

Piece details for C 11/957/31

[help](#)

[request this](#)

[Browse the catalogue from here](#)

Payler v. Turner
1714

- [context](#)
- [summary](#)
- [access](#)
- [content](#)
- [admin history](#)
- [index terms](#)

Title	
Legal status	Public Record(s)
Language	
Former reference (Department)	
Former reference (PRO)	
Map designation	
Creator names	
Covering dates	1714
Physical description	
Dimensions	
Map scale number	
Physical condition	
Place of deposit	Public Record Office, Kew
Note	

13 Feb. 1703, although his appointment to a minor committee on 7 Jan. suggests that he was attending the session. An inactive MP, he died on 6 July 1704, and was buried at Hardingstone church.²

¹Nichols, *Leics.* iii. 1146; *Vis. Eng. and Wales Notes* ed. Crisp, xiii. 140; IGI, Northants. ²*Vis. Northants.* ed. Metcalfe, 198-9; *VCH Northants.* iv. 255; Add. 29564, f. 499; 29568, f. 114; Le Neve, *Mss. Angl.* 1700-15, p. 83.

A. A. H.

TAYLOR, John (1655-1729), of Bifrons, Patrixbourne, Kent.

SANDWICH 1695-1698, 1701 (Feb.-Nov.)

b. 7 Dec. 1655, 1st s. of Nathaniel Taylor¹ of St. Giles, Cripplegate, Mdx. by Mary, da. of John Bridges of Hackney, Mdx. m. 14 June 1677, Olivia (*d.* 1716), da. of ?Nicholas Tempest, 8s. (4 *d.v.p.*) 4da. *sec. fa.* by 1684.¹

?Asst. Dyers Co. by 1685; ?member R. African Co. 1702-12.²

Freeman, Sandwich 1695, Canterbury 1696.³

Book-keeper to treasurer of navy by 1698.⁴

?Commr. surveying lands in England 1707, ?taking subscriptions to S. Sea Co. 1711; surveyor of woods in America by 1717.⁵

Taylor's father, Nathaniel, was 'a radical Puritan lawyer' who sat in the Barebones Parliament of 1653-4. He was a friend, and later probably a neighbour, of the Congregationalist minister George Cokayn, whom he remembered in his will. Nothing is known of Taylor's early career, apart from a phrase in a letter to John Povey* in 1694 in which he described himself as 'bred to the trade of importing naval stores' which suggests that he was the John Taylor who was a factor at Narva in the 1680s. A reference in his will to the 'customs' of the city of London suggests that he was a liveryman, and he may well have been the 'John Taylor' named in the charter granted in 1685 to the Dyers' Company. His marriage to Olivia Tempest has prompted some sources to connect him to the Tempests of Stella in county Durham, but Sir Nicholas Tempest, 1st Bt. (*d.* 1626), was too old to have been her father and Sir Nicholas, 6th Bt. (*b.* c.1664), too young. Even the date of death of Taylor's own father can only be surmised from the provenance of the will. In 1681 Taylor imported nearly £3,000-worth of goods from the Baltic into London. A letter from Henry Guy* to the navy com-

from the Baltic over £16,000-worth of goods, and he became a major naval contractor in the 1690s. However, it is possible that his interests were wider still as in 1685 a namesake imported goods from Hamburg-Bremen, Holland, Spain, Italy, the West Indies, Virginia-Maryland and Scotland. Over ten years later a John Taylor part-owned a ship sent to the West Indies (1695), petitioned the Treasury over the tobacco trade (1696) and between 1702 and 1712 sent six consignments to Africa. Even more suggestive, given Nathaniel Taylor's religious sympathies, is a report in 1695 that a subscriber to the land bank, one John Tailor, had lent Sir Edward Harley* a work by Spanheim on toleration. Before 1696 Taylor was based in Hackney, several of his children, including Septimus (1691) and Bridges (1695), being born in the parish of St. John's. This makes it probable that he was the John Taylor 'of Hackney' who in 1694 subscribed £2,000 to the Bank of England. In September 1694 Taylor purchased the estate of Bifrons in Kent and presumably made this his main residence, for the baptisms of his son Upton (1696) and daughter Hannah (1700) were recorded in the parish of Patrixbourne. Some sources, however, continue to refer to him as John Taylor 'of London'.⁶

Given the nature of Taylor's business with the Navy Board, a seat in Parliament could only have helped him in competing for contracts. Likewise, it gave him a voice in determining general matters of trading policy and in deciding on parliamentary dispensations relating to individuals. In April 1694 he himself had been unsuccessful on one such occasion when a clause on his behalf was rejected which, had it passed, would have exempted from the bill granting tonnage duties goods contracted for him before 1 Dec. 1694. Nor would possession of a Commons seat have come amiss in Taylor's dealings with the Board of Trade over such matters as the protection of his agents from Indian attack, the related matter of improving the defences of New Hampshire by annexing it to the government of neighbouring Massachusetts, or, indeed, the protection of his nascent American interests and Baltic trade from the speculative schemes of other merchants. Taylor's parliamentary opportunity came as a result of his Kentish interests, not least his purchase of Bifrons, almost mid-way between Canterbury and Sandwich. Judging from the evidence against his return,

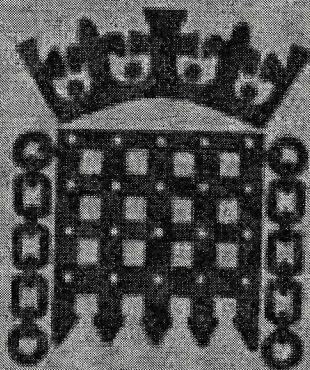
THE HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT

THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
1690-1715

*Edited by Eveline Cruickshanks,
Stuart Handley and D. W. Hayton*

V

MEMBERS O-Z



reported to the Commons that much of
Taylor and the corporation of Sandwich
aware of the mutual advantages to be gained from his
election to the Commons. In particular, the corpora-
tion of Sandwich was in need of hamp from
Königsberg and Stockholm. In 1685 he imported
Taylor's business was in naval stores as he had prom-
misioners in February 1684 suggests that much of
used to provide 200 tons of Riga he imported
Taylor's business was in naval stores as he had prom-
missioners in February 1684 suggests that much of
used to provide 200 tons of Riga he imported
Königsberg and Stockholm. In 1685 he imported

tion were impressed by the economic stimulus which Taylor had given neighbouring Ramsgate and were attracted by the possibility that he could be a key agent in revitalizing Sandwich. At the election Taylor had had to defend himself against the charges of favouring a general excise and being a courtier. The latter charge was the more difficult to rebut as several witnesses accused Taylor of offering the town one half of the profits accruing to him of any office he obtained by virtue of his becoming a Member. Taylor's response was to ask the rhetorical question: 'Do you think I would leave an employment I was in for an office at Court?' Bearing in mind that Taylor's contracts with the Navy Board in 1694-5 were worth in excess of £50,000, he could easily demonstrate the absurdity of exchanging one role for the other, but, in reality, office and naval contracting were not incompatible. Having beaten off an election petition, Taylor's attitude was supportive of the ministry. He was forecast in January 1696 as likely to support the Court over the proposed council of trade, a subject in which he had detailed knowledge. On 3 Feb. he was given leave of absence for ten days, and, although listed as having signed the Association later that month, he was not present on 13 Mar. when nominated to a committee of seven charged with auditing the East India Company's accounts, being replaced by Robert Harley*. He may also have been absent later in March as he was not listed as having voted on the question of fixing the price of guineas at 22s. In the following session, on 25 Nov. 1696, he voted for the attainder of Sir John Fenwick†. On 10 Mar. 1698 he received further leave of absence for three weeks. On a list of placemen dated July 1698 he was ascribed two offices, one in the Exchequer (which was wrongly attributed) and one entitled 'book-keeper to the treasurer of the navy', which can be corroborated by correspondence in 1705, when it was claimed that the undeclared accounts of Viscount Falkland (Anthony Carey*) as treasurer of the navy (1681-9) were still in the hands of his 'accountant', Mr Taylor. Asked for these accounts, Taylor wrote from Bifrons blaming his successor 'Mr Coupland' for any transgressions. Further, an undated commentary belonging to Sir Robert Rich, 2nd Bt.'s* period as an Admiralty commissioner (1691-9) refers to Taylor as 'clerk of the cheque' to the Earl of Orford (Edward Russell*), the treasurer of the navy, and stated that Taylor was the Earl's 'creature'. Subsequently, on a comparative analysis of the old Parliament and the new one elected in 1698, Taylor was classed as a Court supporter.⁷

It is not known if Taylor was one of the defeated candidates for Sandwich at the 1698 election, but it would seem probable on the basis of his involvement in the next two general elections. By now he had made his mark on local society, being appointed both a deputy-lieutenant and j.p. during 1699. Being out of the House did not preclude his applications to the Commons in furtherance of his own trading interests. On 12 Apr. 1699, he petitioned, albeit unsuccessfully, that a bill currently under consideration for making the *Hope* a free ship, should extend to include a foreign-built ship which he had purchased for importing large masts for the navy. Taylor regained his seat at the general election of January 1701. On 9 Apr. he was granted leave of absence for a fortnight. On 3 June he was a teller, successfully opposing an amended resolution from the committee of ways and means to apply to public use the poundage deducted out of the defalcations made by the paymasters of the navy for sundry services provided for the seamen. Whether Taylor had a direct interest in the defeat of this resolution, or was merely protecting his friends, is unclear. At the dissolution of Parliament in November 1701 he applied to Sandwich corporation, offering his services to the borough in the forthcoming elections. In doing so, he referred to the proceedings of the Commons on 12 June, when the House had offered support should the King form alliances with the Emperor and the States General against France. He wrote: 'I am heartily disposed to make good what we promised his Majesty in our late Address.' But whether this stance contributed in any way to Taylor's failure to secure re-election is not clear, but he did not press his candidature to a poll.⁸

Taylor did not stand again, being content to continue his trading activities and use his profits to extend his estates by purchasing nearby Bridges in c.1704. In the 1706-7 session he procured a private Act to make the *Supply* a free ship, on the grounds that it was nearly impossible to obtain English-built ships to transport the largest masts. Evidence suggests that he continued to trade in naval stores until after the Hanoverian succession. Taylor died on 4 Apr. 1729, his monumental tablet in Patricbourne church praising him as 'a strict economist, a just dealer, and a friend to the poor'. Having already settled most of his estate on his eldest son, Brooke, Taylor's will concentrated on making provision for his other seven surviving children. Absence of any reference to the Bank of England suggests that the John Taylor holding stock worth £20,000 in 1724 (and over £4,000 in 1710) was his namesake at the Treasury (d. 1735). Two of Taylor's

Bridges
Place

great-grandsons, Edward[†] and Sir Herbert[†], were the next members of his family to sit in Parliament, in the early 19th century.⁹

¹P. Parsons, *Monuments and Painted Glass Chiefly in E. Kent*, 357; *Arch. Cant.* xiv. 174-5; PCC 155 Hare; IGI, London. ²*CSP Dom.* 1685, p. 150; K. G. Davies, *R. African Co.* 373. ³Centre Kentish Stud. Sandwich bor. recs. Sa/Ac8, f. 295; *Canterbury Freeman Roll* ed. Cowper, 324. ⁴Cobbett, *Parlty. Hist.* v. p. clxxiv. ⁵Luttrell, *Brief Relation*, vi. 165; Pittis, *Present Parl.* 252; *Cal. Treas. Pprs.* 1720-8, p. 19. ⁶G. E. Aylmer, *State's Servants*, 88; *CSP Col.* 1693-6, p. 263; E. Aström, *From Cloth to Iron*, 131, 161, 174; PCC 151 Abbott, 15; Hare; *Walpole Soc.* xlix. 263; *Cal. Treas Bks.* vii. 1049-50; *Cal. Treas. Pprs.* 1557-1696, pp. 457, 521; Davies, 373; Add. 70118, Edward* to Sir Edward Harley, 23 July 1695; IGI, London, Kent; DZA, Bonet despatch 6/16 July 1694; Hasted, *Kent*, ix. 280. ⁷*CSP Col.* 1693-6, pp. 241, 263-4, 290; *Cal. Treas. Bks.* x. 951; xx. 420; Cobbett, v. p. clxxiv; *Cal. Treas. Pprs.* 1702-7, p. 375; Folger Shakespeare Lib. Rich mss x.d. 451(111). ⁸Info. from Prof. N. Handau; *CSP Dom.* 1699-1700, p. 100; Add. 33512, f. 178. ⁹Hasted, *HMC Lords* n.s. vii. 54; *CSP Col.* 1714-15, p. 355; 1716-17, p. 28; *Hist. Reg. Chron.* 1729, p. 23; *Arch. Cant.* 174-5; PCC 151 Abbott; G. Holmes, *Augustan Eng.* 246, 260; Egerton 3359.

S. N. H.

Stewart N. Handley
Library Assistant
British & Historical Research Library
Senate House
Tolier Street, London WC1E 7HU

TAYLOR GENEALOGY

- Nathaniel TAYLOUR (*~1629;†15.1.1683) of Whitchurch, Shropshire; Recorder of Colchester at the time of the Commonwealth under Cromwell; M.P. for Bedford
 =~1630 Mrs BRIDGES (*~1631) of Whitchurch, Shropshire, daughter of Colonel BRIDGES
- John TAYLOR (*7.12.1655;†4.4.1729,Patricxbourne; ↓17.4.1729,Patricxbourne), purchased Bifrons 29.9.1694;¹ created ornamental garden; stern parent
 =²~1680 Olive TEMPEST (†4.1716 in her 60th year;↓17.4.1716,Patricxbourne), daughter of Sir Nicholas TEMPEST (*~1633) of Durham
- Mary (†30.3.1771 at the age of 91;↓Patricxbourne); unmarried; had the right of presentation to the vicarage of Patricxbourne in 1753
- Olive (*1681;†12.10.1757;↓Patricxbourne)
 = Rev. Dr. John BOWTELL (†5.1.1753;↓Patricxbourne), vicar of Patricxbourne from 2.2.1697/8 to 5.1.1753; rector of Staplehurst
- Margaret (*1683;†1738)
- Brook (*18.8.1685,Edmonton;†20.11.1731,Somerset House;↓St.Anne’s churchyard, Soho)³
 = 1721 Miss BRYDGES (†early 1723; in childbirth) of Wallington, Surrey; of “good family but no fortune” hence caused a rift between Brook and his father
 = 1725 Elizabeth (“Sabetha”) SAWBRIDGE (*~1689;↓20.3.1729/30,Patricxbourne) of Olantigh;⁴ marriage approved by Brook’s father
- Elizabeth (*20.3.1729/30,Patricxbourne)
 = 29.1.1747 William YOUNG (*1725;†8.4.1788, aged 63); created 1st baronet YOUNG of (Delaforde), North Dean, Buckinghamshire 2.5.1769;⁵
 – William (*1749,Charlton;†10.1.1815,Tobago); 2nd baronet YOUNG; politician; Governor of Tobago; biographer of his grandfather Brook⁶
 – six other children
- John (*1687;↓5.1.1703,Patricxbourne)
- Nathaniel (*1687;↓6.11.1700, in the chancel of St.Mary’s, Patricxbourne)
- James (↓12.9.1695, as an infant in the chancel of St.Mary’s, Patricxbourne)
- Bridges (*1695;†1727)
- Upton (*1696;†7.6.1697,Patricxbourne;†1727)
- Herbert (*1698,Patricxbourne;†15.5.1698,Patricxbourne;†29.9.1763; ↓7.10.1763,Patricxbourne);⁷ vicar of Patricxbourne from 3.2.1753
 =Mary WAKE (*~1700), daughter of Dr. Edward WAKE (*~1674;†7.11.1732,age 68), Prebendary Canon of Canterbury, nephew of Archbishop Wake
- Herbert (†20.4.1731,St.Alphege’s, Canterbury;†19.11.1767); unmarried
- Edward (*26.8.1734;†Patricxbourne;†8.12.1798); vicar of Patricxbourne from 16.11.1763; rector of Ruckinge (by dispensation); rebuilt Bifrons
 =1769 Margaret PAYLER (*1744;†27.4.1780,Brussels;↓9.5.1780,Patricxbourne) daughter of Thomas PAYLER (formerly TURNER) (*~1718)
- Mary Elizabeth (*16.4.1770;†9.5.1770,Patricxbourne;†2.6.1840,Lathom House)
 =17.4.1796⁸ Edward WILBRAHAM-BOOTLE (*7.3.1771;⁹†3.4.1853);¹⁰ changed to BOOTLE-WILBRAHAM by Royal Licence 8.12.1814
- Mary (*1800)
- Richard (*27.10.1801;†24.11.1801,Ormskirk;†5.5.1844,Portland Place;); Conservative M.P. for Lancashire South 1835–1844
 =1832 Jessie BROOKS (†18.7.1892 aged 79,Blythe Hall, near Ormskirk)¹¹
- Edward BOOTLE-WILBRAHAM (*12.12.1837;†1898); 2nd Baron Skelmersdale; created Earl of LATHOM 3.5.1880
- Emma Caroline (*17.3.1805;†26.4.1876,15 Cromwell Road;↓Knowsley)
 =31.5.1825 Edward Geoffrey SMITH-STANLEY (*19.3.1799,Knowsley;†23.10.1869,Knowsley;↓29.10.1869 Knowsley)¹²
- Edward Henry (*21.7.1826;†21.4.1893)¹³; 15th Earl of Derby; M.P. for King’s Lynn 1848;¹⁴
- Frederick Arthur (*15.1.1841,London;†14.6.1908);¹⁵; 1st Baron STANLEY of Preston, 16th Earl of Derby
- Emma Charlotte

|—Edward, joined the Army
 |—Charlotte (%2.7.1771,Patricxbourne;†2.1828)
 | =3.3.1794, Patricxbourne, Rev. Edward Richard NORTHEY, a canon of Windsor; resided in Woodcote, Surrey
 | |—Edward
 | | =3.1828 Charlotte ANSON, daughter of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir George ANSON
 | |—Charlotte
 | |—Lucy
 | |—Mary
 | |—Harriet (†11.1822)
 | |—William, joined the Army
 |—**Edward** (*24.6.1774;%28.7.1774,Patricxbourne;†<1.2.1845); captain in His Majesty’s regiment of New Romney fencible dragoons; M.P.;¹⁶
 | =6.9.1802, Bishopsbourne, Louisa BECKINGHAM (*24.6.1774)¹⁷
 | |—Mary Louisa (*24.5.1803;%24.6.1803;†20.10.1868)
 | | =25.9.1824 John James KNOX (*3.4.1790;†9.7.1856);¹⁸; lieutenant-colonel; resided in Dungannon in 1845
 | | —Emily Louisa Diana (*1825,Elstree;†24.10.1881)
 | |—Charlotte Elizabeth (*15.6.1804,Bifrons;%15.7.1804,Patricxbourne;†30.3.1806;↓Patricxbourne)
 | |—Louisa Charlotte (*22.3.1806,Bifrons;%26.4.1806)
 | | =5.7.1828, British Embassy Chapel, Paris, George Cornwell LEGH (*30.8.1804;†16.6.1877);¹⁹
 | |—**Herbert Edward** (*7.11.1807,Bifrons;%28.11.1807,Patricxbourne), Lieutenant in His Majesty’s 85th Regiment of Foot
 | |—Elizabeth Olivia (*28.1.1809,Long Ditton, Surrey;†5.7.1811,Long Ditton)
 | |—Brook John (*29.4.1810,Long Ditton, Surrey;%30.5.1810), lieutenant in the Army
 | |—Aucher Beckingham (*26.11.1811,Long Ditton, Surrey;%15.12.1811), joined the Army; resided in Witham, Essex in 1845
 | |—Emily Olivia (*2.6.1813,Bifrons)
 | | =30.5.1833 in St.James the Apostle, Dover, William DEEDES the younger of Sandling Park
 | |—Bridges (*27.11.1815,Bifrons); resided in Eccleston Street in 1845
 | |—Wilbraham (*14.12.1816,Bifrons;†6.5.1895); resided in St. James’s Palace in 1845; Gentleman Usher in Ordinary to Queen Victoria
 | | =31.3.1842 Janetta Anne GOSSET (*1818), daughter of William GOSSET and Gertrude DANIELL.
 | | |—Janetta Wilbraham (*31.12.1843)
 | | |—Montagu Brook Wilbraham (*25.10.1844,London;†19.1.1897,Farnham); captain
 | | | =3.11.1868 in Gibraltar, Eliza Jane DUFFIELD (*1845,Gibraltar), daughter of John DUFFIELD and Jane ROSS
 | | | |—Emmie Wilbraham
 | | | |—Janetta Mary Wilbraham (*31.7.1869,Barnet)
 | | | |—Edith Gertrude Wilbraham (*13.2.1871,Barnet)
 | | | | =1894 C. H. HILL; captain
 | | | |—Geraldine Wilbraham (*1873,Barnet)
 | | | |—Wilbraham (*22.1.1875,Gibraltar)
 | | | | =9.10.1902 Mary Emily Vere ANNESLEY; captain
 | | |—Brook Wilbraham (*13.2.1881,Winchester;†8.4.1916); Major
 | |—Montagu Wilbraham (*22.6.1889)

DRAFT

⁸ At St. Marylebone's Church. Son of Richard WILBRAHAM-BOOTLE (formerly WILBRAHAM) of Rode Hall, Cheshire and Mary BOOTLE of Lathom House, Lancashire.

⁹ % St. George's Church, Bloomsbury. †Lathom House.

¹⁰ Tory M.P. for Westbury 1795-1796; M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme 1796-1812; for Clitheroe 1812-1818; for Dover 1818-1828. Created Baron SKELMERSDALE 30.1.1828.

¹¹ Third daughter of Sir Richard BROOKE of Norton Priory, Cheshire and Harriot CUNLIFFE, second daughter of Sir Foster CUNLIFFE.

¹² M.P. for Stockbridge 1820; M.P. for Preston 1826; Prime Minister 1852, 1858-1859, 1866-1868; 14th Earl of DERBY; an eminent orator, scholar and statesman.

¹³ ↓16.5.1844, Skelmersdale.

¹⁴ Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs 1852.

¹⁵ Governor-General of Canada 1.5.1888-15.7.1893; Lord Mayor of Liverpool; first Chancellor of the University of Liverpool.

¹⁶ Selected three vicars of Patixbourne: Rev. William TOKE (installed 8.5.1799), Rev. William PAYLER (installed 28.4.1800) and Rev. Charles HUGHES (installed 24.2.1813).

¹⁷ Daughter of Rev. John Charles BECKINGHAM (*9.2.1755; †14.10.1802; ↓Bishopsbourne church) of Bourne Place; rector of Upper Hardres

¹⁸ Son of Thomas KNOX, Viscount NORTHLAND, and Diana PERY.

¹⁹ Eldest son of George John LEGH of High Legh, Cheshire.

²⁰ Captain in the army. Private Secretary and *aide-de-camp* to the Duke of York. Private Secretary to King George III. Master of St. Katharine's Hospital, Regent's Park.

Page

10

'Tempest01'

Index links to: [Top](#) / [Section](#) / [Letter](#)

Families covered: Tempest of Bracewell, Tempest of Hertford, Tempest of Stella, Tempest of Studley

Roger Tempest (a 1120)

1. Richard Tempest (a 1153)

A. Roger Tempest

m. (c1188) Alice (dau of Elias de Rilleston)

i. Richard Tempest of Bracewell (a 1222)

m. Elena (sister of Richard de Tong)

a. Sir Richard Tempest of Bracewell (d c1268)

(1) Sir Roger Tempest of Bracewell, lord of Waddington (d before 06.1288)

m. Alice (d 08.03.1301/2, dau of Walter de Waddington)

(A) Richard Tempest of Bracewell (d 29.09.1297)

(i) Sir John Tempest of Bracewell (b 24.08.1283, d 1359)

BEB1841 shows that this John married Mary, daughter of Sir Hugh Clitheroe, and was father of Sir John of Bracewell and of Sir Richard. BLG1952 shows this John's wife as ...

m. Margaret (or Jane) de Holand (dau of Robert de Holand, 1st Lord Holand)

(a) Sir John Tempest of Bracewell (a 1379)

m. Katherine Sherburne (a 1353, dau of Sir Robert Sherburne)

((1)) Sir Richard Tempest of Bracewell (b c1334, d c1386)

m. Maria Talbot (a 1390, dau of Sir Thomas Talbot)

((A)) Sir Richard Tempest of Bracewell (b 1356, a 1403)

m1. Isabel (widow of John Grassus of Gemelyn)

m2. Margaret (dau of Robert de Stainforth)

Unsure which wife mothered which child but a site visitor (RS, 07.10.05) kindly advised us that, according to the IGI, Isabel Leygard was mother of at least Sir Piers and Isabel.

((i)) Sir Piers Tempest of Bracewell (d c1417)

m. (c1400) Grace (dau of Sir Nicholas de Hebden)

((a)) **Sir John Tempest of Bracewell, Sheriff of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire (a 1455)**

m. Alice Sherburne (dau of Sir Robert Sherburne of Stonyburst)

((ii)) Sir Robert Tempest (d 1428)

m. (1407) Alice Lacy (dau of John Lacy)

((a)) Sir Richard Tempest of Stainforth, Ribblesdale (d 02.1488/9)

m. Mabel Strickland (dau of Walter Strickland of Sizergh)

((1)) Robert Tempest (dsp)

((2)) Dowsabella Tempest

m. Sir Thomas Darcy, Captain of Berwick, Lord (d 20.06.1538)

((iii)) Roger Tempest of Broughton (d 1467, 5th son)

- m. (c1407) Catherine Gillio (dau of Piers Gillio of Broughton)
- ((a)) **William Tempest of Broughton (d before 07.1490)**
 m1. (c1437) Johanna Metcalfe (dau of James Metcalfe of Nappa)
 m2. Elizabeth Catterall (dau of Richard Catterall of Catterall)
- ((iv)) Isabel Tempest
 m. Laurence Hamelton
- ((v))+ other issue - John (a 06.1412), Richard
- ((B))+ 2 sons and 2 daughters
- ((2)) Joan Tempest
 m. James Radclyffe of The Tower (d 1410)
- (b) Sir Richard Tempest of Hertford, Sheriff of Roxburghshire and Berwickshire (d before 10.1379)
 Whilst BLG1952 shows Sir Richard as having married twice, as shown here, BEB1841 shows him as having married Isabel, daughter/heir of Sir John Graas of Studley.
 m1. (1342) Joan (dau of Sir Thomas de Hertford)
 A site visitor (RS, 07.10.05) kindly reported the following connection (found on the IGI):
- ((1)) Margaret Tempest
 m. Thomas Radclyffe (d 1440)
- m2. (c1355) Isabel (d 13.08.1421, dau of Sir Thomas de Bourne of Studley)
- ((2)) John Tempest (b 1360, dsp before 16.02.1389-90)
 m. (c1388) Mary (dau of Sir Hugh de Clitheroe)
- ((3)) Sir William Tempest of Studely, Hertford and Trefford
 m. Eleanor/Alianora (d 02.01.1451/2, dau of Sir William de Washington)
 BEB1841 shows the following William as father rather than brother of Isabel and Dionysia. We follow BLG1952.
- ((A)) William Tempest of Hertford and Hetton (d 20.12.1443)
 m. (1440) Elizabeth Montgomery (dau of Sir John Montgomery)
- ((i)) John Tempest (d young before 1450)
- ((B)) Isabel Tempest of Hertford and Hetton
 m. Richard Norton of Norton Conyers
- ((C)) Dionysia Tempest of Studely and Trefford
 m. William Malory
- BEB1841 reports that Sir William's son Richard was by his marriage to Eleanor. BLG1952 reports that he was a natural son.
 partner unknown
- ((D)) **Rowland Tempest of Holmside - continued below**
 m. Isabael (dau of William de Elmdon or Elmeden by Elizabeth Umfraville)
- (c) Peter Tempest of Haweden (d 03.10.1361)
 m. Mary Douglas (dau of Sir William Douglas of Ledalsdal (Liddlesdale?))
- (ii) Sir Richard Tempest, Governor of Berwick

Rowland Tempest of Holmside - continued above

m. Isabael (dau of William de Elmdon or Elmeden by Elizabeth Umfraville)

1. Robert Tempest ancestor also of Tempests of Holmeside, Cranbrook, Brancepeth, Wynyard, etc.

m. Anne Lambton (dau of _ Lambton of Lambton)

A. Nicholas Tempest of Stella (d 1539)

m. Agnes Marley (dau of John Marley of Gibside)

i. Thomas Tempest of Stanley

m. Elizabeth Place (dau of Rowland Place of Halnaby)

a. Sir Nicholas Tempest, 1st Bart of Stella (b c1553, d 26.03.1626)

created 23.12.1622

m. Isabel Lambton (dau of Robert Lambton of Lambton) *(*1552; +1623)*

(1) Sir Thomas Tempest, 2nd Bart of Stella (d 08.1641) *(*1581; +18.8.1641)*

m. Troth Tempest (dau of Sir Richard Tempest of Bracewell and Bolling by Elizabeth Rodes)

(A) Sir Richard Tempest, 3rd Bart of Stella (d 1662)

m. Sarah Cambell (dau of Sir Thomas Cambell, Lord Mayor of London)

(i) Sir Thomas Tempest, 4th Bart of Stella (b c1642, d 1692)

m. Alice Hodgson (dau of William Hodgson of Hebburn by Margaret Haggerston)

(a) Sir Francis Tempest, 5th Bart of Stella (d unm 1698)

(b) Jane Tempest (d 09.09.1714)

m. (c1700) William Widdrington, 4th Lord of Blankney (d 19.04.1743)

(c) Troth Tempest (d young)

(B) Nicholas Tempest of Halliwell

m. ¹⁶⁵⁴Margaret Swinburne (dau of William Swinburne of Capheaton)

(i) Troth Tempest

m. John Witham of Cliffe

*(ii) olive Tempest (*1659; +17.4.1716)
m. John Taylor ~ 1677.*

(C) Thomas Tempest

m. Jane Metham (dau of Sir Jordan Metham of Metham)

(i) Sir Nicholas Tempest, 6th Bart of Stella (b c1664, dsp 31.05.1742, 3rd son)

m. Anne Price

(ii)+ other issue (dsp) - Thomas, Richard

(D) Isabel Tempest

m. John Swinburne of Capheaton

(E) Troth Tempest

m. John Kennet of Coxhow

(F) Catherine Tempest

m. (1652) Bryan Salvin of Butterby (dvp 15.08.1658, son of Gerard of Croxdale)

(G) Mary Tempest

m. John Thornton (son of Sir Nicholas of Witton)

(2) Isabel Tempest

- m. Sir Bertram Bulmer
 - (3) Elizabeth Tempest
 - m. Christopher Athye
 - (4) Jane Tempest
 - m. Thomas Clayton of Butterby
 - (5) Margaret Tempest
 - m. Gilbert Errington
 - (6)+ other issue (dsp) - William, Henry
 - b. **Rowland Tempest of Newcastle (3rd son)**
 - m. Barbara Calverley (dau of Thomas Calverley)
 - c. Eleanor Tempest
 - m. (1587) Ralph Lambton of Lambton (b c1555, d 1593)
- ii. Alice Tempest (d 1595) probably of this generation
 - m. (1561) Walter Strickland of Sizergh and Thornton Briggs (b 1516, d 08.04.1569)

Main sources:

(1) For upper section (uploaded 26.05.03) : BLG1952 (Tempest of Broughton) with a little support from BEB1841 (Tempest of Stella)

(2) For lower section (uploaded 27.06.05) : BEB1841 (Tempest of Stella)

[Back to top of page](#)



The Sackett Family: Its History and Genealogy

Saga 2 : A Dynasty of Vicars

by Marion Sackett

~~~~~



During the 17<sup>th</sup>  
and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries,  
five Sacketts,  
from three  
generations  
of the same family,  
entered into  
Holy Orders in the  
Church of England



~~~~~

THIS FAMILY can be traced back to Elizabethan times, to **William Sackett**, a yeoman farmer of Jordan Down, St. Johns, Margate, who died in 1572 leaving land and tenements at Jordan Down, and at Churchill and other locations in St. Peters. His will (26) mentions his wife **Johan**, and six children, **Alice**, who married Simon Norwood, **Robert**, (c1550-1622, will 35), who married Faith Norwood, then Margaret Hart, **Edward**, (c1555-1629, will 37), who married Alice xxxx, then Johan Sampson, then Rebecca Thatcher, **Johan, Joyce**, (1562-????) who married Richard Tomlin, and **John**.

John Sackett was baptised 1564 at St. Laurence and married **Ann** (Agnes) Sampson in 1588 at St. Peters; his will (36) of 1624 described him as a yeoman of St. Peters. **John** and **Ann Sackett** had eight children, **Margaret** (1589-????), **Marie** (1591-????), **William** (1594-1679), **John** (1597-1664), **Robert** (1599-1599), **Richard** (1601-1636), **Ann** (1603-????), and **Stephen** (c1605-1678). **Margaret's** second husband, Thomas Cleybrooke, was vicar of Swalecliffe, Kent, and two of her brothers, **John junior** and **Stephen**, became vicars.

John Sackett junior matriculated in 1614, and on 20 May 1614 he was admitted to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge University, Cambridge, where he was a contemporary of Oliver Cromwell. It would indeed be interesting to know whether they were acquainted! He obtained his B.A. in 1617/18, and was ordained as a deacon in London on 12 March 1619/20, supposedly aged 27 years. (If this was true, he was 4 years old when

baptised in 1597 at St. Peters, which is unlikely.) He gained his M.A. in 1621, and was made a priest at Peterborough on 24 September 1621, following which he transferred to Oxford University where he was incorporated on 9 August 1622. He was awarded his B.D. in 1628.

John had returned to Kent by March 1623/24, when he signed the parish register at Herne as curate. There may have been an element of nepotism about his appointment, as the family of **Thomas Sackett** (of unknown relationship to **John**) was already living at Herne when **John** arrived. With his church career launched, **John** wasted no time in getting married to **Elizabeth** Rogers, aged 15, on 19 April 1624 at Denton, Kent. Sadly, she was still only 18 years old when she died just three years later, being buried at Eythorne, Kent, on 8 November 1627. His marriage to his second wife, **Sarah**, was some time before 1630, but the record has not yet been located.

In 1625 & 1626, **John**'s neat secretary hand appears in the registers of Great Mongeham, Kent, which he signed as curate. Promotion came, and he was rector of Betteshanger, Kent from 1626 to 1628. He then returned to Great Mongeham as rector, holding the post through the upheavals of the Civil War, the abolition of bishops during Cromwell's Commonwealth, and the Restoration of King Charles II. Whatever his private views, he was evidently adept at tailoring his public face to the current tide of church politics, as is made clear in the following excerpt from notes written for Archbishop Sancroft when he entered into his duties as an archdeacon soon after the Restoration:-

***Mungeham Magna:-** Value £120. Patron the Archbishop. Incumbent Mr John Sackett kept in all these last times, Presbyterian heretofore but now conformable, speaks much of being well known and beloved by Sir Thomas Meers. The Church much out of repayre, preaches in ye chancell, parish much infected with sectaryes (ie non-conformists). One third of ye parish at least absentees from the Church, noe surplice.*

From 1628 to 1646 **John** was also rector of Eastbridge, Canterbury, and he was Master of Eastbridge Hospital from c1631 to 1660. The Hospital was founded next to the River Stour in the late 12th century to accommodate poor pilgrims to the shrine of St. Thomas Becket. It was re-founded in the reign of Elizabeth I for housing old people, which is still its use, and it includes a 13th century chapel where presumably **John** held services.



Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury

In February 1649/50, **John** was involved in a Chancery Court case when Ann Eastman, widow of Edward Eastman, accused **John** and his brother **Stephen** of claiming to own six tenements which had been left to her late husband Edward by his father John Eastman in their marriage agreement, to provide her with security if she outlived Edward. **John's** answer was that he owned the land on 21 April 1630, long before becoming Master of Eastbridge Hospital, and leased it to Edward Eastman, who failed to do the repairs he was responsible for, and fell into arrears with the rent. Surcharge was made in the name of his brother, **Richard Sackett**, on circa 1 June 1635. Therefore the land could not have been left to her by the Eastmans as they had no right to it. Lengthy witness statements supported **John's** version of events. A year later judgement was given against Ann, but **John** agreed to pay her £10 and to allow her a lease to live in one of the six tenements.

John and **Sarah Sackett** had 10 children, **Sarah** (1630-????), **John** (1631-1680), **Anne** (1634-post 1657), **Nathaniel** (1636-1682), **Daniel** (1638-????), **Margaret** (1640-????), **George** (c.1642-????), **Samuel** (????-1680), **Elizabeth**, and **Patience**. Two of them, **John** and **George**, followed their father into the church. **Ann** was the plaintive in a Chancery Court case in May 1657, complaining that she had not received the £20 she had been left in the will of her "cozen" Samuel Frisby. The defendant was Samuel's brother George Frisby, who claimed that Samuel's estate had been insufficient to meet all his bequests, after debts had been paid. No record of a final judgement has been found; they may have settled out of court. It is probable that **Sarah**, **Anne**, and **Daniel** died young, as they were not mentioned in their father's will, but the Great Mongeham registers have the usual Civil War and Commonwealth gap 1640/1 to 1660/1.

John was buried 24 August 1664. He died a wealthy man; his will (43) leaves a total of £900, and lands, tenements & a malthouse at Great Mongeham and on Thanet. **John's** name appears on several surviving Lay Subsidy rolls. In 1629/30 he had £3 in land on which he paid 12/- to 14/- tax. In 1642/3 he had £2 in land and paid 16/- rates. He also made a contribution of £1-10s to the Collection for the Relief of Distressed

Protestants (in Ireland) made throughout England in 1641/2. In the 1664 Hearth Tax returns, he had 6 hearths (a large vicarage!), and a non-chargeable empty cottage.

John's brother **Stephen Sackett** attended St. John's School, Thanet, and matriculated in 1621. He was said to be 15 years old on 20 June 1621 when admitted to Sidney Sussex College. He gained his B.A. in 1624/5, his M.A. in 1628, and a further B.A. from Oxford on 25 June 1631.

Stephen was vicar of St. Cosmos in Blean, Kent from 1632 to 1672, and of West Hythe, Kent from 1633 to 1679, so like his brother he managed to weather the storms of the Civil War, the Commonwealth, and the Restoration. He appears to have spent most of his time at Blean, an impression supported by the following extract from *Archaeologia Cantiana*, "Vicars of St. Mary, Westhythe":-

Stephen Sackett MA: instituted 2nd November 1633 on death of last incumbent

Patron: William Kingsley, Archdeacon.

Early in June 1632 **Mr Sackett** was instituted to the vicarage of SS Cosmos & Damianus, Blean, on the presentation of John Boys, Esq. and the **Rev. John Sackett S.T.B.**, Master of Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury. Early in November the following year, Archdeacon Kingsley presented him to Westhythe. This seems to have necessitated his resignation of Blean, to which, however, he was instituted a second time in March 1634 on the presentation of the **Rev. John Sackett**, Master of Eastbridge Hospital. He held both benefices until his death in 1679. He paid occasional visits to Westhythe, and in October 1663 performed three Christenings there, a fourth being taken by Mr Hart of Burmarsh. A little later a memorandum by **Mr Sackett** occurs on one of the Transcripts, which presents a melancholy view of Church life in the district at that time :-

Burials in the parish we haue none, nor noe plase of burying, or Marrying: our church defaced: Lymph, the parish to which we should resort for religeous exercises, hauing noe Minister is seldome supplied by any, & our Register should be kept at Limbe Church

(Lymph & Limbe are both Lymphne)

Steph: Sackett

Stephen married **Alice** Frisby, aged 17, on 16 July 1632 in his brother's church at Great Mongeham. They had seven children, **Sarah** (1633-1712), **Damaris** (1635-????), **Stephen** (1638-1653), **Mary** (1640-????), **George** (1643-1643), **Patience** (1645-????), and **Anne** (1647-1647). In his will (45) of 1678, **Stephen** left his wife all she brought on marriage and £5, land on Thanet and the remainder of his goods to **Sarah**, and £1 each to his other surviving daughters, **Damaris**, **Patience**, and **Mary**, and to two grandchildren. Clearly he was comfortably off, but not as wealthy as his brother **John**.

Stephen's name appears on the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1641/2, owning £2 land on which he paid 16/- rates. In the same year he made a contribution

of 20/- to the Collection for the Relief of Distressed Protestants, and his name appears on the 1641/2 Protestation Returns – twice!! On the return for Cosmos & Damian “*Stephen Sackett (vicar)*” is written in his own neat hand, but the Whitstable return has “*Mr Stephen Sackett parson*” written in an unfamiliar cursive hand. On the Hearth Tax return for 1664, he paid for 4 hearths, and at Michaelmas 1671, he was assessed for 5 hearths, a substantial building.

Rev. John Sackett’s sons, **John** and **George**, both started their education at Sutton School, Canterbury, where **George** was taught by Mr Thomas Brett. **John** moved to the Merchant Taylors School in London, where he matriculated in 1647. He was admitted to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, on 6 July 1647, gaining his B.A. in 1650/51 and his M.A. in 1654. **George** matriculated in 1658 at Sleaford School, where he was taught by Mr Thomas Gibson, then followed the family tradition and was admitted to Sidney Sussex College on 27 April 1658, gaining his B.A. in 1661/62 and his M.A. in 1665.

Little is known of either man’s career, but **John** was appointed a prebendary at Lincoln in 1664, the year of his father’s death. **George** was ordained as a priest at Lincoln on 6 June 1669. Their widowed mother, **Sarah Sackett**, moved to Braunston, Lincolnshire, where she died in 1676. Her will (44a) was witnessed by **George Sackett**. His brother **Samuel**, gent., was living in Braunston when he wrote his will (46a) on 16 May 1680 shortly before he died, naming brother **John**, clerk of Braunston, as executor. **John** himself died a few months later, and as his will (46b) which was proved on 4 November 1680 made no mention of his brother **George**, it is probable that he was already dead.

There is no evidence from any of the wills that **John**, **George**, or their brother **Samuel** ever married, but research is needed in Lincolnshire parish records to check this.

In his will, **John** of Braunston left all his lands and tenements on Thanet to his surviving brother **Nathaniel**, with reversion to his son **John** (c1670-1753), who was destined to be the last of the vicars. **Nathaniel** himself died in 1681/82, at which time his son **John** was still a schoolboy. In **Nathaniel**’s will (48), **John** was left a messuage, appurtenances and lands at Sackett’s Hill in the parishes of St. Peter and St. John, Thanet, to be run by his mother, **Anne**, until he was 21, and he was to be “sent to university as soon as fitting”.

John’s education began at King’s School, Canterbury. He matriculated from Pembroke College at Easter 1686 and was admitted to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge in 1688. He gained his B.A. in 1690/91, and was ordained as a deacon at Lincoln on 12 February 1692/93. Following his M.A. in 1694, he was ordained as a priest in London on 8 March 1695/96. He was curate of Folkestone, Kent from 1699 to 1753, and preached the sermon at the Archbishop’s Visitation on 23 May 1702. Another pluralist, he was also rector of Hawkinge, Kent from 1713 to 1753, vicar of West Hythe, Kent from 1732 to 1753, and Master of Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury from 1746 to 1753.

He was known as an antiquary, poet and epigrammatist, and in 1747 Gentleman’s Magazine published a translation of **John**’s distich “Ad Uxorem”

Make of our house a beehive, spouse !
 Be *waspish* ! Drones attack !
 But be to me a busy bee,
 Be *honey* to old *Sack*.

In his book "The Sacketts of America", Weygant claimed **John** wrote a scientific work in 1716, "Sinking of the Earth near Folkestone, Kent" (although I have yet to confirm this).

John married twice, but does not appear to have had any children. He obtained a licence to marry **Margaret** Tempest on 24 October 1702; no record of the marriage has yet been located. She died on 21 November 1727, and he married **Margaret** Lunn at St. Alphage, Canterbury on 22 April 1729. When he died, **John's** will (55) left everything to his wife. He was buried 28 January 1753 at Hawkinge. **Margaret** moved to Barham, Kent where she made an extremely detailed will (59) in 1766. She was buried, aged 91, at Denton on 23 March 1769.

John's career is confirmed by the following extract from Archaeologia Cantiana, "Vicars of St. Mary, Westhythe" which also sheds light on the character of his wife (although I suspect the author may have confused Margaret Tempest, who died in 1727, with his second wife Margaret Lunn, who would have been alive to receive a bequest in 1743.)

John Sackett MA: instituted 14th June 1732, on cess (ation) of the last (incumbent)
 Patron: Samuel Lisle, Archdeacon.

Of Corpus Coll., Cambridge. BA 1690, MA 1694. He was appointed to the cure of Folkestone in 1699. Three years later he married Mrs Margaret Tempest, a lady of Patricksbourne, whose goodness of heart was so gratefully appreciated by the Rev. Henry Bilton, Rector of Cheriton, that at his decease, in 1743, he bequeathed to her £300, desiring her "*to accept of the same as a Gratuity for the trouble and Care she has had of me*". In November 1713 the Rev. Robert Daniel, Rector of Hawkinge, died, and Archbishop Temson conferred the vacant benefice on Mr Sackett, who was instituted the following January. In 1732 Archdeacon Lisle presented him to Westhythe; and in March 1746/7 Archbishop Potter conferred on him the Mastership of Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury. All these preferments were held by him at the time of his death.

Saga 1. SACKETT STARTERS – Late Mediaeval Period

Saga 3. WHY MY SACKETTS MOVED FROM THANET TO LONDON

Saga 4. MY FIRST GENERATION OF LONDONERS

Saga 5. MY LEATHER WORKERS - Home and Abroad

[Home Page](#) | [Site Map](#)

**[Vital Records](#) | [Publications](#) | [Census](#) | [Wills](#) | [Chronological Index](#)
[The Book](#) | [Alphabetical Index](#) | [Genealogical Index](#)**

Page

20

CNIDR Isearch-cgi 1.20.06 (File: 226)

```

=====
Date: Mon, 17 Jul 2000 17:42:58 +0100
From: "Chris Sackett" <sackett@guernsey.net>
To: SACKETT-L@rootsweb.com
Message-ID: <00d001bff00e$483674c0$9881e2c3@jubub>
Subject: [SACKETT-L] Sacketts at Cambridge University
Content-Type: text/plain;
    charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

```

Dear Sally,

Many thanks for your Cambridge alumni post. I guess we can take Venn's compilation as accurate but it is at first sight puzzling that there are differences compared with Weygant's earlier version which he obtained from the registrar of the University, J N Clark, via Fred J Sackett. On checking my records more carefully it is clear that, somewhere along the line (Clark, Fred Sackett, Weygant, or Weygant's printer), errors have crept in and two of Weygant's three GEORGES should in fact have been JOHNS. I recall trying to identify these clerical Georges some years ago - no wonder I did not get far!

BTW, I note that the Sacketts in Weygant's list were each written with only one 'T' and Weygant deduced from this that this was 'the way in which the name is spelled at and in the vicinity of Cambridge, Eng.' The Sacketts in Venn's list have two Ts. As previously observed, the spelling matters not a jot, but it would be interesting nevertheless to see the original manuscript entries.

Note that these four Sacketts are descendants of William Sackett of Jordan Down (line 001). Their relationship to Simon the colonist (tree 007) is not yet known.

Venn:

```

> SACKETT, JOHN
> College: SIDNEY
> Entered: 1614
> Born:
> Died: Aug. 24, 1664
> Adm. pens. at SIDNEY, May 20, 1614. Doubtless s. of John, gent. B. in the
> Isle of Thanet. Matric. 1614; B.A. 1617-8; M.A. 1621; B.D. 1628. Incorp.
at
> Oxford, 1622. Ord. deacon (London) Mar. 12, 1619-20, age 27; priest
> (Peterb.) Sept. 24, 1621. Probably C. of Herne, Kent, in 1624. R. of
> Betteshanger, 1626-8. R. of Gt Mongeham, 1628-64. R. of Eastbridge,
1628-46.
> Master of Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury. Died Aug. 24, 1664. Buried at
Gt
> Mongeham. Probably brother of Stephen (1621); father of George (above) and
> of the next. (Hasted, IV. 140, 630.)

```

Weygant has: "GEORGE SACKET, Sidney Sussex College, AB 1617; AM 1621; BD 1628, from S Johns, Coll." (English records confirm this should be JOHN).

English records:

This is Rev John Sackett b 1596 St Peter in Thanet, d 1664 Great Mongeham, s of John Sackett, yeoman, and Ann Sampson; m 1 Elizabeth Rogers 1624, 2 Sarah ??? after 1627.

Grandson of William Sackett of Jordan Down.

Brother of Stephen (below).

John's genealogy report to follow.

Venn:

> SACKETT, STEPHEN
 > College: SIDNEY
 > Entered: 1621
 > Born:
 > Died: 1679
 > Adm. pens. (age 15) at SIDNEY, June 20, 1621. S. of John, gent. B. at St
 > Peter's, Isle of Thanet. School, St John's, Isle of Thanet. Matric. 1621;
 > B.A. 1624-5; M.A. 1628. V. of Blean, Kent, 1632-79. V. of West Hythe,
 > 1633-79. Died 1679. Probably brother of John (1614).

Weygant has: "STEPHEN SACKET, Sidney Sussex College, AB 1624; AM 1628."

English records:

This is Rev Stephen Sackett b c1605, d 1678 Blean, s of John Sackett,
 yeoman, and Ann Sampson; m Alice Frisby 1632.
 Grandson of William Sackett of Jordan Down.
 Brother of John (above).
 Stephen's genrep to follow.

 Venn:

> SACKETT, JOHN
 > College: SIDNEY
 > Entered: 1647
 > Born:
 > Died:
 > Adm. pens. at SIDNEY, July 6, 1647. S. of John (above), clerk. B. at
 > Mongeham, Kent. Schools; Sutton, Canterbury and Merchant Taylors', London.
 > Matric. 1647; B.A. 1650-1; M.A. 1654. Brother of George (1658).

Weygant has: "GEORGE SACKET, Sidney Sussex College, AB 1650; AM 1654."
 (English records confirm this should be JOHN).

English records:

This is Rev John Sackett, b1631 Great Mongeham, d 1680, s of John Sackett
 (above) and his 2nd w Sarah ???.
 Great grandson of William Sackett of Jordan Down.
 Brother of George (below).

 Venn:

> SACKETT, GEORGE
 > College: SIDNEY
 > Entered: 1658
 > Born:
 > Died:
 > Adm. pens. (age 16) at SIDNEY, Apr. 27, 1658. 3rd s. of John (next),
 clerk.
 > B. at Mongeham, Kent. Schools, Sutton (Mr Thomas Brett) and Sleaford (Mr
 > Thomas Gibson). Matric. 1658; B.A. 1661-2; M.A. 1665. Ord. priest
 (Lincoln)
 > June 6, 1669. Brother of John (1647).

Weygant:

"GEORGE SACKET, Sidney Sussex College, AB 1661; AM 1665."

English records:

This is Rev George Sackett b c1642, s of John Sackett (above) and his 2nd w
 Sarah ???.
 Great grandson of William Sackett of Jordan Down.
 Brother of John (1631-1680) (above).

 And finally -

Weygant has a fifth Cambridge Sackett "JOHN SACKET, Corpus Christi College,
 AB 1690; AM 1694."

Venn does not have this record. (Why not?)

With so many John Sacketts around I cannot be certain which one this is (and we could find that his name was really George anyway!!). My best guess is that this is Rev John Sackett, b c1670, d 1753, s of Nathaniel Sackett and Ann Terry; m 1 Margaret Tempest 1702, 2 Margaret Lunn 1729. Nathaniel was another s of the Rev John 1596-1664 (above). This Rev John (c1670-1753) would then be the grandson of Rev John 1596-1664, a great nephew of Rev Stephen (above), and nephew of Rev John 1631-1680 and of Rev George. (I hope you are paying full attention - there could be questions on this later!). Before you ask, Nathaniel was not a cleric; he was a 'gentleman of Canterbury'.

Regards,
Chris

(Still training to be a gentleman of Guernsey!)

PS to Ruth (& All)

I don't think this gets us any closer to solving the Ely/Cambridge question. Clearly Simon the colonist must have known the Rev John as he (Rev John) was b in the same parish as Simon (St Peter in Thanet) and they were only one year apart in age (1596 & 1595 respectively - although the record 'Ord. deacon (London) Mar. 12, 1619-20, age 27' suggests a b date of 1592-93 for John). John went up to Cambridge at the age of 18 but it would seem likely that he spent his boyhood in Thanet. One can imagine them playing together as children. As noted above we have not figured how Simon was related to this branch of the family. By the time of Simon's emigration, John was rector of Great Mongeham, a village about 15 miles south of St Peter's. I still find no evidence of Simon ever having been in the Isle of Ely - but, of course, an absence of evidence is not evidence of absence.

Cheers,
Chris

End of SACKETT-D Digest V00 Issue #226

Pioneers helped to found US

By **JENNA PUDELEK**

jenna.pudelek@kosmedia.co.uk

THE Sackett family from Thanet were among the first colonists of America – arriving to make their mark in the New World only a decade after the pilgrims first set sail in the Mayflower.

Thomas Smith, whose paternal grandmother was a Sackett, has been researching his family history for nine years, discovering that his ancestors played an active role in shaping what was to become the United States of America – from building infrastructure to aiding fleeing black slaves.

He said: “The journey of my Sackett family from Thanet to the new colony of Massachusetts and throughout New England, New York and Pennsylvania, tells the story of America.

“They have spread to her furthest borders, and been her farmers, doctors, lawyers, merchants, warriors and legislators. They embody the spirit, adventure and freedom and hard work that made America the leader among nations that it is today.

“Each may not have achieved their personal dreams, but together their accomplishments have become what is the ‘American Dream.’”

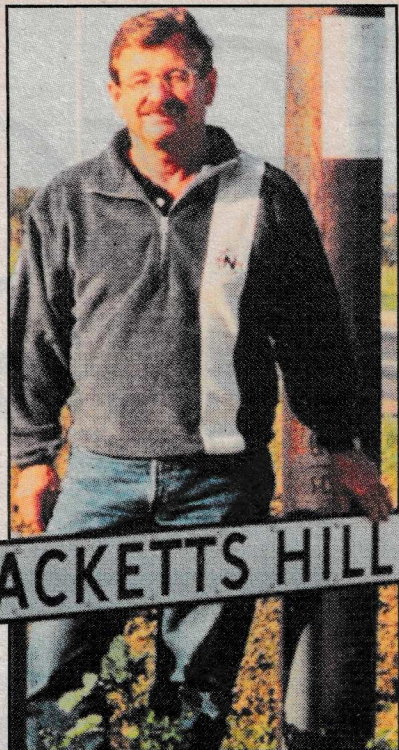


ANCESTOR: Mr Smith's great-great-grandfather William W Sackett (1836-1915)

Mr Smith, who lives in Clinton, Connecticut, is among more than 30 members of the family from America who are heading for Thanet for a reunion this month.

In 1630, Simon Sackett left the village of St Peter's, with his wife Isabel and their young son Simon and arrived as the first settlers in Newtown, now Cambridge in Massachusetts.

Mr Smith, 64, said he has often speculated why the family chose to embark on such an arduous and uncertain journey into the unknown.



BACK HOME: Thomas Smith in Sacketts Hill, St Peter's, Thanet

There was strong reason, he said, to believe his ancestor left as part of a larger group seeking religious freedom and also for financial reasons because he was not the firstborn son and could expect little in the way of inheritance.

By the 1700s Mr Smith's ancestors had become great landowners and at one time Joseph Sackett, a judge who was active in the church and town affairs, owned 6,000 acres in the area of New Windsor, New York.

Along with his brother-in-law he ran a freight and passenger ferry service up the Hudson River into New York City. During the American War of Independence, when the 13 British colonies rebelled against rule from London, the service was used to transport troops to join General George Washington in Boston.

The Sackett Family Association, which researches and records historical and genealogical data on Sackett descendants worldwide, provides quarterly newsletters for its members and also holds regular reunions.

Arabella Sackett, who lives in London, is organising this year's reunion in Ramsgate, which is being held from September 17-21. For more information visit www.sackettfamilyinfo.

CMYK

JOHN SACKETTE

John's education began at King's School, Canterbury. He matriculated from Pembroke College at Easter 1686 and was admitted to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge in 1688. He gained his B.A. in 1690/91, and was ordained as a deacon at Lincoln on 12 February 1692/93. Following his M.A. in 1694, he was ordained as a priest in London on 8 March 1695/96. He was curate of Folkestone, Kent from 1699 to 1753, and preached the sermon at the Archbishop's Visitation on 23 May 1702. Another pluralist, he was also rector of Hawkinge, Kent from 1713 to 1753, vicar of West Hythe, Kent from 1732 to 1753, and Master of Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury from 1746 to 1753.

He was known as an antiquary, poet and epigrammatist, and in 1747 Gentleman's Magazine published a translation of John's distich "Ad Uxorem"

Make of our house a beehive, spouse !

Be waspish ! Drones attack !

But be to me a busy bee,

Be honey to old Sack.

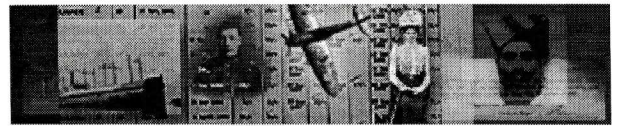
In his book "The Sacketts of America", Weygant claimed John wrote a scientific work in 1716, "Sinking of the Earth near Folkestone, Kent" (although I have yet to confirm this).

John married twice, but does not appear to have had any children. He obtained a licence to marry Margaret Tempest on 24 October 1702; no record of the marriage has yet been located. She died on 21 November 1727, and he married Margaret Lunn at St. Alphage, Canterbury on 22 April 1729. When he died, John's will (55) left everything to his wife. He was buried 28 January 1753 at Hawkinge. Margaret moved to Barham, Kent where she made an extremely detailed will (59) in 1766. She was buried, aged 91, at Denton on 23 March 1769.

John's career is confirmed by the following extract from Archaeologia Cantiana, "Vicars of St. Mary, Westhythe" which also sheds light on the character of his wife (although I suspect the author may have confused Margaret Tempest, who died in 1727, with his second wife Margaret Lunn, who would have been alive to receive a bequest in 1743.)

John Sackett MA: instituted 14th June 1732, on cess(ation) of the last (incumbent)
Patron: Samuel Lisle, Archdeacon.
Of Corpus Coll., Cambridge. BA 1690, MA 1694. He was appointed to the cure of Folkestone in 1699. Three years later he married Mrs Margaret Tempest, a lady of Patricksbourne, whose goodness of heart was so gratefully appreciated by the Rev. Henry Bilton, Rector of Cheriton, that at his decease, in 1743, he bequeathed to her £300, desiring her "to accept of the same as a Gratuity for the trouble and Care she has had of me". In November 1713 the Rev. Robert Daniel, Rector of Hawkinge, died, and Archbishop Temson conferred the vacant benefice on Mr Sackett, who was instituted the following January. In 1732 Archdeacon Lisle presented him to Westhythe; and in March 1746/7 Archbishop Potter conferred on him the Mastership of Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury. All these preferments were held by him at the time of his death.

*in
Canterbury*



Quick Search

Restrict by date



search tips

Advanced Search

Browse Categories:

Family History

Other Records

What's new?

FAQ

Contact us

About DocumentsOnline

Terms of use

PRO Catalogue

Scanning on demand

PRO home page

Image details

Catalogue Reference: **PROB 11/630**

Dept: Records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury

Series: Prerogative Court of Canterbury and related
Probate Jurisdictions: Will Registers

Piece: Name of Register: Abbott Quire Numbers: 141 - 187

Date: 03 May 1729

Description: Will of John Taylor of Bifrons, Kent

Image contains: 1 will of many for the catalogue reference


Number of image files: 2

Image Reference	Format and Version	Part Number	Size (KB)	Number of Pages	Price (£)
78 / 82	PDF 1.2	1	1160	6	3.00
78 / 83	PDF 1.2	2	171	1	0.00

Total Price (£) **3.00**



Quick Search

Restrict by date 



search tips

Advanced Search

Browse Categories:

 Family History

 Other Records

What's new?

FAQ

Contact us

About DocumentsOnline

Terms of use

PRO Catalogue

Scanning on demand

PRO home page

Image details

Catalogue Reference: **PROB 11/648**

Dept: Records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury

Series: Prerogative Court of Canterbury and related Probate Jurisdictions: Will Registers

Piece: Name of Register: Isham Quire Numbers: 282 - 320

Date: 01 December 1731

Description: Will of Doctor Brook Taylor, Doctor of Laws of Patrixbourn, Kent

Image contains: 1 will of many for the catalogue reference

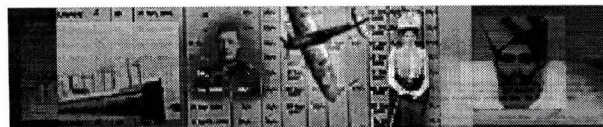
Number of image files: 1

Image Reference	Format and Version	Part Number	Size (KB)	Number of Pages	Price (£)
317 / 311	PDF 1.2	1	311	2	3.00

Total Price (£) **3.00**

Fuzzy search

+ Add to shopping



Quick Search

Restrict by date



search tips
Advanced Search

Browse Categories:

Family History

Other Records

What's new?

FAQ

Contact us

About DocumentsOnline

Terms of use

PRO Catalogue

Scanning on demand

PRO home page

Image details

Catalogue Reference: **PROB 11/799**

Dept: Records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury

Series: Prerogative Court of Canterbury and related Probate Jurisdictions: Will Registers

Piece: Name of Register: Searle Quire Numbers: 1 - 47

Date: 13 January 1753

Description: Will of Reverend John Bowtell , Vicar, Doctor in Divinity of Patrixbourne , Kent

Image contains: 1 will of many for the catalogue reference

Number of image files: 1

Image Reference	Format and Version	Part Number	Size (KB)	Number of Pages	Price (£)
26 / 24	PDF 1	1	448	2	3.00
Total Price (£)					3.00

[< Back to search results](#)

[+ Add to shopping](#)



Quick Search



[search tips](#)

[Advanced Search](#)

Browse Categories:

[+ Family History](#)

[+ Other Records](#)

What's new?

[FAQ](#)

[Contact us](#)

[About DocumentsOnline](#)

[Terms of use](#)

[PRO Catalogue](#)

[Scanning on demand](#)

[PRO home page](#)

Searching Family History > Wills

4 documents found

Displaying documents: **1** to **4**

To see more documents try running a **fuzzy search**. 

If you have too many results, try refining your search using the **advanced search**

Description	Date	Catalogue ref.	Details
Will of Edmund Barham of Patrixbourne , Kent	10 November 1787	PROB 11/1158	View Details
Will of Reverend John Bowtell , Vicar, Doctor in Divinity of Patrixbourne , Kent	13 January 1753	PROB 11/799	View Details
Will of John Packham , Gentleman of Patrixbourne , Kent	20 February 1792	PROB 11/1215	View Details
Will of Laetitia Abbot , Spinster of Patrixbourne , Kent	12 June 1798	PROB 11/1307	View Details

1

1

Thomas Cook
Feb 1775 pulled down
Kempster Travellers
Wagon

~~before~~

How Mr Taylor improved Bondy Hill
before Turnpike Act & bridge
at Bondy

English
Chronicle
Neill
Bunce
Virginia
West India
History
Virginia

Page

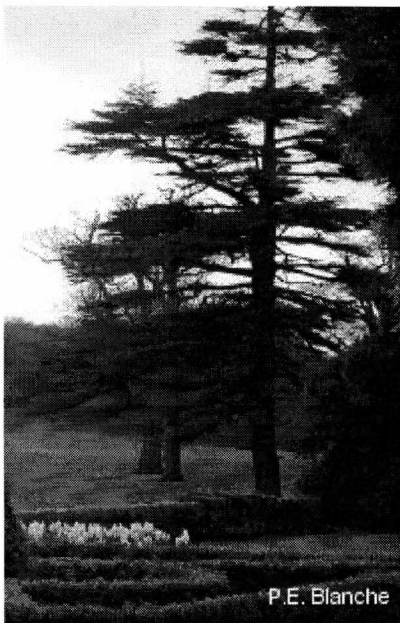
30

KENT RESOURCES

Goodnestone (next Wingham) - Goodnestone Park



The Church from the Southeast
© P.E. Blanche 2001



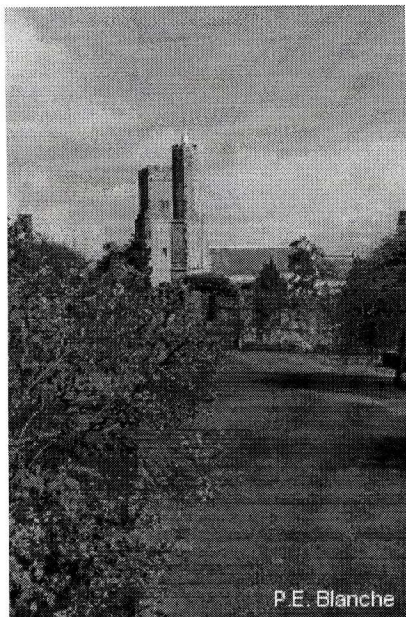
The Park at Goodnestone
© PE Blanche 2001

As I had already said on the page about the Church at Goodnestone, this is an "Estate Village" and this is the Estate. The actual house, as shown above, was originally built between 1700 and 1704 by Brook Bridges who had purchased the house from the Engeham family and a monument to Sir Edward Engeham and his family still remains in the nearby Church of the Holy Cross. The were two subsequent alterations by the 3rd and then the 5th Baronet including the moving of the entrance hall from the East side of the house to the West side during the last restoration. The work was carried out between 1844 and 1845 by Rickmann and Hussey of Birmingham who had remodeled the Church five years previously. Perhaps the 5th Baronet thought it better to try out this firm on the Church before starting on the house?!!

Without going into a huge amount of detail, the house and grounds passed down through the family to the present day. The family had a close connection to the Fitzwalter family through marriage and in 1841, Sir Brooke William tried to claim the ancient Barony of Fitzwalter. He was unsuccessful at that time but did later obtain the Fitzwalter name by letters patent in 1868 after a long and distinguished political career. However, he died without having any children and his brother who inherited the title, also had the same aversion to producing progeny. The title to the land passed to a sister who married into the Plumtre family and their Grandson was able to reclaim the Fitzwalter title in 1924. The title again became dormant after his death but was again reclaimed by his nephew in 1953.

The third daughter of Sir Brooke Bridges, the 3rd Baronet, Elizabeth married Edward Austin in 1791. Edward was later to take the name Knight and was the eldest brother of Jane Austin. Edward and Elizabeth lived at Rowling, part of the Godmersham Estate and Jane was a regular visitor here.

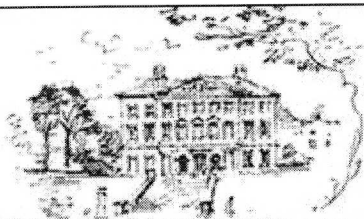
I have made reference on the page about the local Church that the gardens are open in the Spring and Summer and opening times are usually printed in the local newspapers. When I went there this Spring I arrived a little early and happened to meet Lord Fitzwalter as he was preparing to open for the day. He is obviously very proud of his gardens and quite rightly so.



The Church of Holy Cross
from the walled garden
© PE Blanche 2002

See also: [Holy Cross Church, Goodnestone.](#)

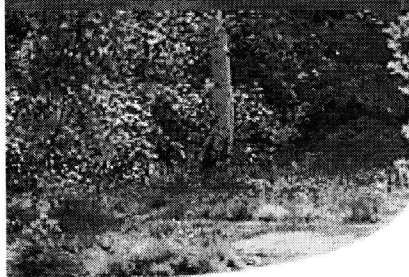
[back to the previous page - "G"](#)
[visual site index](#) | [text index](#)



WELCOME TO GOODNESTONE PARK GARDENS

HOME - SPECIAL EVENTS - VISITING INFORMATION - HOW TO FIND US

WHAT THE EXPERTS SAY HISTORY OF GOODNESTONE THE GARDENS HIGHLIGHTS



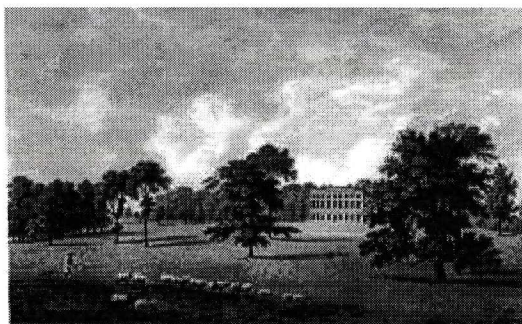
HISTORY OF GOODNESTONE PARK

Goodnestone Park was built in 1704 by Brook Bridges who had recently purchased the estate. The date of the house is scratched onto a brick on the main front. During the early 18th century the house was surrounded by extensive formal gardens recorded in a view by William Harris. These disappeared later in the 18th century when Sir Brook Bridges, the 3rd baronet and great-grandson of the builder, replaced the gardens with a landscape park in the fashion of the time. The park and house as altered by the 3rd baronet were again recorded in a view by Arthur Devis.



The 3rd baronet was responsible for two of the most significant pieces of family history for Goodnestone. He married Fanny Fowler who was a co-heiress of the ancient Norman barony of FitzWalter established in 1295 by the grandson of Robert FitzWalter who had forced King John to sign the Magna Carta in 1215. Throughout the Tudor period the FitzWalters were leading courtiers and politicians and became the Earls of Sussex. The widow of the 3rd Earl of Sussex, the sister Sir Philip Sydney, founded Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge.

Sir Brook Bridges and Fanny Fowler's daughter, Elizabeth, married Edward Austen, brother of the famous author Austen. Edward and his young wife spent their early married life in a house on the Goodnestone estate before moving nearby Godmersham. Elizabeth was a favourite relative for Jane Austen (her daughter Fanny later became one of Jane's favourite correspondents) and Jane was a regular guest at Goodnestone during their years there. It is significant that she began writing her first novel, *Pride and Prejudice*, immediately after staying at Goodnestone in 1796.



The next period of important alterations to the Goodnestone gardens came during the 1840s. Sir Brook Bridges 5th Baronet decided to change the entrance to the house adding the imposing portico to what had been the back to which a new approach drive swept down from both sides. Within the curve of the drive he made a series of terraced lawns with central flights of steps. On the other side where the entrance had been, he again terraced the lawns between the house and the park which he divided from the garden with the present wall.

Towards the end of the 19th century the last of the Br family, a sister of the last baronet, married a member of the Plumtre family and their son, Henry Plumtre, was eventually able to successfully claim the ancient FitzWalter barony in 1924, after it had been in abeyance for 168 years. He was succeeded in 1952 by his nephew, the present Lord FitzWalter, who married Margaret Deedes, sister of the famous journalist and politician, Bill Deedes (Lord Deedes Aldington). They have five sons and fifteen grandchildren.

Between the two world wars Emmy FitzWalter, the present Lord FitzWalter's aunt, made significant improvements to the gardens, notably the woodland garden with its rockwork and pool. But during World War Two the house at Goodnestone was requisitioned by the military and when the present Lord and Lady FitzWalter moved into the house in 1955 the gardens were in a derelict state. Four years later, in 1959, a disastrous fire destroyed the roof and upper two storeys of the house and the rebuilding took 18 months.

Work on the gardens did not begin in earnest until the mid-1960s and the restoration and expansion to their present standard has primarily been the work of Margaret FitzWalter. In the process she has created what many visitors regard to be one of the outstanding country gardens in England.

The gardens cover roughly fifteen acres. In addition to Lord and Lady FitzWalter, they are maintained by the head-gardener John Wellard who has been at Goodnestone for over forty years, and Phil Stone, John's full-time assistant. Part time help is provided by John Wellard's wife Pat and by Margaret Church.

The soil is typical of the local area, slightly alkaline loam over the chalk that extends out from the North Downs, with an



outcrop of more acid greensand in the woodland garden
which allows rhododendrons and other ericaceous plants to thrive.

Plumptre family and their son, Henry Plumptre, was eventually able to successfully claim the ancient FitzWalter barony in 1924, after it had been in abeyance for 168 years. He was succeeded in 1952 by his nephew, the present Lord FitzWalter, who married Margaret Deedes, sister of the famous journalist and politician, Bill Deedes (Lord Deedes of Aldington). They have five sons and fifteen grandchildren.

Between the two world wars Emmy FitzWalter, the present Lord FitzWalter's aunt, made significant improvements to the gardens, notably the woodland garden with its rockwork and pool. But during World War Two the house at Goodnestone was requisitioned by the military and when the present Lord and Lady FitzWalter moved into the house in 1955 the gardens were in a derelict state. Four years later, in 1959, a disastrous fire destroyed the roof and upper two storeys of the house and the rebuilding took 18 months.

Work on the gardens did not begin in earnest until the mid-1960s and the restoration and expansion to their present standard has primarily been the work of Margaret FitzWalter. In the process she has created what many visitors regard to be one of the outstanding country gardens in England.

The gardens cover roughly fifteen acres. In addition to Lord and Lady FitzWalter, they are maintained by the head-gardener John Wellard who has been at Goodnestone for over forty years, and Phil Stone, John's full-time assistant. Part time help is provided by John Wellard's wife Pat and by Margaret Church.

The soil is typical of the local area, slightly alkaline loam over the chalk that extends out from the North Downs, with an outcrop of more acid greensand in the woodland garden which allows rhododendrons and other ericaceous plants to thrive.



- ▶ People
- ▶ Places
- ▶ Publications

Page Image

Take notes

Berry, William, [View Citation] [Table of Contents]

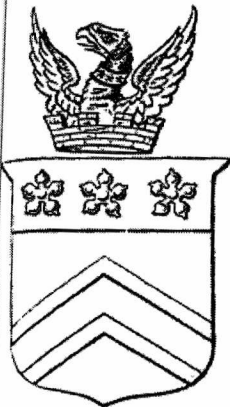
County genealogies : pedigrees of the families of the county of Kent

London: Sherwood, Gilbert and Piper, 1830, 526 pgs.

ZOOM
GO TO of 512

Browse by Page Number

127

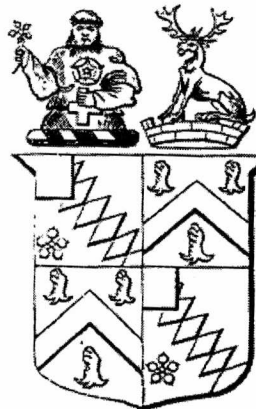


BRODNAX.

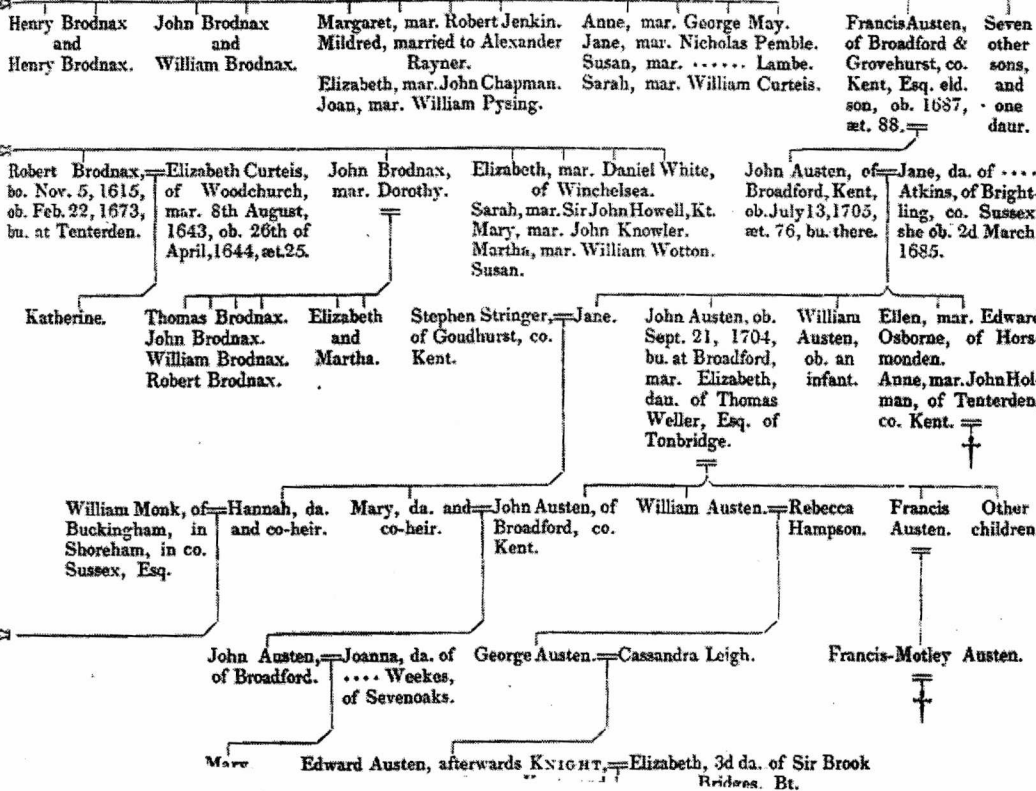
Arms.—Or, two chev. gu. on a chief of the second three cinquefoils ar.
Crest.—Out of a mural crown, a demi eagle, displayed, or, wings gu. gorged with a collar of the second, charged with three cinquefoils ar.

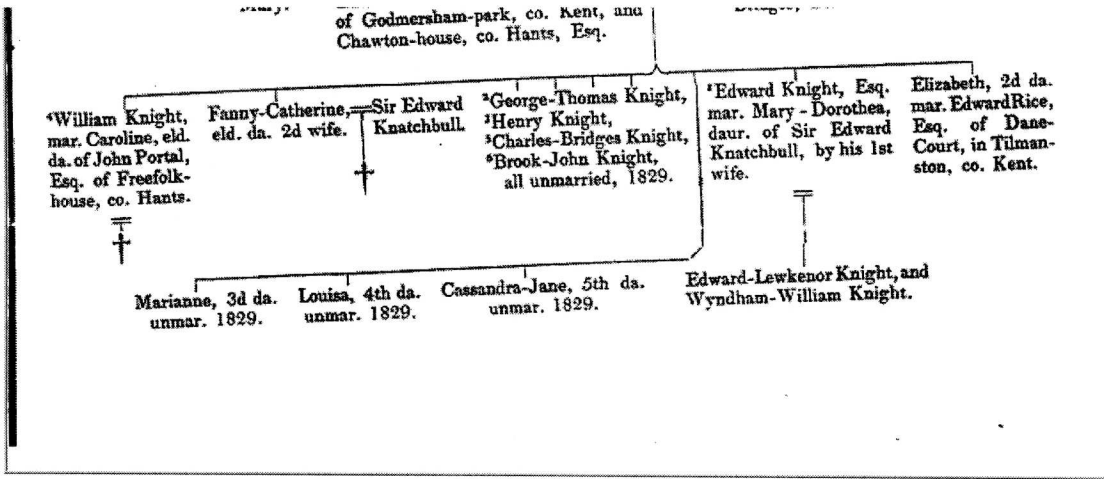
KNIGHT.

Arms.—Vert, a bend fassilly or, in base a cinquefoil ar. a canton gu. for KNIGHT.
Quartering.—Or, a chev. gu. betw. three lion's gambes, erect, sa. for AUSTEN.
Crest of KNIGHT.—A friar, habited ppr. holding in the dexter hand a cinquefoil, slipped, ar. and in the sinister a cross sa. suspended from the wrist, the breast charged with a rose gu.
Crest of AUSTEN.—On a mural crown or, a buck, sejant, ar. attired or.



JOHN AUSTEN, of Broadford, co. Kent, ob. 1620, bu. there. — Joan, da. of Jeffry Berry, of Midley.





100% 127 of 512

Thomas Brodnax * $\frac{2}{2}$ 1592, Godmersham, 17.11.1586, Godmersham; † 1658 Henrico
= Elizabeth Taylor

- John Brodnax * 23.10.1608 Godmersham † 11.16.1657, New York Co, Virginia
= Dorothy * ~1612

- Thomas Brodnax * ~1643, Godmersham

Thomas Brodnax of Ford Place (later renamed Godmersham Place), ^{Godmersham}

Inherited a fortune from Sir Thomas May - 1727 & so changed
his name to Thomas May.

Inherited a fortune from Mrs Elizabeth Knight - 1738 & so changed
his name to Thomas Knight

- Thomas ~~Brodnax~~ Knight

= Jane Monk ^{elder} daughter, William Monk of Buckingham & Hannah Stronger
adopted Edward Austen, brother of Jane. * 7.10.1768; † 11.11.1852 ^{Goodhurst}

When Thomas died, widow moved to Canterbury

left Edward to live at Godmersham Park with his wife (= 1791)
Elizabeth Bridges, ^(† 10.10.1808) daughter of Sir Brook Bridges, ^{3rd baronet}
Goodnestone Park

When Thomas's widow died, estate left to Edward
who then became Edward Knight.

Plot twist uncovers Austen brother's portrait**Maev Kennedy, arts and heritage correspondent****Saturday July 20, 2002****The Guardian**

For someone who has just come into a fortune, the small boy looks remarkably cross.

A portrait of Jane Austen's younger brother, Edward, painted at a point when the family's prospects had been transformed in an outrageous plot twist worthy of her novels, will be unveiled today in the museum at her home in the Hampshire village of Chawton.

Chawton is part of the plot: it was, then as now, a prosperous village with handsome Georgian buildings and a superb Jacobean manor house, surrounded by rolling farmland - and the small boy was about to inherit the lot.

Edward, third son in the large family of a well educated country clergyman of modest means, would soon own thousands of acres across three estates, farms and woodlands, Norman churches, two mansions, and the entire village.

He would give the rosy redbrick house on the corner of the village street to his widowed mother and unmarried sisters, Jane and Cassandra. There, on a small table by the window, Jane would complete *Pride and Prejudice* and the other novels that have made her one of the best loved authors in English literature.

Tom Carpenter, administrator of the museum, believes the portrait was commissioned by the Rev Austen's second cousin, Thomas Knight, and his wife, who met the Austens on honeymoon and took such a liking to Edward that they took him with them on the rest of the trip.

It was almost certainly painted a few years later, when it was clear they would not have children, and they adopted Edward and made him their heir. The boy changed his name to Edward Knight.

The museum has acquired the portrait through another extraordinary chance. It has only been on display once in 200 years, when it was loaned to an Austen exhibition where it was seen by Peter Russell-Jones, a trustee of the museum. A few months ago he wandered into an antique dealer's in Dorchester on Thames and spotted Edward, unidentified and artist unknown.

The museum has acquired the painting with a grant from the V&A purchase fund. It has optimistically been attributed to Romney, who is known to have worked for the Knights; but, although the face is very well painted, the body and background are clearly the work of studio hacks. The assistant administrator, Ann Channon, concedes fondly that Edward was not the most handsome of romantic heirs.

"His eldest brother, James, was generally held to have the looks in that family. Poor Edward, that pinched little mouth and undershot jaw are almost Habsburg - though he did lose that undershot look when he was older - all his teeth fell out, bless him."

Guardian Unlimited © Guardian Newspapers Limited 2003

way, the laboratory can also be used to run Mathematical software under Windows 98. Currently the Department uses Windows versions of *Mathematica* and *Minitab* in some of its courses. The new lab will enable us to expand the use of software in mathematics courses.

This is the second National Science Foundation grant to the Department to set up a laboratory. A 1994 grant to Easwaran and Halpern enabled us to set up the Mathematics laboratories (HUM 301 and 305) which are used extensively for instructional purposes.

We are still uncertain where the new lab will be located. You can follow the progress of the lab at the URL <http://isolde.mcs.newpaltz.edu/linuxlab>

You can get more information about *Linux* at <http://www.linux.org>

The End of a Feud

Sal Anastasio

Many students of mathematics are aware of the controversy between Isaac Newton and Gottfried Wilhem Leibniz over which of them was the first to “discover” the Calculus. For many years in the early eighteenth century, followers of Newton and Leibniz disputed bitterly over the priority issue. However, historians today are convinced that each man deserves credit as an independent “discoverer”.

What is less well known is the 275 year long feud between the families of Brook Taylor (1685 - 1731) and Johann Bernoulli (1667 - 1748), only recently ended.

Brook Taylor (yes, he of “Taylor Series” fame) was an English mathematician deeply committed to the cause of Newton. Bernoulli, equally committed to Leibniz, was a Swiss mathematician who greatly developed Leibniz’ techniques (which proved far superior to Newton’s and are those common today) and was responsible for the first textbook in Calculus: L’Hospital’s *Analyse des Infiniment Petits*, 1696. (“L’Hospital’s” ? Yes, but that’s another story!)

It appears that Taylor and Bernoulli began their own dispute in 1715, when Taylor published results in England which had already been discovered on the Continent by Leibniz and Bernoulli. (Historians have since shown that Taylor was not guilty of plagiarism, but only of having failed to keep up on the literature from the Continent.) The French probabilist, Pierre Rémond de Montmort, apparently the Jimmy Carter of his day, tried very hard, but in vain, to patch things up between Taylor and Bernoulli.

But, not to worry. About 8 years ago, on July 7, 1990, François de Montmort, a descendant of Pierre, played host, at the de Montmort ancestral château in Champagne, to descendants of Bernoulli and Taylor: René Bernoulli of Basel, Switzerland, and Chalmers Trench of Slane, Ireland. After toasting each other with champagne (in Champagne), the two journeyed to the front lawn of the château with a shovel in tow. There they solemnly dug a hole (would I lie?) and successfully buried a hatchet (I kid you not) which had been provided by an American historian of science. The feud is now officially over.

For homework: Giuseppe Peano (1858 - 1932) and Vito Volterra (1860 - 1940) were Italian mathematicians who also had a few misunderstandings along the way. Assuming that their descendants tried to patch things up in, say, Asti, Italy, what would they use as a toast?

Page

40



[Main Screen](#)

[New Lettercode](#)

[New Class](#)

[New Piece](#)

[Search](#)

[Help](#)

Document Details for TS 21/1693

Lettercode Title Records created or inherited by the Treasury Solicitor and HM Procurator General's
Class Title Treasury Solicitor: Deeds, Evidences and Miscellaneous Papers
Piece Title Lease for a year: Elizabeth Holman (1) Sir John Brewer Davis (2)
Header Title MIDDLESEX AND SURREY: RANELAGH
SubHeader Title DEEDS RELATING TO SHARE 21
Text Date 1786 Nov 7
Closure Status Open
Place of Deposit Public Record Office, Kew
Note Text With seal

[+ Details for TS 21/1693](#) to store a favorite/bookmark to these details

Derbyshire Record Office: FitzHerbert of Tissington [D239 M/E 16374 - D239 M/E 24711]

The contents of this catalogue are the copyright of **Derbyshire Record Office**.
Rights in the **Access to Archives** database are the property of the Crown, © 2001-2003.

To find out more about the archives described below, contact [Derbyshire Record Office](#)

FitzHerbert of Tissington

Catalogue Ref. D239

Creator(s):

FitzHerbert family of Tissington, Derbyshire

[Access Conditions]

The papers are on open access. Some of the papers are very fragile however and copies may be provided instead of the originals.

WEST INDIAN PAPERS

Plantations of William Perrin and William Philp Perrin

Accounts of the London merchants

FILE [no title] - ref. **D239 M/E 19918** - date: 1774

↳ [from *Scope and Content*] Bond in £24,000 by William Philp Perrin, George Chandler, and Duncan Davidson to John Brewer Davis. 1 December

Derbyshire Record Office: FitzHerbert of Tissington [D239 M/M 1 - D239 M/E 16373]

The contents of this catalogue are the copyright of **Derbyshire Record Office**.
Rights in the **Access to Archives** database are the property of the Crown, © 2001-2003.

To find out more about the archives described below, contact [Derbyshire Record Office](#)

FitzHerbert of Tissington

Catalogue Ref. D239

[Access Conditions]

The papers are on open access. Some of the papers are very fragile however and copies may be provided instead of the originals.

ESTATE

Surrey and Kent

Leases: Kent

FILE [no title] - ref. **D239 M/E 5698** - date: 1759

[from Scope and Content] The original has been used as a draft lease by John Brewer Davis of West Farleigh esq. to Richard Latter of East Farleigh yeoman of the same premises for a term of 15 years at a rent of £10 10s. Dated 13 October 1772



Catalog

[Main Screen](#) [New Lettercode](#) [New Class](#) [New Piece](#) [Search](#) [Help](#)

Document Details for TS 21/1612

Lettercode Title Records created or inherited by the Treasury Solicitor and HM Procurator General's
Class Title Treasury Solicitor: Deeds, Evidences and Miscellaneous Papers
Piece Title Release: Mary Holman (1) Sir John Brewer Davis (2)
Header Title MIDDLESEX AND SURREY: RANELAGH
SubHeader Title DEEDS RELATING TO SHARE NO 10
Text Date 1786 Nov 8
Closure Status Open
Place of Deposit Public Record Office, Kew
Note Text With seal

Goto [Document Details for TS 21/1612](#) to store a favorite/bookmark to these details

[First Document](#) [Previous Document](#) [Next Document](#) [Final Document](#)

[Main Screen](#)[New Lettercode](#)[New Class](#)[New Piece](#)[Search](#)[Help](#)

Document Details for TS 21/1611

Lettercode Title Records created or inherited by the Treasury Solicitor and HM Procurator General's
Class Title Treasury Solicitor: Deeds, Evidences and Miscellaneous Papers
Piece Title Lease for a year: Mary Holman (1) Sir John Brewer Davis (2)
Header Title MIDDLESEX AND SURREY: RANELAGH
SubHeader Title DEEDS RELATING TO SHARE NO 10
Text Date 1786 Nov 7
Closure Status Open
Place of Deposit Public Record Office, Kew
Note Text With seal

Goto [Document Details for TS 21/1611](#) to store a favorite/bookmark to these details

[First Document](#)[Previous Document](#)[Next Document](#)[Final Document](#)

Catalogue Release 1.4

The contents of this catalogue are the copyright of **East Sussex Record Office**.
Rights in the **Access to Archives** database are the property of the Crown, © 2001-2003.

To find out more about the archives described below, contact [East Sussex Record Office](#)

The Shiffner Archives

Catalogue Ref. SHR

Creator(s):

Shiffner family of Coombe Place, Hamsey, East Sussex
Bridger family of Coombe Place, Hamsey, East Sussex

Deposit 1 1954

FAMILY

FAMILY: TESTAMENTARY AND TRUSTEESHIP

FILE - Copy will of Sarah Powell of James St., Bedford Row, co. Middx., widow. -
ref. SHR/666 - date: 2 April 1785

↳ [from *Scope and Content*] *Desires to be buried in husband's vault in Mickleham churchyard, co. Surrey. Makes numerous bequests including sums to cousins Sir John and Lady Bridger, Frances and Susan Bridger, Mary daughter of Sir John; cousins Mrs. Margaret Dickens, Jane Davis and her children Sir John Brewer Davis, Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Knipe, and latter's six children; cousins Ann Herbert and George Wenham Lewis and his son Wenham Lewis.*

PERSONAL GROUPS

FRANCES BRIDGER (1734-1807)

CORRESPONDENCE

FILE - Letters from Sir John Brewer Davis to Mary Lewis, and her draft replies, concerning the lease to her of Fowlers in Hawkhurst, co. Kent; proposed alterations to the house; family news; notes on the property and lease. - **ref. SHR/1790-1808 - date:** 1787-90

FILE - Letters from Sir John Brewer Davis, with copy replies, and two receipts concerning the lease of Fowlers. - **ref. SHR/1843-1850 - date:** 1797, 1805-07

The contents of this catalogue are the copyright of **East Sussex Record Office**.
Rights in the **Access to Archives** database are the property of the Crown, © 2001-2003.

To find out more about the archives described below, contact East Sussex Record Office

Archive of Gage family of Firle

Catalogue Ref. SAS/G

Creator(s):

Gage family of Firle, East Sussex

BERWICK

FILE - Bond in £2170 - **ref. SAS/G40/79** - **date:** 7 Apr 1789

\ [from *Scope and Content*] Elizabeth Tattersall, widow, John Tattersall of Ulcombe, Kent, clerk, William Dechair Tattersall of Wootton under Edge, Gloucester, clerk, John Baker of Canterbury, esq, the Rev Thomas Racket of Spitsbury, Dorset, clerk John Brewer Davis of Call Hill, Kent, kt, James Tattersall of Tewkesbury, clerk, and Thomas William Tattersall of Trinity College, Oxford, esq (the Tattersalls and Jane the wife of John Baker, Dorothy the wife of Thomas Racket, and Frances the wife of John Brewer, being children of James Tattersall, deceased) to Richard Newman the elder, of Alfriston on sale of copyholds

Rev

John Baker, also of Hankhurst

This is Google's cache of

<http://www.stetson.edu/~efriedma/periodictable/html/Tl.html>.

Google's cache is the snapshot that we took of the page as we crawled the web. The page may have changed since that time. Click here for the [current page](#) without highlighting.

Google is not affiliated with the authors of this page nor responsible for its content.

These search terms have been highlighted: **taylor's theorem history**

Brook Taylor



1685-1731

Brook Taylor was born into a family which was on the fringes of the nobility, and certainly they were fairly wealthy. They could afford to have private tutors for their son, and this home education was all that Taylor enjoyed before entering St John's College in Cambridge in 1703. At Cambridge, Taylor became highly involved with mathematics. He graduated in 1709, but by this time he had already written his first important mathematics paper. The paper gives a solution to the problem of the centre of oscillation of a body. It is a mechanics paper which rests heavily on Newton's approach to the differential calculus. This paper started a priority dispute with Johann Bernoulli.

In 1712, Taylor was elected to the Royal Society. He was appointed to the committee set up to adjudicate on whether Newton or Leibniz invented the calculus. In 1714, Taylor was elected Secretary to the Royal Society. The next 4 years while he was Secretary mark what must be considered his most

mathematically productive time. Between 1712 and 1724, Taylor published 13 articles on topics as diverse as describing experiments in capillary action, magnetism and thermometers. He found an improved method for approximating the roots of an equation by giving a new method for computing logarithms.

Two books which appeared in 1715 are extremely important in the **history** of mathematics. In one, Taylor added to mathematics a new branch now called the "calculus of finite differences", invented integration by parts, and discovered the celebrated series known as **Taylor's expansion**. We must not give the impression that this result was one which Taylor was the first to discover. James Gregory, Newton, Leibniz, Johann Bernoulli and de Moivre had all discovered variants of **Taylor's Theorem**. Gregory, for example, knew the Taylor series for $\arctan x$. All of these mathematicians had made their discoveries independently, and **Taylor's work** was also independent of that of the others. The importance of **Taylor's Theorem** remained unrecognised until 1772 when Lagrange proclaimed it the basic principle of the differential calculus.

There are other important ideas which are contained in these books which were not recognised as important at the time. These include singular solutions to differential equations, a change of variables formula, and a way of relating the derivative of a function to the derivative of the inverse function. Also contained is a discussion on vibrating strings, an interest which almost certainly come from **Taylor's** early love of music.

Taylor also devised the basic principles of perspective. A book on the subject gives the first general treatment of vanishing points. There is also the interesting inverse problem which is to find the position of the eye in order to see the picture from the viewpoint that the artist intended. Taylor was not the first to discuss this inverse problem but he did make innovative contributions to the theory of such perspective problems. One could certainly consider this work as laying the foundations for the theory of descriptive and projective geometry.



Brook Taylor

lived from 1685 to 1731

Taylor added to mathematics a new branch now called the 'calculus of finite differences', invented integration by parts, and discovered the celebrated formula known as Taylor's expansion.

Find out more at:

<http://www-history.mcs.st-andrews.ac.uk/history/Mathematicians/Taylor.html>

Page

50

Brook Taylor (1685 - 1731)

From 'A Short Account of the History of Mathematics' (4th edition, 1908) by W. W. Rouse Ball.

Brook Taylor, born at Edmonton on August 18, 1685, and died in London on December 29, 1731, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was among the most enthusiastic of Newton's admirers. From the year 1712 onwards he wrote numerous papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, in which, among other things, he discussed the motion of projectiles, the centre of oscillation, and the forms taken by liquids when raised by capillarity. In 1719 he resigned the secretaryship of the Royal Society and abandoned the study of mathematics. His earliest work, and that by which he is generally known, is his *Methodus Incrementorum Directa et Inversa*, published in London in 1715. This contains [prop. 7] a proof of the well-known theorem

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + hf'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2!}f''(x) + \dots,$$

by which a function of a single variable can be expanded in powers of it. He does not consider the convergency of the series, and the proof which involves numerous assumptions is not worth reproducing. The work also includes several theorems on interpolation. Taylor was the earliest writer to deal with theorems on the change of the independent variable; he was perhaps the first to realize the possibility of a calculus of operation, and just as he denotes the n th differential coefficient of y by y^n , so he uses y^{-1} to represent the integral of y ; lastly, he is usually recognized as the creator of the theory of finite differences.

The applications of the calculus to various questions given in the *Methodus* have hardly received that attention they deserve. The most important of them is the theory of the transverse vibrations of strings, a problem which had baffled previous investigators. In this investigation Taylor shews that the number of half-vibrations executed in a second is

$$\pi\sqrt{(DP/LN)},$$

where L is the length of the string, N its weight, P the weight which stretches it, and D the length of a seconds pendulum. This is correct, but in arriving at it he assumes that every point of the string will pass through its position of equilibrium at the same instant, a restriction which D'Alembert subsequently shewed to be unnecessary. Taylor also found the form which the string assumes at any instant.

The *Methodus* also contains the earliest determination of the differential equation of the path of a ray of light when traversing a heterogeneous medium; and, assuming that the density of the air depends only in its distance from the earth's surface, Taylor obtained by means of quadratures the approximate form of the curve. The form of the catenary and the determination of the centres of oscillation and percussion are also discussed.

A treatise on perspective by Taylor, published in 1719, contains the earliest general enunciation of the principle of vanishing points; though the idea of vanishing points for horizontal and parallel lines in a picture hung in a vertical plane had been enunciated by Guido Ubaldi in his *Perspectivae Libri*, Pisa, 1600, and by Stevinus in his *Sciagraphia*, Leyden, 1608.

This page is included in a [collection of mathematical biographies](#) taken from *A Short Account of the History of Mathematics* by W. W. Rouse Ball (4th Edition, 1908).

List of References (9 books/articles)**A Poster of Brook Taylor****Some pages from publications**

The title page from *New Principles of Linear Perspective* (1719) and some diagrams from it.

Cross-references to History Topics

1. The rise of calculus
2. Mathematics in St Andrews to 1700
3. Mathematical games and recreations

Other references

Taylor series
series for cosine
series for sine

Honours awarded to Brook Taylor

(Click a link below for the full list of mathematicians honoured in this way)

Fellow of the Royal Society

Elected 1712

Lunar features**Crater Taylor****Other Web sites**

Encyclopaedia Britannica

Previous

(Chronologically)

Next

Biographies
Index

Previous

(Alphabetically)

Next

Main index

History Topics

Societies, honours, etc.

Famous curves

Time lines

Birthplace Maps

Search Form

Mathematicians of the day

Anniversaries for the year

JOC/EFR December 1996

School of Mathematics and Statistics
University of St Andrews, Scotland

The URL of this page is:

http://www-history.mcs.st-andrews.ac.uk/history/Mathematicians/Taylor.html



TAYLOR, ISAAC — Brook

the form of movement of a vibrating string, by him first successfully reduced to mechanical principles. The same work contained the celebrated formula known as "Taylor's theorem" (see INFINITESIMAL CALCULUS), the importance of which remained unrecognized until 1772, when J. L. Lagrange realized its powers and termed it "le principal fondement du calcul différentiel."

In his essay on Linear Perspective (London, 1715) Taylor set forth the true principles of the art in an original and more general form than any of his predecessors; but the work suffered from the brevity and obscurity which affected most of his writings, and needed the elucidation bestowed on it in the treatises of Joshua Kirby (1754) and Daniel Fournier (1761).

Taylor was elected a fellow of the Royal Society early in 1712, sat in the same year on the committee for adjudicating the claims of Sir Isaac Newton and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz, and acted as secretary to the society from the 13th of January 1714 to the 21st of October 1718. From 1715 his studies took a philosophical and religious bent. He corresponded, in that year, with the Comte de Montmort on the subject of Nicolas Malebranche's tenets; and unfinished treatises, "On the Jewish Sacrifices" and "On the Lawfulness of Eating Blood," written on his return from Aix-la-Chapelle in 1719, were afterwards found among his papers. His marriage in 1721 with Miss Brydges of Wallington, Surrey, led to an estrangement from his father, a person of somewhat morose temper, which terminated in 1723 after the death of the lady in giving birth to a son. The ensuing two years were spent by him with his family at Bifrons, and in 1725 he married, with the paternal approbation, Sabetta, daughter of Mr Sawbridge of Olantigh, Kent, who, by a strange fatality, died also in childbed in 1730; in this case, however, the infant, a daughter, survived. Taylor's fragile health gave way; he fell into a decline, died on the 29th of December 1731, at Somerset House, and was buried at St Ann's, Soho. By his father's death in 1729 he had inherited the Bifrons estate. As a mathematician, he was the only Englishman after Sir Isaac Newton and Roger Cotes capable of holding his own with the Bernoullis; but a great part of the effect of his demonstrations was lost through his failure to express his ideas fully and clearly.

A posthumous work entitled *Contemplatio Philosophica* was printed for private circulation in 1793 by his grandson, Sir William Young, Bart., prefaced by a life of the author, and with an appendix containing letters addressed to him by Bolingbroke, Bossuet, &c. Several short papers by him were published in *Phil. Trans.*, vols. xxvii. to xxxii., including accounts of some interesting experiments in magnetism and capillary attraction. He

issued in 1719 an improved version of his work on perspective, with the title *New Principles of Linear Perspective*, revised by Colson in 1749, and printed again, with portrait and life of the author, in 1811. A French translation appeared in 1753 at Lyons. Taylor gave (*Methodus Incrementorum*, p. 108) the first satisfactory investigation of astronomical refraction.

See Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*; Hutton, *Phil. and Math.*

Dictionary; *Festschrift*, *Biog. des Musiciens*; Th. Thomson, *Hist. of the R. Society*, p. 302; Grant, *Hist. Phys. Astronomy*, p. 377; Marie, *Hist. des Sciences*, vii. p. 231; M. Cantor, *Geschichte der Mathe-*

Charles Montagu, 1661-1715

Earl of Halifax. **Innovative finance minister; principal patron and lifelong friend of Sir Isaac Newton; founded the Bank of England; `common-law' husband of Isaac Newton's niece.**

Entered Westminster School, 1675; Trinity College, Cambridge, 1679; formed a lifelong friendship with [Isaac Newton \[1\]](#) at Trinity; he and Newton failed in attempting to form a philosophical society at Cambridge, 1685; Wrote a book eulogizing Charles II that made him known throughout London, wrote another well received poem with Matthew Prior *'The Hind and the Panther transverse'd to the Story of the Country Mouse and the City Mouse'*, 1687; signed the letter of invitation to William, prince of Orange and joined the prince upon his landing, 1688; parliament representing Maldon, 1689-1695; purchased a clerkship on the privy council, 1689; chairman of important House of Commons committees, became known as a great debater;

Lord of the treasury, 1692; had the government borrow a large amount which became **the basis of the English national debt, 1692**; liquor taxes were to pay off the loan; borrowed heavily again to finance war with France, **formed the Bank of England** corporation so that the lenders could treat their loan to the government as part of their capital, and to secure the interest by guaranteeing taxes (the Tonnage Bill), 1694; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1694; privy council, 1694; Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, 1695;

With Locke, Newton, and Halley, devised a plan to stabilize the currency by, among other things, creating new coins that were harder to counterfeit, 1695; instituted the `window tax' to pay for new mint; issued negotiable interest-bearing paper (bonds); since this time the British government has obtained its money via `Exchequer bills'; consolidated the government loans into one General Mortgage, 1696; re-coinage complete, 1699;

First lord of the treasury, 1697; lord justice in the absence of the king, 1698-1699; assailed on all sides by opponents of his success, 1699; removed from House leadership, resigned chancellor of the exchequer and lord treasurer, 1699; survived impeachment attempt in House of Lords for his position on the Partition Treaty, 1701 (this apparently involved Ireland, who was **Christopher Montagu?**); lawyers and hearings all around that went nowhere;

On commission for negotiating union with Scotland, 1706; Upon death of queen Anne, was one of lord justices until arrival of George I, 1713; first lord of the treasury, 1714;

He was apparently quite arrogant; was president of the Royal Society 1695-1698; financially supported Newton, Congreve, Addison, Prior, and Stepney (his scientific patronage was scorned by Pope in his *Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot*); Swift claimed he only provided '*good words and good dinners*';

His wife died in 1698, and he had a long-term relationship with Catherine Barton, Isaac Newton's niece (some historians have concluded that they were privately married).

He was chairman of the House committee on records, and apparently suggested forming a public library based on the Cotton collection (the Cotton collection had a unique impact on history, and was also where Beowulf was found...)

Voltaire wrote:

'I thought in my youth that Newton made his fortune by his merit. I supposed that the Court and the City of London named him Master of the Mint by acclamation. No such thing. Isaac Newton has a very charming niece, Madame Conduitt, who made a conquest of the minister Halifax. Fluxions and gravitation would have been of no use without a pretty niece.'

This needs to be tempered with the fact that Voltair and the Montagus had a number of public intellectual disputes.

An extract from a letter of Edmund Halley to Isaac Newton. Halley is the astronomer for which Halley's Comet is named. Newton had been appointed Warden of the Mint, and Halley was managing the casting of bullion; he had been accused of cheating on the composition of the melt. Apparently the accusation was mostly political and nothing came of it...

"If need be, I begg you would interpose your protection, until we can be informed of any sort of accusation, and that we may be heard before we are in any case judged. I hope your potent friend **Mr Montague** will not forgett me if their should be any occasion, but am conscious to myself of no transgression, so I doubt not to acquit myself of any imputations their malice can invent..." (Halley, in Cook)

One description of Newton's niece:

"Catherine Barton, the elegant daughter of Newton's half-sister, was a close friend of Jonathan Swift, a toast of the Kit-Kat Club and a very intimate companion of Newton's patron, the Earl of Halifax, from whom she received a considerable inheritance. ... Halley, close to Newton... was probably in Catherine's circle. Catherine would entertain Newton's visitors from abroad... She made a great impression on the foreign guests of the Royal Society..." (Cook)

Cook notes a Kit-Kat club verse about Catherine, included in a book of poetry by John Dryden, that starts:

At Barton's feet the God of Love
His arrows and his Quiver lays
Forgets he has a Throne above
And with this lovely Creature stays

Historian George Macaulay Trevelyan summarizes the impact of Charles:

"The great achievement of the Whig ministers was the institution of the modern system of finance with which England has since fought all her great wars of European security and colonial expansion. The Bank of England was established in connexion with the National Debt, against the opposition of the Tories, who were jealous of the monied interest. A regular method of Government borrowing was thus set up, which enabled a King who could not tax his subjects at will, to outlast the resources of a despot whose subjects had but little for him left to take. ... The Whig leaders of the rising generation, Somers and **Montague**, in close consultation with the Whig philosophers, Newton and Locke, effected these great measures, which they had devised by their own science and wisdom... Under this new leadership, the wisdom of the Whigs saved the State which had so often been shaken by their folly." (George Macaulay Trevelyan)

Sources:

[DNB].

The Sir Isaac Newton Homepage

Matthew Prior's quotations in Bartlett's

Edmond Halley, Alan Cook.

[Research Contents](#)

[People](#)

[Montague Millennium Home](#)

Maintained by: bruceem@mail.got.net.

Pierre Rémond de Montmort

Born: 27 Oct 1678 in Paris, France

Died: 7 Oct 1719 in Paris, France

[Show birthplace location](#)

[Previous](#) (Chronologically) [Next](#) [Biographies Index](#)

[Previous](#) (Alphabetically) [Next](#) [Main index](#)

Pierre Rémond (only later to become **de Montmort**) followed his father's advice and began to study law. However he became bored with this subject and decided to go abroad. He went to England and toured round the country, then going to Germany and again visiting a number of places. By the age of 21 he was back in France where he began to study under [Malebranche](#).

[Malebranche](#) taught Pierre philosophy and [Descartes's](#) physics. Pierre went on to study the latest mathematics, in particular studying algebra and geometry.

When Pierre returned to France in 1699 he came into a large inheritance from his father. He used this wealth to purchase an estate at Montmort (and therefore became Pierre Rémond de Montmort). He lived most of his life in Château de Montmort on his estate and often invited top mathematicians to visit him. For instance [Nicolaus\(I\) Bernoulli](#) spent three months at Château de Montmort.

Montmort's reputation was made by his book on probability *Essay d'analyse sur les jeux de hazard* which appeared in 1708. The book, which is a collection of combinatorial problems, is a systematic study of games of chance and shows that there is important mathematics in this area.

Montmort collaborated with [Nicolaus\(I\) Bernoulli](#) and he was also a friend of [Taylor](#). At a time of high feelings in the [Newton-Leibniz](#) controversy it says a lot for Montmort that he could be friends with followers of both camps.

In addition to those mentioned above, Montmort corresponded with [Craig](#), [Halley](#), [Hermann](#) and [Poleni](#).

Montmort was elected to be a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1715, when he was on a trip to England. The following year he was elected to the Académie Royal des Sciences.

Article by: *J J O'Connor* and *E F Robertson*

Click on this link to see a list of the Glossary entries for this page

[List of References](#) (3 books/articles)

[Mathematicians born in the same country](#)

[Cross-references to History Topics](#)

[Mathematical games and recreations](#)

Honours awarded to Pierre Rémond

(Click a link below for the full list of mathematicians honoured in this way)

[Fellow of the Royal Society](#)

[Elected 1715](#)

Catalog of the Scientific Community

Montmort, Pierre Remond de



Note: the creators of the Galileo Project and this catalogue cannot answer email on genealogical questions.

1. Dates

Born: Paris, 27 Oct. 1678

Died: Paris, 7 Oct. 1719

Dateinfo: Dates Certain

Lifespan: 41

2. Father

Occupation: Aristocrat

François Reymond, Ecuyer, Sieur de Breviande. A noble family. His father wanted him to become a magistrate.

Montmort received a substantial inheritance on which he lived. The family had to have been wealthy.

3. Nationality

Birth: French

Career: French

Death: French

4. Education

Schooling: No University

On the advice of his father he studied law, but tired of it and ran away to England. He toured extensively there and in Germany. After he returned to France in 1699, he began to study Cartesian physics and philosophy under Nicolas Malebranche. He and a young mathematician, Francois Nicole, taught themselves the new mathematics over a period of three years. He learned the principles of algebra and geometry from Carré and Guisnée.

5. Religion

Affiliation: Catholic

He became a canon at Notre Dame de Paris about 1700, but later gave up his clerical office in 1706.

6. Scientific Disciplines

Primary: Mathematics

His book on probability, *Essay d'analyse sur les jeux de hazard*, (Paris, 1708), made his reputation among scientists and led to a fruitful collaboration with Nikolaus I Bernoulli. The greatest value of this book lay perhaps not in its solutions but in its systematic setting out of problems about games.

7. Means of Support

Primary: Personal Means

Secondary: Church Life

From his father he had a substantial inheritance in 1699, which he did not waste frivolously. Later he brought an estate at Montmort, and married Mademoiselle de Romicourt, the niece of the Duchess of Angouleme (who was the widow of the illegitimate son of Charles IX).

His brother persuaded him to become a canon at Notre Dame de Paris about 1700, but later he gave up his office to get married. Before his marriage, Montmort gave away 25,000 écus to charity, possibly the income from the canonry.

8. Patronage

Type: None

There were, in Montmort's life, relations and financial affairs pertaining to the nobility. I'll list the ones we found, but they do not sound like patronage to me.

While a young man, he stayed in Germany with M. de Chamois, plenipotentiary of France to the Diet of Ratisbon, who was some relation.

In 1710, the Duchess of Angouleme came to live at the Château de Montmort after selling her property to settle her affairs. She died three years later. There appear to have been some legal processes regarding the testament she left Montmort, and it is not clear how lucrative it was. Clearly this was all related to Montmort's marriage.

9. Technological Involvement

Types: None

10. Scientific Societies

Memberships: Académie Royal des Sciences, 1716-1719; Royal Society, 1715-1719

He was elected fellow of the Royal Society when he was visiting London in 1715. The Académie made him an associate member the following year (he could not be granted full membership because he did not reside in Paris).

Montmort was taught by Malebranche and worked with Nicole. Nicolas Bernoulli once spent three months at his estate. Montmort corresponded with Leibniz, Halley, Craig, Taylor, Hermann, and Poleni.

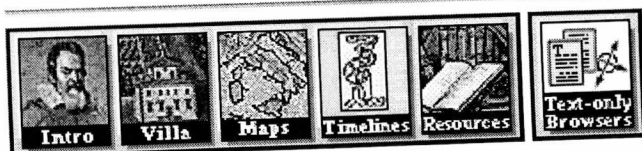
Sources

1. "Eloge de M.de Montmort," Histoire de l'Académie royale des sciences pour l'année 1719, (Paris, 1721), pp. 81-93.
2. Nouvelle biographie générale, 36, 369-71.
3. Index biographique (Académie des sciences), p. 367.

Compiled by:

Richard S. Westfall
Department of History and Philosophy of Science
Indiana University

Note: the creators of the Galileo Project and this catalogue cannot answer email on genealogical questions.



galileo@rice.edu

Page

60

Saint Mary's Church, Battersea - Monuments

There are a considerable number of these that are of some note but the following two are perhaps of greater general interest than the rest.

There is a carving by Louis Francois Roubillac (about 1702/5 to 1762) commemorating Henry St John, 1st Viscount Bolingbroke (1678-1751). Henry was a considerable statesman, writer and orator. As a Tory with Harley in the administration serving Queen Anne (1665-1714), his negotiation of the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession, was considered a substantial triumph. He is said to have been less successful than he might otherwise have been because he was such an egotist and a rake. He had to spend some time in exile in France because he had plotted against the enthronement of George I (1660-1727). In France he was for a time secretary to James Stewart (1688-1766), the Old Pretender. Henry married Mary Clara des Champs de Marcilly, a niece of the extraordinary Madame de Maintenon (1635-1719). His political writings had considerable influence. He advocated a monarchy in the mould of the 20th century to be above faction and to represent the nation.

Edward Wynter who died in 1686 is commemorated as a definitely more physical, not to say macho, kind of a guy.

**Alone unarmed a Tigre he opprest
And crushed to death ye monster of a beast.
Thrice-twenty mounted Moors he overthrew
Singly on foot, some wounded, some he slew
Dispers'd ye rest; what more could Samson do!**

O/S Co-ords: 2680.7688

Source(s):

The Buildings of England - London 2: South

J.M.W. Turner - Resting place

When Joseph Mallord William Turner (1775-1851), posing as Mr Booth, was living in Chelsea in the last few years of his life he enjoyed being taken on the river, usually attended by Mrs Booth. They were often in the care of the boatman Charles Greaves whose sons Henry and Walter became particularly associated with the American artist James Abbott McNeil Whistler (1834-1903). The river trips were frequently extended by a walk on the opposite bank to the Battersea parish church here. Thea Holme in her book 'Chelsea' notes that the chair in which he used

to sit there to admire the view of the sunsets was still in place.

O/S Co-ords:2680,7688

Source(s):

Chelsea



Henry St. John Bolingbroke(1678-1751)

LIFE. Henry St. John Bolingbroke was born in Battersea in 1678. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, after which he traveled about two years on the continent. In 1700, shortly after his return, he married the daughter of Sir Henry Winchcomb, from whom he soon separated. Up to this period, he was chiefly known for his extreme dissipation but, after entering parliament in 1701, he devoted himself to politics, joined the Tory party, and soon made himself prominent as an orator. In 1704 he was made secretary of war and retained this office until 1708 when the Whigs came into power, after which he retired from politics and applied himself to study. After resignation, Bolingbroke retained great influence as the queen's favorite counselor. On the fall of the Whig party in 1710, he was made secretary of state for foreign affairs. In 1712, he was called to the house of lords by the title of Viscount Bolingbroke and in 1713, against the wishes of nearly the entire nation, concluded the peace of Utrecht. Having previously quarreled with his old friend Harley, now the Earl of Oxford and his most powerful rival, he contrived his dismissal in July 1714. Bolingbroke immediately proceeded to form a strong Jacobite ministry in accordance with the well-known inclinations of his royal mistress, whose death a few days after threw into disorder his dangerous and unprincipled schemes. The accession of George I was a deathblow to Bolingbroke's political prospects, on August 28 he was deposed from office, in March 1715 he fled to France and, in August 1715 he was attainted. For some time he held the office of secretary of state to the Pretender, but his restless and ambitious spirit yearned for the 'large excitement' of English politics. Bolingbroke's efforts to obtain a pardon were not successful and he retired to a small estate which he had purchased near Orleans. In 1718 his first wife died and, in 1720, he married the rich widow of the Marquis de Vilette.

A prudent use of this lady's wealth enabled him to return to England in September 1724. His property was restored to him, but he was never permitted to take his seat in parliament. He therefore removed himself to his villa at Dawley, near Uxbridge, where he occasionally enjoyed the society of Swift, Pope, and others of his old friends with whom he had corresponded in his exile. It was at Dawley where Bolingbroke diversified his moral and metaphysical studies by his attacks on the ministry in his periodical the *Craftsman*, in which the letters forming his *Dissertation on Parties* first appeared. In 1735, finding his political hopes clouded forever, he went back to France and continued to live there until 1742. During his second residence abroad, he wrote his *Letters on the Study of History* in which he violently attacked the Christian religion. He died on October 1, 1751, after a long illness. His talents were brilliant and versatile; his style of writing was polished and eloquent; but his fatal lack of sincerity and honest purpose, and the low and unscrupulous ambition which made him scramble for power with a selfish indifference to national security, hindered him from looking wisely and deeply into any question. His philosophical theories are not profound, nor his conclusions solid, while his criticism of passing history is worthless.

PHILOSOPHY. Bolingbroke's philosophical writings were mostly unprinted until after his death, when David Mallet published a five-volume collection of Bolingbroke's works. The philosophical portions of this collection display his dependence on Locke, who Bolingbroke acknowledged as his "master." Using Locke's ideas and his own, Bolingbroke attempts to explain how one attains knowledge and what its limits are, as well as asserting his own beliefs about God and religion. In doing so, he makes virulent attacks on previous philosophers such

as Plato, Malebranche, and Berkley.

Following Locke, Bolingbroke distinguishes between ideas of sensation and ideas of reflection. Borrowing further from Locke, he calls these "simple ideas" and says they are the materials out of which complex ideas are made. He goes on to say that although one may not understand the process by which objects produce sensory perceptions, one can know they do so. Likewise, one may not know how the will causes action, such as the movement of an arm, but this does not hinder one from knowing it is the will which causes it. He presents these beliefs as clear and obvious and in no need of being questioned. Bolingbroke gives less power, than does Locke, to the mind concerning its ability to combine ideas within itself, putting this power in nature instead. Bolingbroke also maintains that nature (the observable world) serves as a reliable guide, and error comes when one uses one's faculties out of accordance with nature.

Bolingbroke is known for being a Deist. He asserts there is a God, and proving this by reason is possible. However, this God is not at all like humans, and Bolingbroke speaks of anthropomorphism with contempt. Instead, he says God is so dissimilar to human beings, the distance between them is unimaginable and no comparison between the two is possible. Bolingbroke uses the cosmological argument to demonstrate there is a God, but goes on to assert that this God is omnipotent and omniscient and always does what is best. (Bolingbroke even claims this is the best of all possible worlds.) In order to defend his view of God's transcendence, Bolingbroke says that while one can be certain God knows everything, one can never comprehend the way in which He knows things, and goes as far as to say God's manner of knowing cannot be understood by human beings. God's morality is equally beyond human understanding. Our moral values are based solely on our existence as social beings who cannot live lives of isolation or follow a path of pure selfishness. These morals can be discovered by reason. While they arise out of the nature of things created by God, they are in no way indicative of a divine sense of morality. God created the world, and the nature of the world determines morality. However, this nature does not reflect the character or nature of God.

Bolingbroke states Christianity was originally a "complete" and "very plain system of religion," was actually no more than the "natural religion," and Jesus did not teach anything more than could be discovered by reason. Bolingbroke expresses regret that Christian teachings did not remain at their initial, simple level, and wishes they had never been corrupted by such systems as Platonism, which he regards as the product of mere imagination. His understanding of religion furthermore denies the validity of prayer by insisting one could not come into contact with one's deity, denigrates the importance of the crucifixion in Christianity, and suggests one cannot know whether or not there is a soul which survives the death of the body.

IEP



© 1997

[Prev](#) | [Next](#) | [Contents](#)

INTRODUCTION

Francois Marie Arouet, who called himself Voltaire, was the son of Francois Arouet of Poitou, who lived in Paris, had given up his office of notary two years before the birth of this his third son, and obtained some years afterwards a treasurer's office in the Chambre des Comptes. Voltaire was born in the year 1694. He lived until within ten or eleven years of the outbreak of the Great French Revolution, and was a chief leader in the movement of thought that preceded the Revolution. Though he lived to his eighty-fourth year, Voltaire was born with a weak body. His brother Armand, eight years his senior, became a Jansenist. Voltaire when ten years old was placed with the Jesuits in the College Louis-le-Grand. There he was taught during seven years, and his genius was encouraged in its bent for literature; skill in speaking and in writing being especially fostered in the system of education which the Jesuits had planned to produce capable men who by voice and pen could give a reason for the faith they held. Verses written for an invalid soldier at the age of eleven won for young Voltaire the friendship of Ninon l'Enclos, who encouraged him to go on writing verses. She died soon afterwards, and remembered him with a legacy of two thousand livres for purchase of books. He wrote in his lively school-days a tragedy that afterwards he burnt. At the age of seventeen he left the College Louis-le-Grand, where he said afterwards that he had been taught nothing but Latin and the Stupidities. He was then sent to the law schools, and saw life in Paris as a gay young poet who, with all his brilliant liveliness, had an aptitude for looking on the tragic side of things, and one of whose first poems was an "Ode on the Misfortunes of Life." His mother died when he was twenty. Voltaire's father thought him a fool for his versifying, and attached him as secretary to the Marquis of Chateaufort; when he went as ambassador to the Hague. In December, 1713, he was dismissed for his irregularities. In Paris his unsteadiness and his addiction to literature caused his father to rejoice in getting him housed in a country chateau with M. de Caumartin. M. de Caumartin's father talked with such enthusiasm of Henri IV. and Sully that Voltaire planned the writing of what became his *Henriade*, and his "History of the Age of Louis XIV.," who died on the 1st of September, 1715.

Under the regency that followed, Voltaire got into trouble again and again through the sharpness of his pen, and at last, accused of verse that satirised the Regent, he was locked up--on the 17th of May, 1717--in the Bastille. There he wrote the first two books of his *Henriade*, and finished a play on *Oedipus*, which he had begun at the age of eighteen. He did not obtain full liberty until the 12th of April, 1718, and it was at this time--with a clearly formed design to associate the name he took with work of high attempt in literature--that Francois Marie Arouet, aged twenty-four, first called himself Voltaire.

Voltaire's *Oedipe* was played with success in November, 1718. A few months later he was again banished from Paris, and finished the *Henriade* in his retirement, as well as another play, *Artemise*, that was acted in February, 1720. Other plays followed. In December, 1721, Voltaire visited Lord Bolingbroke, who was then an exile from England, at the Chateau of La Source. There was now constant literary activity. From July to October, 1722, Voltaire visited Holland with Madame de Rupelmonde. After a serious attack of small-pox in November, 1723, Voltaire was active as a poet about the Court. He was then in receipt of a pension of two thousand livres from the king, and had inherited more than twice as much by the death of his father in January, 1722. But in December, 1725, a quarrel, fastened upon him by the Chevalier de Rohan, who had him waylaid and beaten, caused him to send a challenge. For this he was arrested and lodged once more, in April, 1726, in the Bastille. There he was detained a month; and his first act when he was released was to ask for a passport to England.

Voltaire left France, reached London in August, 1726, went as guest to the house of a rich merchant

at Wandsworth, and remained three years in this country, from the age of thirty-two to the age of thirty-five. He was here when George I. died, and George II. became king. He published here his *Henriade*. He wrote here his "History of Charles XII." He read "Gulliver's Travels" as a new book, and might have been present at the first night of *The Beggar's Opera*. He was here when Sir Isaac Newton died.

In 1731 he published at Rouen the *Lettres sur les Anglais*, which appeared in England in 1733 in the volume from which they are here reprinted.

H.M.

[Prev](#) | [Next](#) | [Contents](#)

0127-768764

34 Blackfriars Street

CT1 2AP

10 July 2000

Dear Lawrence,

I learnt a lot during our conversation on Saturday - not least, how difficult it is to establish anything with at least reasonable certainty.

I mentioned a Herbert Taylor as having been at King's. This is because in 1729 he preached to the K.S. Feast Society (the 'old boys' club), & preachers were almost always relatively young O.K.S. In Sidebottom's Memories of the King's School he is definitely described as a

former pupil + Communes - that's why he is not
in my card-index (which only has Communes
from 1750 onward). Sidebotham is pretty
reliable & I imagine, to find Taylor
mentioned in some reminiscence (e.g. Samuel
Pegge's). However, in Ingram Hill's Six
Reachers (xerox herewith) he is described
as 'educated at Westminster School'. The
resolution of this is that sometimes boys were
at King's, as it were, in their 'prep school'
years & then went on to a (then) bigger
school.

He was hardly a young man, by the standard
of the time, when he preached to the Feast Society
but he was, I see, a Canterbury incumbent
by then.

I imagine the date of birth, etc. come
from Venn.

All good wishes
Paul

Period II
March 1715 - December 1751.

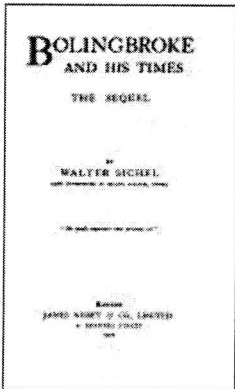
Google Book Search

[Sign in](#)

Bolingbroke and his times

 By Walter Sydney Sichel

Summary



By Walter [Sydney] Sichel

Published 1902
J. Nisbet & co., limited

London

550 pages

Original from the University of Michigan

Digitized 27 Jul 2006

Key words and phrases

Buy this book

Abebooks.co.uk

[Froogle UK](#)

Borrow this book

[Find this book in a library](#)

Templeman DASol.
B61
(: the sequel)
xii + 619 p.)

alari, patriot king, marchmont, lady letters, bolingbroke, quadruple alliance, ferriol, lord hardwicke, marcilly, lord essex, boling, lord bolingbroke, brinsden, septennial act, luxborough, henry pelham, berwick memoires, charles stanhope, maria theresa, orchard windham

Contents

CHAPTER I	xi
alari, ferriol, bolingbroke	
CHAPTER IV	215
bolingbroke, pulteney, walpole	
CHAPTER V	269
marchmont, pulteney, cassiobury	
10 other sections not shown	

Anne-Claude-Philippe de Turbieres, Comte de Caylus 1692-1765

Related books



A Dissertation Upon Parties: In Several Letters...

By Henry Saint-John Bolingbroke, Nicholas Amhurst, ... - 1786 - 316 pages

First published as a series of letters in the "Craftsman", which was edited by Nicholas Amhurst under the

pseudonym of Caleb d'Anvers, - cf. Dict. nat. biog Full view - [About this book](#)

Other editions



Bolingbroke and his times
By Walter Sydney Sichel - 1901 - 550 pages
"Period 1. The reign of Queen Anne."
Snippet view - [About this book](#)

Search in this book

2 pages matching **Bifrons** in this book Page 166

Letter to Mr. de ... This friendship with Bolingbroke lasted till his death in 1731, two years after he had succeeded to the paternal estate at Bifrons, and not long after his second marriage.² At St. John's, Cambridge, he had

Page 504

Probably met Bolingbroke at Paris - 1716 where he knew Caylus as well as Boswell. Brook had corresponded with the Comte de Montmorin in Valenciennes.

my brother is going to Hanover let the opportunity be my excuse, if I return you my thanks under my own hand, and write you again, though I have nothing now to say. Mr. Walpole will have told your Lordship what his opinion

Where's the rest of this book?

Burford
Papers:
Being Letters
of Samuel
Crisp...

By William
Holden Hutton,
Samuel Crisp -
1905 - 335
pages

ON THE
RELIGION OF
A CENTURY
PACE | SOME
CLERICAL
IDEALS | Two
EIGHTEENTH
CENTURY
BISHOPS | THE
COMMEMORA
TION OF JOHN
WESLEY AND
HIS JOURNAL |
LAURENCE
STERNE | THE
RELIGION..

Snippet view -
About this book

Page

70



born Sept. 16, 1678, probably Wiltshire, England
 died Dec. 12, 1751, Battersea, near London

Prominent Tory politician in the reign of Queen Anne of England and, later, a major political propagandist in opposition to the Whig Party led by Sir Robert Walpole.

Early career.

He was possibly educated at a Dissenting academy rather than at Eton and the University of Oxford, as has been claimed. In 1698–99 he traveled in Europe and in 1700 married Frances Winchcombe. In 1701 he entered Parliament, where he soon won a reputation by his superb oratory and his support of partisan Tory measures, including attacks on the previous Whig ministry and on the Protestant Dissenters, the Whigs' staunchest allies. His conduct soon brought him to the notice of the government, and, after he was made secretary at war (1704), he was converted, temporarily, to the moderate policies of Robert Harley, one of Queen Anne's principal ministers. For four years he worked hard to provide the Duke of Marlborough (1650-1722) with troops and equipment for the Spanish Succession, War of the (1701-1714) against France and then resigned with Harley (February 1708) when they failed to prevent the Whigs from dictating government policy. Failing to gain a seat in the 1708–10 Parliament, he urged Harley to ally with the Tory Party as the best means to defeat the Whigs.

In 1710 St. John became northern secretary of state in Harley's new ministry, but he soon emerged as an opponent of Harley's moderation and a rival to his authority. His efforts to control the government's policies and to supplant Harley (after 1711 the earl of Oxford) were largely unsuccessful. Oxford had initiated secret peace negotiations with France, but, even after he had learned of these and had forced his way into the discussions, St. John (after 1712 Viscount Bolingbroke) was not able to dictate the terms that were finally settled at the Treaty of Utrecht (1713). In Parliament, Bolingbroke was no more successful in leading a Tory rebellion against Oxford. He won over some Tories by such partisan measures as the Schism Act (1714), which aimed at depriving the Dissenters of their schools, but he failed to persuade the majority to support his leadership and was unable to give the Tories a clear lead on the disputed succession to Queen Anne. Oxford was eventually dismissed on July 27, 1714, but the Queen's death, on August 1, ruined Bolingbroke's hopes of replacing him.

Exile in France.

Dismissed from office by George I and fearing impeachment because of his role in the peace negotiations with France and his intrigues with the Jacobites (the supporters of James Edward, the Old Pretender), Bolingbroke fled to France (March 1715) and became the Old Pretender's secretary of state in July. This enabled the British government to pass an act of attainder against him by which his property and civil liberties were taken away. As a result, Bolingbroke's political future depended upon a successful Jacobite

rebellion. Despite Bolingbroke's hard work, the attempted Jacobite rising in 1715 was a dismal failure. Amidst bitter recriminations, Bolingbroke was dismissed by the Old Pretender and at once sought to ingratiate himself with the Whig government in England. In 1717 he wrote a Letter to Sir William Wyndham (not published until 1753) to defend his actions since 1710 and to persuade the Tories to abandon the Jacobite cause. Not surprisingly, he found it difficult to persuade men to forget his recent conduct.

Forced to remain in exile, Bolingbroke sought other outlets for his talents. Mixing with aristocrats and scholars, including Voltaire, he embarked on biblical, historical, and philosophical studies and wrote several works, including *Reflections upon Exile* and *Reflections Concerning Innate Moral Principles*. Shortly after the death of his first wife, he married a French widow, the Marquise de Villette (1719).

Return to England.

After years of petitioning the British government and of trying to assist it with his limited influence at the French court, Bolingbroke was pardoned in 1723. He did not, however, resettle in England until 1725, when an act allowed him to buy a small estate at Dawley, near London; his attainder was never fully reversed, and he was unable to regain his peerage or reclaim his seat in the Lords. He imputed this exclusion from parliamentary life to the animosity of Sir Robert Walpole. Though his own frustrated ambition clearly motivated his long campaign against Walpole's political ascendancy, he was also concerned by the way Walpole appeared to monopolize power by the excessive use of bribery and corruption. While charges of such behaviour were exaggerated, there was enough truth in them to build up a formidable opposition to Walpole. At the centre of a literary circle that included Jonathan Swift, Alexander Pope, and John Gay, Bolingbroke waged an influential propaganda campaign. His major contributions to *The Craftsman*, an opposition journal, were the "Remarks on the History of England" (1730–31) and "A Dissertation upon Parties" (1733–34), both of which sought to end the old Whig–Tory disputes and to weld the disparate elements of the opposition to Walpole into a new Country Party, which would protect the independence of Parliament against the encroachments of a corrupt government.

Despite occasional successes, Bolingbroke was unable to bring down Walpole or create a united opposition party. In 1735 he retreated to France, where he continued his studies in philosophy and history, lamenting his countrymen's lack of patriotism in the struggle against Walpole. After he made a short visit to England in 1738, his hopes were revived when he learned of a new opposition party that was gathering at Leicester House around George II's son Frederick, prince of Wales. For this group, he wrote *The Idea of a Patriot King*. It was his most famous work, but it offered no real solution to the problems of defeating Walpole or of creating a "patriot" party. In any event, Prince Frederick did not live to become king, and Walpole's final defeat, in 1742, was not engineered by Bolingbroke.

In his last years, Bolingbroke lacked any real political influence, though he still made vain efforts to create a patriot ministry. He was further embittered by his discovery, in 1744, that Alexander Pope had secretly printed 1,500 copies of *The Idea of a Patriot King* for publication. When, in 1749, Bolingbroke published a corrected version of this work, he was bitterly attacked for taking the opportunity to reveal Pope's earlier breach of faith. Bolingbroke's failing health was further undermined by his distress at his wife's

death (March 1750).

Bolingbroke was also a historian of some talent. Intelligent and widely read, he was also noted for his handsome appearance, graceful manners, and brilliant conversation. Clear and forceful in speech and in print and imperious in temperament, he captivated some of the finest minds of his age. On the other hand, he was a notorious libertine and a poor manager of men who tended to lose his nerve in a crisis, and his unscrupulous ambition betrayed him into serious political errors and gained him a reputation for treachery. Though he died a neglected figure, the posthumous publication of his works in 1754 stirred considerable controversy. His unorthodox religious views were at last made public and were denounced on all sides. Modern scholars have paid much less attention to his philosophical works, but he is widely regarded as one of the best contemporary analysts of the politics of the Whig supremacy.

Additional reading

H.T. Dickinson, *Bolingbroke* (1970), now the standard life, based on extensive research and seeking to integrate and interpret Bolingbroke's political career and intellectual development; W.S. Sichel, *Bolingbroke and His Times*, 2 vol. (1901–02, reprinted 1968), an old-fashioned biography, which is not very good on interpretation but which quotes much useful source material; G. Holmes, *British Politics in the Age of Anne* (1967), a brilliant analysis, based on exhaustive research; L. Kramnick, *Bolingbroke and His Circle* (1968), a stimulating study of the political ideology of the age of Walpole.

Harry T. Dickinson

Copyright © 1994-2002 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Sources

- Encyclopedia Britannica 2002, Expanded Edition DVD

Catalogue of the papers of Sir James Bland Burges, mainly 1772-1824, with papers of the Burges and Head families, 18th-20th cent.

Bodleian Library, University of Oxford

M. Clapinson

©1976

Department of Special Collections and Western Manuscripts

Bodleian Library

Broad Street

Oxford

OX1 3BG

United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0) 1865 277152

Fax: +44 (0) 1865 277187

E-mail: western.manuscripts@bodley.ox.ac.uk

<http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/dept/scwmss/>

Abstract:

Papers of Sir James Bland Burges (1752-1824), author, barrister, Member of Parliament and Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, with papers of the Burges and Head families, 18th-20th cent.

Shelfmarks: Dep. Bland Burges 1-110

Extent: 110 shelfmarks

Biographical History

Sir James Bland Burges, as author, barrister, member of parliament and Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office corresponded with many men of note in literary and political circles. His family connections were wide. His mother was the daughter of James, 12th Lord Somerville. Through his first wife, Elizabeth Noel, daughter of Edward, 1st Viscount Wentworth, he was related to the Noel family. His second wife, Anne, was daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Montolieu, Baron de St. Hippolyte. His third marriage, to Lady Margaret Fordyce daughter of James, 5th Earl of Balcarres, connected him to the Lindsay family. Sir James's sister Frances married James Roper Head. Correspondence of Sir James with many members of these five families is described in section A. In 1821 Burges acquired the estate of his friend John Lamb, and assumed the name of Sir James Lamb. A pedigree of the Burges family is in Burke's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage (1925 edition, under Lamb).

Acquisition

These papers were deposited in the Bodleian Library, Oxford in 1958. Much help has been received in the preparation of this catalogue from Dr. Trevor Hope.

Preferred Form of Citation

Oxford, Bodleian Library [followed by shelfmark and folio or page reference, e.g. Dep. Bland Burges 1, fols. 1-2].

Personal names (NCA Rules)

Burges | Sir | James Bland | 1752-1824 | Knight | politician

Lamb | Sir | James Bland | 1752-1824 | Knight | politician | see Burges

Family names (NCA Rules)

Burges family

Head family

Corporate names (NCA Rules)

Great Britain and Ireland | Foreign Office

Subjects (LCSH)
Diplomatic and consular service, British

A Burges family correspondence, c.1750-1824

Correspondence of Capt. George Burges, father of Sir James, c.1750-84
Shelfmark: Dep. Bland Burges 1
Extent: 203 leaves

Includes

(fol. 1) letters from Gen. Humphrey Bland, 1751-4, with (fol. 53) one draft reply, 1752
(fol. 73) letters from members of the Somerville family, 1759-76, (fol. 73) four from James, 12th Lord Somerville, 1760-2, (fol. 81) five from James, 13th Lord Somerville, 1759-70, and (fol. 91) ten from Col. George Somerville, 1763-73, two (fols. 100, 108) addressed to Anne Burges, 1766, 1776
(fol. 110) family correspondence, 1750-84, letters from George Burges to (fol. 110) his brother John, 1750, 1753, 1764, (fol. 116) his wife, Anne, n.d., and (fol. 118) his daughter, Mary Anne, 1773-84, with (fol. 177) letters from Frances Anne Burges to her parents, George and Anne, 1774, 1784
(fol. 185) miscellaneous letters to George and Anne Burges, 1762-78, arranged alphabetically by correspondent
(fol. 200) draft letters of George Burges to (fol. 200) the Duke of Grafton, 1768, and (fol. 202) John Rolt, 1767

Letters to Sir James from members of the Somerville, Burges and Noel families, c.1778-1818

Shelfmark: Dep. Bland Burges 15
Extent: 151 leaves

Includes letters from

(fol. 1) Colonel Hugh Somerville and his wife Mary, c.1785-95, with one (fol. 14) from Col. Hugh Somerville to W. Digby, 1792
(fol. 15) James, 13th Lord Somerville, 1789-96;
(fol. 40) John Southey, 14th Lord Somerville, 1796-1818, n.d.
(fol. 83) Thomas Noel, 2nd Viscount Wentworth, 1789-1815, n.d.
(fol. 133) Judith and Sir Ralph Milbanke, 1789-1815
(fol. 140) Mary Noel, 1791-1800
(fol. 145) Nathaniel Curzon, 2nd Baron Scarsdale, 1812-15
(fol. 150) a letter from Thomas Noel to his brother Edward Noel, Lord Wentworth, 1756

with

(fol. 58) correspondence of Sir James with his cousins Dr. James and Anna Maria Burges, 1778-1821

1791-4

Shelfmark: Dep. Bland Burges 19
Extent: 172 leaves

Canterbury Cathedral Archives: Title Deeds of the Deedes Family

The contents of this catalogue are the copyright of **Canterbury Cathedral Archives**.
Rights in the **Access to Archives** database are the property of the Crown, © 2001-2003.

To find out more about the archives described below, contact [Canterbury Cathedral Archives](#)

Title Deeds of the Deedes Family**Catalogue Ref. U101****Title Deeds and other Documents****Bundle X: "Denew and Jacob Papers": Marriage Settlements etc**

FILE - Lease for a year - **ref. U101/II/X/19** - **date:** 17 April 1743

↳ [from *Scope and Content*] *Mary Denew of the precincts of the Archbishop's Palace, Canterbury, spinster to Julius Deedes, prebendary of the cathedral, and Herbert Taylor of Bifrons, esq, of the reversion of lands of John Denew of Hackington, in the parishes of New Romney and Hope.*

Index

- MILBANKE (Judith) afterwards Noel, 1751-1822
Letters to Sir James B. Burges, 1789, 1814
Dep. Bland Burges 15, fols. 133-6
Copy of letter from Burges, 1792
Dep. Bland Burges 48, p. 30
- MILBANKE (Sir Ralph) 6th Baronet, 1747-1825
Letters to Sir James B. Burges, 1791, 1815
Dep. Bland Burges 15, fols. 137-9
Copies of letters from Burges, 1792
Dep. Bland Burges 47, p. 503
Dep. Bland Burges 48, p. 126
- TAYLOR (Sir Brook) 1776-1846
Letter to Sir James Bland Burges, 1794
Dep. Bland Burges 19, fol. 128
- TAYLOR (Rev. Edward) of Bifrons, Kent, 1734-98
Letters to and copies from Sir James Bland Burges, 1792-3
Dep. Bland Burges 19, fols. 49, 82a, 93a, 117-19
Dep. Bland Burges 48, pp. 139-40, 189-90
- TAYLOR (Sir Herbert) 1775-1839
Letters to Sir James Bland Burges, 1793-1821, n.d.
Dep. Bland Burges 21, fols. 19, 140-1
Dep. Bland Burges 23, fol. 159
Dep. Bland Burges 24, fol. 108
Dep. Bland Burges 26, fols. 80-1
Dep. Bland Burges 27, fol. 64
Dep. Bland Burges 28, fol. 215
Dep. Bland Burges 43, fols. 1-188
- TAYLOR (John) miscellaneous writer, 1757-1832
Letters to Sir James Bland Burges, 1818-19
Dep. Bland Burges 26, fols. 34-5, 58-9
- TAYLOR (William)
Letters to Sir James Bland Burges, 1793-6
Dep. Bland Burges 19, fol. 128
Dep. Bland Burges 21, fol. 64
Dep. Bland Burges 46, fols. 12, 153-4

to
Hert
ward
Taylor
ward
Taylor
ward
Taylor
ward
Taylor

The Archbishops of Canterbury 1463-1859
St John's College Cambridge 1758 ; Ordway, deacon ix 314, 1759
Ordin. Priest ix 346 1763 ; Inst. V. Patricbone x 55 1782 ; App^s curate xi 329 1794
Commⁿ to collat him R. Ruckinge xii 325 ; Collat R Ruckinge ibid 1799
V. Patricbone deas xiii 31, 1799 ; R. Ruckinge deas xiii 37.

Part II L-Z E.H.W. Dunkin (compiler)
Claude Jenkins and E.H.W. Dunkin (eds)
London: British Record Society 1938

Jobson Ker xx 1799 ; Patron V. Patricbone w Brides chap, Ker xiii 31, 1800, deas xiii 61, 1813
Commⁿ Enquiry Bishopoba xiv 3 1813 ; Patron V. Patricbone w Brides chap. xiv 5

1763 Patron V Patricbone x 85
St John's College Cambridge 1725-6 ; Lic. curate S. Nugent, Canterbury, vii 113 1726
Collat R. S. Alphege w V. S. May Northgate Canterbury vii 127 ; App^t Six Preacher Cant. Cath 1728
Dispen. R. S. Alphege w V. S. May Northgate V. Henton vii 217 ; Collat R. Henton ibid 1749
App^s curate for V. Henton, V. Patricbone w Brides chap. Ker, ix 100 ; Collat R. S. Alphege V. S. May Northgate
ix 101 1763 ; Six Preacher Cant. Cath deas x 81 ; R. Henton deas Huntingdon Ker deas x 83
V. Patricbone Ker deas x 85

NEAREST INFORMATION

Tube Station	<u>St. Pauls</u>	0.1 miles (0.1 km)
Railway Station	<u>Cannon Street Railway Station</u>	0.3 miles (0.5 km)
Motorway Junction	<u>M1 jnct 1</u>	6.8 miles (11 km)
Airport	<u>London City</u>	6.6 miles (10.5 km)

These locations are nearest as the crow flies, but may not be nearest by road

(index library)

London
sh Record Society 1938

Hosted by PSINet Europe | Privacy policy | European patent EP0845124B | US patent US6240360 | © 2003 Multimap.com

Multimap.com | 150 Holborn | London | EC1N 2NS | for more information see the FAQ pages

Books (cont) William Taylor (Merton Coll. M. 1798 see p. 158 of vol 2

p. 387, William Tuke, clerk 1798. Hist. V. Beckesborne v. Bridge chap. xiii. 31 1800

John Tuke, Ord. Priest xii. 202 (A.B.) 1793 1820
Regium xiii. 58 61

Collar. v. Beckesborne xii. 402

V. Beckesborne noted as dead xiv. 291.

Page

80

By will

p "39+40" 30+31.8.1802 Indenture of Lease & Release

5 parts Taylors, Beckenham Edward Wilbraham Esq^r & Daniel Hessman
(Daniel Guepors. + James Haller) Sth part.

Marriage agreement £5000 dowry. Condition Split £1000 a marriage, £4000 to
pay off Edward's bond with Jas. Dittot. With all property (very long)

Bridge Place was occupied by name Elizabeth Tate

If Edward die first, £400 pension for Louise

£2000 for Edward care Louise may live - Bridge Place if she chooses at a rent
of £50 pa.

Ends. p 56

p 56 1.5.1804

Neither Edward Wilbraham Esq^r nor Daniel Hessman had raised
the agreed money of £5000 + £2000 for payment of E. Taylor's debts for his own benefit.
£2000 wanted immediately Thomas Wathen & Payler were pay

p 57 30.10.1809

Edward owed	Margaret Taylor	£2000	+wages + pay off by
	Brook	800	getting a mortgage for 5000
	Bridges	800	from Wm Baldock,
	Elizabeth Cook	500	James Food -
	Jbridge, widow	500	have Jno. Farrer
	Jno. Dittot, labourer	500	
	Eleanor Thompson, bond	500	
	widow		

p 62 1.1.1823 Deed Poll

[Thomas Tomney died 5.1810 - executor of Isaac Bagshaw]

William Taylor died 7.1797 - son of Ed + Margaret. wife re + names

So his share went to his wife.

£5000 was their inheritance - £833 13. + each but they had all had at least
that during their life.

In 1804 Edward sold for various messuages + land

The property in the indenture of 2.2.1769 was supposed to be assigned
to Rev Charles Dugles but never was

All agree to discharge the £5000.

p 65 3.6.1823 Indenture of Assigner

① James Food + Isaac John Parr [Wm Baldock had died 21.12.1812]

② Edward Taylor

③ Rt Hon Sir Gore Ouseley, of Burton St, St Gump's Park, Hanover Sq, Privy
Councillor

④ Thos Lippert of old Burlington St, St James.

Gore Ouseley paid 547.13 to ①. ④ paid 10/- to ①.

This secured the 5000

Diplomat + orient scholar,
1st Baronet.

William Bury, Pedigree of Bury families p 61 → Sir Gore Ouseley
1770-1844
amb. Baronet

Manson on Account

Atlas	Lady Day	Miss	Lady	M	Lady
1896	1897	1897	1897	98	1897

CCA/U 213/1

135 was for land
before Hanson
John A Miller

£135	£135	425	425	025
425	425			

1/2 yr Grant's salary
to 30.6.1897

£200	200	132.68
------	-----	--------

(Grant £25 for 1/2 yr)

+ 66.13.4
<hr/>
200

1/2 yrs title on names

13 19.6

Rev JHR Kirby was near.

1/2 yrs title on names per title

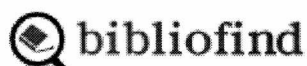
13 14 11

1-300 inc

by p 890 Lady Day 1903

→ Frank Penn £300
+ 105 pounds
+ 187 Pank

13 acres = 334 rods
the rods = 136 pounds



[Search](#) [Shopping Basket](#) [Community](#) [Reference](#) [Help](#)

Search Results

You may **add titles to your shopping basket** by clicking on the empty box at the beginning of each book's description and clicking the "Add to Shopping Basket" at the bottom of the page. If over 50 entries are available, a "More Titles" button will appear at the bottom of the page. **Please Note:** Dealer descriptions and terms can be seen by clicking on the dealer's name. Clicking on the price of a book will show you its equivalent in most of the world's currencies.

Taylor, M. Brook: **Promoters, Patriots, and Partisans: Historiography in Nineteenth-Century** ; 0. Taylor, M. Brook. Promoters, Patriots, and Partisans: Historiography in Nineteenth-Century English Canada. The University of Toronto Press, 1989. Quality paperback. 294pp. VG condition., HS-19-CANADA HISTORY-CANADIA (UR#:52689) Offered for sale by [J.Hood, Booksellers](#) at [US\\$15.00](#)

TAYLOR, Brook.: **Autograph Letter** ; Autograph Letter Signed ÔTaylorÕ, thanking his correspondent for sending Ôvotre tragZdieÕ which he feared had gone astray, as well as the roll which M.de Caylus had sent to M.Martini, asking for news of Mr.WalpoleÕs project for establishing the South Sea Company 1 page 9 x 7 inches, occasional staining, laid down, of good appearance. La Source [Orleans, France], 2 February 1721. Brook Taylor (1685-1731), English mathematician. His published work was the first treatise to deal with the calculus of finite differences. The letter contains a reference to John Keill (1671-1721), mathematician and astronomer, under whom Taylor studied. In 1720 Taylor visited Bolingbroke at La Source near Orleans, and this letter concludes with salutations from ÔMadame la Marquise & MilordÕ. Offered for sale by [Julian Browning Autographs & Manuscripts](#) at [£150.00](#)

Taylor, M. Brook: **PROMOTERS, PATRIOTS, AND**

× Congratulations!
 You have won our hourly prize. Click the "OK" button to claim it before time runs out.


Encyclopedia Home Page

SEARCH :

× Winner!

Congratulations!

You have won our hourly prize. Click the "Ok" Button to claim it before time runs out.



Brook Taylor

Brook Taylor (August 18, 1685- December 29, 1731) was an [English](#) mathematician.

The son of John Taylor of Bifrons House, [Kent](#), by Olivia, daughter of Sir Nicholas Tempest, Bart., of [Durham](#), he was born at [Edmonton](#) in [Middlesex](#). He entered [St John's College, Cambridge](#), as a fellow-commoner in [1701](#), and took degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. respectively in [1709](#) and [1714](#). Having studied [mathematics](#) under [John Machin](#) and John Keill, he obtained in [1708](#) a remarkable solution of the problem of the "centre of oscillation," which, however, remaining unpublished until May 1714 (Phil. Trans., vol. xxviii. p. x1), his claim to priority was unjustly disputed by [Johann Bernoulli](#). Taylor's *Methodus Incrementorum Directa et Inversa* (London, [1715](#)) added a new branch to the higher mathematics, now designated the "[calculus](#) of finite differences." Among other ingenious applications, he used it to determine the form of movement of a vibrating string, by him first successfully reduced to mechanical principles. The same work contained the celebrated formula known as [Taylor's theorem](#), the importance of which remained unrecognized until [1772](#), when [J. L. Lagrange](#) realized its powers and termed it "le principal fondement du calcul différentiel."

In his *Essay on Linear Perspective* (London, 1715) Taylor set forth the true principles of the art in an original and more general form than any of his predecessors; but the work suffered from the brevity and obscurity which affected most of his writings, and needed the elucidation bestowed on it in the treatises of Joshua Kirby ([1754](#)) and Daniel Fournier

Ads by Google

Sculpting Geometry
 Art gallery of geometry sculptures in metal & crystal, \$50 up
www.bathsheba.com

Complimentary Sample
 Bulletin of the London Mathematical Society. A prestigious journal
journals.cambridge.org/jid_BLM

Education software store
 The Wiggles, Hi-5, Bob the Builder Online academic software savings
www.kalk.com.au

Second hand Maths Books
 Buy and sell used mathematics books cheaply on AcademicBookTrade.co.uk.
www.academicbooktrade.co.uk

Die-Cast Polyhedra Models
 Platonic and Archimedean models. A great gift for geometry students!
www.peda.com/models

(1761).

Taylor was elected a fellow of the Royal Society early in 1712, and in the same year sat on the committee for adjudicating the claims of Sir Isaac Newton and Gottfried Leibniz, and acted as secretary to the society from January 13, 1714 to October 21, 1718. From 1715 his studies took a philosophical and religious bent. He corresponded, in that year, with the Comte de Montmort on the subject of Nicolas Malebranche's tenets; and unfinished treatises, *On the Jewish Sacrifices* and *On the Lawfulness of Eating Blood*, written on his return from Aix-la-Chapelle in 1719, were afterwards found among his papers. His marriage in 1721 with Miss Brydges of Wallington, Surrey, led to an estrangement from his father, which ended in 1723 after her death in giving birth to a son, who also died. The next two years were spent by him with his family at Bifrons, and in 1725 he married, this time with his father's approval, Sabetta Sawbridge of Olantigh, Kent, who also died in childbirth in 1730; in this case, however, the child, a daughter, survived. Taylor's fragile health gave way; he fell into a decline, died at Somerset House, and was buried at St Ann's, Soho. By his father's death in 1729 he had inherited the Bifrons estate. As a mathematician, he was the only Englishman after Sir Isaac Newton and Roger Cotes capable of holding his own with the Bernoullis; but a great part of the effect of his demonstrations was lost through his failure to express his ideas fully and clearly.

A posthumous work entitled *Contemplatio Philosophica* was printed for private circulation in 1793 by his grandson, Sir William Young, Bart., prefaced by a life of the author, and with an appendix containing letters addressed to him by Bolingbroke, Bossuet, etc. Several short papers by him were published in *Phil. Trans.*, vols. xxvii. to xxxii., including accounts of some interesting experiments in magnetism and capillary attraction. He issued in 1719 an improved version of his work on perspective, with the title *New Principles of Linear Perspective*, revised by Colson in 1749, and printed again, with portrait and life of the author, in 1811. A French translation appeared in 1753 at Lyons. Taylor gave (*Methodus Incrementorum*, p. 108) the first satisfactory investigation of astronomical refraction.

The original text for this article was based on the 1911

Brook's interest in the transverse vibrations of strings began in 1708 and resulted in two of the three papers he read to the Royal Society in 1712.

De motu nervi tensi, Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, **28**, (1713).

De inventione centri oscillationis, Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, **28**, (1713).

On January 18th, 1727, he read to the Royal Society a paper entitled *A Summary Account of a New System of Music by M. Rameau, formerly organist of the Cathedral Church of Clermont in Auvergne* (cf. Register Book of the Royal Society, copy xiii, p. 19). The Society had asked him to investigate Mr. Rameau's theory but Brook did not consider himself sufficiently acquainted with it.

Taylor's paper *On Music* which Young states was delivered to the Royal Society was never published because "an essay on that gentle art was not deemed congenia with the institution of that learned body, for it is not preserved in their Transactions.

Taylor was a close friend of Sir Isaac Newton, the astronomer John Keill, Edmond Halley, Baron de Montmort and Lord Bolingbroke; he was one of the few of Newton's friends allowed to copy Newton's treatise *Of Music*.

Hawkins said that it was alleged that he assisted Pepusch with his *A Short Treatise on Harmony* (1731) by forming the diagrams.

Portrait in RS: by Amiconi and presented by Young.

In NPG gouache miniature by Goupy showing him $\frac{3}{4}$ length standing beside a two-manual harpsichord (reproduced in Grove **18**, 603 (1980).

References: Lord Rayleigh, *The Theory of Sound*, i (1877).

The Record of the Royal Society of London (1901, revised 3.1912).

H. Lyons, *The Royal Society 1660-1940*, (Cambridge, 1944).

Taylor's theorem - considered by Lyons to have been discovered by James Gregory 40 years before.

1772 Lagrange recognized its importance

know the series for tan⁻¹x.

Elected FRS 20.3.1711/2

by on 17.4.1711/2 applied to Committee to receive the letters + papers relating to Newton - Leibniz dispute

Geikie *Annals of the RS Club* 1917 Q41.R6

(only manuscript 6.3.1711/12)

Lord Bolingbroke wrote to RS for Whitehall represents Queen 7.2.1714/5

Taylor MS82 = RS = Correspondence of John + other scientists

RS Catalogue of Papers Q141:

Portrait by unknown artist, early 18th c., 29 1/2" x 19 1/2" artist unknown
Presented by Sir William Jones 1807.

(Microfilm)

Thronium's *Methodus Invenientium Directa et Inversa* Phil (2) (715)

Brook apud Gul. Inny: London 1715

Sl.e.S et Br.

Jacopo Amiconi ~ Amiconi 1729-39 = London. Portrait

contains the chief rules for composing in two, three & four parts London 1730 the end of 1731 copy 1966 1976

QC 225 Q41.R6 Q41.R6

IN HIS EARLY YOUTH HE WAS
 OF THE SOCIETY OF EDWARD TAYLOR, OF 20 YEARS, A.M. VICAR OF HIS PARISH
 AND ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTY
 HE WAS BORN ON THE 27TH OF AUGUST, 1796, SUCCESSOR TO HIS FATHER
 ON THE DEATH OF HIS ELDER BROTHER HERBERT TAYLOR ESQUIRE IN 1817
 AND DIED ON THE 8TH OF DECEMBER, 1870
 HE MARRIED IN 1821 MARGARET, ONLY DAUGHTER OF THOMAS PAYLER
 OF FETTEREN IN THIS COUNTY, ESQUIRE
 WHO DIED AT RUSSELLS, ON THE 27TH OF APRIL, 1804, Aged 47 Years
 HE HAD ISSUE BY HIS RIGHT SONS AND DAUGHTERS
 TO WHOM HE DEVOTED HIS EXCLUSIVE CARE AND ATTENTION
 MARY ELIZABETH, MARRIED IN 1826, TO EDWARD WILKINSON ESQUIRE
 IN THE COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER, ESQUIRE
 CHARLOTTE, MARRIED IN 1824, TO THE REVEREND EDWARD NORTHEN, A.M. VICAR
 OF THE RECTORY OF ST. GEORGE'S, MIDDLESEX, ESQUIRE
 EDWARD, MARRIED ON THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1828, TO LOUISA, ONLY DAUGHTER
 OF THE REVEREND HENRY STURGEON, M.D. ESQUIRE, IN THE COUNTY OF
 MIDDLESEX, ESQUIRE, WHO WAS BORN EDWARD STURGEON
 IN THE 30TH YEAR OF HIS AGE, BY THE INTERESTING OF A DEED
 AND WHOSE REMAINS ALSO LIE HERE
 MARGARET, MARRIED IN 1821, TO THE REVEREND EDWARD NORTHEN, A.M. VICAR
 OF THE RECTORY OF ST. GEORGE'S, MIDDLESEX, ESQUIRE
 THIS TABLE IS IN AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE INSCRIBED BY THE SURVIVING CHILDREN
 THEIR MOTHER OF THEIR MUCH LAMENTED FATHERS AND BROTHERS AND BY THE
 1870

This is Google's cache of <http://www.karlsruhe.de/Historie/Chronik/rueppurr.htm>.
 Google's cache is the snapshot that we took of the page as we crawled the web.
 The page may have changed since that time. Click here for the [current page](#) without highlighting.
 To link to or bookmark this page, use the following url: <http://www.google.com/search?q=cache:Wl-ZMxY0xGMJ:www.karlsruhe.de/Historie/Chronik/rueppurr.htm+markgraf+baden+taylor&hl=en&ie=UTF-8>

Google is not affiliated with the authors of this page nor responsible for its content.

These search terms have been highlighted: **markgraf baden taylor**



Durlach
 Knielingen
 Beiertheim
 Daxlanden
 Grötzingen
 Grünwinkel
 Hagsfeld
 Hohenwettersbach
 Mühlburg
 Neureut
 Rintheim
 Rüppurr
 Stupferich
 Wolfartsweier
 Grünwettersbach
 Palmbach

Rüppurr

1103

Früheste urkundliche Erwähnung Rüppurrs als "Rietburg" im Codex des Klosters Hirsau. Der Name bedeutet Haus im Ried oder Sumpf.

1246

Das Kloster Lichtental erhält das Patronat über die Rüppurrer Mutterkirche St. Martin in Ettlingen.

1258

Graf Eberhard IV. von Eberstein schenkt dem Kloster Herrenalb seine Besitzungen in Rüppurr.

1265

In einer Urkunde wird ein südlich gelegenes Ober- und ein Unterrüppurr mit dem Schloßbezirk erwähnt.

1290

Graf Heinrich von Eberstein gibt Zehntanteile in beiden Rüppurr an das Kloster Lichtental ab.

1351

Erste Erwähnung der Nikolauskapelle in einem Vertrag, nach dem das Kloster Lichtenthal zu Reparaturen nicht verpflichtet ist.

1475

Heinz von Rüppurr, der in dem Wasserschloß residiert, erwirbt die Hälfte des Dorfes vom Kloster Herrenalb.

1503

Reinhard von Rüppurr wird Bischof in Worms. Er übt das Amt bis 1523 aus. Sein Herz ist in der Nikolauskapelle beigesetzt.

1535

Bei der Teilung der badischen Markgrafschaft fällt Rüppurr an **Baden-** Durlach.

1557

Die Herren von Rüppurr erlassen eine Dorfordnung. Danach ernennen sie den Bürgermeister und können nach Gutdünken Recht sprechen.

1594/1603

Markgraf Ernst Friedrich von **Baden** erwirbt Schloß und Dorf Rüppurr, das nun evangelisch wird.

1640/1644

Die etwa 100 Einwohner haben im Dreißigjährigen Krieg unter Ein quartierungen und Plünderungen zu leiden.

1658

Erste Erwähnung eines Dorflehrers.

1679

Die 1594 erstmals erwähnte Schloßmühle wird an den Müller Bittersolf verkauft.

1700

Das Wappen



Verwandte Links

Wappen der Karlsruher Stadtteile
 Historischer Stadtrundgang
 Datenbank Kulturdenkmale
 Die historischen Bauten von Friedrich Weinbrenner.
 Straßennamen von Karlsruhe
 Homepage Stadtgeschichte

Der Ort, der im Pfälzischen Erbfolgekrieg nicht zerstört wurde, zählt entlang der Alb 53 Häuser und 7 Hausplätze. Hier leben 140 Einwohner.

1735

Strategische Überschwemmungen im Spanischen Erbfolgekrieg an den zuvor errichteten Ettlinger Linien führen zu schweren Zerstörungen im Ort.

1748

Für das baufällige 1713 errichtete Schul- und Rathaus wird ein neues gebaut. Es befindet sich heute Ecke Lange-/Allmendstraße.

1762

Abriß des alten Schlosses.

1769

Das Kloster Lichtenthal wird vom Reichskammergericht in Wetzlar zum Neubau der evangelischen St. Nikolauskirche verurteilt, der 1776 nach Plänen von Johann Friedrich Weyhing abgeschlossen wird.

1770

Errichtung einer Leinwand- und Baumwollfabrik.

1783

Verpachtung des herrschaftlichen Kammerguts an den Engländer E. **Taylor**. Ein neuartiges Bewässerungssystem steigert die Erträge.

1784

Einrichtung einer Englischlederfabrik, die bald in eine Tabakfabrik umgewandelt wird.

1792

Erwähnung einer Essigsiederei mit Brauerei und Branntweinbrennerei.

1796

Die österreichische Rheinarmee schlägt hier ihr Hauptquartier auf. Der Ort wird von französischen Truppen erobert.

1798

Der Ort zählt 103 Häuser und Höfe mit 519 Einwohnern. Etwa zu dieser Zeit wird der Weg von Karlsruhe nach Ettlingen zur Landstraße ausgebaut.

1834

Verlegung der Chemischen Fabrik von Karlsruhe nach Rüppurr ins Gebiet des heutigen Märchenviertel. Sie existiert bis 1910.

1844

Einrichtung einer Sparkasse.

1850

Der Ort zählt 1.251 Einwohner, darunter 18 Katholiken. Zahlreiche Frauen arbeiten als Näherinnen, Büglerinnen und Wäscherinnen für die nahe Residenz.

1854

Letzte öffentliche Hinrichtung in **Baden** im Gewann Kleiner Schellenberg.

1856

Gesangverein "Liederkranz" gegründet. Ihm folgt 1873 der "Männergesang verein".

1860

Bau eines neuen Schulhauses.

1870

Gründung der Freiwilligen Feuerwehr.

1874

Gründung des "Turn- und Sportvereins". Es folgt 1897 der Rad- und Motorsportverein "Einigkeit" und 1904 die "Rüppurrer Fußballgesellschaft".

1898

Eröffnung der Albtalbahn. Damit beginnt für die inzwischen

zusammenge wachsenden Gemeindeteile die Entwicklung zur
Trabantenstadt von Karlsruhe.

1907

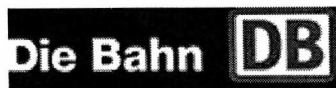
Eingemeindung in die Stadt Karlsruhe am 1. Januar auf
Betreiben Rüppurrs. Rüppurr hat 2.574 Einwohner.
Baubeginn für die Gartenstadtsiedlung.
Gründung des Bürgervereins.

[Übersicht](#) [Kontakt](#) [Druckansicht](#) [Weiterempfehlen](#)

Stadt Karlsruhe 2002 - Inhalt: archiv@karlsruhe.de - Web: medienbuero@karlsruhe.de

Page

90



So günstig reisen Sie im ICE
Hin und zurück. 3 mal täglich.

www.bahn.de

[Timetables](#)

[Int. Guests](#)

> [TravelService](#)

[Arrival/Departure](#)

[PersonalTimetable](#)

[Query](#)

Information

[Selection](#)

[Cash](#)

[Check & Order](#)

Your timetable (Single ride)



[Help](#)

Your connection query

from: Calais Ville Outward journey: Tu, 15.07.03 Time: 12:30 (Departure)
to: Karlsruhe Hbf

[Change](#)

[Add return journey](#)

Pricing information: 1 adult, 2nd class.

[Change](#)

Connection

Selection single ride

Selection: [Departure](#)

Normal fares are always available. Special conditions apply to **Plan&Spar-fares** and **campaign-fares**.

Details	Station/Stop	Date	Time	Duration	Chg.	Products	Normal fare	Savings fares	
			▲ earlier						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Calais Ville	15.07.03	dep 10:38	9:20	4	RE, R, IC, THA, ICE	Pricing information not available		
	Karlsruhe Hbf	15.07.03	arr 19:58						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Calais Ville	15.07.03	dep 10:38	10:19	3	RE, R, IC, THA, ICE	Pricing information not available		
	Karlsruhe Hbf	15.07.03	arr 20:57						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Calais Ville	15.07.03	dep 12:51	8:17	2	TGV, EC	Pricing information not available		
	Karlsruhe Hbf	15.07.03	arr 21:08						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Calais Ville	15.07.03	dep 13:56	9:02	2	RE, EN	Pricing information not available		
	Karlsruhe Hbf	15.07.03	arr 22:58						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Calais Ville	15.07.03	dep 14:37	8:20	3	RE, IC, ICE	Pricing information not available		
	Karlsruhe Hbf	15.07.03	arr 22:57						
			▼ later						

Subject to compulsory reservation

Unfortunately there is not enough time for processing an order, because there are less than 3 weekdays before the departure of your journey.

[Details for selection](#) [Details for all](#) [Printview](#) [New query](#)

Detailed view

Station/Stop	Date	Time	Platform	Products	Comments
Calais Ville	15.07.03	dep 12:51			
Calais-Frethun		dep 13:00		TGV 7254	TGV
Lille Europe		dep 13:34			Subject to compulsory reservation, space for wheelchairs
Paris Nord	15.07.03	arr 14:34			
Paris Nord	15.07.03	dep 14:34		transfer	20 min. walking distance 800 m
Paris Est	15.07.03	arr 14:54			
Paris Est	15.07.03	dep 15:46			Internationaler Schnellzug
Nancy Ville		dep 18:35		1007	Number of bicycles conveyed limited, Please reserve, Snacks and beverages available, space for wheelchairs
Strasbourg	15.07.03	arr 19:46			
Strasbourg	15.07.03	dep 20:17			EuroCity
Kehl(Gr)		dep 20:27		EC 169	Number of bicycles conveyed limited, Please reserve, BordRestaurant
Kehl		dep 20:27			
Karlsruhe Hbf	15.07.03	arr 21:08	7		

Duration: 8:17; runs not every day, 15. Jul until 29. Aug Mo - Fr; not 15. Aug

[Hide intermediate stops](#)

[↑ top of page](#)

Information and booking at the destination



Hotel

You can find information about hotels in the proximity of "Karlsruhe Hbf" by clicking on the icon or link on the left.


www.bahn.de
[Timetables](#)
[Int. Guests](#)
[TravelService](#)
[> Arrival/Departure](#)
[PersonalTimetable](#)

Route Information

[Help](#)

TGV 7254

Station	Arrival	Departure	Train
Calais Ville		12:51	TGV 7254
Calais-Frethun	12:58	13:00	
Lille Europe	13:29	13:34	
Paris Nord	14:34		

Days of operation:

runs 16. Dec until 30. Aug Mo - Sa; not 21. Apr, 9. Jun, 14. Jul

Comments:

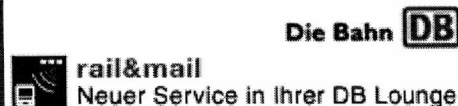
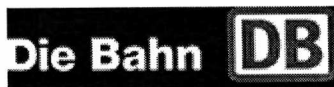
space for wheelchairs

Subject to compulsory reservation

You can find your contact person for common questions concerning the passenger traffic of Deutsche Bahn [here](#).

All information is issued without liability. Software/Data: HAFAS 5.00.DB.4.6 - 15.07.03 [5.01.DB.4.6h/v4.06.p0.20_data:7baab771]

[© Deutsche Bahn AG](#)
[AGB](#)
[Datenschutzgrundsätze](#)
[Online-Werbung](#)
[Suchen](#)
[Kontakt](#)
[Impressum](#)



www.bahn.de

[Timetables](#)

[Int. Guests](#)

> [TravelService](#)

[Arrival/Departure](#)

[PersonalTimetable](#)

[Query](#)

Information

[Selection](#)

[Cash](#)

[Check & Order](#)

Your timetable (Single ride)



[Help](#)

Your connection query

from: Karlsruhe Hbf

Outward journey: Mo, 21.07.03

Time: 11:00 (Departure)

[Change](#)

to: Paris Est

[Add return journey](#)

Pricing information: 1 adult, 2nd class.

[Change](#)

Connection

Selection single ride

Selection: [Departure](#)

Normal fares are always available. Special conditions apply to **Plan&Spar-fares** and **campaign-fares**.

Details	Station/Stop	Date	Time	Duration	Chg.	Products	Normal fare	Savings fares	
▲ earlier									
<input type="checkbox"/>	Karlsruhe Hbf	21.07.03	dep 10:06	6:01	1	EC	Pricing information not available Order		
	Paris Est	21.07.03	arr 16:07						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Karlsruhe Hbf	21.07.03	dep 11:07	6:00	1	RE, EC	Pricing information not available Order		
	Paris Est	21.07.03	arr 17:07						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Karlsruhe Hbf	21.07.03	dep 12:06	5:05	0	EC	Pricing information not available Order		
	Paris Est	21.07.03	arr 17:11						

▼ later

[Post order/reservation possible](#)

[Details for selection](#) [Details for all](#) [Printview](#) [New query](#)

Detailed view

Station/Stop	Date	Time	Platform	Products	Comments
Karlsruhe Hbf	21.07.03	dep 11:07	1	RE 3914	RegionalExpress Number of bicycles conveyed limited
Wörth(Rhein)		dep 11:17			
Kandel		dep 11:23			
Winden(Pfalz)		dep 11:29			
Landau(Pfalz)Hbf	21.07.03	dep 11:38	5		
Neustadt(Weinstr)Hbf		arr 11:51			
Neustadt(Weinstr)Hbf	21.07.03	dep 11:59	2	EC 54	EuroCity Bicycles conveyed - subject to reservation, Number of bicycles conveyed limited, Please reserve, SnackPoint
Kaiserslautern Hbf		dep 12:24			
Homburg(Saar)Hbf		dep 12:44			
Saarbrücken Hbf		dep 13:08			
Forbach(fr)					
Forbach(F)		dep 13:19			
St Avold		dep 13:34			
Metz Ville	dep 14:16				
Paris Est	21.07.03	arr 17:07			

Duration: 6:00; runs daily

[Hide intermediate stops](#)

[↑ top of page](#)

Information and booking at the destination



Hotel

You can find information about hotels in the proximity of "Paris Est" by clicking on the icon or link on the left.

You can find your contact person for common questions concerning the passenger traffic of Deutsche Bahn [here](#).

All information is issued without liability. Software/Data: HAFAS 5.01.DB.4.6f - 15.07.03 [5.01.DB.4.6h/v4.06.p0.20_data:7baab771]



www.bahn.de

Timetables

Int. Guests

> TravelService

Arrival/Departure

PersonalTimetable

Query

Information

Selection

Cash

Check & Order

Your timetable (Single ride)



Help

Your connection query

from: Karlsruhe Hbf
to: Paris Est

Outward journey: Mo, 21.07.03 Time: 11:00 (Departure)

Change

Add return journey

Pricing information: 1 adult, 2nd class.

Change

Connection

Selection single ride

Selection: Departure

Normal fares are always available. Special conditions apply to **Plan&Spar-fares** and **campaign-fares**.

Details	Station/Stop	Date	Time	Duration	Chg.	Products	Normal fare	Savings fares
			▲ earlier					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Karlsruhe Hbf Paris Est	21.07.03 21.07.03	dep 10:06 arr 16:07	6:01	1	EC	Pricing information not available Order	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Karlsruhe Hbf Paris Est	21.07.03 21.07.03	dep 11:07 arr 17:07	6:00	1	RE, EC	Pricing information not available Order	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Karlsruhe Hbf Paris Est	21.07.03 21.07.03	dep 12:06 arr 17:11	5:05	0	EC	Pricing information not available Order	

Post order/reservation possible

Details for selection Details for all Printview New query

Detailed view

Station/Stop	Date	Time	Platform	Products	Comments
Karlsruhe Hbf	21.07.03	dep 12:06	5	EC 66	EuroCity Bicycles conveyed - subject to reservation, Number of bicycles conveyed limited, Please reserve, BordRestaurant
Baden-Baden Kehl		dep 12:24			
Kehl(Gr)		dep 12:51			
Strasbourg		dep 13:13			
Nancy Ville		dep 14:30			
Paris Est	21.07.03	arr 17:11			

Duration: 5:05; runs not every day, 15. Jul until 6. Sep

Hide intermediate stops

top of page

Information and booking at the destination



You can find information about hotels in the proximity of "Paris Est" by clicking on the icon or link on the left.

Hotel

You can find your contact person for common questions concerning the passenger traffic of Deutsche Bahn [here](#).

All information is issued without liability. Software/Data: HAFAS 5.01.DB.4.6f - 15.07.03 [5.01.DB.4.6h/v4.06.p0.20_data: 0]

© Deutsche Bahn AG AGB Datenschutzgrundsätze Online-Werbung Suchen Kontakt Impressum



1 Calculate 2 Quotation 3 Booking 4 Payment 5 Confirm 6 Travel Info

5 Booking Confirmation

Thank you for booking your journey
with SeaFrance (Dover-Calais) Ferries

Your booking Reference Number is: **4899919**

This is your travel document, no tickets will be sent.
We recommend that you print this page to present on departure. Please
proceed directly to the SeaFrance check-in booths at the port where your tickets
will be issued - it is not necessary to stop at the Dover Travel Centre.

 **Outward** Dover to Calais: **Tue 15 July** at **08:00**

 **Inward** Calais to Dover: **Tue 22 July** at **18:15**

Details Adult : 1

Vehicle: **No vehicle**

Fare **EIGHT DAY RETURN - £34.00**

Party Leader **Dr LL Boyle** Male
Vine Cottage
Patixbourne
Nr Canterbury KENT
UNITED KINGDOM
00441227823584
llb@ukc.ac.uk

Others

Payment SW 4
*****7439 (masked for security)

06/04

Continue >

[Terms & Conditions](#)

Tue Jul 15 00:21:41 2003

Booking confirmation

Ticket Price : £ 34.00

Name : Dr LL Boyle

Address

Vine Cottage

Patixbourne

Nr Canterbury

KENT

GBR

Phone : 00441227823584

Mob :

Fax :

email : llb@ukc.ac.uk

Paying : credit card

Ticket delivery : Card Type : Switch

Day Trip Terms & Conditions (extract):

Day trip tickets are offered at a special rate on condition that both outward and return journeys are made on the same day. Day trip tickets are not valid for single journeys or where the return journey is made on a subsequent day. SeaFrance reserves the right to charge a supplement equivalent to the appropriate fare where these conditions are not adhered to.

Printed by: L.L.Boyle

Page: 2

Tue Jul 15 00:21:41 2003

Booking confirmation

Cars travelling on day trip tickets are not permitted to travel with loaded roof racks, or loaded trailers or to contain levels of luggage inconsistent with being abroad for a day trip.

The company reserves the right to surcharge car tickets up to the full applicable fare if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the conditions of day trip tickets may not be respected. In these circumstances, a refund may be granted if the customer provides satisfactory evidence that the day trip ticket travel conditions were complied with.

A summary of SeaFrance terms & conditions can be viewed at www.seafrance.com/Pages/travelInfo/terms.htm

Full terms & conditions are available on request



Die Bahn **DB**
Fahrkartenautomaten mit neuer Bedienung

[www.bahn.de](#) **Timetables**

[Int. Guests](#)

> **TravelService** [Arrival/Departure](#)

[PersonalTimetable](#)

[Query](#)

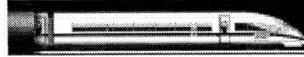
Information

[Selection](#)

[Cash](#)

[Check & Order](#)

Your timetable (Single ride)



[Help](#)

Your connection query

from: Paris Nord
to: Calais Ville

Outward journey: Tu, 22.07.03 **Time:** 13:30 (Departure)

[Change](#)

[Add return journey](#)

Pricing information: 1 adult, 2nd class.

[Change](#)

Connection

Selection single ride

Selection: [Departure](#)

Normal fares are always available. Special conditions apply to **Plan&Spar-fares** and **campaign-fares**.

Details	Station/Stop	Date	Time	Duration	Chg.	Products	Normal fare	Savings fares	
			▲ earlier						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Paris Nord	22.07.03	dep 12:22	2:58	1	TGV, RE	Pricing information not available		
	Calais Ville	22.07.03	arr 15:20						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Paris Nord	22.07.03	dep 14:28	2:43	1	TGV, RE	Pricing information not available		
	Calais Ville	22.07.03	arr 17:11						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Paris Nord	22.07.03	dep 14:58	3:02	2	TGV, RE	Pricing information not available		
	Calais Ville	22.07.03	arr 18:00						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Paris Nord	22.07.03	dep 14:58	3:14	1	TGV, RE	Pricing information not available		
	Calais Ville	22.07.03	arr 18:12						

▼ later

Subject to compulsory reservation

No OnlineTickets possible

[Details for selection](#) [Details for all](#) [Printview](#) [New query](#)

Information and booking at the destination



You can find information about hotels in the proximity of "Calais Ville" by clicking on the icon or link on the left.

[Hotel](#)

You can find your contact person for common questions concerning the passenger traffic of Deutsche Bahn [here](#).

All information is issued without liability. Software/Data: HAFAS 5.01.DB.4.6f - 15.07.03 [5.01.DB.4.6h/v4.06.p0.20_data:7baab771]

© Deutsche Bahn AG [AGB](#) [Datenschutzgrundsätze](#) [Online-Werbung](#) [Suchen](#) [Kontakt](#) [Impressum](#)



IGA 2003 Rostock
Und die Bahn bringt Sie hin!



www.bahn.de

Timetables

Int. Guests

> TravelService

Arrival/Departure

PersonalTimetable

Query

Information

Selection

Cash

Check & Order

Your timetable (Single ride)



Help

Your connection query

from: Karlsruhe Hbf

Outward journey: Mo, 21.07.03

Time: 11:00 (Departure)

Change

to: Strasbourg

Add return journey

Pricing information: 1 adult, 2nd class.

Change

Connection

Selection single ride

Selection: Departure

Normal fares are always available. Special conditions apply to **Plan&Spar-fares** and **campaign-fares**.

Details	Station/Stop	Date	Time	Duration	Chg.	Products	Normal fare	Savings fares
			▲ earlier					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Karlsruhe Hbf	21.07.03	dep 10:10	1:50	1	RE, BUS	9,00 EUR (DB-Part)	
	Strasbourg Bahnhof, Frankreich	21.07.03	arr 12:00					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Karlsruhe Hbf	21.07.03	dep 12:06	0:55	0	EC	Pricing information not available	
	Strasbourg	21.07.03	arr 13:01					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Karlsruhe Hbf	21.07.03	dep 12:35	1:56	2	RB, RE	Pricing information not available	
	Strasbourg	21.07.03	arr 14:31					
			▼ later					

Fare calculated for: single journey, 1 adult, 2nd class
Ordering outward and return journey together, you may get a reduction of up to 40%.

Post order/reservation possible

No OnlineTickets possible

Details for selection

Details for all

Printview

New query

Detailed view

Station/Stop	Date	Time	Platform	Products	Comments
Karlsruhe Hbf	21.07.03	dep 12:35	1	RB 29474	RegionalBahn Number of bicycles conveyed limited
Karlsruhe West		dep 12:40			
Karlsruhe-Mühlburg		dep 12:42			
Karlsruhe-Knielingen		dep 12:45			
Maximiliansau West		dep 12:49			
Wörth(Rhein)	dep 12:52				
Kandel	dep 13:00				
Winden(Pfalz)	21.07.03	arr 13:06	3		
Winden(Pfalz)	21.07.03	dep 13:08	2	RB 18197	RegionalBahn Number of bicycles conveyed limited
Schaidt(Pfalz)		dep 13:14			
Steinfeld(Pfalz)		dep 13:17			
Kapsweyer		dep 13:19			
Schweighofen		dep 13:22			
Wissembourg	21.07.03	arr 13:28			
Wissembourg	21.07.03	dep 13:42		RE 30557	RegionalExpress 2nd class only
Soultz-sous-Forets		dep 13:54			
Haguenau		dep 14:08			
Bischwiller		dep 14:14			
Strasbourg		21.07.03			

Duration: 1:56; runs Mo - Fr, not 15. Aug, 11. Nov

Hide intermediate stops

↑ top of page

Information and booking at the destination