

He confirmed that the council could not afford the upkeep of the park, estimated at £200,000 a year, or the estimated £3m needed to repair the building.

Alex Devlin (53), of Waterford Drive, Chaddesden, who organ-



● PUBLIC WILL PAY:
Protester Alex Devlin.

by Matthew Wild

ised the meeting, said that the sale must be stopped.

He told the meeting: "We might be allowed some access to the park if a sale goes ahead but we are likely to have to pay for that. It is a public park and they should be reminded of that fact."

Fellow organiser Paul John-

son, owner of The Future nightclub, in Babington Lane, Derby, called for a mass public protest.

He told the meeting that he would arrange a city centre demonstration and possibly one outside the council's Matlock headquarters. Information about the protest would be published on the Internet.

He said: "We have got to stop the sale. There can be no discussion if someone comes along and buys the park next week."

About a dozen members of the audience volunteered to start a committee aimed at blocking the sale, and then form a trust to take over the estate for the public.

Dorothy Skrytek (38), of Crewe Street, Normanton, told the meeting that it was likely that the county council would allow building on the site because of access roads to the area from the proposed Elvaston bypass.

She said: "The Highways Agency has said that these roads

are for emergency access, but they look like they are designed to connect to housing estates."

But Geoff Newsham, of Courtland Drive, Alvaston, said that he thought the authority would be barred from changing the land use at the site by deeds of its handover to the public in 1968.

He said: "The land was set aside, with money from the Countryside Commission, to be a public park. It would take legislation to de-designate it."

No members of the county council attended the meeting, but speaking afterwards, county councillor John Morgan-Owen, whose Melbourn ward includes Elvaston Castle, said he objected to the sale of the site but supported leasing the building.

He said: "There has not been committee discussion yet about the sale. I gather that there might be a charge to use the heritage garden area but the rest of the park will be open as usual."

GARDEN VISIT and TRAVEL GUIDE

Elvaston Castle Country Park

Garden Address: Elvaston Castle Country Park,
Borrowash Road, Derby, Derbyshire, England,
DE72 3EP, 01332 571342.

Directions for Visiting: Elvaston garden is 5 miles
south east of Derby, 2 miles from the A6

Opening Dates and Times:

All year

Daily

Open dawn to dusk

Public Admission: Entrance free (car parking
charge)

Garden Tour Map:

[Click for map with garden location](#)

Garden Description: A once-great Victorian garden which now looks, in Patrick Taylor's phrase, 'slightly dishevelled'. The garden-as-it-was is shown on the front cover of Brent Elliott's book on Victorian gardens, and described on pages 83-87. There were 11 miles of evergreen hedges, an Alhambra garden a French garden and others. The present owners have made an Old English Garden in what was formerly the kitchen garden. Loudon, in 1839, noted that 'The solemn gloom cast over part of the grounds by these yew trees produces an effect never to be forgotten, which harmonises with the fine old ivy-covered church adjoining the castle'. 350 acres

Garden History Keydate(s):
1835

Quality Rating(s):

- ** Design Interest
- * Planting Interest
- * Scenic Interest

Design Style(s):

Mixed Style





Conyngham Marquess

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Groups search result 5 for Conyngham Marquess

From: [Shinjinee Sen \(ssen_royal@my-deja.com\)](mailto:ssen_royal@my-deja.com)

Search Result 5

Subject: Maria Foote, Countess of Harrington

Newsgroups: [alt.talk.royalty](#)

Date: 2001-01-28 08:00:09 PST

[View complete thread \(2 articles\)](#)

Another Regency-type question -

The 4th Earl of Harrington (1780-1851) married in 1831 (at the age of nearly 51) a lady named Maria Foote, described in my ancient Burke's Peerage only as the daughter of Samuel Foote, Esq. However, I read elsewhere (where, I cannot recall) that the lady was in fact a courtesan, presumably in the style of Harriet Wilson etc.

[from Theroff's file j1a]

2.2.7.1.5.1.1.Charles Stanhope, 4th Earl of Harrington, b.Harrington House 8 Apr 1780, d.Brighton 3 Mar 1851; m.Elvaston Hall 7 Apr 1831 Maria Foote (b.Plymouth Jun 1798, d.London 27 Dec 1867)

2.2.7.1.5.1.1.1.Charles Stanhope, Viscount Petersham, b.13 Dec 1831, d.Pembroke House 8 Apr 1836

2.2.7.1.5.1.1.2.Lady Jane Stanhope, b.14 May 1833, d.28 Nov 1907; m.17 Jun 1854 George Henry **Conyngham**, 3d **Marquess Conyngham** (1825-1882) [2 sons and 5 daus] ->

The marriage appears to have been hastened by the pregnancy of the lady (?), since a son was born eight months later. What interests me is not that the marriage took place (other peers including the Duke of Bolton and later, the 3rd Earl of Egremont would marry their mistresses by whom they previously had natural sons), but that

- a) it took place prior to the birth of the children - unless natural children are excluded here.
- b) the bridegroom in question was the former Viscount Petersham, a dandy well-known in Regency times; and
- c) the bride was allegedly a courtesan, as opposed to being an actress who also had a protector. [The last is a little unusual, although Harriet Wilson nearly married the **Marquess** of Worcester, heir to the Duke of Beaufort].
- d) their daughter Lady Jane Stanhope became a Marchioness - so apparently a shady maternal past was no bar to social advancement in this particular case. Of course, her mother-in-law had been the mistress of George IV and she may have been a substantial heiress.

My questions follow:

- 1) Was Maria Foote indeed a courtesan? What was her background and particularly her family background (her father is described as an Esq)?
- 2) Did any other peers marry courtesans in the period 1787-1837 - and have legitimate children by them?
- 3) Was Lady Jane Stanhope an heiress (I assume so)? Who brought her out and presented her at court - since her father was already dead

(1851) and could not have presented her at any rate? How was her marriage to **Conyngham** received?

Again, this is for my Jane Austen file - I responded to a query on a Jane Austen board, and thought I should follow up on a couple of unusual marriages.

Citations are welcome.

Thank you for all your help.

--

Shinjinee

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Maria (Foote), Countess of Harrington (1797?-1867), Actress; wife of 4th Earl of Harrington
Sitter in 1 portrait

NPG D9333

Maria (Foote), Countess of Harrington

Unknown artist

woodcut, 1825

Not on display

web image
not currently
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Sitter Artist Portrait

Charles Stanhope, 4th Earl of Harrington (1780-1851), Colonel; Lord of the bedchamber

Sitter in 3 portraits

NPG D9038

Charles Stanhope, 4th Earl of Harrington

by Robert Dighton Jr
coloured etching, 1804
Not on display

web image
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NPG D10765

Charles Stanhope, 4th Earl of Harrington

by Robert Dighton Jr
coloured etching, 1804
Not on display

web image
not currently
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NPG D9331

Votaries of Fashion. St. James's. Lord Petersham, etc. (Charles Stanhope, 4th Earl of Harrington)

Unknown artist
coloured reproduction print
Not on display

web image
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"Samuel Foote"

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Groups search result 2 for "Samuel Foote"

From: [Bo Bradham \(bradham@panix.com\)](mailto:bradham@panix.com)
 Subject: Re: No Soap Radio
 Newsgroups: [rec.humor](#), [alt.folklore.urban](#)
 Date: 1996/05/30

Search Result 2

[View complete thread \(96 articles\)](#)

Phil Edwards <news-uk@dircon.co.uk> wrote:

>I think we've got two, maybe three, different types of joke here. [...]

>

>And then there are ULs, like that one about "No soap, radio" being a huge
 >psychological experiment...

Then theres the history of "no soap" as a figure of speech. There was an English actor called **Samuel Foote** in the late 18th century. A rival of his (Mumble Macklin) claimed he could memorize any speech on one hearing. **Foote** improvised a string of absolute non-sequiturs which made no sense, and Macklin admitted defeat. At some point in the soliloquy a bear sticks his head into a shop, looking for something. "What? No soap!" meaning it's not there appears in the speech.

The speech also includes some nonsense words, chief among them "the Grand Panjandrum" which along with "no soap" has entered the language. From the OED:

panjandrum In origin, a nonsense word (simulating compounds of PAN-, and burlesquing a title), occurring in the farrago of nonsense composed by S. **Foote** to test the memory of old Macklin, who had asserted that he could repeat anything after once hearing it.

The **Foote**-Macklin story, and the entire speech are found in "The Little, Brown Book of Anecdotes" which credits
 LITERARY LIFE AND OTHER CURIOSITIES. HENDRICKSON ROBERT <1981>
 ISBN 0670430293

I'm a bit curious as to how, if the speech was so blooming hard to memorize, and if the scene was some sort of social gathering, the speech survived in such detail.

I'm also curious because the OED lists "no soap" as being USAn:

f no soap: an announcement of refusal of a request or offer, failure in an attempt, etc.; 'nothing doing'. slang (orig. and chiefly U.S.).

Bo "curiouser and curiouser" Bradham

--

"We consider that any man who can fiddle all through one of those Virginia Reels without losing his grip, may be depended upon in any kind of musical emergency."

-- Mark Twain.



"Samuel Foote"

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Groups search result 1 for "Samuel Foote"

From: michaelw@sprynet.com (michaelw@sprynet.com)

Search Result 1

Subject: The Nabob by **Samuel Foote**

Newsgroups: [rec.arts.theatre.plays](#)

Date: 1996/04/30

(This is the only article in this thread)

Would appreciate any information about reviews of the play which opened on June 29, 1772 at the Haymarket Theatre, London. Would also like to find any later criticism. Thanks, Mike W.

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Groups search result 6 for Maria Foote

From: [Joe Luttrell \(meyerbos@best.com\)](mailto:meyerbos@best.com)
 Subject: Marriage Law [part I]
 Newsgroups: [rec.arts.books.marketplace](#)
 Date: 2000/03/17

Search Result 6

(This is the only article in this thread)

A selection of works which we have in stock on marriage law; for others, please feel free to browse our web site, where you may search our entire inventory by any word or phrase:
www.meyerbos.com

1. [BIGAMY AND JACTITATION]. The Trial of Elizabeth Duchess Dowager of Kingston for Bigamy, Before the Right Honourable the House of Peers, in Westminster-Hall, in Full Parliament . . . Published by Order of the House of Peers. Printed for Charles Bathurst, in Fleet-Street, London, 1776. Original buff wraps, untrimmed, a lovely, unsophisticated folio. [62376 L56]

\$ 1,500.00

A rare example of the trial of a peeress in the House of Lords (with the Duchess personally appearing and testifying), finding her guilty of bigamy and essentially ending the ecclesiastical action of 'jactitation', the denial of a previous marriage.

2. BINGHAM, Peregrine. The Law of Infancy and Coverture. Second American Edition from the Last London Edition. With Notes and References to English and American Cases. Chauncey Goodrich, Burlington, 1849. Contemporary sheep, worn and stained, rebaked; a clean copy. [65884 DUSEL XYL64]

\$ 450.00

The first work published in this country devoted to the law of infants, coupled with the first work exclusively treating of coverture, both with substantial American notes, praised by Holdsworth for their superior analysis of a difficult area.

3. [BREACH OF PROMISE AND THE THEATRE]. Fairburn's Edition of the Trial Between **Maria Foote**, the Celebrated Actress, Plaintiff, and Joseph Hayne, Esq., Defendant, for a Breach of Promise of Marriage; Including the Evidence at Full Length. . . and the Whole of the Love Letters [etc.]. Published by John Fairburn [etc.], [London], [1824]. Modern red pebbled cloth, stained but sound. [63581]

\$ 250.00

4. [BREACH OF PROMISE]. Dick versus Fletcher, For a Breach of Promise of Marriage . . . Including the Proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, Relative to His Breach of Promise of Marriage With that Lady [etc.]. Printed and Published by John Fairburn, Broadway, Ludgate Hill, London, [1824?]. Later 3/4 calf by Root & Son, chipped and rubbed but sound. [46543 L41]

\$ 450.00

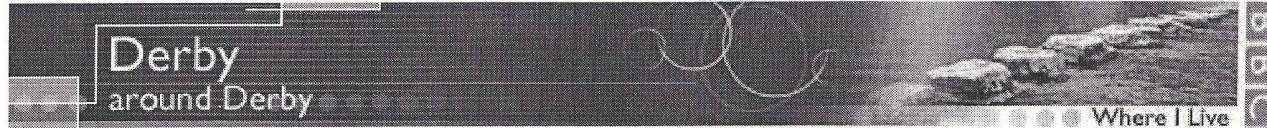
A scandalous case, much bruited, with Lord Brougham representing Miss Dick in King's Bench against the Presbyterian minister, Andrew Fletcher, who was to be suspended from his office and church



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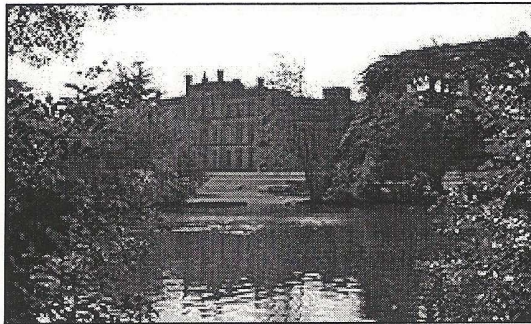
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October 2002

Elvaston Castle Country Park



The grand Elvaston Castle and Country Park

Elvaston Castle Country Park opened to the public in 1970. It was the first of it's kind in Britain and spans more than 200 acres of varied landscape.

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WHERE IS IT?

Elvaston Castle Country Park History and Facilities

Elvaston Castle Country Park was the first park of its kind in Britain.

Following the proposal in the Countryside Act of 1968 that 'country parks' should be created to provide improved opportunities 'for the enjoyment of the countryside by the public' in conveniently located areas, the suitability of Elvaston as a site for a country park - situated only a few miles south-east of Derby - was immediately recognised.

The acquisition of Elvaston castle and surrounding land by the County Council and Derby Corporation was completed in 1969, and the park was opened on Good Friday 1970.

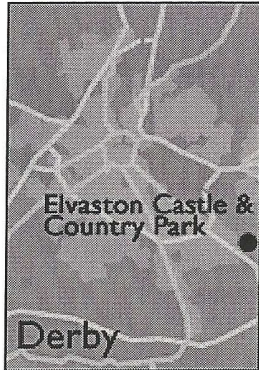
Prior to its opening, however, the grounds required extensive work to overcome the problems created by over 25 years of neglect.

Many trees were pruned and restored, and shrub was cleared to bring light and air to other specimens.

Unfortunately some areas like the Bower Garden were beyond restoration.



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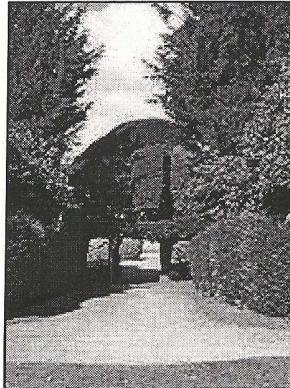
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Following the opening of the park, the lower stable yard was restored and became home to the Working Estate Museum, opened to the public in 1980.

It is a working museum where staff in period dress help visitors to experience something of the lives of those who worked on the estate in the early 20th century.

The top stable yard was also developed to provide improved visitor facilities, including a shop, information centre, and a schools' field studies centre.



An example of topiary at the Country Park

► **Elvaston Castle - today and the future**

The park spans over 200 acres of varied landscape, including beautiful woodland, gardens and open parkland. It offers a wide variety of facilities, from a riding centre and showground to caravan and camp sites.

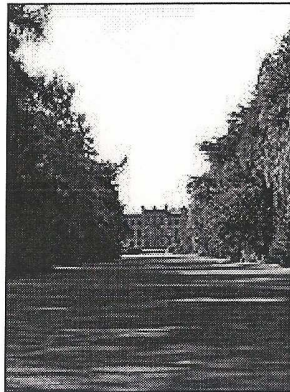
A permanent nature trail has been made there and part of the park has been set aside as a nature reserve.

Surveys have also been undertaken in the past to monitor the wildlife and compile information on the different species of birds, plants, insects and small mammals present in the park.

Elvaston Castle and the surrounding parkland was the seat of the Earls of Harrington until 1939.

The gothic-style castle was designed for the 3rd Earl of Harrington in the early 19th century by the architect James Wyatt, although Wyatt himself did not live to see his designs carried out.

The 3rd Earl also wanted to see a new landscaped garden to go with his rebuilt castle, and offered the commission to a famous landscape gardener of the time, Lancelot (Capability) Brown.



An avenue of Limes leading to the castle

Brown, however, turned down the invitation because the area was so flat, and so it was left to the 4th Earl Charles to finish the work at Elvaston.

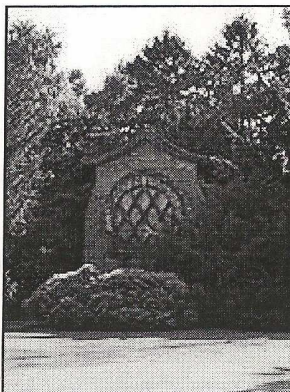
Charles was quite a character. When he inherited his title in 1829 he had earned himself a reputation as a dandy and Regency buck.

He was a trend setter, and attracted the friendship of the Prince Regent, who copied his clothes, tea drinking, and addiction to snuff – the Earl had 365 snuff boxes, one to use on each day of the year! He designed many of his own clothes, and many of his fashions were copied, however odd.

In 1831 Charles married Maria Foote. She was 17 years his junior, an actress and an unmarried mother (neither of which were socially acceptable at that time).

Although their love affair had begun in the 1820s, marriage had been out of the question while Charles's father was alive, and the affair was a favourite topic of society gossips.

The Earl was devoted to Maria, however, and it has been suggested that the gardens he commissioned at Elvaston were his tribute to their love (The inside of the Moorish temple in the Alhambra garden was decorated with symbols of the chivalric love of a knight for his lady, and there was even a statue of the couple showing an adoring Charles at Maria's feet!).



The Moorish Temple

The gardens were created for Charles the 4th Earl of Harrington by William Barron and a team of 90 gardeners between 1830 and the Earl's death in 1851.

Barron's design created a series of theme gardens to the south of the castle, including an Italian garden based on designs from Tuscany, and the Alhambra garden which included a Moorish temple.

► **Elvaston Castle - today and the future**

The bower garden, which became known as the Garden of the Fair Star, had a monkey puzzle tree in a star shaped bed at its centre, as well as many statues and green and yellow yew trees clipped into different shapes.

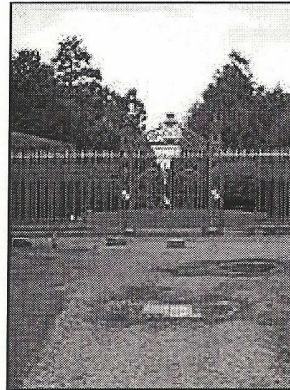
Barron also planted several avenues of trees and constructed a large lake on the site (where, incidentally, some of the scenes in *Women in Love* were filmed).

Charles was impatient to see his new garden take shape, and so to meet his demands Barron pioneered a method of moving mature trees from one place to another.

Some of the yews which became part of the gardens at Elvaston were already hundreds of years old, and were transplanted over distances of many miles to reach Elvaston.

By 1850 Barron had planted examples of every species of European conifer then known at Elvaston, as well as an avenue of limes which led to the Golden Gates.

These gates, which had previously adorned the royal palaces at Madrid and Versailles, had been acquired by the 3rd Earl of Harrington in 1819.



The Golden Gates

Under the 4th Earl the gardens at Elvaston remained a private place for the Earl himself and his wife.

It had to wait for the succession of Leicester Stanhope as the 5th Earl of Harrington before the gardens were opened to the public.

When the gardens were opened thousands of people visited them despite the rather high admission fee of three shillings, often travelling to Elvaston on special excursion trains.

During and after the Second World War the castle at Elvaston was home to a teacher training college, evacuated for safety from Derby.

Every room in the castle was needed to accommodate over 150 staff and students: the cellar was used as an air raid shelter, and the Hall of the Fair Star became a lecture room and common-room.

- ▶ **Elvaston Castle Country Park**
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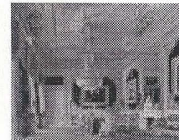


Carlton House: The Blue Velvet Room, 1816

1816

Charles Wild (1781-1835)

Probably acquired by George IV



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[The Royal Residences: Interior Views](#)

Like most of the rooms at Carlton House, the Blue Velvet Room and the adjoining Closet underwent a considerable number of changes of decoration and nomenclature from the time that George IV took up residence in 1783 to the time he abandoned the house to the demolition contractors in 1826. The two rooms lay next door to each other on the south (garden) side of the principal floor, at the beginning of a series of six interconnecting reception rooms facing St James's Park. This room and the Blue Velvet Closet, painted for Pyne's *Royal Residences*, were recorded by Wild in their final incarnation, by which time the larger room - the Blue Velvet Room - was generally in use by the Prince Regent as an audience room. The Garter blue velvet panels on the walls were installed c.1806 under the direction of the decorator Walsh Porter. Enrichments to the gilt frames round the velvet were added between 1811 and 1814 by Edward Wyatt and Fricker & Henderson. Seat furniture, upholstered in blue and gold fleur-de-lis satin, was supplied in 1812 by Tatham & Co., who also provided Brussels carpets of the same pattern in 1813. Other alterations included the installation in 1810 of the Vulliamys' white marble chimneypiece, originally made for the adjacent Bow Room. This, together with many of the carved ornaments, was reused by Wyattville at Windsor in the late 1820s. In the centre of the room stood a magnificent desk by Tatham, probably given away by William IV to the second Marquess Conyngham, son of George IV's favourite, Elizabeth, Marchioness Conyngham. The room contained some of George IV's most important Dutch paintings: Rembrandt's *The Shipbuilder and his Wife* hung on the west wall and Cuyp's *The Passage Boat* was paired with *St Philip and the Eunuch* by Jan Both on the north wall.

RL 22184

Catalogue entry from *Royal Treasures, A Golden Jubilee Celebration*, London 2002

Albert Conyngham

Subject: "A Peerage for the People"

Date: 21 Oct 1998 15:03:47 -0500

Mime-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

X-Face: #O!B,S1Ez(T##W\$F`)BIPR<(7B_Kb*R^`A]0!UTex^Vz&bKso8|LZKD1ZGGK1%(K%.H`&
zY:olOCoc^cwkY-twSfiB*Tj9ZH_|z|P*AMq=9s{B8R}:rzJLZRIYC@Q@b>UH\L.NNy*Q

I was in the university library here, looking up some info about the heraldic arms of Jane Austen, when by chance I happened to notice a book on a neighboring shelf, "A Peerage for the People" by William Carpenter -- apparently first published in 1835, but this edition published 1841 with updates. It's an account of each noble family from the point of view of reforming/"radical" politics, pointing out how much money each peer (or his relatives) got from public money in the form of honorary offices and sinecures, church offices, state pensions, and various (mis)appropriations of public property; it also includes accounts of scandals and malfeasances involving noble families (though Carpenter claims not to repeat "private" scandal merely for the sake of scandal, when this has no bearing on the "public character" of a politically-active nobleman), and notes on which peers are "ultra-Tory" (i.e. hard-line reactionaries) or voted against the parliamentary Reform bill of 1832, against the later municipal reform bill, against the abolition of slavery, against the admission of non-Church-of-England Protestants to the Universities, against Irish/Catholic reform (the Orange Order comes in for some very severe comments), etc. etc.

If you want a trenchant comment about almost any nobleman represented in the House of Lords during the second fifth of the 19th century (including representative Irish and Scottish peers), this book can supply it.

Some quotes:

"The history of the Peerage is a history of intrigue, profligacy, corruption, jobbing, and speculation. Repulsive as the Spirit of Aristocracy has ever been, it is not to be doubted that it has, in many features, largely degenerated over the last two hundred years. It did at one time exhibit qualities, which, if they could not command respect or esteem, did not fail to excite wonder and admiration. But its high chivalry has degenerated into pure chicanery; its lofty courage has degenerated into low cunning; its disregard of mere wealth has given way to a grinding and huckstering spirit of money-getting and money keeping; its ambition for personal prowess has been transmuted into a peddling and pettifogging appetite for the vulgar means and materials to maintain its mischievous eminence. Toland ('Life of Milton', p. 2) has justly observed that ``those distinctions which the brave and the wise have justly obtained from their country, descend indifferently to cowards, traitors, or fools, and spoil the better souls from endeavouring to equal or exceed the merits of their ancestors.'' The Peerage furnishes abundant illustrations of the truth of this remark; and so long as human nature remains what it now is, hereditary honours must be prolific with mischief."

"Irish Peerages, says The Spectator, have proved a most pernicious instrument in the hands of the packers of the House of Lords. An Irish Peerage is a step to the British; a man is created an Irish Peer for servility, oppression, and bigotry in his own country; and then he is ready for transplanting to this, whenever his services shall be wanted. The misgovernment of Ireland has been a grand means of ruining England. When a man is made a Peer by corruption in

Ireland, by corruption he is glad to take the next step in England."

Some comments on specific peers:

Baron Dynevor -- "This Peer is descended from Adam on the mother's side, and from the Lord knows who on his father's!"

Campbell, Marquis of Breadalbane -- "Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy being the creditor of George, sixth Earl of Caithness, obtained a disposition from that nobleman of his whole estate and earldom, with the hereditary jurisdictions and titles; and upon the demise of his Lordship, he was created by patent (1677) Earl of Caithness; but in a few years afterwards, that dignity being allowed by Parliament to be vested in George Sinclair of Keif, Sir John Campbell obtained a new patent (1681), creating him Earl of Breadalbane and Holland. This Peerage, therefore, has obviously been obtained in the way of trade -- it is solely the purchase of money or money's worth. Other Peerages have been conferred for political profligacy or subserviency to the minister of the day; but we are not at present aware of any other case in which a Peerage has been notoriously a matter of bargain and sale, like any other commodity or description of transferable property."

Earl Poulett -- "His Lordship's character may be summed up in three words -- he is a fox-hunting Tory."

Duke of Dorset -- "He is an ultra-Tory, and was made Master of the Horse under Lord Liverpool's Administration, and again under the Wellington-Peel government in 1834. Wherever mischief is intended against the people, there is he to be found."

Earl of Mount-Edgcombe -- "He was one of the large borough-mongers under the old system of representation, and is a strenuous anti-reformer. His Lordship ranks among the few author-Peers, by the publication of a book comprising his recollection of all the prima donnas that had appeared at the Opera in his time."

Viscount Canning (born 1812) -- "His lordship is identified with the Tory party, and was at one time thought to give some indication of ability."

Earl of Leicester (Coke of Norfolk) -- Nothing whatever about his Europe-wide reputation as the great agriculturalist, but quite a bit about an archaic hereditary light-house lease granted to his family, which gave the right to levy a tax on shipping, and which had yielded his family £6,000 pounds a year of arguably dubious legality, and £3,000 pounds a year after being legitimized in an 1828 "reform".

Earl Spencer -- "Lord Spencer is one of those indifferently good sort of people of whom it is very difficult to speak. When we remember the anecdote of the Earl of Arundel's reply to one of the noble Earl's ancestors, who had been speaking of Magna Charta, &c, -- "My lord, my lord, when these things were doing, your ancestors were keeping sheep!" -- we look at Lord Spencer, and sigh that they ever left so innocent an employment."

Earl of Jersey -- "He is a man of but feeble abilities, but what he lacks in power, his lady makes up for in intrigue. The Countess of Jersey has long been before the public as a leader either in fashion or politics."

Earl of Clanwilliam -- "This Tory Peer was a hanger-on of the late Lord Castlereagh of execrable memory, and was made a British Peer by the especial favor of George IV in order that he might vote against

the Catholic question. Having thus obtained his Peerage, the noble Lord, according to true lordly morality, voted in favor of the Emancipation Bill, in order to please the Duke of Wellington, and serve himself."

Lord Albert, brother of Marquis of Conyngham -- "This young gentleman, who is married to a sister of Lord Forrester, is what is denominated a blood. He is well known in the saloons of the theatres, and in many other places which we may as well not mention."

Earl of Clancarty -- "His claims to public notice rest altogether upon political subserviency, diplomatic finesse, and an uniform opposition to everything tending to improve the institutions of the country."

The Duke of Cumberland -- "It was the misfortune of his Royal Highness to reside for many years of his life in foreign countries, where the doctrines of despotism were sedulously inculcated, and where his mind was familiarised with opinions and principles wholly at variance with the British Constitution. He is one of those statesmen who maintain that the people have nothing to do with the laws but to obey them -- that the few are born to rule, and the many to submit without question or complaint. He is never absent from his place in Parliament when the bigotted and intolerant faction to which he belongs meditate any aggression on liberty either at home or abroad; and he has evinced similar zeal and activity in availing himself of his proximity to the throne, and of the confidential intercourse which that position gives him, to influence the state-policy in favor of everything anti-popular and illiberal."

Earl Delawarr -- "Wherever the mouldering carcass of exploded legitimacy is there, there is he; labouring most zealously, though feebly, to foster the corruptions in the State, and perpetuate the abuses on which the oligarchy has so long battered."

Earl De Grey -- "He is ever to be found in the anti-popular ranks, impeding and thwarting the progress of liberal and wholesome legislation."

Nicholas Vansittart, Baron Bexley -- The poem below was written in response to this remark from Lord Bexley's Letter to the Freeholders of Kent: "We are told that the bigots are growing old and fast wearing out. If it be so, why not let us die in peace?"

Stop, Intellect, in mercy stop,
Ye curst Improvements cease:
And let poor Nick Vansittart drop
Into his grave in peace.

Hide, Knowledge, hide thy rising sun --
Young Freedom, veil thy head;
Let nothing good be thought or done
Till Nick Vansittart's dead.

Take pity on a dotard's fears,
Who much light doth detest;
And let his last few drivelling years
Be dark as were the rest.

Ye Liberals, whate'er your plan,
Be all reforms suspended;
In compliment to dear old Van,
Let nothing bad be mended.

Ye Papists, whom oppression wrings,

Your cry politely cease,
And fret your hearts to fiddle-strings,
That Van may "die in peace",

<http://www.pemberley.com/>

January

-81

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OBITUARY.

THE MARQUIS CONYNGHAM.

Dec. 28. In Hamilton-place, after a lingering illness, aged 66, the Right Hon. Henry Conyngham, first Marquis Conyngham, Earl of Mount Charles, co. Donegal, and Viscount Slane, co. Meath (1816), Earl Conyngham, and Viscount Mount Charles (1797), Viscount Conyngham of Slane (1789), and third Lord Conyngham of Mount Charles (1780), all in the Peerage of Ireland; first Baron Minster, of Minster in Kent, in the peerage of the United Kingdom (1821); K.P. and G.C.H.; a Representative Peer for Ireland, and a Privy Councillor; a General in the army; Governor and Captain, and also Constable and Lieutenant of Windsor Castle; Custos Rotulorum of the County of Clare, and one of the Governors of the County of Donegal; M.R.I.A. &c. &c.

His Lordship was born Dec. 26, 1766, the elder son (and twin with the late Hon. Sir Francis Nathaniel Burton, G.C.H., who died within the same year as the Marquis, see our last volume, pt. i. p. 188.) of Francis-Pierrepoint second Lord Conyngham, and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Nathaniel Clements, and sister to Robert first Earl of Leitrim. He succeeded his father in the Barony of Conyngham, while yet under age, May 22, 1787. On the 6th of the following month he was appointed an Ensign in the 3d guards; in 1788 a Lieutenant in the 8th dragoons, and in 1790 Captain-Lieutenant in the 4th dragoon-guards; Captain in 1792; Major in the 108th foot, May, 1794; and in August of the same year, Lieut-Colonel of the Londonderry regiment, which had

by patent dated July 17, 1821, he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Minster, of Minster in Kent, an estate derived from his great-grandmother Mary, daughter and heir of Sir John Williams, of that place, Bart., and wife, first of Charles Lord Shelburne, and secondly of Lieut.-Gen. Henry Conyngham. On the 11th of December in the same year, the Marquis was appointed Lord Steward of the King's Household, and sworn one of his Majesty's Privy Council. During the remainder of the reign of George the Fourth, his Lordship and family were the familiar friends of his Majesty, and inmates of the Royal palace. The Marquis retained his post of Lord Steward until he broke his staff upon his Royal Master's coffin at Windsor. He was appointed Constable and Lieutenant of Windsor Castle, Sept. 14, 1829.

His Lordship married, July 5, 1794, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Joseph Denison, of Denbies in Surrey, Esq., and sister to William Joseph Denison, Esq., now M.P. for that county. By her Ladyship, who survives him, he had issue four sons and three daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Henry-Joseph Earl of Mount Charles, who died in Switzerland Jan. 1825, in his 30th year, being then M.P. for the county of Donegal, and Colonel of the Clare Militia; 2. the Right Hon. Francis Nathaniel now Marquis of Conyngham, &c., and Baron Minster, G.C.H., late M.P. for co. Donegal, and during the whole of the late King's reign First Groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber, and Master of the Robes; his Lordship was born in 1797, and married in 1824. Lady Jane B. ...

nant of Windsor Castle; Custos Rotulorum of the County of Clare, and one of the Governors of the County of Donegal; M. R. I. A. &c. &c.

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While the Irish legislature subsisted, his Lordship spoke frequently in the House of Lords. He was elevated to the dignity of a Viscount by patent dated Dec. 6, 1789, and to that of an Earl, Nov. 5, 1797. He voted in favour of the Union, and was at once elected one of the twenty-four Representative Peers. In 1801 he was nominated a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.

His Lordship attained the brevet rank of Colonel June 1, 1800; was appointed Brigadier-General in the Staff of Ireland in 1803, a Major-General in 1808, Lieut.-General in 1813, and General in 1830.

At the funeral of King George the Third, the Marquis of Conyngham was one of the Assistants to the Duke of York, who attended as Chief Mourner. At the Coronation of George the Fourth,

quis retained his post of Lord Steward until he broke his staff upon his Royal Master's coffin at Windsor. He was appointed Constable and Lieutenant of Windsor Castle, Sept. 14, 1829.

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The remains of the Marquis lay in state at his seat, Bifrons in Kent, till Friday, Jan. 4, when the funeral procession, which was on foot, left the mansion in the following order:—

Two Mutes.

Plume of black feathers.

Mr. H. H. H. H. H.
Secretary of the Treasury, and
Mr. James H. H. H.
Mr. C. H. H. H. H.
The Marquis of Winterton, and
a witness, and a witness.
The body, carried by night to the
grave, was the only one supported by
two principal Deacons of the Masonic
Order: **Mr. A. H. H. H. H.**
Mr. B. H. H. H. H. and two grand-
masters of the Masonic Order: **Mr.**
J. H. H. H. H. and **Mr. H. H. H. H.**

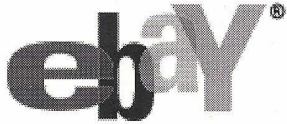
Chief Mourner, the present Marquis.
Lord Albert Chatterton.
J. W. H. H. H. H.
Sir Wm. Sturville.
John H. H. H. H.
Mr. F. H. H.

The household servants of the late
and of the present Marquis.
The interment took place in a new
family vault built in the church of
Parsloes church, Kent.

Marquis, third Earl of Winterton and
Viscount Darroch (1780), and Baron
Winterton, of Geary, co. Galway (1761).
His Excellency was born June 13,
1780, the eldest son of Edward the
second Earl, by his first wife, Jane,
daughter of Richard Chapman Esq., of
London. He succeeded to the title
April 23, 1859, on the death of his father,
on whom a *deceitful* notice was given
in *the Standard* on 1/27/59.

His Excellency married May 25, 1809,
Mary-Anne, daughter of John Boys, of
Upper Saddle in Middlesex, Esq., and
by her lady, who survives him, had three
daughters: 1. the Right
Hon. Edward now Earl of Winterton,
born in 1810 and married Jun. 19, 1832,
to Maria, third daughter of Sir Peter
Pitt, Bart.; 2. Lady Charlotte-Emily-
Harriet-Jane; 3. Lady Louisa-Lucy-
Marie; and 4. Lady Boys, born in 1813.

Earl of Winterton.
Mr. H. H. H. H. H. at his seat, Slough, Berks, and at the Right Hon.
John H. H. H. H. at his seat, Slough, Berks.



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The best-mannered doctor the Prince of Wales had ever met!

Memoirs

OF

Sir William Knighton,

Keeper of the Privy Purse

During the Reign of His Majesty

King George The Fourth

Including his

Correspondence with many distinguished persons

BY

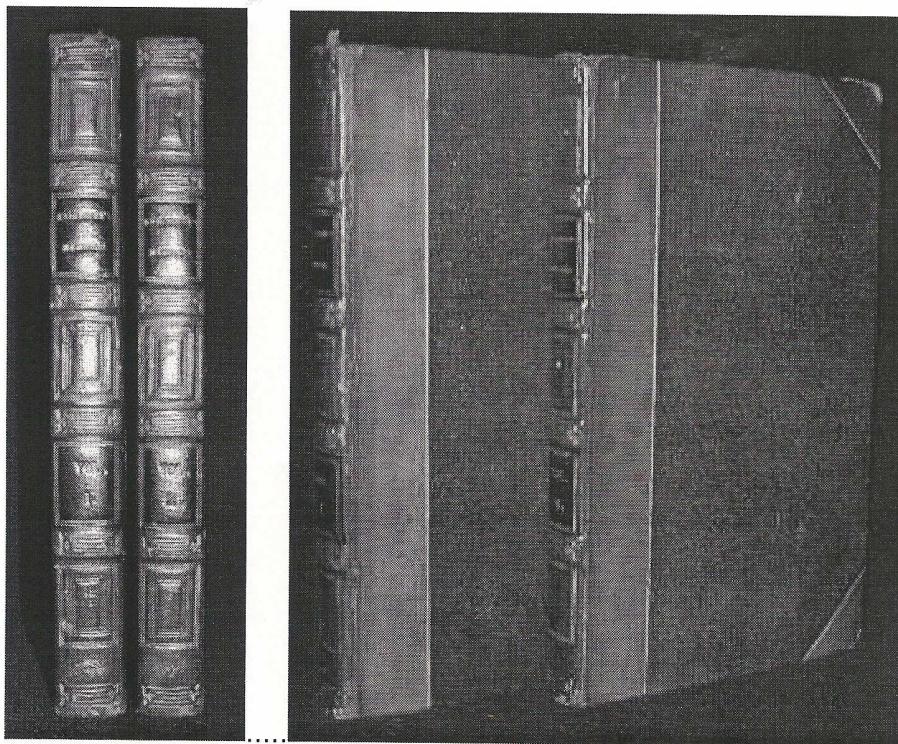
Lady Knighton

In Two Volumes

1838

PARIS:

A And W Galignani And Co



With both volumes measuring 7" x

4 1/4" (approx) this interesting pair is bound in half leather.

The spines have five compartments separated by raised bands. The title and volume number is lettered in gilt on a contrasting label.

The boards and spine have a little rubbing and bumping to extremities. The top of the spine of volume I has a slight chip. The top 1/2" of the rear hinge of volume II is cracked. Both bindings remain firm.

The text blocks are tight apart from the frontis and blank end papers in volume I which are loose and becoming separated from the main text block.

The pages are generally clean with some light spotting in places, mainly limited to several pages at the front/end of each volume, the fold out letter plate and the bookplates on the inner pastedowns.

The fold out letter is torn a little at the bottom left-hand edge. It is entitled "FacSimile of a letter from his late Majesty George IV to Sir William Knighton"

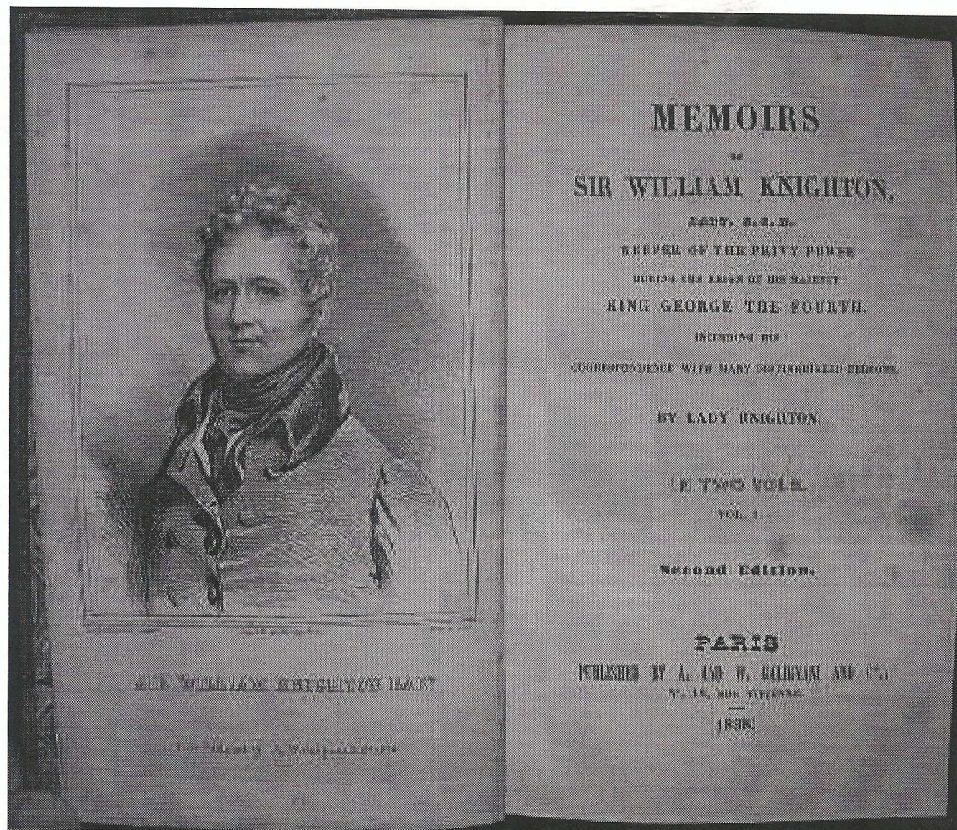
Both books retain their original ribbon bookmark (detached in vol II).

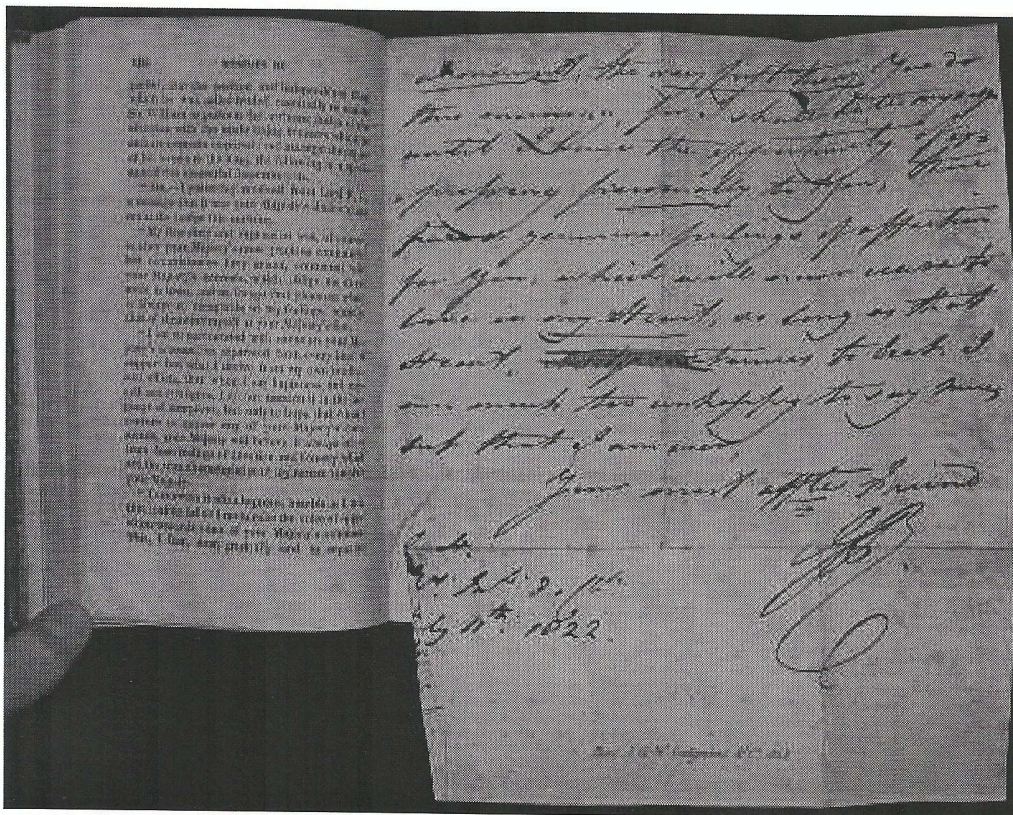
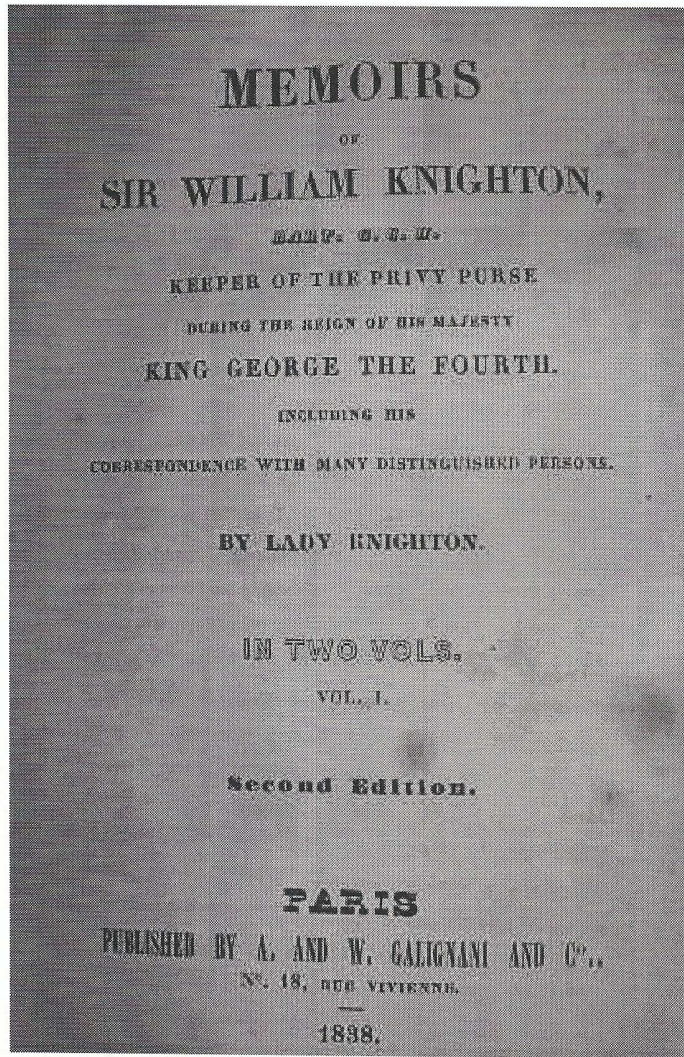
The paste downs and page edges are attractively marbled

There is an attractive book plate (spotted) affixed to the end pastedown in both volumes - these books were once the property of Andrew Fairbairn.



**With a fold-out facsimile of a letter from
King George IV**



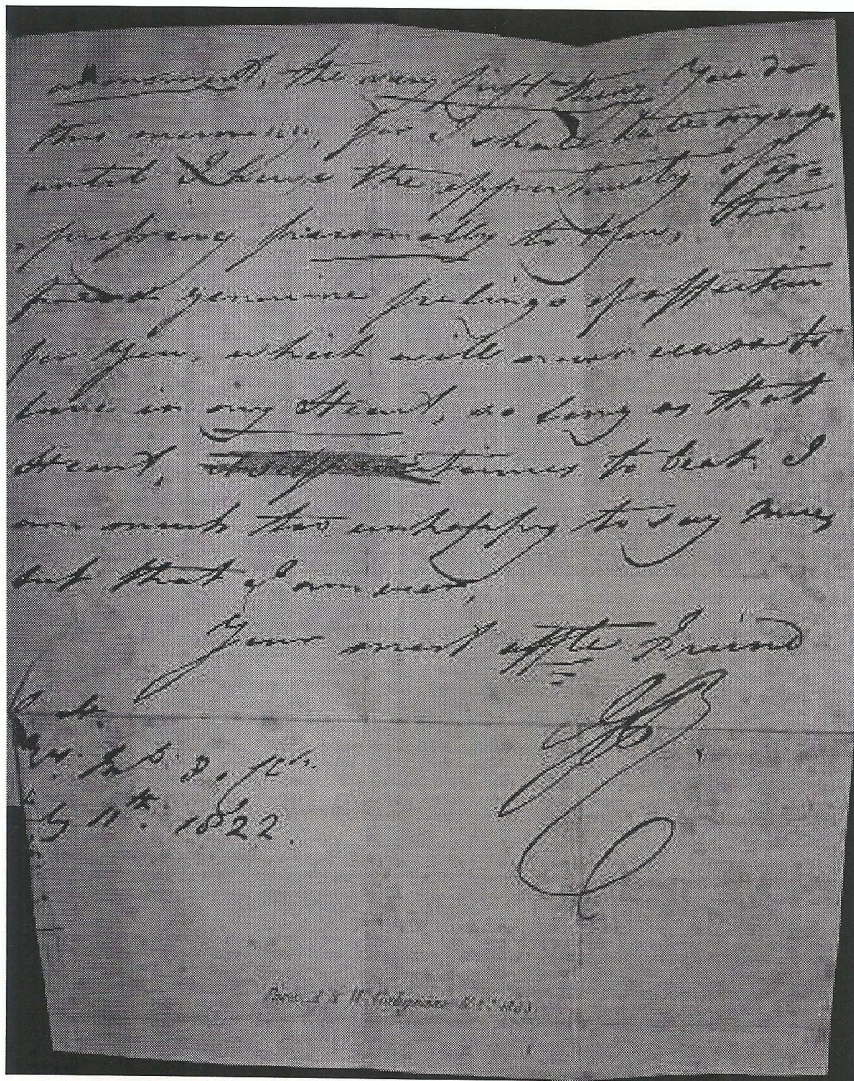


Sir William Knighton 1776-1836

"Knighton was keeper of the privy purse to George IV, son of William Knighton, was born at Beer Ferris, Devonshire, in 1776.

His family had an estate at Grenofen, Whitchurch, Devonshire, but his father was disinherited, and, dying very early, left his widow in poverty. Knighton, after a little schooling at Newton Bushell, Devonshire, was at an early age sent to study medicine under his uncle, Dr. Bredall, a surgeon of Tavistock.

He afterwards studied for two years at Guy's Hospital, London. At the age of twenty-one he returned to Devonshire, and obtained through the influence of Dr. Geach, chief surgeon of the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth, an assistant-surgeon's post there, and a diploma from St. Andrews University. At the end of 1797 he settled in practice at Devonport.



In 1800 he married Dorothea, youngest daughter of Captain Hawker, R.N., and in 1803 he removed to London. He began practice as an accoucheur, but shortly removed to Edinburgh.

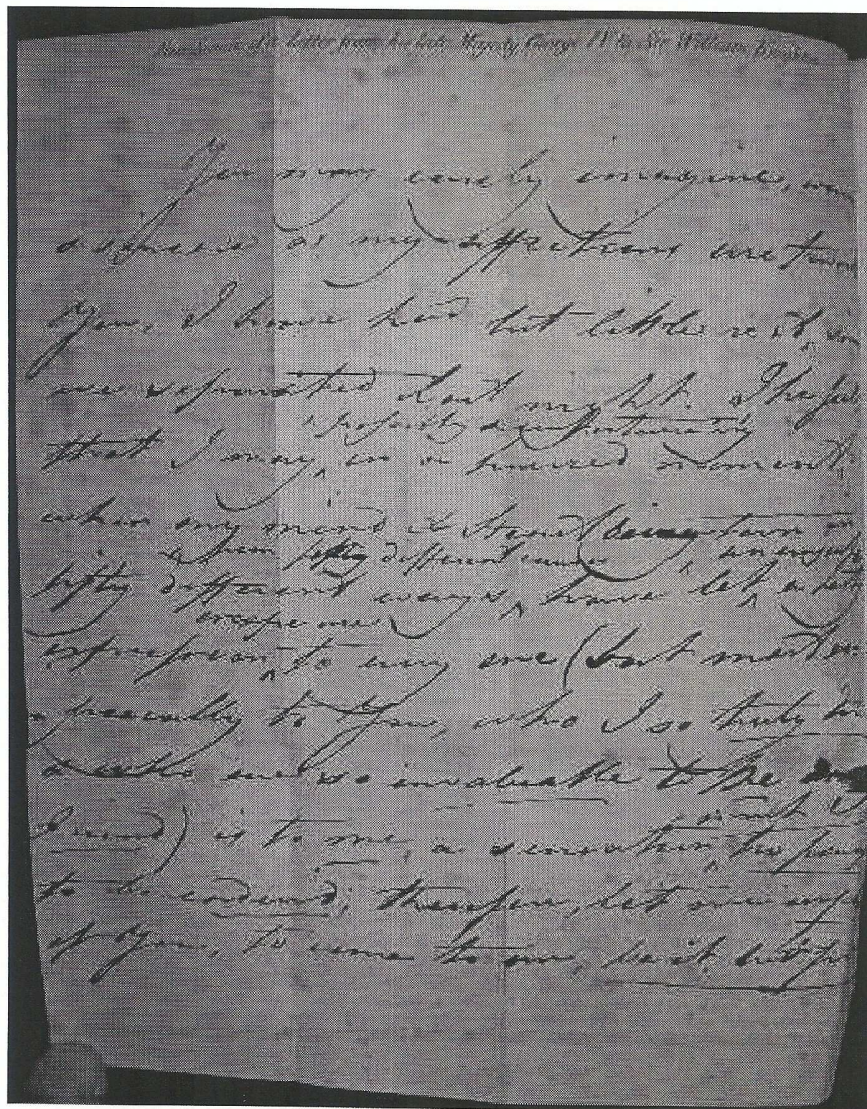
After three years' study there, he once more returned to London, received a degree from the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the degree of M.D. from the university of Aberdeen (21 April 1806), and began practice in Hanover Square.

In July 1809 he attended the Marquis Wellesley as his physician on his embassy to Spain, and returned with him in October. By him he was in

1810 recommended to the Prince of Wales, with the result that he became one of the prince's physicians, and was shortly afterwards created a baronet (1812).

The prince told Sir Walter Farquhar, in explanation of this appointment, that Knighton was the best-mannered doctor he had ever met.

He had been an intimate friend of Sir John Macmahon, and when, on the latter's death in 1818, he came, as executor, into possession of some of his papers, which were compromising to the prince, he at once delivered them up, conduct which so charmed the regent that he appointed him to the auditorship of the duchy of Cornwall and of the duchy of Lancaster, and soon began more and more to consult him on matters of business.



Knighton's firmness of character appeared in his management of George IV's inextricably confused affairs. In spite of the king's extravagance, Knighton gradually reduced his finances to order, caused the debts to be steadily liquidated, and asserted over the king's weak mind an authority which few of the ministers enjoyed.

The king wrote to him as 'dearest friend,' signed himself 'most affectionately yours,' and gave him written authority to notify the royal tradesmen that no goods were to be supplied or work done on account of the privy purse except upon Knighton's orders given in writing.

Knighton had attended him on the continent in 1821, and received the degree of M.D. from the university of Göttingen, and on the return of the court to England he was appointed private secretary to the king and keeper of the privy purse, in succession to Sir Benjamin Bloomfield.

He thereupon gave up practice on 11 Sept. 1822. He was frequently employed on confidential missions for the king both at home and abroad, but their precise nature is unknown, as all his letters on the subject were destroyed by his widow.

He was sent to Paris in 1823, and in 1824 made three journeys in rapid succession to Paris, Spain, and Sardinia. 'At a moment's notice,' he writes to his wife, 'the king has again ordered me abroad - my situation involves very heavy penalties on me.' These sudden and toilsome journeys, continued yearly and often several times a year till 1825 and 1826, probably contributed to bring on the severe illness which overtook him in 1827.

He was highly esteemed by the royal family and by the ministry, having taken to heart the Duke of Wellington's advice to beware how he interfered in politics; but he became the object of considerable ill-will, owing to his undoubted influence with the king.

A severe attack was made upon him by T. S. Duncombe in his maiden speech in the House of Commons on 18 Feb. 1828; but Peel met it by a point-blank denial. The attack appears to have been got up as a joke by Henry de Ros and Charles Greville; but to Knighton, who was then abroad and unable to defend himself, it was very painful.

He attended the king almost night and day during his last illness, was present even at political interviews in the royal closet, and appears not only to have been sincerely attached to the king, but also to have esteemed him.

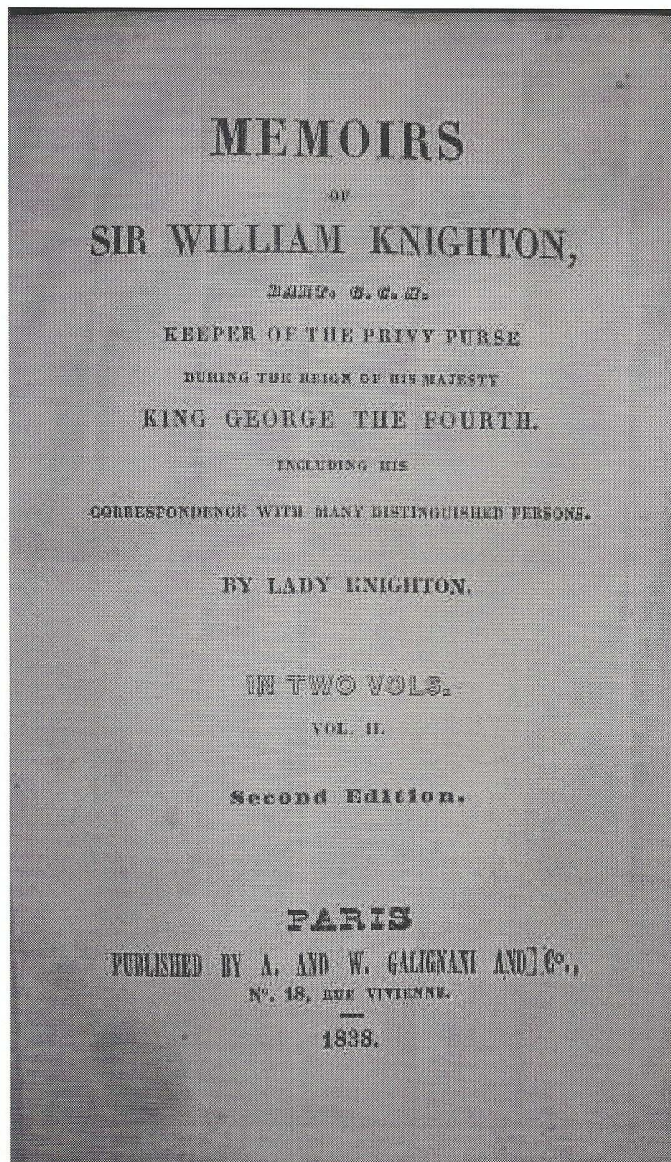
His vigilance prevented Lady Conyngham from profiting by the temporary disorder at Windsor during the king's illness to lay hands on any of the royal jewels, and after the king's death on 26 Jan. 1830 Knighton was busily occupied for several months in winding up his affairs.

He subsequently gave up his house in London and retired into the country, which suited his failing health better than town. He died, however, in Stratford Place, Oxford Street, London, on 11 Oct. 1836 of an enlargement of the heart, and was buried at Kensal Green cemetery.

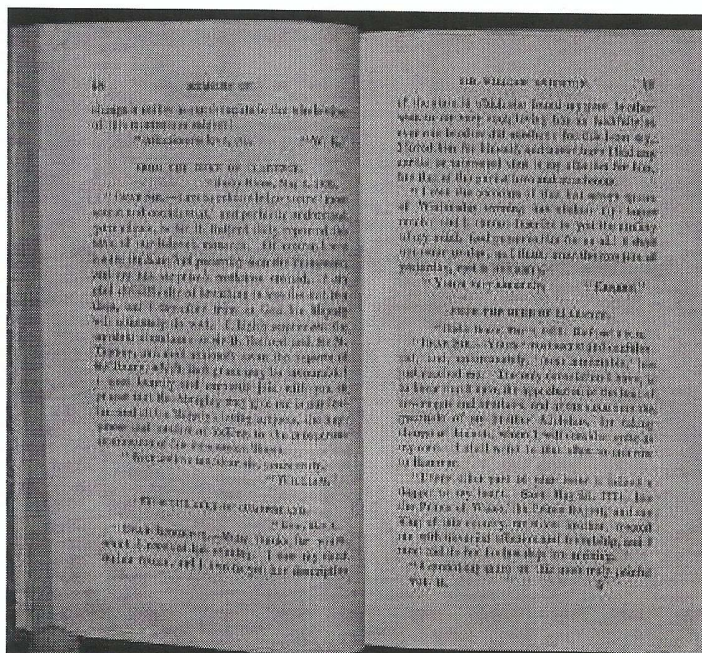
He had considerable taste, especially in painting, very great social tact, a sound business capacity, and honestly fulfilled the duties of a very delicate position.

Though he long held a position where his court interest might have commanded almost any favour, he proved himself greedy neither of money nor honours, and kept aloof from all intrigue. He left a widow, one son, and one daughter."

Source DNB



Great history



The Times, Jun 29, 1830; pg. 2; Issue 14265; col F

The Late King.

Category: News

Full Text: Copyright 1830, The Times

THE LATE KING.

Mr. Mash, from the Lord Chamberlain's office, was yesterday engaged nearly the whole day in Windsor Castle, in making the preliminary arrangements which devolve upon his department for the lying in state and interment of his late Majesty.

The leaden coffin, in which the remains of the deceased monarch are to rest, was brought to Windsor at five o'clock yesterday morning, and taken at once to the Palace. At 11 o'clock a number of workmen, under the direction of Messrs. Banting and Son, who have to conduct the Royal funeral, were admitted into the Castle, when plans were made, and some drawings and directions taken for the programme of the funeral ceremonies. It is understood that they will exactly correspond with those used at the funeral of King George III. It was arranged, that upon the arrival of the Duke of Cumberland last night at the Castle, the body of his late Majesty, which now remains enwrapped in cercloth, as it was left by the medical attendants, should be removed into a shell, and then enclosed in the leaden receptacle, in the presence of the Royal Duke, who has charge from the King to see that ceremony performed.

It was said that the Marquis Conyngham had yesterday returned to the Castle. The general opinion yesterday was, that the lying in state will take place in a more spacious place than on former occasions in Windsor Castle: some persons say in St. George's Chapel. Various drawings were yesterday transmitted to town, suggesting alterations in this respect, for the decision of the King. It was thought the Duke of Cumberland would have authority to give the necessary directions last night, respecting this part of the arrangements.

The people of Windsor are extremely anxious to as-

The people of Windsor are extremely anxious to ascertain whether His Majesty will take up his abode in their castle. It is said to be contrary to etiquette for the Monarch to reside in Windsor Castle for a year after the decease of his predecessor: this is probably an error. It is usual for the new Monarch, soon after the funeral, to attend in the Castle and receive the keys from the Constable and other high officers who have charge of its precincts. His late Majesty, upon receiving the keys from the Earl of Harrington, immediately returned them, with a flattering address, to that noble earl: it is not thought that the Marquis Conyngham will have them replaced in his Lordship's custody. The late King, after performing the ceremony of receiving and returning the keys, left the Castle, and slept at Frogmore. That he did not return for more than 12 months, was, in all likelihood, more attributable to the arrangements then impending for the extensive repairs of the Castle, which are still unfinished, than to any principle of etiquette. The Yeomen of the Guard, and other persons whose presence is required in the arrangements for the funeral, are all, for the first time, now lodged in Windsor Castle, instead of the inns of the town. It is said that this is done to restrict, as far as is consistent with the occasion, the wasteful expence which had been formerly incurred by the accommodation without doors.

Since the above was written, we are informed the funeral will take place this day fortnight.

The Marquis Conyngham did arrive at Windsor late last night.

(From the *Globe*.)

His late Majesty, we understand, previously to his decease, expressed a wish that his remains might be interred beneath his own private chapel, now in progress, should it be found consistent with the ceremonies necessary to be observed on a Royal demise. It is well known that on a former melancholy occasion he had expressed a similar wish with respect to the funeral of the Princess Charlotte: but we conclude that now, as then, it is found impossible to conduct the Royal obsequies in such a manner as to meet at once the personal wishes of the late King, and to observe those demonstrations of respect due to the Sovereign of the British empire.

(From a weekly paper.)

On the death of the late Duke of Cumberland, George IV., then Prince of Wales, was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, and in that character his Royal Highness presided at the subsequent anniversary dinner, consisting of the members of all the inaugurated lodges of Masons in London. The meeting was held at Freemasons' Tavern, and nearly 500 persons were present. On this occasion the Prince exhibited, in various speeches, powers of eloquence,

The Times, Jan 11, 1830; pg. 3; Issue 14120; col B

Lord Albert Conyngham has been wounded in a duel with the Baron de Morder, the French Chargé d'Affaires

Category: News

Full Text: Copyright 1830, The Times

Lord Albert Conyngham has been wounded in a duel with the Baron de Mortier, the French Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin. Some general reflections had been cast by the Baron on the character of the British nation, which the high spirited young noblemen thought fit to resent. The combatants met, armed with broadswords, a weapon with which Lord Albert was wholly unacquainted; and in the first onset his Lordship was wounded in the hand. The seconds interfered, and the affair terminated, leaving the most favourable impression upon the public mind of the honourable conduct of our noble countryman.

A man, stating his name to be Hartley, and that he was master of the *Theresa*, from London to Barbadoes, which vessel, he said, was lost off Gravelines, applied to the Agents to Lloyd's at Dover, on Tuesday, to cash a bill upon his agent in London, but they did not make the advance. He afterwards succeeded in obtaining from the Wardens of the Fellowship of Cinque Port Pilots some relief from a fund under their management applicable to shipwrecked seamen; and upon ascertaining that he was an impostor, he was apprehended, and after a long examination before the mayor of Dover on Friday, fully committed for trial for obtaining money under false pretences.

The Committee for the Relief of the Unemployed Poor are prosecuting their labours with great diligence, and in the course of the month which has elapsed since the society was instituted, no fewer than 7,776 visits have been made to the dwellings of the distressed by the visitors. The public liberality keeps pace with this exemplary diligence on the part of their almoners, and at present the funds collected amount to between 1,400*l.* and 1,500*l.* The total expenditure, it will be seen from the following report, averages about 200*l.* per week, but the benefit this sum confers they only can tell who witness the gratitude with which it is received, and the misery which it averts:—

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE DURING THE LAST MONTH, ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 8.

	No. of Families.	Total No. of Persons.	Whole Week-ly In-come.	Amount voted by the Com-mittee.	Fami-lies not Ob-jects.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
East division.....	657	2,560	79 10 10½	419 19 6	142
North-east ditto ..	474	2,175	50 11 6	269 19 0	73
Town (other parts) 344		1,472	53 14 3	191 12 6	166
Total... 1,476		6,207	191 16 9½	881 11 0	401

—*Leeds Mercury.*

It is with sincere pleasure we state, that on Thursday last, the sum of 500*l.* was received by the Vicar of Huddersfield, from the Committee in London, for the relief of the distressed manufacturers, to be applied to the use of the suffering classes in the villages in that neighbourhood. It must be highly gratifying to the gentlemen who have so laudably undertaken the renewed inquiry into the condition of the poor



HALEY & STEELE

PRESENTS

English Caricature Prints *(1720-1820)*

"The Guard Wot Looks after the Sovereign"



Plate 192

Artist	W. Heath
Publisher	T. McLean
Published	London, 1829
Technique	Colored etching
Size	9 ins. x 13 ins.
Commentary	Fine fresh color. Not in BM. Lady Conyngham: the woman pressuring the King to accept Catholic Emancipation.
Price	\$475

Prices are subject to change without prior notice



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Currently Viewing: Conyngham, Lady Elizabeth
Record: 21421



Artist Williams, C.
(fl.1801-1830)

Engraver anon.

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Medium etching on
paper

Picture
type caricature/satire

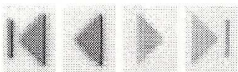
Longest
dimension 36cms

Date of
Execution 1823

**"Returned from a
Northern Visit";**

showing George IV lolling
on a sofa, his arm round
Lady Conyngham who is
rubbing his thigh; Sir
William Curtis is leaning
against the chimneypiece.

© Corporation of London



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Image 4 of 4

Das Titelbild von HARPA Nr. 29 zeigt ein Bildnis des Porträtisten und Malers des Dandyismus Thomas Lawrence. In den Jahren um 1821-1824 malte er die junge und schöne Lady Elizabeth Conyngham. Während sich sonst die Adelsdamen vorzugsweise mit einer prunkvollen grossen Pedalarharfe darstellen liessen, ist dies eines der seltenen Bilder, auf denen eine kleine Harfe als Attribut in einem Adelsporträt vorkommt, und zwar eine realistische Harfe, nicht eine Fantasieharfe.

Bildnis Lady Elizabeth Conyngham, um 1821-1824. Thomas Lawrence. Öl auf Leinwand, 91 x 71 cm.

L'illustration de couverture de HARPA n° 29 présente un tableau de Thomas Lawrence, portraitiste et peintre du dandysme. Dans les années 1821-1824, il fit le portrait de la jeune et belle Lady Elizabeth Conyngham. Alors que les dames de la gentry préféraient poser avec une grande harpe à pédales somptueuse, ce tableau est l'un des rares à présenter la petite harpe comme attribut de la gentry, il s'agit même d'une vraie harpe et non d'une harpe de fantaisie.

Portrait de Lady Elizabeth Conyngham, vers 1821-1824. Thomas Lawrence. Huile sur toile, 91 x 71 cm.

The picture on the cover of HARPA No. 29 shows a painting by Thomas Lawrence, the portraitist and artist of dandyism. Around 1821-1824 he painted the young and beautiful Lady Elizabeth Conyngham. While noblewomen as a rule preferred to have themselves depicted with a splendid, large pedal harp, this is one of the rare paintings in which a small harp – and indeed a realistic instrument, not a fantasy harp – appears as an attribute of nobility.

Portrait of Lady Elizabeth Conyngham, ca. 1821-1824. Thomas Lawrence. Oil on canvas, 91 x 71 cm.

Lissabon, Museu Calouste Gulbenkian.

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Harp Art

Thomas Lawrence:

Bildnis Lady Elizabeth Conyngham, um 1821-1824

Portrait de Lady Elizabeth Conyngham, vers 1821-1824

Portrait of Lady Elizabeth Conyngham, ca. 1821-1824

Eine kleine Harfe als Adelsattribut

Titelbild von HARPA
Nr. 29, Herbst 1998

Une petite harpe, attribut de la noblesse

Page de couverture de
HARPA No. 29,
Automne 1999

A small harp as an attribute of nobility

Cover page of HARPA
No. 20, Autumn 1999



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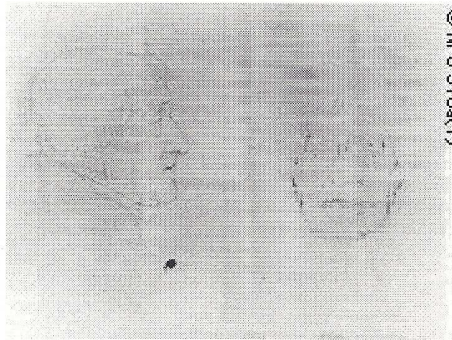
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1 Portrait of Francis Burton

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© NPG 316a(7)

NPG 316a(7)

Francis Burton

by Sir Francis Leggatt Chantrey

Medium: pencil

Measurements: 19 1/4 in. x 25 1/4 in. (490 mm x 640 mm)

Date: 1824-1825

Primary Collection

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Sitter

[Francis Burton](#) (1744-1832), Politician. Sitter in 1 portrait.

Artist

[Sir Francis Leggatt Chantrey](#) (1781-1841), Sculptor. Artist associated with 225 portraits, Sitter in 5 portraits.

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Walter Weldon, M.P.

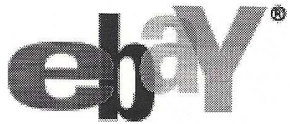
By Frank Meehan
Extraced from "Laois Yearbook" 1989

Walter Weldon was born in Raheenderry, Queens County on July 1st, 1724, the eldest son of Arthur Weldon of Raheenderry by his wife Mary, daughter of the Rt. Rev Dr Anthony Dopping, Lord Bishop of Meath and grand nephew of William Weldon, M.P. for Athy, 1661-1666. Educated at Athy School and Trinity College Dublin where he was confirmed 1756 with the degree of LLD. He was elected M.P. for Athy 8th November 1745 in place of James Fitzgerald, Baron of Offaly who had succeeded as 20th Earl of Kildare (later 1st Duke of Leinster).

In October 1762 he was admitted a Free Brother of the Holy Trinity Guild of Merchants of Dublin. He was twice married, first to Mary, daughter of Colonel John Stewart of Leighlin, Co Carlow (they had one son Stuart). After his wife died he married Anne, daughter of Sir Samuel Cooke, Baronet of St Catherines Dublin, M.P. for Dublin City. They had one son Samuel and two daughters. Mary the eldest married Very Rev Thomas French, Dean of Kildare, and Jane, Lt. Col. The Hon. John Creighton. He died 23rd August, 1773.

Stewart Weldon M.P.

Stewart Weldon, son of Walter Weldon was born in Raheenderry, 6th July, 1750. Educated at Athy and Trinity College, Dublin. He married 1777 the Hon. Elena, daughter of Francis, 2nd Baron Conyngham and sister of Henry, 1st Marguess Conyngham. He was M.P. for Ennis 1783 to 1790 and served as High Sheriff of Queens County in 1779. He died 2nd January 1829.



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MRS. CONYNGHAM, by W.H. MOTE after W. ROFS,
Item # 910143861

Art:Prints:Antique (Pre-1900):Portrait

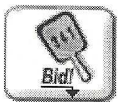


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Description

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**The item is in good condition. Minor foxing to the
sheet**

**Size of sheet: 9.2 x 6.5 inches (23.5 x 16.5 cm); Size
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