

 [from *Scope and Content*] Parties: 1) John Smith, Islington, Middlesex 2) Edward Taylor the elder, Bifrons, Kent, clerk, Edward Taylor the younger, Bifrons, Kent, esquire, Captain in the New Romney Light Dragoons Consideration: £850 Witnesses: William Pennington, Inner Temple, London, John Fawler, Clifford's Inn, London

FILE - Release relating to property in Thornton Le Clay - **ref. zDDPY/77/28** - **date:** 25 Jun 1796


 [from *Scope and Content*] Parties: 1) Edward Taylor the elder, Bifrons, Kent, clerk, Edward Taylor the younger, Bifrons, Kent, esquire, Captain in the New Romney Light Dragoons, Richard Wray, Thornton in the Clay 2) James Horner, Foston, yeoman Property: Middle Car Close at Thornton in the Clay containing 13 acres three roods eight perches; Loakit Close containing seven acres 16 perches, a small piece of ground being the north east corner of the Broats containing 12 acres two roods three perches at Thornton in the Clay; yearly quit rents, fee farm rents or payments charged on lands at Thornton in the Clay and detailed in the deed Consideration: £982 6s Witnesses: William Pennington, Inner Temple, William Bell, Inner Temple, Percival Watson, clerk to Gray and Thorpe, attornies, York, Jonathan Gray, clerk to Gray and Thorpe

Documents relating to Thornton Le Clay


FILE - Copy mortgage relating to property in Thornton - **ref. zDDPY/78/20** - **date:** 23 Oct 1778

 [from *Scope and Content*] Parties: Edward Taylor, Bifrons, Kent, clerk, wife Margaret, John Flintoff, Thirsk, shopkeeper, John Outram, Kilham, gentleman (Enclosure Commissioners), John Smith, York, gentleman Property: all the lands allotted to the said Edward Taylor and Margaret his wife by the Commissioners for the enclosure of Thornton in the Parish of Foston and more particularly described in the copy deed Consideration: £850 Witnesses: H W Tragg, Ingstale, Kent, Thomas Pope, Bishopsbourn, Kent, Will Gray junior, York, attorney, Thomas Gell junior, M G Steely, Thirsk, attorney at law, Robert Hudson, clerk to Graves and Gray, attorneys at law, York With endorsed release, 6 Apr 1796: Parties: 1) John Smith, then residing at Islington, Middlesex 2) Edward Taylor the elder, Edward Taylor the younger, Bifrons, Kent, esquire, Captain in His Majesty's Regiment of New Romney Light Dragoons Property: the property described in the above mortgage Consideration: £850 Witnesses: William Pennington, Inner Temple, London, John Fawler, Clifford Inn, London

FILE - Copy release to make a tenant to the precipe for making a common recovery relating to property in Thornton Le Clay - **ref. zDDPY/78/22** - **date:** 16 Jan 1796

 [from *Scope and Content*] Parties: Edward Taylor the elder, Bifrons, Kent, clerk, Edward Taylor the younger, Bifrons, Kent, esquire, Captain in His Majesty's Regiment of New Romney Light Dragoons, John Barnes, Cliffords Inn, London, gentleman, Thomas Gregory, Cliffords Inn, London, gentleman Property: dwellinghouses and land and fee farm rents in Thornton in the Clay [Thornton Le Clay] as described in the document Witnesses: E H Sandys, Canterbury, John Jennings junior, clerk to Mr Sandys, Baker Walter, clerk to Thomas Gregory

FILE - Lease and release relating to property in Thornton Le Clay - **ref. zDDPY/78/24** - **date:** 24-25 Jun 1796

 [from *Scope and Content*] Parties: 1) Edward Taylor the elder, Bifrons, Kent, clerk, Edward Taylor the younger, Bifrons, Kent, Richard Wray, Thornton in the Clay [Thornton Le Clay], yeoman, Thomas Plumer, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, esquire 2) Hall Plumer, Bilton, esquire, Thomas Croft, East Street, Blackfriars, London, esquire Property: Inholme Close containing seven acres 32 perches on the east side of the road from York to Sheriff Hutton, Raste Close containing 12 acres 20 perches on the west side of the road from York to Sheriff Hutton, two Moor Closes containing 13 acres two roods nine perches, and 15 acres three roods 31 perches on the north side of the road from Flaxton to Lilling and the east side of the road from York to Sheriff Hutton, all at Thornton in the Clay Consideration: £1749 16s 6d Witnesses: William Pennington, Inner Temple, William Bell, Inner Temple, Percival Watson, clerk to Gray and Thorpe, York, Jonathan Gray, clerk to Gray and Thorpe

"We went by Bifrons, & I contemplated with melancholy pleasure, the abode of Him, on whom I once fondly doated" LeFaye 10 (10 Sept 1796) On this LeFaye in *_Family Record_* writes:

"It was probably during this visit hat Jane met and briefly cherished a girlish passion for young Mr Edward Taylor of Bifrons, near Patribourne, who had such 'beautiful dark eyes'

We find in the letters also the following:

"I hope & imagine that Edward Taylor is to inherit all Sir Edw: Dering's fortune as well as all his own fathers. LeFaye 26 (Dec 1798)

I hope it is true that Edward Taylor is to marry his cousin Charlote. Those beautiful dark eyes will then adorn another Generation at least in all their Purity LeFaye 57 (9 Nov 1798)

[*Memoir*], [*Life*], and [*LeFaye-89*]: In one sense, these are the same book, just updated every fifty years or so. (The Austen-Leighs had passed away before Ms. Le Faye's latest update of 1989.) Given that, you might think that you need only read the latest update. In fact, that is the case *if* you are only going to read *one* biography. You won't be disappointed because Ms. Le Faye is a scholar with the British Museum and has established herself as an important and reliable Jane-Austen authority. Also, unlike family members, she is willing to admit that Jane and some of the other Austens may—on rare occasions, surely—just may have had a bubble or a blemish. That is a very useful attitude. [*LeFaye-89*] may be the most complete and most informative biography; however, the family members carried the genetic codes and cultural influences for writing and composition and, so, I strongly recommend the first two versions as well.

[*LeFaye-89*] **William Austen-Leigh and Richard Austen-Leigh and Deirdre Le Faye** *Jane Austen: A Family Record* (1989)

[*LeFaye-97*] **Deirdre Le Faye** (Editor) *Jane Austen's Letters* (1997)

[*LeFaye-98*] **Deirdre Le Faye** *The British Library Writer's Lives—Jane Austen* (1999)

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RELEVANCE ■■■■

AUTHOR(S) Austen, Jane, 1775-1817.

TITLE Jane Austen's letters / collected and edited by Deirdre *Le Faye*.

EDITION 3rd ed.

PUBLISHER Oxford ; New York : Oxford University Press, 1995.

DESCRIPTION xxviii, 643 p. ; 23 cm.

ISBN/ISSN 0198117647

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Page

180

Jan 1811 = 80
Feb 1811 = 81
Jan 1812 = 82
Feb 1812 = 83

The Monthly Magazine of British Register
by R. (Richard) Phillips

London: Printed for Richard Phillips
(1811)

1 reference to **bifrons kent** in this book

Page 294

At Heyden, Julia, youngest daughter of the Hon. William Frederic Wyndham, brother to the Earl of Egremont. At Leyton, Mrs. Wildman, wife of Henry W. esq. At M... Mrs. Warren ...	<i>Died.</i>] At Bifrons, near Canterbury, General Sir Wm. Green, bart. late chief royal engineer, aged 86 years, whose honourable and faithful services to his king and country, during a period of 70 years, particularly at the memorable siege of Gibraltar, are related
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Where's the rest of this book?

'SAVE THE BASTION'

by Conservationist and Lawyer Lionel Culatto

This development is about 15 storeys high with a tower of over 35 storeys on the site of the old Naval grounds. This is not allowed by the Gibraltar Development NAL Policy H9 for example says that housing developments will be expected to be sympathetic to the scale and Many people have rightly objected to it right next to the old town.

William Green, 1st baronet

Green of Marass (Gibraltar)

27.6.1786 - 11.1.1811

born 4.4.1725

cause of its permanent destructive effect on. Policy OTT4 of the Gibraltar "permission for developments which the historic town walls will be refused". "The plan of the interior of the Bastion is to be destroyed". It proposes a creation of a new upper floor covered by a dome. The plans do not only destroy large parts of the building, they also completely destroy its integrity. This is a listed ancient monument supposedly protected by the law. It is part of Gibraltar's application for world heritage status.

Why is this being done? Quite simply to create at least ten lanes of ten pin bowling. Whilst there might be such a demand for ten pin bowling and I make no comment on this, surely another site could be used for this; the 19 storey King's Wharf perhaps or even the one billion pound east side leisure development.

The King's Bastion should be restored making the most of its three centuries of heritage, creating a leisure and heritage centre complimentary to its history, and once more becoming the icon it once was and one of the symbols of the Gibraltarian identity. Before Lord Foster came along, we had our own icons and one of these is The King's Bastion. For years the people of Gibraltar have been denied access to this building and it has been left derelict. This is no excuse to destroy it even more. This is a real opportunity for the Government to do the right thing, restore the Bastion and open it to the public for everyone's enjoyment and for Gibraltar's economic benefit. This opportunity must not be lost.

In considering this application, I hope the Planning Commission is fully aware of the historic significance of this Bastion.

The Funicular Development will impact drastically on Gibraltar's North Front. This consists of Grand Battery and associated works with Landport Ditch, the Glacis and the Inundation (or Laguna) with the enfiling Northern Defences.

The West Front of the town stretches from Orange Bastion to South Bastion, and in the early 18th Century the Line Wall between the two Bastions was the old irregular medieval wall with occasional small gun platforms. Beyond this wall lay the sea. With no strong Battery this front was very weak. This dangerous situation was thankfully remedied by Sir

William Green.

William Green was born in 1725 and was chief engineer of Gibraltar from 1761 to 1783. He married the daughter of another successful military engineer, Justly Watson, who had been present in Gibraltar with his father Jonas during the 1727 Siege. Green's son, Colonel Justly Watson Green was "military preceptor" to Queen Victoria's father, the Duke of Kent. The Duke was a Governor of Gibraltar. Green's wife, Miriam who wrote a diary of her experiences during the Great Siege, died in 1782 after catching a chill in a bombproof on the Rock. Green died in 1811, his son died around 1828.

Green's time in Gibraltar was not wasted. He improved the fortifications and also created the "Soldiers Artificers Company". In his report of 1770, he recommended remedial and new works and these were implemented by this Company of Artificers and amounted to about 30 million pounds in today's money.

By far the most important of the works was The King's Bastion. This powerful Bastion placed in the Line Wall between Orange and South Bastion, transformed the very weak west front. It was designed by Green with the assistance of General Boyd, the Lieutenant Governor.

During the Great Siege, it served as Elliott's command post. Without it, it is unlikely that Gibraltar would have been able to withstand the attack of the Spanish "Junk ships" in September 1782. So important was that event that the artist Copley chose it as the subject of his picture, which now hangs in the Guildhall library. This picture showing Elliott and his officers standing on The King's Bastion during this attack is so huge and impressive that the new Guildhall Art Gallery in the City of London was effectively built around it.

The King's Bastion played such an important part in the Great Siege of 1779 - 1783 that it was chosen as the place to celebrate the victory and to invest Elliot with the Knighthood of the Bath. As Drinkwater says "that the Honours might be conferred where Victory was gained".

The day chosen for the celebrations was St George's Day 23rd April 1783. For the occasion the Bastion was decorated with a colonnade. There was even a fireworks display.

The Lieutenant Governor during the Siege, General Boyd, was so fond of Gibraltar and so proud of the Bastion that on his instructions he was buried in a lighting passage on the right face of The Bastion. His tomb remains there to this day.

Green eventually became Chief Engineer of England, was promoted to Major General, received the thanks of Parliament (the first engineer to do so), and was created a Baronet. More importantly, by creating the artificers he transformed the Corps of Engineers. This he did in Gibraltar.

He was a great man and although not born here surely also a great Gibraltarian. His greatest permanent work in Gibraltar is undoubtedly The King's Bastion where in the Great Siege "Victory was gained".

Having just celebrated 300 years of British Gibraltar, it is somewhat cynical that this Government wants to destroy the very building that kept Gibraltar British all those years ago. Such wanton destruction is a dishonour to the memory of its architects, Green and Boyd.

Major General Sir William Green Bt spent 22 years of his life tirelessly working as he put it "to preserve one of the first fortresses in Europe from even an Enemy's mediating an insult". The Enemy did mediate an insult but thanks to The King's Bastion they were sent packing.

These plans for The King's Bastion are not the action of a Government committed to heritage. They are an insult and an outrage.

The foundation stone of King's Bastion was laid in 1773 by Boyd.

It is not just a huge Battery, it also had bombproof casemates for 800 men (for part of the Great Siege occupied by the 73rd (Highland) Regiment, later (1810) the Highland Light Infantry, and in 1959 with amalgamation the Royal Highland Fusiliers.

In the 1840s, as part of the recommendations of Sir John Jones, two stories of defensible barracks were built in the gorge.

In the 1870s, following the recommendations of Colonel WFD Jervois, the faces of the Bastion were re-constructed to take four 18 ton 10 inch RMLs and one 38 ton 12.5 inch RML. These guns are still there as are also some of the rare rope mantlets and other fittings.

During the 20th Century the roof of the RML Battery was used for various guns and searchlights, the last military use being as a saluting battery in the 1950s.

From the 1900s the Bastion was used for the generation of electric light, and later a new generating station to the designs of N Langdon were added to the north of the right flank.

Apart from its memorable involvement in the Great Siege, the Bastion has had a very interesting military history over 3 centuries. Furthermore, for most of its life the Bastion was the home of numerous regiments sent to Gibraltar to defend us. The Bastion also has an industrial history as for most of the 20th Century it supplied electric light to the civilian population .

Although the Bastion has lain uncared for some time, fortune has conspired to ensure that it is in a remarkably good condition and there are sufficient elements of its history remaining to warrant a restoration and conversion to an award winning heritage/leisure centre.

This development was made public in the "Gibraltar Chronicle" on 16th December 2004, a Government spokesman saying that the works at The King's Bastion would be commencing in June 2005. This was even before the formal planning application was advertised. There are even rumours circulating that this and the other big developments have all been announced at about the same time to confuse the Public. Why we need such a rush of developments at this particular time quite eludes me

especially when the Chief Minister has said recently and I quote "the economy of Gibraltar has never in the entire history of Gibraltar, been more prosperous and successful than it is today".

Surprisingly, the Gibraltar Heritage Trust, although vociferous in its opposition to the funicular, has not to my knowledge come out publicly against this development.

For this Development to go ahead, the Government would need to give authority or licence after consultation and advice from the Trust. I can see no valid reason why the trustees, as protectors of our heritage and in accordance with their duties under the Gibraltar Heritage Ordinance could possibly approve of this wanton destruction. Indeed the Governor can not give a licence if the integrity of the Bastion would be impaired, which it obviously is.

With a new chairman, it would be timely for the trustees to assert their independence and allay the fears of its members and the Public, and to publicly state their total opposition to this project. This is important because, contrary to normal practice elsewhere in the civilised world, the meetings of the Planning Commission are secret and not held in public.

I smell a rat. I see a fait accompli. I hope I am wrong. I pray that the members of the Planning Commission will act independently.

"For too long in Gibraltar, important and potentially controversial projects had been approved by governments and DPC behind closed doors and presented as a "fait accompli" when all decisions had already been made. The open planning process that we introduced was designed to avoid precisely this".

These are the words of the Chief Minister in his speech of the 28th January 2005 to the Gibraltar Federation of Small Businesses. Has anything changed? Will anything change? Or will our land and our inheritance be once again sold for a shortsighted political gain and the wrong economic benefit? We shall have to wait and see.

New Romney (Duke of York's Own) Fencible Cavalry

Chalmers 31.3.1794 - (1799)
- was successor of Lady's rate

Fencible were substitutes of full time regular who were limited
to home service (ie de-fencible) unless all members
voted to go overseas. The Regiment were raised 1794
Most, if not all, were ~~from~~ recruited Light Dragoons

Most disbanded last 1800
traced at the Beauvais Annex 1800

Arch. Cantware 62 11-20 (1949)
New Romney Fencible Cavalry

m

Captain Taylor's Squadron (= the cavalry
equivalent of a
battalion)
Place Lieutenant General

To: LLB
From: FRH

Date: 19 April 2002

Attached are the evaluation forms and analysis relating to unit CH013. These forms should be filed in the TQA box file held by you as unit convenor.

23.4.1823 Lt Gen Sir Herbert Taylor ^{became Colonel of 85th (a Division of York's Own)}
Regiment of Light Infantry (Child Volunteers)

became 2nd Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry after 1801.

1780-1792

J. Kirby All J's are John

1754 Rector of Blacknashere,
vicar of Waidenhouse
died ix. 154.

1770 Care Hall, Cambridge
Ord. 1775, x. 315, 1776
Lic. cur. St. Andrew's -
William Howdell - 16. 1780, xi. 101, 1780

William Howdell

1790 Lic. cur. St. Combs Hamen - Corchery
+ the vicar xi. 149.

William Wade

1785 Dean College, Cambridge
St Paul's + St Martin's Westons +
vicar

Henry de Heyman

Emmanuel Coll. Camb. 1785

x. 408 Lic. cur. Patric & Bnd
16. 1788 Lett. dimiss. Westons + vicar

John Gregory

Lincoln Coll. Oxford 1789.

Lett. dimiss. for Bnd's order for cur. licence
with Bnd's xi. 198. Lic. cur. Patric & Bnd
1792 Whitton xi. 198.

Philip Brandon

1792 Master of Vicar of Bnd
(dormitory) xi. 25.

1786 Lic. perp. cur. St. George's Chapel
Lower Deal, xi. 26

Edward Taylor -

1794 collated as Rector of Rucknige

William Taylor
1798 ordi. - Dean + vicar Rucknige
xi. 191

28.11.694

MS 3415/78 Birmingham City
Archives

Book # ~ 1626 T. 8. 4. 1700 Hayney
John Bridges of Hayney + Elizabeth Holywell
* ~ 1689 = maternal grandfather
died 1705

Brook Bridge, Love House, Fulham

Owned New House at Jordneshore
1693 - its manor house 1700

Mrs Bridges - 1829-51.

William Turner, by will - 1746, gave the yearly
sum of £6.10s to purchase of seats to
be distributed to the amount of £2/6d weekly every

Sunday after divine service to the poor.

10/- to the clerk for his trouble - distribution of

Now paid by Th. Taylor.

but contrary provisions are ~ 20, usually 10.

Kingston Church

Memorial with altar slab for Margaret wife of

Thomas Turner + 1698

He died 1718 this = same vault.

Anonymous - the body for church to the Turner of
Hedden.

John Vernon & Avern Alumni Cantabrigie Cam: UP: 1922
PT I VAC
John Bowtell Admitted sizar at St John's 1686. Son of John,
Sindhampton. Born Thaxted, Essex. Private scholar at T. U. Matric 1686
BA 1689/90 MA 1693 BD 1701 DD 1718 Fellow 1694-1722 ~~ordained~~ (London)
4.3.1693/4. Vicar of Pattingham 1698-1752 Rector of Staplehurst 1719-1752
+ S. I. 1753 aged 85. Author of Sermons + brother of Charles (1695).

Graduate Cantabrigie Cam: 1823
p. 57. John Bowtell Fellow of St John's BA 1689 MA 1693 BD 1701 DD 1718.
p. 461 Brook Taylor St John's Lib 1709 UD 1714
Alumni Cantab PT I Vol 4 (1927)
Brook Taylor Fellow - commoner St John 3.4.1701 & 18.8.1685 Matric 1709 Lib 1709 UD 1714
FRS 1714 Admitted advocate in the court of Arches 1704. Skilled musician. Published a
treatise on the nature of the curve of oscillation problem + 30.11.1731. Death - 29.11.1731
was announced in first. Reg. 439 (1731) but probably wrong as he is = another who for
11.1731 - first. p. 500 (1731).

Edward Taylor + 12.1798 + 26.8.1734 Vern
Penmore age 16 St John's 24.6.1751
School - Ashford
BA 1755 MA 1758
Ordained deacon (Hereford) 19.2.1758
priest (Cam) 11.3.1759
Vicar of Pattingham 1760 - SR. Succeeded Dr. Bishop 1767
= Margaret (daughter of Thomas) Turner 1769.

Alumni Cantab PT I Vol 4
p. 207 Nathaniel Taylor (sic)
Admitted pensioner at Emmanuel 19.8.1655. of Middlesex, Matric 1657.
Admitted Gray's Inn 15.3.1639/9. Barrister at law. Recorder of Oxford 1701-1703
Married Mary Bridges, d. of John Bridges, Counsellor of Hackney + 1684.
Barke was an interesting project (Colonel) to the Council.

Page

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PD 1121

ARBBER, Edwards
English reprints

HOWELL, James

Instructions for forreine travell; N. Udall,
Roister Doister; The revelation to the monk of
Evesham; James VI /2/ I, Essayes, etc. in the
divine arte of poesie, A counterblaste to tobacco.
Edited by E. Arber. (English reprints.)

4 vols in 1. Birmingham, 1969.

PD 1121

ARBBER, Edward
ENGLISH REPRINTS.

HABINGTON, William

Castara. The 3rd ed. of 1640; edited and
collated with the earlier ones of 1634, 1635 by
E. Arber. (English reprints.)

144p. London, 1870.

Bound with Gascoyne, G. The steele glas.

per B 1.A81

ARISTOTELIAN SOCIETY

Berkeley and modern problems; the symposia
read at the joint session of the Aristotelian
Society and the Mind Association at Dublin,
July 10th-12th, 1953. (Supplementary vol. 27.)

230p. London, Harrison, 1953.

37,352

"Sir Herbert Taylor" by Robert Hamilton Vetch ^{was with 55-59}
 Dictionary of National Biography 19 413-414 (1899)

"During the wanderings of his family on the continent between 1780 and 1790 Herbert received private tuition and became a good linguist. In Rome he made the acquaintance of Lord Camelford by whom he was introduced to Lord Grenville who gave him a place in the Foreign Office under Mr (later Sir) James Bland Burgess. (Under Sec of State - info)

+4.10.1824 known after 1821 as Sir James Lamb
 Grenville = ~~1776~~ 1776-1780 * 1759 + 1834 ? = Sir Richard Grenville
 11.2.1806 - 25.3.1807 (Whig) Lost Temple (Stowe)
 Lord Camelford = Thomas Pitt 1737-1793

Haden Kelly's 1903

In 1853 Colonel James Payler gave the sum of £439.15.0 to the rector and churchwardens of Kingston ~~to be~~ the interest - which to be equally divided between such deserving persons living in the parish as they should select.

Edward Henry French c.b. = Haden.

Rev Albert Richard Pritchard MA = Vicar of Beckenham

- MP's for Canterbury - list on pp 57-60 of 1837 poll book ⁶⁸
 1796-1802 John Baker and Samuel Elwes ^{Southbridge}
 Baker 77 top of poll. Return petitioned agst. election delisted with, new writ issued, Baker & Southbridge again elected, but declared ineligible in consequence of the bribery practised by their agents at the previous election.
 Sir John Honywood and Mr Fipps then gave the seat.
 1802 Sir Payne Watson and John Baker by election unopposed.
 1806 John Baker and John Sumner " "
 1807 John Baker and Edward Taylor ←
 1812 Stephen & Lushington and Edward Taylor

1818 - John Baker, Stephen Rembold Lushington + Lord Cliffton on the last day of the election Edward Taylor =

Bipros

- Kelly's 1907 - Puller Marston.
- 5 - Frank Penn
- 1891 - Edward Wrencher
Marguerite Cox + Carlton Cole
- 1895 Robert Smith - last agent at Bipros Cottage.
John Henry Cepheid Kirby vicar. M.A. Penn
Miller. Cambridge
- 1899 Ernest Smith
Hubert Knight since 1898. M.A. Cambridge
Herbert Robert Cadogan @ Bipros Cottage.
- 1903 Rev James Hyper Hallett vicar. of Higham
Penn @ Bipros.

Thomas TURNER. Journals of the House of Lords

Bill to enable him, and his issue, to take the surname of Anson of Keyler
 - brought for House of Commons + read for the 1st time 28th 786 11/3/1757
 15/3/1757 2nd - committed 85th
 18/3/1757 Reported without Amendment 88th
 22/3/1757 3rd time + Commons
 requested herewith 92nd
 1/4/1757 Royal Assent 112th.

Brook Taylor

Sec. of Society Elected 13.1.1714⁵ vacated 30.11.1718
 30.11.1718 the usual date.

Brook Taylor lived in Norfolk Street

Yellow written 20/3/1711/2

Royce
MS. 82 Volume of Brook Taylor's correspondence from Nonant.

Vol 7 p. 492 Catherine Barton * 1679 + 1740 = ^{26.8.1717} Conduitt
" " niece of above * 1718 = John Wallis
Margaret Barton * 1687

Vol 5 p. xliv Catherine Barton lived with Newton for ^{nearly} ~~20~~ years
for married ~~or~~ 38 yrs old.

Charles, Earl of Halifax ^{became a widow = 1698.} former partner of Newton.
Relationship with Catherine Barton

BOURNE PARK 019 20506070
019 20512251
019 20574000
019 70623177
Early C18 Rebuilt
Stephen Buckingham became owner
Left the seat to his ^{elder} son, who named
a daughter of John Sunbridge J.
Planting
Kendal 9.12.1965

KTW

Prerogative Court of Canterbury

PROB 20/2539 John Taylor, London merchant 1705, 1709, 1720

Brook Taylor to Newton Royce MS. MMS. 49

letter from "Bifon near Canterbury" 22.4.1716
had to make haste home due to the loss of his mother.
Will be unable to do Secretary's business

Then report a letter for Mr. Marmont;

A. Rupert Hall and Laura Tilling (editors)

The Correspondence of Sir Isaac Newton Vol 7 1713-1718

(Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 1976)

printed = Brewster, Memoirs, II. pp. 509-510.

known as the

Rev. William Taylor MA

vicar of Barbours 2nd in the P. 1716
† 19.6.1814 aged 38

Widow died 19.11.1817 aged 34

Younger daughter Jane Taylor † 15.12.1827 aged 15
Kenny

Charlotte Taylor † 2.6.1798 aged 49
her husband

Elizabeth Taylor wife of J. W. Taylor
† 10.3.1810 aged 59

Charlotte Clara Morgan-Taylor wife of J. W. Taylor
Wife to J. W. Taylor. Wrote the book

Rev. William Puff MA last vicar of the

Ch. died 18.2.1895 aged 86.

James Taylor † 15.4.1854 unmarried

Col. = Army - reg. details

Hannah Oden = John Taylor

11.2.1672/3 in Patricbourne

Nicholas Viney = Grace Taylor

4.4.1738 = P. Oden

Ann West = William Taylor 11.8.1728

Mary White = Thomas Baker 21.7.1785

Mary Wilson = Thomas Baker 19.10.1793

Edward Taylor † 1797

Writer.

Books MSS Egypt c 11 d 51
essays

Not these on Daily News farm.

Bolingbroke lived from 1726-1735 on his former
manor at Dawley, & affected to employ his
talents among the minor country joys; Voltaire
and Pope described him trying hard to do so.
Bought for the Bennet family; stood near the
present by canal. B. rebuilt it as a very superior
farm with the motto above the door 'Satis beads
mis honoribus' Pope ^{was} ^{here} ^{for} ^{two} ^{weeks} ^{to}
try the regimen of ass's milk. Demolished 1744 except
for one outbuilding.

Vener
Herbert Taylor * ^{Bishop} ~~St John's~~ ^{Chaplain}
Matric 1749
Adm penance 30.3.1748
St John's
Died 19.11.1767 London.
Brother of Edward

BECKINGHAM
Will - Archdeaconry Court of Canterbury V. 104 f 8
Probate 26.11.1807.
Dated 26.2.1807
Codicil 20.8.1807.
Wife Louisa was executrix
Daniel Gregory = brother-in-law.

near Stamford
bridge
(Cotton)

1611 Edmund Burton conveyed HUNDBURTON manor to

William Watkinson the Elder and his son

1614 WW the elder died; estate devised to his wife for life
and then to his daughter Anne, wife of Edward Layler.

later passed to Sir W. P. Layler
to his son Watkinson Layler

then to Watkinson's daughter Mary.

in 1758, Mary Layler's trustees conveyed Burton Fields to
H. B. Darley

present name
Hundburton

Cambridge Electo. Kentish fiddle 5218, 23, over. (17 June 1818)

After the listings were prepared for ^{London} Lushington and Baker to
unite interests Taylor denied he had ever made such a
contribution & his lordship (roy. of post) had either.

But in a subsequent statement Mr. Baker confessed that
far by stating the true value (May 12 and subsequent days)
and the persons (Messrs. Clark, Cooper and Bayle) who made such
application to him as approved of the purpose of 3 shilling a

Mr. Lushington	401	3rd of	Clifford 737
Baker	2nd		Baker 517

JACOB STUBBS

M.P. for Cricklade

Expelled from House of Commons 23.1.1721/2 for being a Director of
The South Sea Company He was the first of several to be expelled.

Found guilty of a notorious breach of trust but still one of the
affair a rich man.

HPG 6008 John Corwell ^{the} South Sea Bubble p227

Edward * 26.8.1734 % Patrington

* 24.6.1774 % R. Newbury House

~~Edward~~ son of Watkinson Payler (* ~ 1643) ↓ 20.9.1705

Sir Watkinson Payler York Minster 31 Ches 2 (179)

George Payler, Mayor of Newcastle
Paymaster of Berwick } 1. 4. 1688
- 9. 11. 1680

William Payler, Lyon's Inn (London) 182

(* ~ 1595, + 1642) of Thorsby son of William Payler (* ~ 1510) of Thorsby

Payler was created a baronet in 1681
Family desc extinct on the death of Mary Payler - 1756
granddaughter of the wife of Sir Watkinson

Sir Edward Payler (* 1588) ↓ 1647, Brythorpe) baronet, 2nd son of William Payler, over Elizabeth 1st's Attorney = the North.
= Anne Watkinson, sole daughter & heir of William Watkinson
- 2 sons
- 1 daughter
= Lady Astor, widow of Sir Thomas Astor of Astor, Cheshire
- 2 daughters

William Watkinson, (* ~ 1556, Thorsby) Clerk of Assizes, Justice of Oyer and Determiner within the Northern Circuit
= 1578 Mary Bullyne of York
- Anne Watkinson (* ~ 1579) (White Supper) sole daughter & heir
= Edward Payler
= St. Martin's Comptrol, York
27.1.1583 Anne Payler daughter of William Payler
- no children

Payler resided at Thorsby Hall as tenant in chief of the rector of Thorsby
Brythorpe
Barnstone now Thorsby

London
* 1697, Langton, Yorkshire
* 1668, * 1679, 1705
* 1616, 1619, 1620
* 21.12.1756
d of Watkinson Payler of Mary Barnaby

Thomas Tempest (*1530) †1568)

Sir Nicolas Tempest (*1553, †1626) ^{26.3. 1st baronet of} Stella (created 23.12.1622)

= Isabel Lambton (*1552; †1623)

- Sir Thomas Tempest ~~(1st baronet)~~ 2nd baronet (*1581, †18.8.1641) (*1574, †1639)

= Troth Tempest (*1596, Bracewell) daughter of Sir Richard Tempest ^{Bracewell & Belling} and Elizabeth Rhodes

- Sir Richard Tempest, 3rd baronet ^{Stella} (*1626, †1665) (2nd son) (†1644) Bracewell

= 1654 Margaret Swinburne (d. of William Swinburne of Capheaton)

- Olivia Tempest (*1659; †17.4.1716)
= 1677 John Taylor

Son of Robert Tempest (*1535, †1601) at Agnes Bertholmeu Pigot †1612, Bracewell

Son of Nicolas Tempest (*1504, †1570)
= Beatrice Bradford
= Isabel Kyghley

Olivia's greatgrandfather was Sir Nicolas, 1st baronet.

Page

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Greenwood p 394

re Kibstone church. Elizabeth, lady, long widow of Sir Willem Yong (both interred at Chatham with his first wife, Sarah, d. of Charles Fagg) entered outside the wall with her son
Mary Taylor

She was the only surviving issue of Brooke Taylor
Brooke requests to be buried = Dr Snow's churchyard.

Capt Wathinson Taylor son of Rev Edward Taylor.

p. 393 Bridge Ch has private monuments of which began facing p. 394 = UKC copy (scrapbook) is a Holland Tringham pair (1602?) "Retiring Home" of Old Kibstone Rd.

Prize 246 (~~before~~ facing p. 398) Bourne Place - The Property of Mrs Bechingham. Text p. 399 says it is the residence of Mrs Kennick.

Dr John Cornet died 1736 left it to his 5 daughters: 4 of them sold their shares = 1752 to Stephen Bechster, the husband of the fifth and eldest.

p. 403 Ieldon, seat of Robert Ballard Fenner.

John Cason mentioned as buyer = 1690; passed it to Thomas Turner of London ~ 1690; his grandson Thos Turner (having bought his seat at Payler) was next owner. His son Thos. Wathinson Payler, succeeded to it = 1771 + from him it passed to his son of the same name.

p 426 Sholden Church Memorial to Eliza, wife of Henry Deane Bayle, and daughter of Jas Wyborn of Hill died 2.9.1833.

C Greenwood An Epitome of County History

Vol II - County of Kent

London: Greenwood; 1838

PAYLER GENEALOGY

–William TURNER of Sutton Valence; member of the Household of King Henry VII, 1459

=?

–Thomas, of Sutton Valence

=?

–Elizabeth

=Thomas POTMAN of Sutton Valence

–Richard

–Agnes (*~1530, Sutton Valence)

=George CODD (*1526, Sutton Valence)

–Henry

=?

–William (*~1530, Sutton Valence)

=Anne MASTERS (*~1534, Willesborough); daughter of Paul MASTERS

–William (*~1560)

–Thomas (*~1569)

–Richard (*~1564, London); draper and deputy alderman

=~1594 Alice JEFFRIES, daughter of William JEFFRIES and Audry HARVIE

–Richard (*~1599, London); draper

=~1624 Martha PRESCOTT (*~1599); daughter of Alexander PRESCOTT, alderman of London

–Samuel (*~1597)

–Mary (*~1599)

=Tempest MILNER (*~1595, London)

–Henry (*~1533, Hothfield)

=Faith WESTON (*~1537, Hothfield); sister of Alexander WESTON of Kent; will dated 2.5.1591

–John (*~1567)

–Abraham (*~1569)

–Isaac (*~1571)

–Thomas (*~1573)

–Jacob (*~157, Hothfield; +1624, Egerton); lived at Egerton

=27.11.1600 in Hothfield, Margaret AUSTEN of Wingham

–John (*~1610, Egerton)

=~1640 ?

–children who had no descendants

–Jacob (+1672, aged 59) of Smarden

=2.1637 Anne TRAY, (*~1617, Bredhurst); daughter of Richard TRAY; minister of Bredhurst

–William (*Canterbury; +6.1684, aged 69); alderman; mayor of Canterbury 1660

=~1643 Mary NASH of Goodnestone

- William (*~1644) *St. Dunstan's West, London*
 -Thomas (*4.11.1646; †1.4.1715); Clerk of the Draper's Company; benefactor to the poor of Kingston, Kent; bought Ileden 1690
 = ~1672 Margaret THEOBALD (+4.8.1698, Lincoln's Inn, aged 46 and married 25 years; ↓9.8.1698, Kingston)¹
 - John (*24.9.1673, London; +1747) of Ileden
 - Mary (*19.9.1674; +8.10.1674)
 - Thomas (*29.2.1675/6; +1758)
 = ~1705 ?
 - Thomas (*~1718; †1771); changed surname to PAYLER by Act of Parliament; owned and resided at Ileden
 = ~1742 ? Mary? BRIDGES
 - Margaret (*1744; †27.4.1780, Brussels; ↓9.5.1780, Patrixbourne)
 = 23.2.1769 in St. Martin-in-the Fields, Westminster, **Edward TAYLOR**²
 - **Thomas Watkinson (%29.7.1748, Kingston; †31.1.1816; ↓vault in Kingston Church)**³
 = 29.1.1771 Charlotte HAMMOND (↓9.6.1798, aged 49, vault in Kingston Church)⁴
 - Thomas (%1.1.1772 privately; 13.1.1772 received into the church at Kingston)⁵
 = <1816 Elizabeth WILLIAMS
 - Charlotte Clare (%2.10.1773, Kingston Church; †11.8.1804)
 = 1.11.1803 William Tatton EGERTON (*9.5.1749; †21.4.1806)⁶
 - William (%7.3.1776, Kingston; †19.6.1814)⁷
 = Maria HIGHMORE (†19.11.1817, aged 34, ↓vault in Kingston Church)
 - a daughter
 - Sarah Maria (†15.12.1827, aged 15, Kensington)
 - Henry Watkinson (%7.11.1777, Kingston); lived in Blackheath
 - Francis Richard (%18.9.1779, Kingston)
 - Jemima Margaret (%9.10.1781, Kingston; ↓20.5.1784, vault in Kingston Church)
 - John Anthony (*7.8.1785; %12.8.1785, Walcot, Bath)
 - James (†15.4.1854, aged 67, ↓vault in Kingston Church)⁸
 - Anthony Charles, a cleric of Headcorn
 - a son
 = **5.4.1804 in Featherstone**, Elizabeth WYNN (%11.5.1759, Featherstone, Yorkshire; †10.3.1810)⁹
 - **An (%18.12.1796, Patrixbourne)**
 - **William (%10.2.1799, Patrixbourne)**
 = Ellen Maria O'CALLAGHAN, widow, of Co. Limerick
 - William (*9.3.1676)
 - Elizabeth (*18.2.1677; +24.5.1679)
 - Margaretta Maria (*1.5.1679; +9.7.1679)
 - Charles (1.5.1680)
 - Mary (*21.12.1681)
 - Theobald (*26.11.1683; +same year)
 - Richard (*1684; +immediately after baptism)

DRAFT

HALSE or HULSE

- |-Martha (*13.5.1687)
- |-Henry (*22.12.1688)
 - =28.8.1700 at St. James in the Fields, Susanna RYVES of Stepney, widow
- |-John (*~1648); rector of Middleton and Felpham, Sussex
 - =~1678 Anne CUBBERLY (*~1652, Chichester); daughter of Edward CUBBERLY (%23.4.1622, St. Pancras, Chichester)
- |-Anne (*~1650)
 - =Roger NEWMAN (*~1646) of Canterbury
- |-Henry (*~1577; +10.3.1647; ↓Ballymodam church, Bandon Bridge, Co. Cork)
 - =~1617 Mary LANGTON (*~1587); daughter of Anselm LANGTON of Somerset
 - |-Henry (*~1620; +1653) of Bandon Bridge; Sergeant-major under Lord Inchiquin
 - =~1647 Dorothy BOYLE (*~1624, Tuam); daughter of Richard BOYLE, Lord Archbishop of Tuam; widow of Captain Arthur Grenville
- |-Mary (*~1618)
 - =Mathew CONSTANTINE (*~1614); of Bandonbridge
 - |-Henry
 - |-Robert
- |-Edward (*~1579)
- |-William of London
 - =the sister of Edmond WATTINGTON of Addington, Kent
- Elizabeth
 - =9.6.1724 in Greenwich, Sir Thomas LOMBE of London

¹ Daughter and co-heir of Peter THEOBALD of Rotherhithe, member of a branch of the Kentish family.

² (*26.8.1734; %Patricxbourne; †8.12.1798); rebuilt Bifrons; vicar of Patricxbourne from 16.11.1763; rector of Ruckinge (by dispensation).

³ Of Heden.

⁴ Second daughter of William HAMMOND of St. Alban's, Nonington, and his wife Charlotte (who was the eldest daughter and co-heir of William EGERTON, LL.D., prebendary canon of Canterbury and grandson of John, Earl of Bridgwater).

⁵ Major in the 7th Dragoons; lived in Blackheath.

⁶ (%14.5.1749; ↓Northenden) of Tatton Park; Member of Parliament; his 4th wife.

⁷ Installed vicar of Patricxbourne; 28.4.1800; had resigned by 24.2.1813.

⁸ Colonel of the 10th Foot 28.6.1838, sometime Governor of Zante and Corfu; Lieutenant in the 52nd Foot 24.3.1804; Captain of the 52nd Foot 18.8.1808; Major of the 10th Foot, 17.1.1822; Lieutenant-Colonel of the 10th Foot 2.6.1825; awarded silver medal with four clasps for service at Fuentes de Oñoro, Ciudad Rodrigo, Nivelle and Nive. Munificent contributor to various charitable institutions.

⁹ (↓18.3.1810, vault in Kingston Church); daughter of Thomas WYNN and Mary DUNCALF; sister of Sir Edmund Mark WYNN of Ackton Hall, Yorkshire.

- Jacob (C) (* Hothfield; T 1624, Egerton) ; lived at Egerton

= Marguerite AUSTEN of Wingham

- Henry (T 10.3.1647); ↓ Ballynadam Church, Bandonbridge, Co. Cork

= Mary Langton, daughter of Anselm Langton of Somerset

- Henry Thomas (T 1653) of Bandonbridge; Sergeant Major under Lord Inchiquin

= Dorothy Boyle d of Richard Boyle, Lord Archbishop of Tuam, sister of Capt. Grenville Halse.

- Mary = Mather Constantine of Bandonbridge, Captain.

- Henry

- Robert

- Edward

- (D) John of Egerton

= children, no descendants

- Jacob (T 1672, age 59) of Bonaide

= Anne Tway, minister of Bredhurst

- William, alderman, ~~and~~ mayor of Canterbury, 1660 (T 6.1684, age 69)

= Mary Nash of Goodhurst.

- William ~~Russell~~

- Thomas (* 4.11.1646; T 1715) ^{april 17} ↓ King's ^{church} St Dunstan's - member, London and Heden, 1688, one of the sworn clerks -
Chancery and a master extraordinary; JP for Kent; Clerk of Dover Castle, Registrar of the

Cinqve ports, + 4.8.1698, Lincoln's Inn, age 46, married 25 yrs

= Marguerite Theobald, ^{april 17} ↓ King's ^{church} daughter and co-heir of Peter Theobald of Rotherhithe, branch of the Kentish family.

- John (T 1747) of Heden

- Mary (* 19.9.1674 [sic])

- Thomas (* 29.2.1675; T 1758)

one of the sons
died before he
married

= Thomas (T 1771) took the name of Puyler

- William (* 9.3.1676)

- Elizabeth (* 18.2.1677; T 24.5.1679)

- Marguerite Mann (* 18.5.1677; T 9.7.1679)

- Charles (* 1.5.1680)

- Mary (* 21.11.1681)

- Theobald (* 26.11.1683; T same year)

- Richard (T 1684, T immediately after baptism)

- Martha (* 13.5.1687)

- Henry (* 22.11.1688)

- Susanna



ⓔ John, rector of Middleton and Felpham, Sussex
 = Anne Cusberly, d of Edward Cusberly of Chichester
 - Anne
 = Roger Newman of Canterbury

- John Turner of Heden (11.7.1765 aged 90) (Surreyfield - 161)
 = Hannah Lawfield d of Thomas Lawfield († 21.4.1722, Drape's Hall, ↓ New Vault - Kings Church)
 19.8.1697 in Lincoln's Inn Chapel aged 23

- Thomas (poss. the date refers to him)

- Elizabeth († 18.11.1753 aged 52; ↓ vault - Kings Church)
 = Sir Thomas Lombey, Alderman of the City of London († 1738) ↓ 3.1.1738/9 St Olave's Church, London

- Hannah († 1.5.1748) (1674) († 1738) ↓ 3.1.1738/9 St Olave's Church, London
 = Sir Robert Clifton, Baronet and Knight of the Bath († 1690, Clifton) ↓ 7.12.1762
 26.1740 = Sir Robert Clifton († 18.7.1788) († 27.5.1748, Clifton) ↓ 12.12.1762
 - Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Clifton († 18.7.1788) († 23.1.1718) († 17.8.1759)
 = The Rt Hon James Clifton, Earl of Lonsdale (* 23.1.1718) († 17.8.1759)
 27.4.1749

Turner

Collyer 1403 from banner
 1407 full book B

A John Turner († 11.10.1721, aged 84) chancel knight
 = Jane († Sept. ?) ↓ chancel, Kings Church
 Could be % of 21.1.1637, son of John Turner
 St Giles Cryptgate

Bygone Year (Bross-Morris)

15. 177-179

per DA 1000 69

1599d Picture plate on p. 176

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 Subject: Re: [HM] James Gregory and Brook Taylor
 Author: James A Landau <JJJRLandau@aol.com>
 Date: Wed, 13 Jan 1999 22:14:41 EST

In a message dated 99-01-13 12:38:12 EST, David Fowler quoted Dennis Almeida:
 <<

> From: Dennis Francis Almeida <D.F.Almeida@exeter.ac.uk>
 > To: dfh@maths.warwick.ac.uk
 > Subject: James Gregory and Brook Taylor
 >
 > I write to you in regard to a research enquiry. This
 > relates to the epistemological similarities between medieval
 > Indian mathematics and the precalculus works in Europe. I
 > would be grateful for advice on reliable papers in English
 > which analyse Gregory's 'Geometriae pars Universalis' and
 > Taylor's 'Methodus incrementorum directa et inversa'.
 >
 > Many thanks,
 >
 > Dennis Almeida, Lecturer in Mathematics Education,
 > University of Exeter
 >>

Our correspondents in India are working on a similar topic. Consult the HM
 archive at

http://forum.swarthmore.edu/epigone/historia_matematica/

and look for a thread from 16 Jul 1998 about "RA in History of the Calculus"

I don't know if it will be useful, but you might try to find H.W. Turnbull,
 ed James Gregory Tercentenary Memorial Volume London: 1939.

Turnbull and J.F. Scott edited the 4-volume The Correspondence of Isaac
 Newton (Cambridge England: The University Press, 1959), which contains
 considerable interesting material about Newton and his contemporaries but
 does not offer much in the way of epistemology.

And now for something that is probably useless. The only way that I can

think of for transmission of mathematical ideas between India and Europe in the era 1500-1700 is via Catholic missionaries who went to India after Vasco da Gama opened a sea route from Europe to India. It is plausible that among these missionaries were some who were well trained in math and who took the trouble to read, and translate into Latin, the works of Indian mathematicians such as Madhava.

I have no idea of where to look for books in Portugal but I have a little familiarity with www.bne.es, which is the on-line catalog of the Biblioteca Nacional de Espan~a.

A quick search showed 15 titles in math dating from before 1700, of which the following two might just have some material on Indian mathematics and epistemology:

Hugonis Sempilii ... Societate Iesu De Mathematicis disciplinis libri duode
Seplinius, Hugo (S.J.), 1635

Methodus admirandorum mathematicorum : novem libris exhibens universam math
Alsted, Johann Heinrich, 1641

The Math Forum

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(c) **The Rev. Herbert Taylor**

Bifrons now passed to Brook's eldest surviving brother, Herbert, who had studied at ~~St. John's College~~, Cambridge, from 1725-1726. He was licensed as a curate at St. Margaret's church, Canterbury in 1726 and that same year married Mary Wake, the daughter of Dr. Edward Wake, a ~~prebendary~~ canon of Canterbury Cathedral and nephew of Archbishop William Wake. He was then promoted to be rector of St. Alphege and simultaneously vicar of St. Mary Northgate parish in Canterbury. In 1728 he was appointed to be the Six Preacher in Canterbury Cathedral. He obtained a dispensation to become vicar and, in 1729, rector of Hunton along with his other appointments.

of 15.5.1698
6th Wake (1664-7.11.1731)
Son of same name succeeded him.

Apart from a number of children who died in infancy and did not survive their father, Herbert and Mary had two sons, Herbert and Edward. Herbert, son of Herbert (as he was known), was born in 1731 and accordingly baptised in St. Alphege's church, Canterbury, while Edward was born in 1734 and therefore baptised in Patrixbourne.

Herbert, father of Herbert, had to wait until February 3rd, 1753, to become vicar of Patrixbourne as his predecessor, Dr. John Bowtell, occupied the post for nearly 55 years. He had been promised this living in the will of his father, John, who had conferred the right of patronage on his eldest child, Mary, on condition that she would appoint Herbert when the post became vacant.

One of the tasks which Herbert assumed was the cataloguing of the 1078 books and a large quantity of individual sermons and pamphlets which John Bowtell had bequeathed for the use of parishioners. 431 of the books were located in the study over the hall of the vicarage while the rest occupied 13 shelves in another study. The sermons and pamphlets were kept in a chest under lock and key.

According to his will dated May 5th, 1738, his son, Edward, would inherit Bifrons.

It was agreed on June 6th, 1761 that the properties of Herbert the father would pass on to Herbert the son on his death. This then facilitated the indentures of lease and release dated June 8th and 9th, 1761, by which the Herbert Taylors

Herbert T
~~*Adm pensior (age 16) at St John's 27.1714*~~
~~*of 15.5.1698, Patrixbourne Westminster School*~~
~~*Matric 1714 BA 1717-8 MA 1721 Fella 1720-27*~~
~~*Ord. deacon = Laka 26.12.1721*~~
~~*presb. Lincoln 10.3.1722-3*~~
~~*Curate of St Margaret's, Canterbury 1726*~~
~~*Rector of St Alphege with St Mary Northgate 1724-53*~~
~~*Six Preacher 1726*~~
~~*Rector of Hunton 1728-1763*~~
~~*Vicar of St 1753-63*~~
~~*1763*~~

raised a sum of £1000 from William Gason using as security the manors of Patricbourne Cheney and Patricbourne Merton with their appurtenances, 50 messuages, 1 forge, 2 malthouses, 3 dovehouses, 2 tanyards, 120 gardens, 800 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, 10 acres of hop ground and 200 acres of furze and heath, common or pasture.

Herbert gave up his posts in Canterbury in 1763 and died that same year on September 29th. He was buried at Patricbourne eight days later. The £1000 mortgage had not been repaid.

(d) Herbert, son of Herbert, Taylor

According to a document of June 16th, 1764, Herbert the son now wished to raise a further £2000 in addition to the £1000 already owed to William Gason. This was to be done through the good offices of Charles Wake. According to a document dated two days later, John Biggin of Belvedere and George Ward of Wandsworth would lend the £3000 and this would enable William Gason to be paid off. By December 18th, 1766, all interest on the £3000 had been paid off but the principal was still outstanding. James Brockman agreed to lend the money to pay off John Biggin. The solicitor in this transaction was Isaac Bargrave of Lincoln's Inn Fields and Eastry Court, a great-great-nephew of the original builder of Bifrons. The tenure of Herbert, son of Herbert, was only just over 4 years as he died, unmarried, on November 19th, 1767.

Admitted ~~perpetuo~~ ~~of Bifrons~~
 to Bifrons 20.3.1748
 Retire 1749

(e) The Reverend Edward Taylor

On his brother's death, the Reverend Edward Taylor inherited the Bifrons estate and its mortgages. He had been vicar of Patricbourne since November 16th, 1763, in succession to his father, the Reverend Herbert Taylor. He was unmarried at the time of taking over the responsibilities of Bifrons but soon remedied this by marrying Margaret Payler of Ileden in St. Martin-in-the-Fields church, Westminster, on February 23rd, 1769. The marriage agreement of February 2nd shows that Margaret had a considerable personal fortune — over £8000 —

~~admitted a perpetuo of Bifrons~~
~~26.8.1734~~
~~Ashford School~~
~~BA 1755 MA 1758~~
~~Ordained deacon (Hereford)~~
~~19.2.1758~~
~~Priest (Hereford) 11.3.1759~~
~~Vicar of Patricbourne 1763-98~~
~~Successor to Bifrons 1767~~

Refers to Scott Taylor III, 607.

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S^r Thomas

Bridgewater July 18th 1698

yours of the 10th inst. I have receiv'd and sent the inclos'd to m^r.
 afford due as for the debt, and have paid him off 60^l and hope this
 will be enough for you here to the 100^l and then shall disburse them
 about the 10th of the next month, but suppose will be here this day
 about clearing of Burgesse's but suppose will be here this day
 and have had answers for sett up in. I was with him and set forth
 of m^r Palmer's who in value offers to stand again for the town
 what does begin to say of Burgesse's, I did a little offer you would
 or m^r Howard did desire that you would be ready to send the town
 if they thought fit to elect you, but some of them as far as I
 said that you did leave out some and that they thought to thrust
 some of their own toward or at least more it. I have not showed
 your letter to any one besides Colon Allowny, and he and I have
 consulted the matter and conclude it will be for us to pass it
 without as for stands interest being already made for the first
 and second years, I have m^r Palmer will carry it at last or he is not
 well served, upon a false information my son quarrel'd at about if you
 at Dunleigh which would be nothing, the woman being living and I should
 and his husband was at my house about a fortnight since and so my
 son must in good time have his money again, unless another
 they will not be found out to believe it, however I do not believe
 it find the money did you serve all points but that requires that
 thought that false words do sound to be punished, I did mention to
 buy the office of the sheriff the goods without my garden but you
 do mind that in his case, now if you and the ladies are willing you will
 give more than the value for these goods and money to it over my ground
 from the town to which it belongs and amys to it over my ground
 Richard Sully will give the forty for you, he offered you 40^l for his
 and I for to surrender his house for his life and to have a lease for his
 own life his daughter's house in law and will pay 40^l in hand and
 to the 40^l at the next Court of which he desired me to write to you
 that he was the ill'st man in nature if he did not
 that I desire that he was the ill'st man in nature if he did not
 that I desire that he was the ill'st man in nature if he did not

Mrs. Milles, Mr. John Toke, and in short everybody of any sensibility inquired in tender strains after you, and I took an opportunity of assuring Mr. J. T. that neither he nor his father need longer keep themselves single for you.

We went in our two carriages to Nackington; but how we divided I shall leave you to surmise, merely observing that, as Elizabeth and I were without either hat or bonnet, it would not have been very convenient for us to go in the chaise. We went by Bifrons, and I contemplated with a melancholy pleasure the abode of him on whom I once fondly doated. We dine to-day at Goodnestone, to meet my Aunt Fielding from Margate and a Mr. Clayton, her professed admirer -- at least so I imagine. Lady Bridges has received very good accounts of Marianne, who is already certainly the better for her bathing.

So His Royal Highness Sir Thomas Williams has at length sailed; the papers say "on a cruise." But I hope they are gone to Cork, or I shall have written in vain. Give my love to Jane, as she arrived at Steventon yesterday, I dare say.

I sent a message to Mr. Digweed from Edward in a letter to Mary Lloyd which she ought to receive to-day; but as I know that the Harwoods are not very exact as to their letters, I may as well repeat it to you. Mr. Digweed is to be informed that illness has prevented Seward's coming over to look at the repairs intended at the farm, but that he will come as soon as he can. Mr. Digweed may also be informed, if you think proper, that Mr. and Mrs. Milles are to dine here to-morrow, and that Mrs. Joan Knatchbull is to be asked to meet them. Mr. Richard Harvey's match is put off till he has got a better Christian name, of which he has great hopes.

Mr. Children's two sons are both going to be married, John and George. They are to have one wife between them, a Miss Holwell, who belongs to the Black Hole at Calcutta. I depend on hearing from James very soon; he promised me an account of the ball, and by this time he must have collected his ideas enough after the fatigue of dancing to give me one.

Edward and Fly went out yesterday very early in a couple of shooting jackets, and came home like a couple of bad shots, for they killed nothing at all. They are out again to-day, and are not yet returned. Delightful sport! They are just come home, Edward with his two brace, Frank with his two and a half. What amiable young men!

Friday. -- Your letter and one from Henry are just come, and the contents of both accord with my scheme more than I had dared expect. In one particular I could wish it otherwise, for Henry is very indifferent indeed. You must not expect us quite so early, however, as Wednesday, the 20th -- on that day se'nnight, according to our present plan, we may be with you. Frank had never any idea of going away before Monday, the 26th. I shall write to Miss Mason immediately and press her returning with us, which Henry thinks very likely and particularly eligible.

Buy Mary Harrison's gown by all means. You shall have mine for ever so much money, though, if I am tolerably rich when I get home, I shall like it very much myself.

As to the mode of our travelling to town, *I* want to go in a stage-coach, but Frank will not let me. As you are likely to have the Williams and Lloyds with you next week, you would hardly find room for us then. If anyone wants anything in town, they must send their commissions to Frank, as *I* shall merely pass through it. The tallow-chandler is Penlington, at the Crown and Beehive, Charles Street, Covent Garden.

Miss Austen, Steventon, Overton, Hants.

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TAYLOR GENEALOGY

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—Elizabeth (%25.3.1730, Patrixbourne)
= Sir William YOUNG
—John (*1687; ↓5.1.1703, Patrixbourne)
—Nathaniel (*1687; ↓6.11.1700, in the chancel of St. Mary's, Patrixbourne)
—James (↓12.9.1695 as an infant in the chancel of St. Mary's, Patrixbourne)
—Bridges (*1695; †1727)
—Upton (*1696; %7.6.1697, Patrixbourne; †1727)
—Herbert (*1698, Patrixbourne; %15.5.1698, Patrixbourne; †29.9.1763; ↓7.10.1763, Patrixbourne);³ vicar of Patrixbourne from 3.2.1753
= Mary WAKE (*~1700), daughter of Dr. Edward WAKE (*~1674), Prebendary of Canterbury, nephew of Archbishop Wake
—Herbert (%20.4.1731, St. Alphege's, Canterbury; †19.11.1767); unmarried
—Edward (*26.8.1734; %Patrixbourne; †8.12.1798); vicar of Patrixbourne from 16.11.1763; rector of Ruckinge (by dispensation); rebuilt Bifrons
= 1769 Margaret PAYLER (*1744; †27.4.1780, Brussels; ↓9.5.1780, Patrixbourne) daughter of Thomas PAYLER (formerly TURNER) (*~1718)
—Mary Elizabeth (*16.4.1770; %9.5.1770, Patrixbourne; †2.6.1840, Lathom House)
= 17.4.1796⁴ Edward WILBRAHAM-BOOTLE (*7.3.1771; ⁵†3.4.1853);⁶ changed name to BOOTLE-WILBRAHAM by Royal Licence 8.12.1814
—Mary (*1800)
—Richard (*27.10.1801; %24.11.1801, Ormskirk; †5.5.1844, Portland Place); Conservative M.P. for Lancashire South 1835–1844
= 1832 Jessie BROOKS (†18.7.1892 aged 79, Blythe Hall, near Ormskirk)⁷
—Edward BOOTLE-WILBRAHAM (*12.12.1837; †1898); 2nd Baron Skelmersdale; created Earl of LATHOM 3.5.1880
—Emma Caroline (*17.3.1805; †26.4.1876, 15 Cromwell Road; ↓Knowsley)
= 31.5.1825 Edward Geoffrey SMITH-STANLEY (*19.3.1799, Knowsley; †23.10.1869, Knowsley; ↓29.10.1869 Knowsley), 14th Earl of DERBY;⁸ an eminent orator, scholar and statesman
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of Preston, 16th Earl of Derby —Frederick Arthur (*15.1.1841, London; †14.6.1908); Governor-General of Canada 1.5.1888–15.7.1893¹⁰; 1st Baron STANLEY
—Emma Charlotte

DRAFT

Margaret (12.9.1736)

- |—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); captain in the Romney fencible dragoons; M.P.;¹¹
 - =6.9.1802, Bishopsbourne, Louisa BECKINGHAM (*24.6.1774)¹²
 - |—Mary Louisa (*24.5.1803;%24.6.1803)
 - =25.9.1824 John James KNOX, son of Viscount NORTHLAND; resided in Dungannon in 1845
 - Emily Louisa Diana
 - |—Charlotte Elizabeth (*15.6.1804,Bifrons;%15.7.1804,Patricxbourne;†30.3.1806;↓Patricxbourne)
 - |—Louisa Charlotte (*22.3.1806,Bifrons;%26.4.1806)
 - =5.7.1828, Paris, George Cornwell LEGH (*30.8.1804;†16.6.1877); eldest son of George John LEGH of High Legh, Cheshire
 - |—**Herbert Edward** (*7.11.1807,Bifrons;%28.11.1807,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), joined the Army
 - |—Aucher Beckingham (*26.11.1811,Long Ditton, Surrey), joined the Army; resided in Witham, Essex in 1845
 - |—Emily Olivia (*2.6.1813,Bifrons)
 - = William DEEDES the younger of Sandling Park
 - |—Bridges (*27.11.1815,Bifrons); resided in Eccleston Street in 1845
 - |—Wilbraham (*14.12.1816,Bifrons); resided in St. James's Palace in 1845
 - |—Charlotte Margaret (*5.3.1819,Bifrons;†11.7.1819,↓Patricxbourne church)
 - |—Orlando Charles Henry (*4.1.1821,Ghent;†24.7.1821;↓Protestant Burial Ground, Ghent)
- |—Herbert (*29.9.1775,Bifrons;%30.10.1775,Patricxbourne;†20.3.1839,Rome;↓Protestant Cemetery,Rome), Sir, Lieutenant-General¹³
 - = 1819 Charlotte Albinia DISBROWE (*~1783) daughter of Edward DISBROWE
 - |—Edward Herbert (*9.7.1823;†6.1825)
 - |—Charlotte Mary Louisa (*9.10.1824)
 - |—Frederick (*13.1.1826;†26.1.1827)
- |—Brooke (%31.1.1777,Patricxbourne;†1846;↓Patricxbourne), Sir, Minister at Berlin; Private Secretary of Lord Grenville; Privy Councillor
- |—William (%31.1.1777,Patricxbourne;†16.7.1797 by drowning in the Thames;↓22.7.1797,Patricxbourne)
- |—Brydges Watkinson (*25.9.1777;%Patricxbourne;†24.2.1814 by drowning in the Adriatic off Brindisi); Captain in the Royal Navy; lieutenant
- |—Margaret (†24.10.1809), unmarried
- |—other children who died in infancy and did not survive their father
- |—Hannah (*13.2.170⁰/₁;%16.2.170⁰/₁,Patricxbourne)

DRAFT

[-17 other children, mostly born in Brook House, Holborn; several died young

¹ The children of this marriage alive in ~1696 were recorded in oil on canvas by John Closterman. This portrait is on display at Beningbrough Hall.

² An oval portrait in watercolour on vellum by Louis Goupy is owned, but not currently displayed, by the National Portrait Gallery.

³ Rector of Hunton (by dispensation) and also of St. Alphege, Canterbury.

⁴ At St. Marylebone's Church. Son of Richard WILBRAHAM-BOOTLE (formerly WILBRAHAM) of Rode Hall, Cheshire and Mary BOOTLE of Lathom House, Lancashire.

⁵ % St. George's Church, Bloomsbury. †Lathom House.

⁶ Tory M.P. for Westbury 1795-1796; M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme 1796-1812; for Clitheroe 1812-1818; for Dover 1818-1828. Created Baron SKELMERSDALE 30.1.1828.

⁷ Third daughter of Sir Richard BROOKE of Norton Priory, Cheshire and Harriot CUNLIFFE, second daughter of Sir Foster CUNLIFFE.

⁸ M.P. for Stockbridge 1820; M.P. for Preston 1826; Prime Minister 1852, 1858-1859, 1866-1868

⁹ ↓16.5.1844, Skelmersdale.

¹⁰ Lord Mayor of Liverpool; first Chancellor of the University of Liverpool.

¹¹ Selected three vicars of Patricbourne: Rev. William TOKE (installed 8.5.1799), Rev. William PAYLER (installed 28.4.1800) and Rev. Charles HUGHES (installed 24.2.1813).

¹² Daughter of Rev. John Charles BECKINGHAM (*9.2.1755; †14.10.1802; ↓Bishopsbourne church) of Bourne Place; rector of Upper Hardres

¹³ Captain in the army. Private Secretary and *aide-de-camp* to the Duke of York.

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Joint author/editor: Closterman. John. 1660-1711
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Subject: Closterman. John. 1660-1711. Exhibitions
Subject: German portrait paintings. Closterman, John. — Catalogues
Publication details: London. National Portrait Gallery. 1981
Description: 20p. ports. 21cm. unbound
Shelfmark: X.429/12565. Woolwich
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The Wedding of Stephen Beckingham and Mary Cox, 1729
William Hogarth (English, 1697–1764)
Oil on canvas; 50 1/2 x 40 1/2 in. (128.3 x 102.9 cm)
Marquand Fund, 1936 (36.111)

Provenance/Ownership History

the sitter, Stephen Beckingham, London and Bourne Place, Kent (until d. 1756); his son, Stephen Beckingham, Bourne Place and Ivy House, Hampton Court (1756–d. 1813; inv., n.d., before 1768, as "My Father's Wedding—Hogarth Pinxit"); his daughter, Hon. Mrs. John George (Dorothy Charlotte Beckingham) Montagu, Ivy House (1813–d. 1821; her will, as "a Picture drawn by Hogarth representing the Marriage of my Grandfather with his first wife Mary Cox"); her aunt, Mrs. Daniel (Elizabeth Catherine Beckingham) Gregory (from 1821); her niece, Mrs. Edward (Louisa Beckingham) Taylor, Bifrons, Patricbourne, Kent; her daughter, Mrs. William (Emily Octavia Taylor) Deedes, Sandling Park, Saltwood, near Hythe, Kent (until d. 1871); her son, William Deedes, Sandling Park (1871–d. 1887); his brother, Colonel Herbert George Deedes, Sandling Park and Saltwood Castle, Saltwood, near Hythe, Kent (1887–d. 1891); his son, Herbert William Deedes, Sandling Park and Saltwood Castle (1891—at least 1906; sold to Carstairs); James Carstairs, London (by 1930–35); [Knoedler, New York, 1935–36; sold to MMA]

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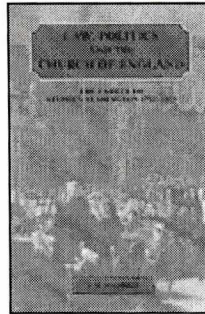
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Format: Hardcover, 392pp
Pub. Date: May 1992
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ABOUT THE BOOK

From the Publisher

Stephen Lushington's long career as judge, Privy Councillor, political reformer and anti-slavery campaigner involved him in many of the great political and legal controversies of the nineteenth century. He was adviser to Lady Byron during her separation from Lord Byron and defended Queen Caroline during her trial for adultery. In Law, Politics and the Church of England, Stephen Waddams examines both cases, as well as the records of the Consistory Court of the Diocese of London shed important new light on matrimonial and family law during the period immediately preceding the modern era of divorce courts. As Admiralty judge, Lushington dealt with such central political issues as the control of neutral shipping by the British navy during the Crimean War. He also played a crucial part in the ecclesiastical controversies that agitated the Church of England in the mid-nineteenth century. He was required to make decisions on the most controversial political and theological questions of his time in an era of radical change. Law, Politics and the Church of England considers afresh the relations between these three fundamental aspects of nineteenth-century life, and makes a major contribution not only to the legal history of the period but to the study of Regency and Victorian England in general.

Synopsis

This is a biography of the "judge, Privy Councillor, political reformer and anti-slavery campaigner. . . . He was adviser to Lady Byron during her separation from Lord Byron and defended Queen Caroline during her trial for adultery. . . . As Admiralty judge Lushington dealt with such . . . issues as the control of neutral shipping by the British navy during the Crimean War." (Publisher's note) Bibliography. Index.

From The Critics

The American Historical Review - Richard A. Cosgrove
Stephen Lushington, member of Parliament and judge in several jurisdictions, was an individual whose contemporary fame not endured. S.M. Waddams has wisely chosen not to make insupportable claims for importance on behalf of his subject. A result of this judicious decision, he presents a balanced account of Lushington, whose political and legal career has never earned widespread attention. This account will certainly interest those specialists whose fields Lushington's work touched. Within these boundaries the volume succeeds admirably. . . . Scholars interested in the history of Victorian religious controversies will, I believe, find the account of Lushington's involvement in such disputes . . . especially rewarding. Theolo

issues are covered in detail, and their legal implications specified clearly. In particular cases the author evaluates Lushington's judgment and the reasoning by which he came to his conclusion. Written for those unfamiliar with the law, this solid work makes a model monograph.

History - Jeremy Gregory

Although Waddams manages to place what is often dry legal history into an interesting analysis, he does tend to indulge in too much quotation. At times the argument could have been tighter. Also, we are not sure how far Lushington's mindset is supposed to have been representative of a wider climate of opinion. . . . (Nevertheless, this is a) valuable contribution to our knowledge of the Georgian and Victorian Church of England, . . . which deserve to be widely read.

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319-320 quotes Harris re motto etc.

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Bridge Hill footnote = p 247
Bijou text = p. 247 only.

Fisher died 1786

2 ESTINS
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4667. cut

The Estates were to pass to the next successor to the title of Marquess Conyngham but with financial provision for his sisters.

The furniture at Slane and the jewels and the plate were to devolve with the estates. Certain pecuniary legacies are also provided.

9th November, 1908.

Codicil to the Will dated 29th March, 1904, of Victor George Henry Francis, 5th Marquess Conyngham.

Under the Will of his grandmother, ... St. Maur ..., which was proved on 21st December, 1907, certain family pictures (portraits of ancestors and members of the family) were given in trust for himself and his eldest son and other male members of the family.

An oblong engraved silver-gilt snuffbox given by S. A. S. ?Pauser? Ferdinand, Duc de Brunswick, to Captain Henri Conyngham of the 20th Regiment on 24th December, 1762.

A round silver-gilt box with the Conyngham crest on top given to the Estates in Kent to be given to the Trustees charged to derive an income for his sisters for their lifetime so that the share of each unmarried sister shall, whilst she remains unmarried, be double the share of the married sisters but not less than £500 *per annum*.

1914.

Draft Will of Victor George Henry Francis, 5th Marquess Conyngham.

This mentions his stepbrothers Alan Ian Charles Cameron and Roderick Francis Patrick Cameron, his stepsister Gretta [spelt Greta in later documents] Frances Florence Cameron and his nephew John Francis Ainsworth.

More treasures are mentioned, including some given by Queen Victoria.

11th April, 1914.

Epitome of the Will of Victor George Henry Francis, 5th Marquess Conyngham.

The furniture and pictures at Bifrons (except those destined to be transferred to Slane) were to be for the uses of his trustees.

1916.

Instruction to settle a Codicil to the Will drawn up by Counsel on 22nd October, 1914, and resettled on 2nd February, 1915.

This would exclude Frederick William Burton Conyngham from inheriting Slane Castle.

It reported that some pictures which were heirlooms were sold in 1912–1913 by Act of Parliament [*viz.*, The Conyngham Heirlooms Act 1913] obtained for the purpose.

The sale had yielded £40,000 which was invested to give £2000 *per annum* in interest.

18th November, 1916.

Codicil to the Will dated 11th April, 1915, of Victor George Henry Francis, 5th Marquess Conyngham.

This revokes the brother's inheritance and replaces him by the Trustees during the lifetime of his brother.

5th October, 1659

Mentions a watermill and a watercourse.

Also Cledgy Close [close = barn yard]

21st–22nd June, 1830

Indenture of Lease and Release cited.

1. Thomas Wanstall
2. The Honorable Edward, Lord Skelmersdale, Baron Skelmersdale of Skelmersdale in the County of Lancaster.
Sir Herbert Taylor of the Regent's Park, Knight Companion of the Bath and Lieutenant-General in the Army
3. Edward Taylor, then late of Byfrons but then residing at Brussels.
Herbert Edward Taylor, Captain in the 85th Regiment of Foot, then residing at Corfu.
4. Jno. Buckton of Canterbury, gentleman.

Edward Taylor was under certain indentures of lease and release *re* the settlement of 30th–31st August, 1802.

He exercised powers of exchange with the concurrence of such trustees some time in the year 1816 and entered into a contract with Thomas Wanstall for the mutual exchange of the several pieces of land. But no act or deed was ever thereupon, or had at any time since, been done or entered into for carrying a contract or exchange into legal effect.

And that under certain legal indentures of lease and release of 21st–22nd May, 1829 the deal made between

1. the said Edward Taylor
2. the said Herbert Edward Taylor
3. Ambrose Humphreys, Esq.,
4. Henry Kensit, gentleman

and by virtue of a Common Recovery with double Voucher duly suffered thereon and thereto in Court of Common Pleas at Westminster in Easter Term, 1829, wherein the said Herbert Edward Taylor was vouched before all the Manors and or hereditaments comprised in the mentioned indentures of lease and release. The Settlement included the therein said Pieces or Parcels of land and hereditaments secondly thereafter described with the ?app.uses? were conveyed, limited and assured to such uses and in such a manner as the said Edward Taylor and Herbert Edward Taylor should by any such Deed as then would jointly direct, limit or appoint and until and on default thereof to the use of the said Edward Taylor for his life with remainder to the use of the said Herbert Edward Taylor in fee simple.

And that by indenture of lease and release of 8th–9th July, 1829, the release made between Edward Taylor and Herbert Edward Taylor of the one part and the said Edward, Lord Skelmersdale, and Sir Herbert Taylor of the other part, the several fields, closes or parcels of land secondly thereafter described were and stood (together with divers other hereditaments) conveyed and assured unto and to the word of the said Edward, Lord Skelmersdale, and Sir Herbert Taylor, their heirs and assigns, upon trust absolutely to sell and dispose of some with ample power for that purpose and to stand possessed of the monies to arise from such sales as are thereafter meant. The parties agreed to carry into effect the contract of exchange for a consideration of 10s. a piece by Edward, Lord Skelmersdale, and Sir Herbert Taylor paid to Thomas Wanstall.

Arable land known as Crowhop 4a. 2r. 32p. Patrixbourne

34520 (9)

1st item Mentors - watermill, watercourse S. 10. 1659
 Cledgy Close (Close = Barn yard?)

Certs Indenture of Lease + Release of 21/22 June 1830

1. Thomas Wanstall
2. The Hon Edward Lord Skelmersdale, Baron Skelmersdale
 of Skelmersdale in the County of Lancaster
 Sir Herbert Taylor of the Regents Park Knight
 Companion of the Bath + Lieutenant-General in the Army
3. Edward Taylor then late of Byffons but then residing
 at Brussels
 Herbert Edward Taylor Captain - 85 Regt of Foot
 then residing at Co. In.
4. Tho Buckton of Canterbury Gent. &

Edward Taylor was under certain indentures of lease + release re
 Settlers of 30/1. 8. 1802.

Exercise powers of exchange with the concurrence of such
 trustees sometime in the year 1816 entered into a contract
 with Thomas Wanstall for the mutual exchange of
 the several pieces of land
 but no act or deed was ever thereupon or had at any
 time since been done or entered into for carrying a
 contract or exchange into legal effect.

And that under certain indentures of lease and release of
 21/22 5. 1829 the deed made between said 1. Edward Taylor
 2. said Herbert Edward Taylor 3. Ambrose Humphreys Esq.
 4. Henry Kensit Gent and by virtue of a ~~the~~ Common
 Recovery with double Voucher duly suffered between
 and between in Court of Common Pleas at Westminster
 in Easter Term 1829 wherein said Herbert Edward Taylor
 was named as one of the Mentors + or Hereditaments comprized
 in therein before mentioned indentures of Lease + Release

“ “ 6-acre field 6a. 0r. 15r. lately occupied by Wanstall
 Slip of land adjoining 1r. 36p. “ “ “
 together with all houses.
 Parcel of arable land lately occupied by Austen Gardner
 The Slip 1a. 3r. 14½p. Patrixbourne
 Occupied by Richard Peckham
 Half Field 2a. 2r. 36p. Patrixbourne
 Occupied by Austen Gardner
 Hailings 6a. 0r. 36½p. Patrixbourne
 Occupied by Austen Gardner
 Part of the Ten Acres 1r. 6p. Patrixbourne
 All are formerly of Edward Taylor and part of Shepherd's Close Farm, then lately
 occupied by Austen Gardner together with houses.

10th March, 1831.

Death of Thomas Wolton

1st October, 1831.

John Buckton and James Warren proved the said will of Thomas Wolton at Doctor's
 Commons.

20th–21st March, 1835.

Indentures of Lease and Release.

1. John Buckton, City of Canterbury, gentleman.
 James Warren, City of Canterbury, esquire.
2. John Wolton, of Kingston, of business.
 James Wolton of Broad Oak (Sturry), gentleman.
 Richard Harris Wolton, of Sts. Cosmas & Damian in the Blean, gentleman.
 Edward Wolton, Fordwich, gentleman.
 Thomas Wolton, Westbere, farmer.
 John Wolton, Fordwich, farmer.
3. Thomas Wanstall, Beaksbourne, farmer.
4. William Plummer, St. Dunstan's, gentleman.
5. George Neame, City of Canterbury, grocer.

Plummer buys Wanstall's debt and lands so mortgaged for £5273 9s. 5d. so
 effectively Wanstall is selling up. This sum is to be paid with 5% (*i.e.* £272 8s. 1d.)
 on 21st September, 1835. Plummer could sell the land back to Wanstall but if
 Wanstall defaulted Wanstall had to auction off part of his lands as otherwise Plummer
 could sell it. Wanstall was to reside and carry on the farming business under
 Plummer's direction until the matter was settled.

5th December, 1837.

20th December, 1837.

J. H. Christie of Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, wrote his opinion on the above deeds
 on these dates.

Record 88 of 279 item(s)

Title: The Taylor Papers. Being a record of certain reminiscences, letters, and journals in the life of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor ... Arranged by Ernest Taylor. With portraits and other illustrations.

Main heading: TAYLOR. Sir. Herbert. G.C.B.

Additional headings: TAYLOR. Ernest

Publication details: pp. xii. 520. Longmans & Co.: London, 1913. 8o.

Shelfmark: 010815.g.2.

Page

230

Record 74 of 279 item(s)

Title: The "Taylor Papers," relating to the family of Taylor of Luddenham, Davington, Faversham and elsewhere in the County of Kent.

Main heading: FRY. George Samuel

Additional headings: TAYLOR, of Kent, Family of

Publication details: pp. 137. [1923.] 8o.

Shelfmark: 9903.f.32.

Historical Manuscripts Commission

UK National Register of Archives

Conyngham family, Marquesses Conyngham:

Patricxbourne

Patricxbourne, Kent

1551-1929 : Kent estate papers incl manorial records

East Kent Archives Centre

Reference : U438

NRA 4537 Conyngham

1896-1903 : ledger for Bifrons and Minster estate

Canterbury Cathedral Archives

Reference : U213

see Annual return 1994

Ms No. 6

2 records noted.

Where reference is made to an NRA number, a catalogue is filed in the National Register of Archives and may be consulted in our public search room.

*Received from Mrs Gibbs & Newport's Colls Patricxbourne
Received from an old house being demolished near
the house*

National Maritime Museum





Search


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Maritime memorials commemorating seafarers and victims of maritime disasters

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Memorial: M1048
[view print friendly version](#)



Recorder: B. Tomlinson

Source: Sighted

Memorial location: Cathedral of St Thomas of Canterbury, Portsmouth, England

Transcript:

'IN MEMORY OF/CAPTAIN BRIDGES WATKINSON TAYLOR/OF THE ROYAL NAVY/FIFTH SON OF THE REVEREND EDWARD TAYLOR OF BIFRONS IN THE COUNTY OF KENT/AND LATE COMMANDER OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP APOLLO/WHO WAS UNFORTUNATELY DROWNED IN THE 35TH YEAR OF HIS AGE/TOGETHER WITH SEVEN OTHER PERSONS BY THE UPSETTING OF A BOAT/OFF THE PORT OF BRINDISI, IN THE ADRIATIC ON THE 24TH OF FEBRUARY 1814/HE WAS AN OFFICER OF DISTINGUISHED MERIT, HIGHLY AND UNIVERSALLY RESPECTED/IN THE PROFESSION TO WHICH HE HAD BELONGED FROM HIS EARLIEST YOUTH, AND/TO THE ACTIVE DUTIES OF WHICH THE WHOLE OF HIS LIFE WAS, WITH LITTLE/INTERMISSION DEVOTED/IN THE SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY HE WAS EVER ZEALOUS, ENTERPRIZING/AND PERSEVERING, OF UNSHAKEN COURAGE AND FIRMNESS BLENDED WITH MILDNESS/AND MODESTY OF DISPOSITION; WHICH SECURED TO HIM THE AFFECTION OF ALL WHO/ APPROACHED HIM/HIS BENEVOLENCE WAS ACTIVE YET UNASSUMING, AND HIS HUMANITY/THE NATURAL ATTRIBUTE OF SUCH A CHARACTER, WAS PARTICULARLY EVINCED/BY HIS HAVING AT DIFFERENT TIMES SAVED THREE OF HIS FELLOW CREATURES/FROM DROWNING AT THE IMMINENT RISQUE OF HIS OWN LIFE, NOR WAS HIS/UNREMITTING ATTENTION TO THE DUTIES OF RELIGION LESS EXEMPLARY/TO HIS SHIP'S COMPANY HE BEHAVED WITH THE KINDNESS AND ATTENTION/OF A FATHER AND FRIEND, AS SUCH HE WAS CONSTITUTED BY THEM, AND HIS/SOLICITUDE FOR THEIR WELFARE AND COMFORT AND FOR THEIR CREDIT, WAS/MET BY A CHEERFUL AND ATTENTIVE DISCHARGE OF EVERY DUTY./DESIROUS OF RECORDING THEIR HIGH SENSE OF HIS MERITS/AND THEIR AFFECTIONATE REGARD FOR HIS CHARACTER/THE OFFICERS OF THE APOLLO HAVE ERECTED THIS MONUMENT/TO THE MEMORY OF THEIR LAMENTED COMMANDER' [On apron] 'THE BODY OF CAPTAIN TAYLOR/WAS FOUND SOME WEEKS AFTER THE FATAL ACCIDENT/AND WAS DEPOSITED IN A HANDSOME MONUMENT/ERECTED TO HIM AND HIS FELLOW SUFFERERS IN THE GREAT SQUARE OF THE TOWN OF BRINDISI/BY THE INHABITANTS/WHO HAVE ACKNOWLEDGED THE KINDNESS/WHICH THEY INVARIABLY EXPERIENCED FROM HIM/WHILE EMPLOYED IN THE SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY/OFF THEIR COAST/BY THIS WELL MERITED TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY' short text ...

Memorial Details:

Description: Gun anchor and shot carved above inscription tablet.Snake biting its tail within rays below.
 Type: Wall tablet
 Materials: Marble
 Vessel: HMS Apollo

People listed on the memorial: Records 1 - 1 of 1

Taylor, Bridges Watkinson

Age: 35
 Date of death: 24/2/1814 Cause of death: Maritime accident
 Rank/Occupation: Captain RN
 Organisation: Royal Navy

Records 1 - 1 of 1

But Thomas Lawrence

: Lady Maria Conyngham belongs to Statesburg; 1915, 1931, 1955 (~10 items)

Edward Townsend
c. 1910 Statesburg

Duane has papers 1913-1946

Estate in Chestnut Hills Philadelphia
Whitemarsh Hall - states ballroom place demolished 1980

Metropolitan Museum of Art has Cliver Summary book 1894-1918
which contains price paid by each client for objects sold.
Sender address former of Broad St. Philadelphia; not famous +
prestigious banking house

Income = 1915 55 \$5585000

1927 - his wealth was \$10⁸

Never read a book but grasped the complexities of finance.

Philadelphia's wealthiest citizen
Quaker 26.2.1844 - 21.5.1938

Sir Joseph Duane of Millbank

Spended his money in his last years.
& paid value for the Statesburg collection of English Portraits

Widow (Gva) got 10%
of English Portraits

Center of Duane Park or Paper Mill Road + now Cheltenham Avenue
- Wyndham - 5 years to build, Delayed 1777-18
Spent over \$100k

Lady Annet Conyngham mentioned.

Mr Thomas
Streetfield
F.S.A

Excerpta Cantuar: being the prospectus of a work of
Ker, prepared for publication.

p. 12 View of Bignon is from a drawing made by Dr Brook Taylor
by whose father it had been purchased.

It was subsequently pulled down and the estate has since
been alienated by the family, to whose representative
I am indebted for the loan.

p. 4. Engraving of Bignon

(London: Shakspeare Press; 1836)

William Wood 1 Jan.

Francis Newes, the herald-painter, had married Hester Bargrave, a
daughter of the Dean, with two fine children & two servants.

Newes (or Nowes) unmarried with Derby, Toke, Master & Taylor of Redoxbury.

See if UKC has Lambard's Perambulation

1. 129.12.23.143

Subnetmask 255.255.255.0

DNS Config host pch014 ^{done} ukc ac uk

DNS Server search order

Gateway 129.12.23.1 129.12.21.3
wins 129.12.21.3

Enable Wins Resolv

Browser 129.12.1.16

Search 129.12.1.17

Netbios

Kentso, NT Dec 15th

Network / Config

pch014

Access C:\

• Show-level

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VI. Caricature and the Literature of Sport.

§ 10. *The English Spy*.

An offshoot of *Life in London* was *The English Spy: An Original Work, Characteristic, Satirical, and Humorous*, illustrated with many coloured plates, of which the greater number are by "Robert Transit" (i.e. Robert Cruikshank), at least one (not in his pleasantest vein) by Rowlandson and a few by other hands, and written by "Bernard Blackmantle," a pseudonym for **Charles Molloy Westmacott**. Westmacott, whose *Points of Misery* (1823) was illustrated by George Cruikshank, appears to have been a blackmailer; but he was a spirited and amusing writer, and, though *The English Spy*, both in text and in illustrations, is sometimes as coarse as ever was Smollett in word or Gillray in drawing, it contains many lively representations of life, high and low, gives much curious information about the customs and manners of the day and about real people still recognisable under their fictitious names, and preserves many tales of a past age. It attempts to do for many places in England what *Life in London* and *Real Life in London* had done for the metropolis. Eton and Westminster schools, the university of Oxford, Brighton, Bath and Cheltenham, London and the suburbs of London, Cowes, Portsmouth and Doncaster races, all find a place in Westmacott's racy pages; and Robert Cruikshank's plates are as full of vigour and variety as the author's prose and verse. In or about 1823, a young artist, named Theodore Lane, brought to Pierce Egan a series of original and effective designs representing the life of an actor from his stage-struck days to his triumph; and round them Egan wrote *The Life of an Actor*, which was published in 1824. Though it suffers from all the faults of Egan's flashy style, the book is well designed and interesting, while the footnotes are full of theatrical stories of various merit. It was Lane, also, who illustrated Egan's *Anecdotes, Original and Selected, of the Turf, the Chase, the Ring, and the Stage*, published in 1827. In the following year, Egan brought out *The Finish to the Adventures of Tom, Jerry, and Logic, in their Pursuits through Life In and Out of London*, with illustrations by Robert Cruikshank. To some extent, the work was intended as a sop to those who had attacked the immorality of *Life in London*. Logic dies, at which no one would be surprised, though it is difficult not to resent the attempt to make his end pathetic. Corinthian Tom, attempting a little genuine sport, breaks his neck in the hunting-field; his cast-off mistress, Corinthian Kate, dies of drink and starvation, and Jerry alone is left alive, to settle down in the country with a virtuous wife. The illustrations are admirable; and the text is more amusing, less vulgarly written and less offensive in subject than that of *Life in London*.

Who OWNS SCOTLAND

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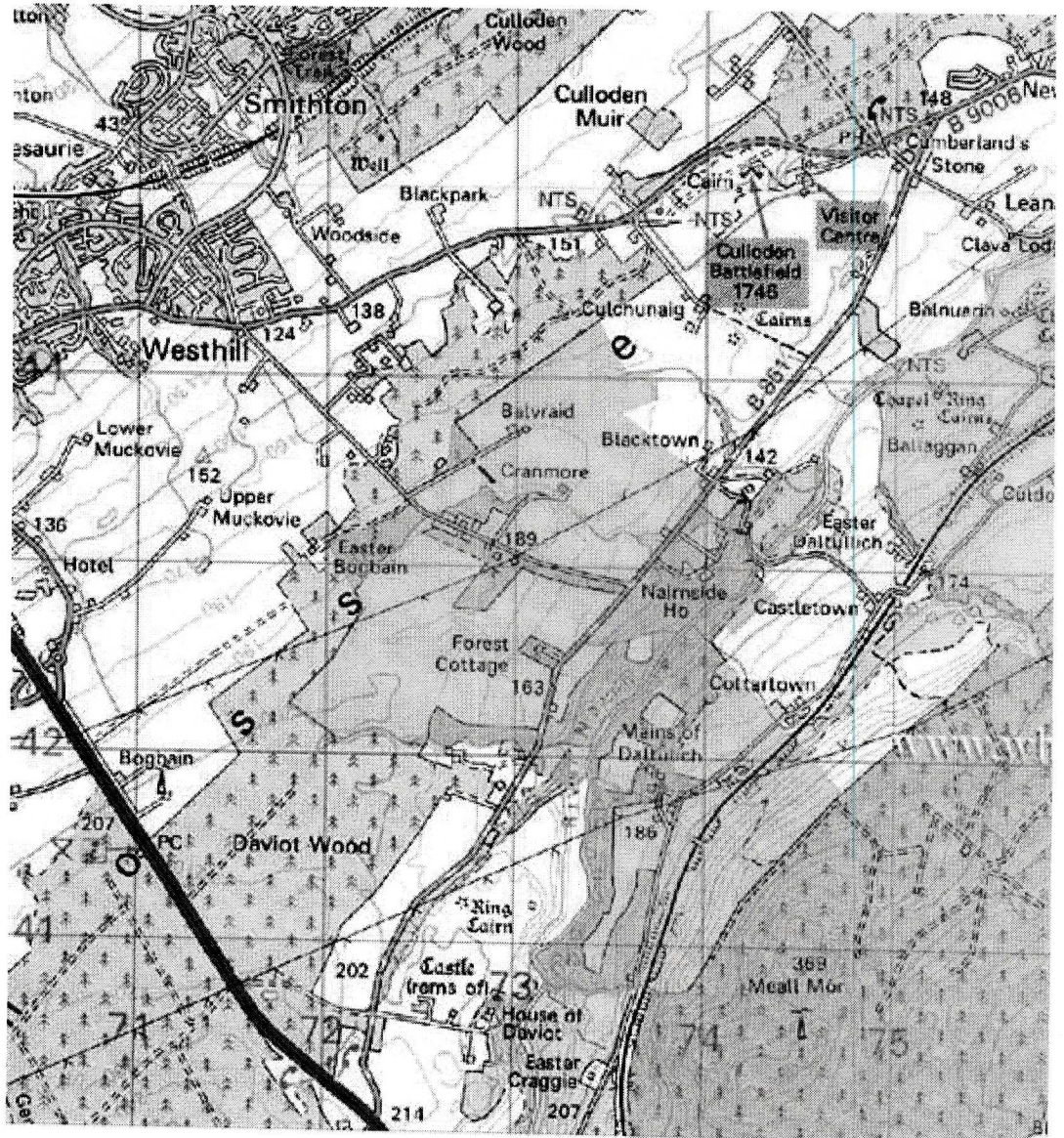
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Clava & Nairnside

County of Nairn

[Return to the main estate page](#)



This database is an out-of-date backup. For the current version visit [The University of Hull version](#). This (Edinburgh) version will be updated eventually.

Stanhope, Charles, Viscount Petersham

Born: 13 DEC 1831

Died: 8 APR 1836

Father: [Stanhope, Charles, Earl of Harrington 4th, b. 8 APR 1780](#)

Mother: [Foote, Maria](#)

[Return to the master surname alphabetic index.](#)

[Return to the index for this person.](#)

[Return to the home page for royal data.](#)

Version: 29 Jul 99 Author: [Brian Tompsett](#) Sources: [bibliography](#) [Question?](#): [FAQ](#) © 1994-99

p-233 Hode - one belonged to Adriaan and theme by sale to
John Taylor of Bishops, Eng.; now is the
present possessor.

Hode

Petrichsborn Chey

Walter Brauns [Braun] now is
to John Taylor of Bishops, the
present possessor.

Page

240

Henry William ASSET, 1st Marquis of
Anglesy.

Cathie
Georgeanna * 1808 + 1875 ^{29.8 9.11} Jane
= Coppen = 1824 G.H. Longman
Charles (son) - Francis George (stepson)
↓ Thomas

Cathie Cathers (1838-1910)

= ~~Francis George~~ Charles Coppen, 4th Earl of Lyca.

Australia Le Sage 1972

Personer Perth NA 9169. BY

Wickham 9 JU 4754 Bio ref
1976 Qu. Par

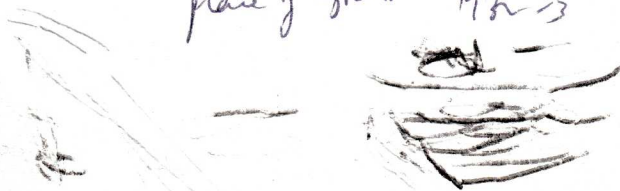
Wickham

Antarctica

Invercaddie Joseph 1841
autopsia 1843

Gretton 27.9.1904 copy letter for Nansen
Nansen to Gretton
1927. 29

Dermott McCalmont to be a mistaken
place of Gretton 1927-3



Patrickhouse
churchyard

Rev John Bartell DD

d. Jan 5 1753
aged 85
55 years vicar

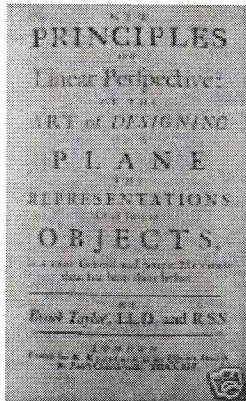
Oliver his wife, 2nd daughter of John Taylor
Bartell d. 12.10.1757 aged 76

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BROOK TAYLOR "NEW PRINCIPLES OF LINEAR PERSPECTIVE"1719

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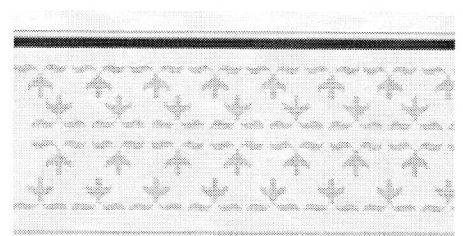
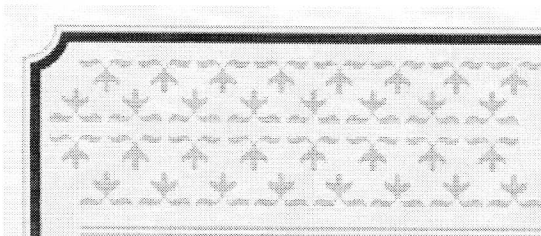
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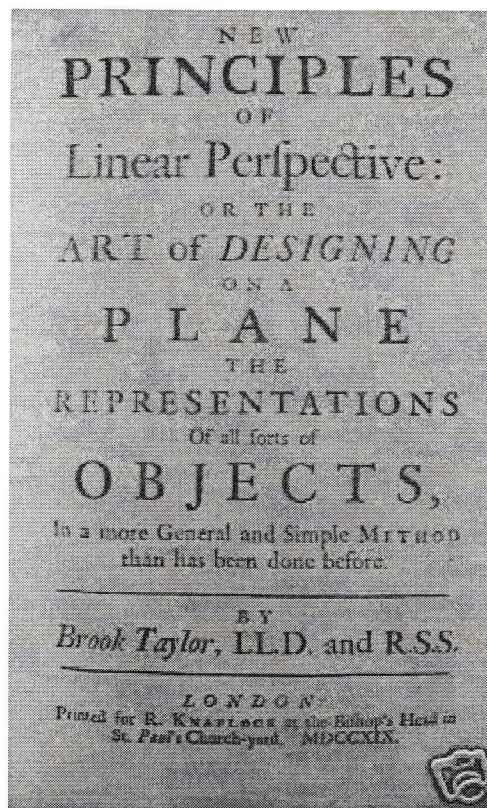
*Item Specifics - Antiquarian Books*Binding: **Disbound**Category: **Science & Tech**

Special Attributes: --

Printing Year: **1719**Language: **English**

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NEW

PRINCIPLES

OF

LINEAR PERSPECTIVE

OR

THE ART OF DESIGNING ON A PLANE

THE REPRESENTATIONS OF ALL SORTS OF OBJECTS

IN A MORE GENERAL AND SIMPLE METHOD THAN HAS BEEN DONE BEFORE

BY

BROOK TAYLOR, LL.D. AND R.S.S.

WITH TWELVE FOLDING ENGRAVED PLATES OF THIRTEEN

THE PLATES ARE NUMBERED 1 - 12. THERE IS NO PLATE 13 DISPLAYING FIGURE

AS CALLED FOR

8vo. (8 x 5 INCHES) DISBOUND

TEXT: [xiv] 70pp. PLUS 12 FOLDING PLATES

INTERNALLY CLEAN WITH THE PLATES IN EXCELLENT STATE

PRINTED FOR R. KNAPLOCK. LONDON. 1719

The English mathematician Brook Taylor (1685-1731) is best known for the Taylor series and contributions to the theory of finite differences.

Taylor was born at Edmonton (at that time 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, 1714) 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 Foucault (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 1716, with the Comte de Montmort on the subject of Nicolas Malebranche's tenets; and unfinished treatises, *On 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 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 Andrew's Church, 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.

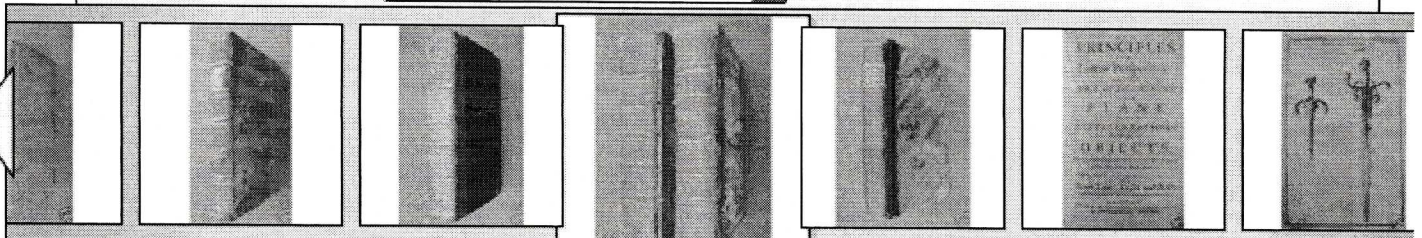
A posthumous work entitled *Contemplatio Philosophica* was printed for private circulation in 1793 by his grandnephew Sir William Young, 2nd Bart., (d 10 Jan 1815) prefaced by a life of the author, and with an appendix containing letters addressed to him by Bolingbroke, Bossuet, etc. Several short papers by him were published in Phil. Trans., vol. 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 John Colson in 1749, and printed again, with portrait and life of the author, in 1811. A French translation appeared in 1753 at Lyon. Taylor gave (*Methodus Incrementorum*, p. 108) the first satisfactory investigation of astronomical refraction.

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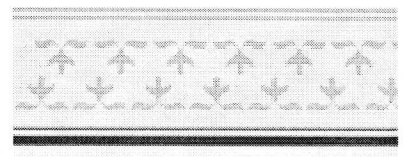
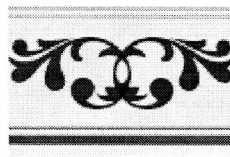
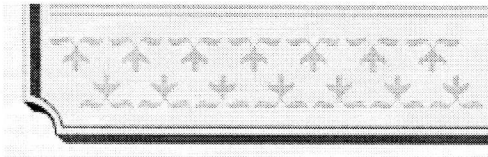
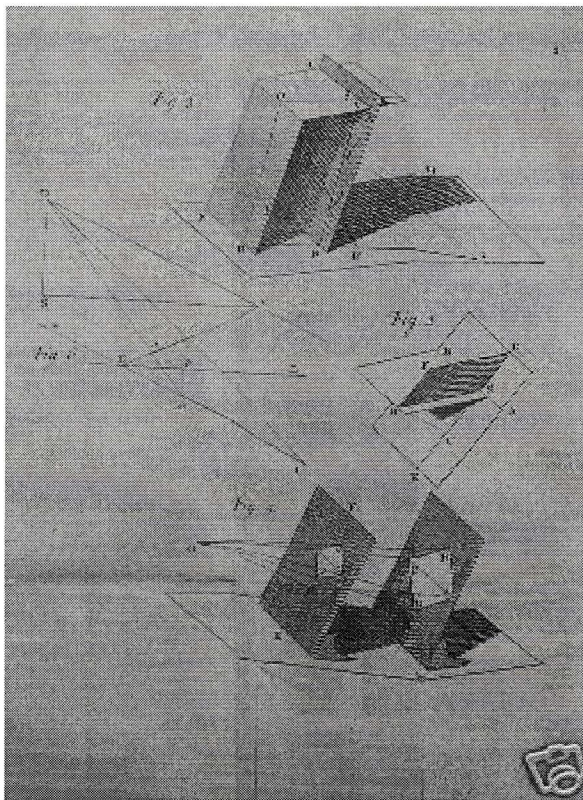
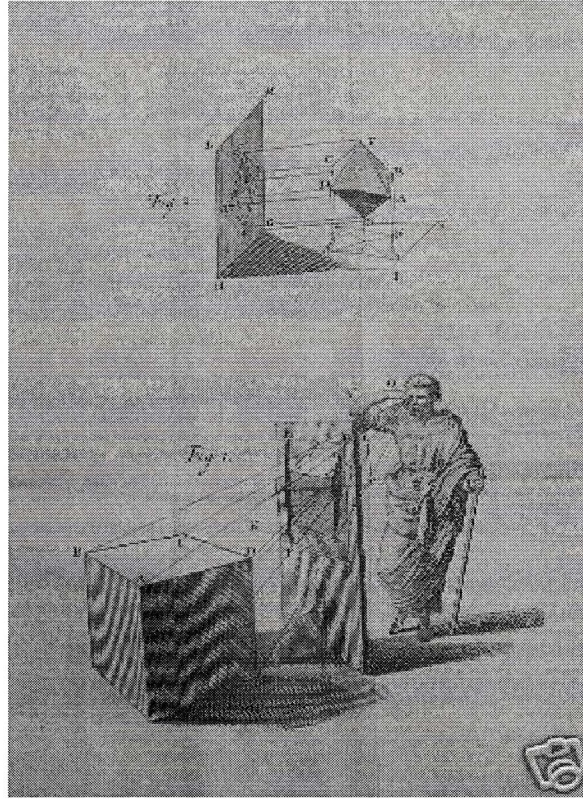
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MEMOIRS
OF THE
LIFE, WRITINGS, AND DISCOVERIES
OF
SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

BY

SIR DAVID BREWSTER, K.H.,

A.M., D.C.L., F.R.S., VICE-PRES. R.S., EDINBURGH, AND M.R.I.A.,

ONE OF THE EIGHT ASSOCIATES OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE—HONORARY OR CORRESPONDING
MEMBER OF THE ACADEMIES OF ST. PETERSBURGH, VIENNA, BERLIN, COPENHAGEN, STOCKHOLM,
MUNICH, GÖTTINGEN, BRUSSELS, HAERLEM, ERLANGEN, CANTON DE VAUD, MODENA,
WASHINGTON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEBEC, CAPE TOWN, ETC.—
CHEVALIER OF THE PRUSSIAN ORDER OF MERIT OF FREDERICK
THE GREAT, AND PRINCIPAL OF THE UNITED COLLEGES OF
ST. SALVATOR AND ST. LEONARD'S, ST. ANDREWS.

*Ergo vivida vis animi pervicit, et extra
Processit longo flammantia mœnia mundi;
Atque omne immensum peragravit mente animoque.*
LUCRETIUS, Lib. i. l. 73.

VOL. II.

EDINBURGH: THOMAS CONSTABLE AND CO.
HAMILTON, ADAMS, AND CO., LONDON.
MDCCLV.

[THE AUTHOR RESERVES THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION.]

celebrated Brook Taylor,¹ and which even of itself might put an end to the greatest part of the controversy, but not according to the views of Taylor and his foreign disciples. I willingly abstain, however, from publishing these letters, provided your countrymen will cease to provoke our patience, which I wish for the sake of peace." Bernoulli then expresses his satisfaction with Newton's statement respecting the corollary in the *Principia*. He explains that he had only spoken against the form of Newton's assertion in the first edition of the work, and he claims to be the first who gave the analysis of the inverse truth, without supposing the direct one to be already known. He then mentions a report brought by a friend of his from England, that he had been expelled from the Royal Society,² and he begs that Newton will let him know whether he was expelled by a decision of the Society, or by the single authority of the Secretary, whom at that time he suspects to be Brook Taylor.

The answer of Sir Isaac to this letter has not been found, but there can be no doubt that he explained to Bernoulli, as I find he did to another foreign member of the Royal Society, who made a similar complaint, that

¹ I have found among Newton's papers a copy of this very interesting letter. Montmort was the particular friend of Brook Taylor, and was much attached to Newton, to whom he sent in 1716 a present of fifty bottles of champagne. That Montmort was, as Bernoulli says, an impartial judge in this matter, can hardly be doubted, and as his letter expresses the opinion of continental mathematicians on the Fluxionary controversy, in a manner at once precise and intelligible, I consider it a duty to give it a place in the Appendix. In consequence of Bernoulli's reference to it in his correspondence with Newton, it has acquired a historical interest. See APPENDIX, No. XXIII., where I have prefixed to it Brook Taylor's letter to Sir Isaac, dated 22d April, 1716, in which Montmort's regard for Newton is specially mentioned.

² This friend had seen in the list of Fellows for 1718 the name of Bernoulli; but in a work entitled *Magnæ Britannicæ Notitia*, by John Chamberlayne, the friend of Newton, published in 1718, p. 144, he saw a catalogue of the Fellows containing the name of his nephew, but not his own.

the omission of his name from the list of the Fellows was merely an error of the person who copied it. No farther correspondence seems to have taken place between Newton and Bernoulli till 1723, when the latter acknowledged the receipt of three splendidly bound copies of the French edition of the *Optics*, for himself, his son, and his nephew. In this letter Bernoulli characterizes Newton's theory of light and colours as a discovery which will be more admired by posterity than it was then. He tells him that Hartsoeker had claimed for himself the discovery of the different refrangibility of light, and attacked his theory of the planetary system; and he expresses his surprise that no Englishman was at hand to defend their illustrious countryman against a "fellow so rude and barbarous." After giving an account of Hartsoeker's attack upon himself founded upon a letter of Newton's, and requesting his assistance in protecting him against the charge,¹ he concludes with thanking him in the name of the celebrated Scheuchzer for the kindness he had shewn to his son when in London, and giving him the privilege of conversing with the greatest of philosophers and mathematicians.²

It does not appear that Newton returned any answer to this letter, or that he carried on any correspondence with the other distinguished members of the Bernoulli family. Nicolas, the nephew of John, to whom, as we have seen, Newton presented copies of several of his

¹ See p. 74.

² John Bernoulli was born at Basle on the 7th August 1667, and died there on the 1st of January 1748, in the 81st year of his age. He was one of the most distinguished mathematicians of the last century. He was Professor of Mathematics at Basle, and one of the eight Associates of the Academy of Sciences. Two of his sons, Daniel and Nicolas, to the last of whom Newton sent copies of his *Optics*, were eminent mathematicians. His works were published in 1742 at Lausanne and Geneva, in 4 vols. 4to.

works, had pointed out a mistake in the 10th Prop. of the 2d Book of the *Principia*.¹ He went to London in the summer of 1712, where he met with the kindest reception from Newton and Halley, a circumstance which he speaks of with much gratitude in a letter in which he thanks Newton for a copy of the second edition of the *Principia*.² In the fluxionary controversy he was attacked by Keill, as one of Newton's enemies, but it appears that he denied the imputation in an explanatory letter to Newton, to which he received no answer.³

In the latter part of Newton's life his correspondence was very limited, and with the exception of a few letters from Dr. Robert Smith of Cambridge, Fontenelle,⁴ Dr. Derham,⁵ and others, his other letters possess very little interest. We are informed by Conduitt that he destroyed many of his papers before his death, and it is probable that some of them were letters which he deemed of no importance.

¹ Page 263 of the 1st edit. and p. 232 of the 2d edit. In his letter to the Abbé Varignon, in the autumn of 1719, Newton mentions that N. Bernoulli had pointed out this mistake, and adds, "constructionem propositionis correxī, et correctam ei ostendi, et imprimi curavi non subdole, sed eo cognoscente."—*Macclesfield Correspondence*, vol. ii. p. 437. John Bernoulli had previously shewn in 1710, that Newton's result was erroneous when the curve was a circle, and he resumed the subject in the Leipsic Acts for February and March 1703. "It is remarkable," says Mr. Edleston, "that both of these mathematicians mistook the source of the error. They imagined that Newton had taken the coefficients of the successive powers of h in the expansion of $(x \times p)^n$ for the successive fluxions of x^2 ."—See *Comm. Epist. Leib. et Bern.* tom. ii. p. 229; Bernoullii *Opera*, tom. i. pp. 489, 509; and Edleston's *Correspondence*, &c. pp. 142, 145, 156, 170.

² Dated Padua, May 31, 1717.

³ I find this fact stated in a letter to Newton from the Scotch mathematician James Stirling, who met with Nicolas Bernoulli when he was at Venice in 1719. The postscript to the letter containing a message from Bernoulli to Newton is interesting. I have given it in APPENDIX, No. XXIV.

⁴ See APPENDIX, No. XXV.

⁵ See APPENDIX, No. XXVI.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES OBTAINS FROM NEWTON A MANUSCRIPT ABSTRACT OF HIS SYSTEM OF CHRONOLOGY—THE ABBÉ CONTI, AT HER REQUEST, IS ALLOWED TO TAKE A COPY OF IT UNDER PROMISE OF SECRECY—HE GIVES A COPY TO M. FRERET OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY, WHO WRITES A REFUTATION OF IT, AND GIVES IT TO A BOOKSELLER, WHO ASKS NEWTON'S PERMISSION TO PRINT IT—NEWTON NEGLECTS TO ANSWER TWO LETTERS ON THE SUBJECT—THE ABSTRACT AND THE REFUTATION OF IT PRINTED—NEWTON REPROBATES THE CONDUCT OF CONTI, AND DEFENDS HIS SYSTEM—IT IS ATTACKED BY FATHER SOUCIET, AND IS DEFENDED BY HALLEY—SIR ISAAC'S LARGER WORK ON CHRONOLOGY PUBLISHED AFTER HIS DEATH, AND DEDICATED TO THE QUEEN BY MR. CONDUITT—POPE ASSISTS IN WRITING THE DEDICATION—OPINIONS RESPECTING THE CHRONOLOGY—SIR ISAAC'S PAPER ON THE FORM OF THE MOST ANCIENT YEAR—HIS UNPUBLISHED PAPERS ON THE JULIAN YEAR, AND THE REFORMATION OF THE CALENDAR.

WHEN Sir Isaac Newton was one day conversing with the Princess of Wales, on some points of ancient history, in reference to the education of the royal family, he was led to mention to her, and to explain, a new system of chronology, which he composed during his residence at Cambridge, where he was in the habit, as he expresses it, "of refreshing himself with history and chronology when he was weary of other studies." The Princess was so much pleased with the ingenuity of his system, that she sent a message by the Abbé Conti, when in England, desiring Sir Isaac to speak with her, and on this occasion she requested a copy of the work which contained his system of chronology. Sir Isaac informed her that it existed only in separate papers, which were not only in a

rather than voluntarily intermeddle with the disputes of others, should have fallen, as was reported, in his esteem. If such should be the case, which he cannot believe, he must ascribe it to a combination of sycophants who seek to advance their own reputation and that of their friends, by destroying the good name of others, and proscribing all who are not English, the innocent and the guilty, unless they are willing to applaud them in every thing. He believes, therefore, that many falsehoods have been told which have sunk him in his esteem, and, in defence of himself, he appeals to his writings, and declares that in these as well as in his letters, his conversations, his orations, and his lectures, he has always extolled him and his inventions with the highest praise. Nor can he doubt that such sincere appreciation of his talents will be more agreeable to posterity "than that immoderate ardour (not of praising you, for you cannot be too much praised) of arrogating to you what you do not claim, and leaving nothing to foreigners." This extravagant praise, which could not but be offensive to Newton, is followed by the solemn denial, (the substance of which we have already quoted,¹) that he was the author of the celebrated letter in the *Charta Volans*, which he understood Newton had, on the authority of Leibnitz, ascribed to him in Raphson's *Fluxions*. He makes the best apology he can for Leibnitz's disregard of his feelings in ascribing the letter to him, and he concludes with an ardent expression of his gratitude to Newton for his splendid presents, and for his admission into the Royal Society, begging that he will regard him as "a most zealous worshipper of his immortal merits."

In Newton's reply to this letter,² he assures Bernoulli,

¹ Page 55, note.

² I have found the scroll of this letter, but without a date. See APPENDIX, No. XXII.

as we have already seen,¹ that as soon as he learned that he was not the author of the obnoxious letter, he wished to cultivate his friendship. He thanks him for his kind reception of his *Optics*, and will endeavour to repay his politeness by mutual friendship. He explains how he suspected him to be the writer of the letter of the 7th June, but hopes, as he is not the author of it, that this will do him no injury. He assures him that the addition to Cor. 1, Prop. xiii. Book I. of the *Principia* was made at the suggestion of Cotes, and was printed in 1709, before the commencement of these disputes, and he concludes with the promise that he will exert himself to put an end to the controversy between his friends and him.

To this letter Bernoulli replied on the 21st December 1719. After referring to the obnoxious letter in the manner we have elsewhere mentioned,² and to the publication of some of Leibnitz's letters, he wishes Newton's countrymen would consider if the controversy was to be carried on by the testimony of mathematicians, whether or not it would be better that other letters should be produced than those of Leibnitz, who cannot be regarded as a proper witness in his own cause. "I have letters," he adds, "from some learned men from countries which have taken no part in this national contest, and which, if I were to make public, I doubt if such of your countrymen as rate me with so much warmth, proceeding even to gross insults, would have much reason to boast. I have, among other authentic documents, a letter from M. Montmort, a very learned mathematician, lately dead, who, as you know, was, while he lived, attached to no party, being a Frenchman. I have, I say, a copy of a certain letter sent to me by him, which he addressed on the 18th December 1718, to the

¹ See p. 72.

² See pp. 72, 73.

Page

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West India Regiments: 1st West India Regiment, 1807 April to 1808 December; colonel Lord Charles Henry Somerset. April 1807 at sea; remaining returns at St Ann's, Barbados. 2nd West India Regiment, 1805 January to 1808 December; colonel initially Sir William Myers, succeeded by the Earl of Cavan, and then Eyre Power Trench and Sir Brent Spencer. 1795-1808.

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Covering dates 1795-1808.

Scope and content West India Regiments:

- 1st West India Regiment, 1807 April to 1808 December; colonel Lord Charles Henry Somerset. April 1807 at sea; remaining returns at St Ann's, Barbados.
- 2nd West India Regiment, 1805 January to 1808 December; colonel initially Sir William Myers, succeeded by the Earl of Cavan, and then Eyre Power Trench and Sir Brent Spencer. At Fort Charlotte, New Providence, Bahamas (to August 1806); then Fort Augusta, Jamaica.
- 3rd West India Regiment, 1807 April to August; colonel Hildebrand Oakes. At Prince Ruperts, Dominica.
- 4th West India Regiment, 1795 Nov and 1806 July to 1808 November; colonel initially Oliver Nicolls, then Thomas Maitland (returns from January 1808). At sea, on board *Cove of Corke* (Nov 1795); At Brandwaght, Surinam (from July 1806), with last returns at Fort New Amsterdam (Sept 1808), at sea, on board HMS *Belleisle* (Oct 1808), and St Ann's, Barbados (Nov 1808).
- 5th (or Duke of York's) West India Regiment, 1806 May to 1808 December; colonel initially Sir Henry Calvert, then Sir Charles Asgill (returns from August 1806) and Sir Alexander Hope (returns from June 1807). At Honduras.
- 6th West India Regiment, 1797 July, 1802 January to 1804 December, and 1806 October to 1808 December; colonel initially John Whitelocke, then Simon Fraser (returns from October 1806). At Fort Augusta (July

1797); in the Bahamas (Jan 1802 to Aug 1803); at sea (Sept 1803); in Barbados (from Oct 1803); at Fort Amsterdam, Surinam (from May to Dec 1804); in St Lucia (from Oct 1806).

- 7th West India Regiment, 1802 August (late 7th WIR), and 1807 March to 1808 July; colonel Isaac Gascoyne. At St Ann's, Barbados and New Providence (from July 1807).

- 8th West India Regiment, 1795 October, and 1806 July to 1808 December; colonel John Skerrett (for Oct 1795 return), then Thomas Hislop. In Trinidad (from July 1806).

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'Wilbraham2'

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Families covered: Wilbraham of Delamere, Wilbraham of Nantwich, Wilbraham of Rode Hall, Wilbraham of Skelmersdale

Richard Wilbraham of Nantwich (b 1528, d 1612)

m1. Eliza Maisteron (dau of Thomas Maisteron of Nantwich)

m2. Margaret (widow of Alexander Elerch)

Unsure which wife was the mother of ...

1. Richard Wilbraham in London (dvp 13.09.1601)

m. (1584) Elizabeth Puleston (dau of Sir Thomas Puleston, Lord Mayor of London)

A. Thomas Wilbraham of Nantwich

m. (1619) Rachael Clive (dau of Joshua Clive of Huxley)

i. Roger Wilbraham of Nantwich (b 1623)

m. Alice Wilbraham (dau of Roger Wilbraham of Dorfold)

a. Randle Wilbraham of Nantwich, Sheriff of Cheshire (d 1732)

m. Mary Brooke (dau of Sir Richard Brooke, 2nd Bart of Norton)

(1) Roger Wilbraham of Nantwich (d 1745)

m1. (1731) Elizabeth Brooke (dsps, dau of Sir Thomas Brooke, 3rd Bart of Norton Priory)

m2. (1740) Mary Hunt (dau of Thomas Hunt of Mollington)

(A) George Wilbraham of Nantwich and Delamere Lodge, Sheriff of Cheshire (d 04.12.1813)

m. (13.10.1774) Maria Harvey (dau of William Harvey of Chigwell)

(i) George Wilbraham of Delamere House (b 08.03.1779, d 24.01.1852) had issue

m. (03.09.1814) Anne Fortescue (d28.02.1864, dau of Hugh Fortescue, 1st Earl Fortescue)

(B)+ 2 sons

(2) Randle Wilbraham of Rode Hall (d 1770)

m. (24.08.1722) Dorothy Kenrick (dau of Andrew Kenrick of Chester)

(A) Richard Wilbraham, later Wilbraham-Bootle of Rode Hall (d 1796)

m. Mary Bootle (dau of Robert Bootle of Lathom House)

(i) Edward Bootle-Wilbraham, 1st Lord Skelmersdale (b 07.03.1771, d 03.04.1853)

m. (19.04.1796) Mary Elizabeth Taylor (d 02.06.1840, dau of Rev. Edward Taylor of Bifrons)

(a) Richard Bootle-Wilbraham (b 27.10.1801, dvp 1844) had issue

m. (22.05.1832) Jessy Brooke (d 18.07.1892, dau of Sir Richard Brooke, 6th Bart)

(b) Mary Charlotte Bootle-Wilbraham (d 03.06.1868)

(c) Emma Caroline Bootle-Wilbraham (d 26.04.1876)

m. (21.05.1825) Edward Geoffrey Stanley, 14th Earl of Derby (b 29.03.1799, d

23.10.1869, Prime Minister)

- (ii) Randle Wilbraham of Rode Hall (b 10.01.1773, d 12.01.1861) had issue
m1. (05.12.1798) Letitia Rudd (d 30.03.1805, dau of Rev. Edward Rudd)
m2. (09.02.1808) Sybilla Egerton (d 30.05.1868, dau of Philip Egerton)
- (iii) Anne Dorothea Wilbraham (d 17.01.1825)
m. (1734) Richard, 1st Lord Alvanley
- (iv) Mary Wilbraham (d 23.11.1784)
m. (26.10.1780) William Egerton of Tatton Park
- (v) Francisca Alicia Wilbraham (d 03.09.1810)
m. (1783) Anthony Hardolph Eyre of Grove
- (vi) Sibylla Georgiana Wilbraham (d 22.11.1799)
m. William Ffarington of Worden
- (vii) Emma Wilbraham-Bootle (d 30.11.1797)
m. (01.06.1794) Sir Charles Edmonstone, 2nd Bart of Duntreath (b 10.10.1764, d 01.04.1821)
- (viii) Elizabeth Wilbraham-Bootle (d 17.12.1841)
m. (1821) W. Barnes (rector of Brixton Doverill)

(3) Frances Wilbraham
m. William Wright

(4) Elizabeth Wilbraham
m. (07.01.1736) William Falconer

(5) Mary Wilbraham
m. Thomas Chetham

(6)+ other issue - Richard (dsp), Thomas (dsp), Henry William (d unm, rector of Shelford)

b. Alice Wilbraham
m. Ralph Wilbraham of Dorfold

c. Grace Wilbraham
m. (12.07.1688) Sir Thomas Brooke, 3rd Bart of Norton (d 1739)

d.+ other sons

2. Roger Wilbraham (dsp)

3. Thomas Wilbraham had issue
m. Anne Pyerson

4. Ralph Wilbraham (foedary of Chester and Flintshire) ancestor of Wilbrahams of Dorfold

Main sources: BP1934 (Skelmersdale), BLG1952 (Wilbraham of Delamere)

THE HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT

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D. C. Coleman, *British Paper Industry*, 156; T. Balston, *J. Whatman, Father and Son*, 129; A. H. Shorter, *Paper Mills and Paper Makers in England 1495-1800*, pp. 62, 101; J. Gale Jones, *Sketch of a Pol. Tour* (1796), 80; *Gent. Mag.* (1804), ii. 977 (cf. *Gent. Mag.* (1813), i. 288 for the obituary of his kinsman Clement Taylor, erroneously described as MP); Add. 47569, ff. 10, 170.

L.T.

TAYLOR, Edward (1774-1843), of Bifrons, nr. Canterbury, Kent.

CANTERBURY 1807-1812

b. 24 June 1774, 1st s. of Rev. Edward Taylor of Bifrons, rector of Patricxbourne, by Margaret, da. of Thomas Taylor (afterwards Payler) of Ileden; bro. of Sir Herbert Taylor¹. *educ.* in Baden 1783-8; Merton, Oxf. 1793. m. 6 Sept. 1802, Louisa, da. and h. of Rev. John Charles Beckingham of Bourne House, 6s. 6da. *suc. fa.* 1798.

Capt. New Romney drag. 1795, Kent yeomanry 1803; lt.-col. Chatham and Dartford regt. Kent militia 1809; maj. E. Kent yeomanry 1820.

Taylor was an accidental Member of Parliament. In 1807 two ministerialists confronted John Baker* at Canterbury and Taylor was prevailed upon to become his partner. Nothing came of compromise proposals and he was returned in second place in an all-out contest. He was of a respectable local family, but his politics were a matter for speculation. An opponent described him as 'an élève of the imperial Lord Grenville', and a critic, 'an independent freeholder', wrote: 'Mr Taylor is not individually known to us; nor are the situations to which the merits of his family have raised some of his near connections of a nature to be shut out from our observation'.¹ This was primarily a reference to the fact that his brother Herbert, who had indeed been a protégé of Lord Grenville's, was private secretary to the King.

Taylor's conduct in Parliament, inconspicuous as it was, reflected this ambiguity. He surfaced in the examination of witnesses at the bar of the House on the charges against the Duke of York, 16 Feb. 1809, when he was called upon to identify his brother's handwriting. On 21 Feb. he voted with opposition against the convention of Cintra and he may have been the 'Mr Taylor' who deprecated as unnecessary, an attempt to clear the reputation of Sir John Moore posthumously, 27 Apr. 1809. He voted with ministers on Lord Chatham's memorial, 23 Feb. 1810, but changed sides on the same question, 5 Mar. The Whigs then listed him 'hopeful' and he did not disappoint them in the division of 30 Mar. on the Scheldt expedition, but no further vote on either side is known. He was absent on the Regency question, 1 Jan. 1811. When it was clear that he would have to fight for his seat in 1812 he withdrew, thinking it prudent to avoid the expense either to

himself or to friends who offered to subscribe to his election, though his chances were thought good. Against his wishes, he received 329 votes. Also without his consent, he was a dummy candidate on the last day of the poll in 1818, again sponsored by John Baker's friends.²

Taylor's prudence about election expenses did not save him from financial straits. Like his father, but with a larger family, he was obliged to spend many of his later years on the Continent and, worse still, to part with Bifrons. He died at Dover, 22 June 1843.³

¹ *Kentish Chron.* 8 May 1807; Kent AO, Harris mss C67/37/1. ² *Morning Chron.* 30 Sept. 1812; Add. 38249, f. 259; *The Late Elections* (1818), 60. ³ *Taylor Pprs.* 186, 217, 335, 362; *Gent. Mag.* (1843), ii. 330.

R.G.T.

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Kent Quarter Sessions

Catalogue Ref. Q

ENROLMENT, REGISTRATION AND DEPOSIT

HIGHWAYS

JUSTICES' ORDERS

FILE - Patrixbourne and Bridge - **ref. Q/RH/2/134** - **date:** 1817

└ [from *Scope and Content*] Highway from Canterbury-Dover turnpike road to Patrixbourne Street, 1,320 yards; and highway from the said turnpike to the above highway, 396 yards, to be diverted to new line through lands of Edward Taylor, Esq., 1,540 yards, 20 feet wide, together with a branch thereto from the turnpike near the highway from Street End, 264 yards long, 20 feet wide.

└ [from *Scope and Content*] Consent of Edward Taylor of Bifrons, Patrixbourne, Esq., 4 February 1817.

FILE - Bridge and Patrixbourne - **ref. Q/RH/2/252** - **date:** 1830

└ [from *Scope and Content*] Highway from turnpike between Canterbury and Dover at Bridge Hill to a highway between Patrixbourne Street and Adisham Down at Patrixbourne Hill, part thereof, from Bridge Hill and a bridle way from Patrixbourne to Barham Downs, 385 yards long, 3 yards wide, being wholly unnecessary, and part thereof, from the bridle way to the highway between Patrixbourne Street and Adisham Down, 1,001 yards long, 3 yards wide, being unnecessary as a wagon, cart and carriage way, as to the first part, to be stopped up, and the land sold to Edward Taylor, Esq., and the Edward Gregory, clerk, the adjoining landowners, and as to the second part, to be stopped up, and used only as a footpath and bridle way.

The Times, Sep 03, 1818; pg. 3; Issue 10452; col A

The Asiatic Mirror presents several incidents relative to the Indian war which were noticed in the

Category: News

Full Text: Copyright 1818, The Times

The *Asiatic Mirror* presents several incidents relative to the Indian war which were noticed in the official despatches. It appears, that shortly prior to the great battle of Mahidpoor, the Bhye (a Princess of Holkar's family) was cruelly murdered. She had been previously placed in confinement in consequence of her having wished to prevent a war with the English. A Council was then held by Rooshun Beg, Rooshun Khan, and Ghuffon Khan, by whom it was determined that she should be put to death; and she was accordingly taken down to the bed of the river and publicly beheaded. Several quarrels after this took place between the different Chiefs, but the influence of Rooshun Beg prevailed, and the battle was fought. The consequence, however, was fatal to him. The battalions which he commanded were cut up and dispersed, himself wounded, and his influence annihilated. On the south of the Nerbudda the agents of the Peishwa had taken great pains to seduce the Sepoys in our service, and had induced several belonging to the Bombay Presidency to desert, partly by bribes and promises of reward, and partly by threatening to inflict cruelties and oppressions on their families and friends. In consequence, the Civil and Military Authorities at all the British stations were particularly rejoined to extend protection to all the families of Sepoys who sought refuge within our territories. This measure, joined to the subsequent defeats which the Peishwa experienced, had completely put a stop to the desertion among the Sepoys.

A whale, measuring 72 feet in length, has been lately stranded in Sealtu Uist.—*Inverness Journal*.

On Monday night, the dwelling-house of Mr. HATCH, of Queen's-row, Walworth, was broken open. Several articles of plate and a large quantity of wearing apparel were carried off by the robbers undetected.

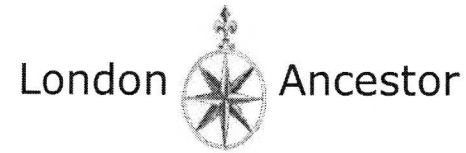
[Advertisement].—We are authorized to say, that William Davidson, wholesale stationer, who announced

Article 1

William Davidson, wholesale stationer, who appeared in the Gazette of Tuesday last as a bankrupt, is not Mr. WILLIAM DAVISON, wholesale stationer, of Dow-gate-wharf.

On Friday afternoon the vicarage barn at Patric-bourne, the property of Edward Taylor, Esq., took fire, occasioned by the placing of some charcoal within it which had been made only the preceding day, and which ignited shortly after it was deposited there, when on its communicating to the weather boarding the whole building was soon in a blaze, threatening the destruction of the vicarage-house and buildings adjoining. The most prompt exertions were made by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood to stem the progress of the devouring element, which they happily succeeded in doing with the aid of the Norwich Union engine sent from this city, and under the judicious arrangements of Mr. Cooper, surveyor, who was fortunately near the spot when the fire broke out. The barn contained a few quarters of corn and malt, and a quantity of building materials, which together may be estimated at the value of 800*l.* or 900*l.*; no part of the property was insured.—*Kentish Chronicle.*

On Thursday last, James Fowle was convicted before Edward Homewood, Esq., in the penalty of 10*s.*, for preventing and hindering free passage on the Ashford-road, by refusing to turn aside a dray, which he was driving, and making way for a certain other carriage, when required so to do, and for otherwise misbehaving himself.—*Maidstone Gazette.*



Residence of Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, Bart. Regent's Park

Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by W. Tombleson.

Master of the Royal Hospital of St. Katherine, &c. To Whom This Plate is Respectfully Inscribed.

Published Dec. 8, 1827, Jones & Co. 3, Acton Place, Kingsland Road, London.



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Search Results

help

You ran a basic search on "herbert taylor".

There were **15** hits within catalogue entry details. Hits **1** to **15** are shown below sorted by covering dates.

PRO Reference	Title/Scope and Content	Covering Dates
WO 80/1	<u>Private correspondence with Major General Sir Herbert Taylor, military secretary to the Duke of Wellington, January 1827, deputy Secretary at War, July 1827 and Adjutant General of the Forces in 1828. It includes a packet of correspondence of the year 1827 "relating to the interval of time when the Office of Commander-in-Chief was in abeyance and Lord Palmerston as Secretary at War discharged its duties, the King having desired to act in personal command of the army.</u>	1811, 1813 1825-1828, 1835
HO 44/24	<u>Sir Herbert Taylor: Lord Melbourne to determine whether marquis of Anglesey shall be permitted to take up the position offered him of grand master for the English Nation to the order of St John of Jerusalem. With related correspondence</u>	1831 Feb 17 - Mar 24
HO 44/24	<u>Sir Herbert Taylor, that the king grants his approval of suggested new uniform and rank for members of Trinity House</u>	1831 Mar 13
HO 44/24	<u>Sir Herbert Taylor, that the king grants his approval to a request from inhabitants of Hampton Court Palace to be allowed to walk in the Park. Including letter from Lord Duncannon, dated 12 Mar</u>	1831 Mar 13
PRO 30/22/3B	<u>Sir Herbert Taylor to Lieut. Hurst</u>	1833 Dec. 28 Brighton
PRO 30/22/1C	<u>J.R. to Sir Herbert Taylor</u>	1834 Oct.

PRO 30/22/1C	<u>Sir Herbert Taylor to J.R.</u>	21 Howick 1834 Nov. 17 St. James' Palace
PRO 30/22/1E/65	<u>Sir Herbert Taylor to J.R.</u>	1835 Sept. 22 Windsor Castle
PRO 30/22/1E/66	<u>J.R. to Sir Herbert Taylor</u>	1835 Sept. 30 Endsleigh
PRO 30/22/1E/73	<u>Sir Herbert Taylor to J.R.</u>	1835 Oct. 19 Windsor Castle
PRO 30/22/1E/74	<u>J.R. to Sir Herbert Taylor</u>	1835 Oct. 21 Endsleigh
TS 36/20	<u>Vice Chancellor's Court, Court of Chancery: Sir Herbert Taylor and another v Rundell and others; Nova Scotia mines; lease granted by Duke of York</u>	1837
PRO 30/29/16/3/55	<u>Sir Herbert Taylor.</u>	1837 Jan. 15 Brighton
PRO 30/22/2E	<u>Sir Herbert Taylor to JR</u>	1837 June 13 Windsor Castle
WO 80/13	<u>Application by Col. James Arnold, R.E. for the Order of the Bath (3rd class); with a letter to Arnold from Sir Herbert Taylor dated 15 August 1838</u>	1838 July

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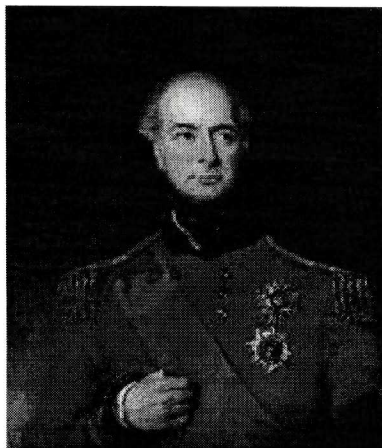
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1 portrait of Sir Herbert Taylor

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NPG 2878

Sir Herbert Taylor

by John Simpson

Medium: oil on canvas

Measurements: 30 in. x 25 in. (762 mm x 635 mm)

Date: exhibited 1833

Primary Collection

Not on display

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Sitter

Sir Herbert Taylor (1775-1839), Lieutenant-General. Sitter in 1 portrait.

Artist

John Simpson (1782-1847). Artist associated with 5 portraits.

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Sitter Artist Portrait

Sir Herbert Taylor (1775-1839), Lieutenant-General

Sitter in 1 portrait

NPG 2878

Sir Herbert Taylor

by John Simpson

oil on canvas, exhibited 1833

Not on display



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*Some Letters from the Correspondence of
Sir Herbert Taylor*

THE following five letters, together with two others which are not thought to be of sufficient importance to be printed here, formed part of the large correspondence of General Sir Herbert Taylor (1775-1839), who was secretary to the duke of York, to George III, to Queen Charlotte, and to William IV. Sir Herbert Taylor left no son, and his large correspondence passed into the hands of his nephew, Mr. Herbert Edward Taylor, of Walmer, by whom these letters were presented to my mother just about fifty years ago. On my mother's death they became my property.

The recent publication of *The Taylor Papers* by Mr. Ernest Taylor, son of Mr. H. E. Taylor, recalled to my mind the existence of these letters, which I had almost forgotten. The originals have been presented to the Bodleian; but before presenting them I took careful copies of them. These copies I offered in the first instance to Mr. Ernest Taylor, in case he might care to use them for a volume supplementary to *The Taylor Papers*. He did not, however, see his way to use them in this manner, and they are now presented to the readers of the *English Historical Review*.

I am no specialist in the Napoleonic wars, and in the identification of some of the proper names I have had the help of my friend and colleague, Mr. R. B. Mowat, fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

C. PLUMMER.

I

Dublin Castle, Feby 22^d, 1801.

Private.

Sir,

The time is now drawing near when I am to retire from the Government of this Island, and probably from all political situation and public life.

Much as I desired to be relieved from the office of Lieutenant of Ireland, I could have wished that the circumstances of my retreat had been more auspicious; but however erroneous my judgement may have been, I trust that His Majesty will believe that in recommending the measure of which He has so highly disapproved,¹ I have been actuated by no other motive than a desire to strengthen his hands against his numerous enemies, to secure the loyalty of three millions of his subjects, and to put ² an end to the cruel horrors which have so long afflicted, and have latterly gone very near to overwhelm the country, which in the hour of extreme danger He was pleased to commit to my charge.

Your Royal Highness has been constantly informed of my opinions, and of all the steps which I have taken in the Military part of my Duty

The Times, Mar 20, 1939; pg. 17; Issue 48258; col E

In The Service Of Kings First Private Secretary *FROM A CORRESPONDENT.*

Category: News

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IN THE SERVICE OF KINGS

FIRST PRIVATE SECRETARY

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

To-day marks the centenary of the death of the first recognized holder of the office of private secretary to the Sovereign—Sir Herbert Taylor. Gifted, laborious, and self-sacrificing, Taylor made an admirable secretary and confidant first to King George III, then to Queen Charlotte, and finally to King William IV; he was a worthy founder of a great tradition of service to the Royal House which has been maintained and developed by such distinguished holders of the office as General Grey, Sir Henry Ponsonby, Lord Stamfordham, Lord Knollys, and Lord Wigram. No doubt before Taylor's appointment the Sovereign had relied for the task of drafting and sorting letters on members of his family or on confidential members of his Household, since anything in the nature of a permanent secretary had been frowned on by the politicians. The constitutional theory was that the Home Secretary was the King's private secretary and that it was most undesirable for anyone who was not a Privy Councillor to be admitted to Cabinet secrets.

In 1805 when George III had become practically blind, the first breach in this

practically blind, the first breach in this tradition was made by Taylor's appointment—though he was regarded rather as the amanuensis to a partially incapacitated King than as a private secretary in the modern sense. Taylor, who was 30 at the time and was the son of a clergyman of good family, owning an estate called Bifrons, near Tunbridge Wells, owed his appointment to the recommendation of Pitt. Having served with the Army during the Revolutionary wars in Flanders, he had been appointed private secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of York, when he was 24, so that he had had some experience of royal service. Taylor worked for George III faithfully and judiciously until the King's final attack of insanity in 1811, and at the conclusion of his service he entered in his diary, "The last day of my attendance upon the King, His Majesty having been replaced under the charge of Doctor's men on that evening." For the next seven years he was private secretary to the Queen and, although that position did not demand the same knowledge of affairs, the often strained relations between the Queen and her large family of sons and daughters, her granddaughter Princess Charlotte, and her daughter-in-law, the Princess of Wales, called for particular gifts of tact and *savoir-faire*.

After the Queen's death in 1818 Taylor became Military Secretary at the Horse Guards and held other high military appointments till 1830, when he became King William IV's private secretary. George IV, both as Regent and King, had had his private secretaries criticized by Parliament, and it is safe to say that only a man of Taylor's great impartiality could have been appointed without arousing opposition.

A friend of Taylor's wrote to him a few days after the appointment had been made public to say: "After the Prime Minister and perhaps the Leader of the House of

and perhaps the Leader of the House of Commons, I look on this as the most important post in the Empire." In the anxious months of Reform agitation the shrewdness, tact, and patience of Sir Herbert Taylor were of priceless value to William IV. Indeed Sir Herbert Taylor has been given the rare privilege of an encomium from that most crusty of historians, Brougham, who wrote that "the high talents and strict integrity of that worthy man" were of the greatest value both to the King and his Ministers. King William suffered from a rheumatic affection of the wrists which made penmanship difficult, so that almost all his letters were written by Taylor and subsequently approved by the King—a procedure which greatly added to the labour of his duties. Taylor excelled in the ticklish task of keeping the Ministers unofficially informed of the sentiments and prejudices of the King on particular measures. In 1834 Taylor was offered, but declined, a peerage, and he remained with the King to the end. When Queen Victoria ascended the throne no private secretary was appointed and the work was done by Lord Melbourne and the Queen's German governess, Lehzen.

One appointment of Taylor's, though it has nothing to do with his career as secretary, has particular interest in the history of London. After Queen Charlotte's death he was appointed Master of St. Katharine's Hospital, which was, during his term of office, moved from the Tower to its present site in Regent's Park. St. Katharine's Lodge—an attractive house in the Gothic style—was built for him, and Sir Herbert's "Sabine Villa," as it was called, still presents a very rural appearance. He is buried in the chapel of the hospital.

'Wilbraham2'

Index links

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Families covered: Wilbraham of Delamere, Wilbraham of Nantwich, Wilbraham of Rode Hall, Wilbraham of Skelmersdale

Richard Wilbraham of Nantwich (b 1528, d 1612)

m1. Eliza Maisteron (dau of Thomas Maisteron of Nantwich)

m2. Margaret (widow of Alexander Elerch)

Unsure which wife was the mother of ...

1. Richard Wilbraham in London (dvp 13.09.1601)
 - m. (1584) Elizabeth Puleston (dau of Sir Thomas Puleston, Lord Mayor of London)
 - A. Thomas Wilbraham of Nantwich
 - m. (1619) Rachael Clive (dau of Joshua Clive of Huxley)
 - i. Roger Wilbraham of Nantwich (b 1623)
 - m. Alice Wilbraham (dau of Roger Wilbraham of Dorfold)
 - a. Randle Wilbraham of Nantwich, Sheriff of Cheshire (d 1732)
 - m. Mary Brooke (dau of Sir Richard Brooke, 2nd Bart of Norton)
 - (1) Roger Wilbraham of Nantwich (d 1745)
 - m1. (1731) Elizabeth Brooke (dsps, dau of Sir Thomas Brooke, 3rd Bart)
 - m2. (1740) Mary Hunt (dau of Thomas Hunt of Mollington)
 - (A) George Wilbraham of Nantwich and Delamere Lodge, Sheriff of
m. (13.10.1774) Maria Harvey (dau of William Harvey of Chigwe)
 - (i) George Wilbraham of Delamere House (b 08.03.1779, d
m. (03.09.1814) Anne Fortescue (d28.02.1864, dau of H
Fortescue)
 - (B)+ 2 sons
 - (2) Randle Wilbraham of Rode Hall (d 1770)
 - m. (24.08.1722) Dorothy Kenrick (dau of Andrew Kenrick of Chester)
 - (A) Richard Wilbraham, later Wilbraham-Bootle of Rode Hall (d 179
m. Mary Bootle (dau of Robert Bootle of Lathom House)
 - (i) Edward Bootle-Wilbraham, 1st Lord Skelmersdale (b 07.
m. **19.04.1796**) Mary Elizabeth Taylor (d 02.06.1840, da
Bifrons)
 - (a) Richard Bootle-Wilbraham (b 27.10.1801, dvp 18-
m. (22.05.1832) Jessy Brooke (d 18.07.1892, dau
Bart)
 - (b) Mary Charlotte Bootle-Wilbraham (d 03.06.1868)
 - (c) Emma Caroline Bootle-Wilbraham (d 26.04.1876)
m. (21.05.1825) Edward Geoffrey Stanley, 14th E
d 23.10.1869, Prime Minister)
 - (ii) Randle Wilbraham of Rode Hall (b 10.01.1773, d 12.01.1
m1. (05.12.1798) Letitia Rudd (d 30.03.1805, dau of Rev
m2. (09.02.1808) Sybilla Egerton (d 30.05.1868, dau of F
 - (iii) Anne Dorothea Wilbraham (d 17.01.1825)
m. (1734) Richard, 1st Lord Alvanley
 - (iv) Mary Wilbraham (d 23.11.1784)
m. (26.10.1780) William Egerton of Tatton Park
 - (v) Francisca Alicia Wilbraham (d 03.09.1810)
m. (20.12.1783) Anthony Hardolph Eyre of Grove (b 08.C
Colonel)
 - (vi) Sibylla Georgiana Wilbraham (d 22.11.1799)

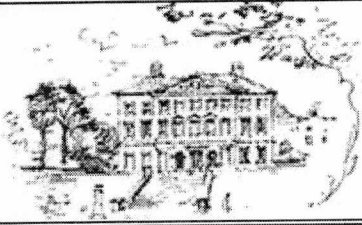
- m. William Ffarington of Worden
 - (vii) Emma Wilbraham-Bootle (d 30.11.1797)
m. (01.06.1794) Sir Charles Edmonstone, 2nd Bart of D
01.04.1821)
 - (viii) Elizabeth Wilbraham-Bootle (d 17.12.1841)
m. (1821) W. Barnes (rector of Brixton Doverill)
 - (3) Frances Wilbraham
m. William Wright
 - (4) Elizabeth Wilbraham
m. (07.01.1736) William Falconer
 - (5) Mary Wilbraham
m. Thomas Chetham
 - (6)+ other issue - Richard (dsp), Thomas (dsp), Henry William (d unm, recto
 - b. Alice Wilbraham
m. Ralph Wilbraham of Dorfold
 - c. Grace Wilbraham
m. (12.07.1688) Sir Thomas Brooke, 3rd Bart of Norton (d 1739)
 - d.+ other sons
- 2. Roger Wilbraham (dsp)
- 3. Thomas Wilbraham had issue
m. Anne Pyerson
- 4. Ralph Wilbraham (foedary of Chester and Flintshire) ancestor of Wilbrahams of Dorfold

Main sources: BP1934 (Skelmersdale), BLG1952 (Wilbraham of Delamere)

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WELCOME TO GOODNESTONE PARK GARDENS

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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 of the entrance had been, he again terraced the lawns to the house and the park which he divided from the garden with the present wall.

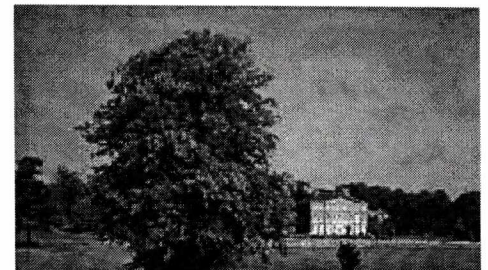
Towards the end of the 19th century the last of the Brook family, a sister of the last baronet, married a member of the Plumtre family and their son, Henry Plumtre, was eventually able to successfully claim the ancient FitzWalter barony in 1924, after it had been in abeyance for 168 years. He was succeeded 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.

War of the Spanish Succession

(1701–14), conflict that arose out of the disputed succession to the throne of Spain following the death of the childless Charles II, the last of the Spanish Habsburgs. In an effort to regulate the impending succession, to which there were three principal claimants, England, the Dutch Republic, and France had in October 1698 signed the First Treaty of Partition, agreeing that on the death of Charles II, Prince Joseph Ferdinand, son of the Elector of Bavaria, should inherit Spain, the Spanish Netherlands, and the Spanish colonies. Spain's Italian dependencies would be detached and partitioned between Austria (to be awarded the Duchy of Milan) and France (Naples and Sicily). In February 1699, however, Joseph Ferdinand died. A second treaty, signed on June 11, 1699, by England and France and in March 1700 by the Dutch Republic, awarded Spain and the Spanish Netherlands and colonies to Archduke Charles, second son of the Holy Roman emperor Leopold I, and Naples, Sicily, and other Spanish territories in Italy to France. Leopold, however, refused to sign the treaty, demanding that Charles receive all the Spanish territories intact. The Spanish *grandees* likewise did not recognize it, being unalterably opposed to partition. Charles II allowed himself to be persuaded that only the House of Bourbon had the power to keep the Spanish possessions intact, and in the autumn of 1700 he made a will bequeathing them to Philip, duc d'Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV of France. On November 1 he died, and on November 24 Louis XIV proclaimed his grandson king of Spain, as Philip V (the first Bourbon king of Spain), and then invaded the Spanish Netherlands. An anti-French alliance was formed (Sept. 7, 1701) by England, the Dutch Republic, and the emperor Leopold. They were later joined by Prussia, Hanover, other German states, and Portugal. The electors of Bavaria and Cologne and the dukes of Mantua and Savoy allied themselves with France, although Savoy switched sides in 1703. William III of England, a strong opponent of Louis XIV, died in 1702, but the government of his successor, Queen Anne, upheld the vigorous conduct of the war. John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, played the leading role in Queen Anne's government and on the battlefield until his fall in 1711. He was ably seconded on the battlefield by the imperial general Prince Eugene of Savoy.

The markedly superior generalship of Marlborough and Eugene brought them a series of victories over France from 1704 to 1709. A Franco-Bavarian offensive in Germany was smashed at Blenheim in 1704. The French were then driven out of the Low Countries by the battles of Ramillies in 1706 and Oudenaarde in 1708. The French were also expelled from Italy after their attempted siege of Turin was broken (Sept. 7, 1706) by Eugene's brilliant campaign. The only theatre of the land war in which the alliance had no real success was Spain, where Philip V successfully maintained his position.

Louis XIV sought to end the war from 1708 and was willing to give up the Spanish inheritance to the House of Habsburg. The British, however, insisted on the unrealistic demand that Louis use his army to remove his own grandson from Spain. Louis refused, broke off negotiations, and resumed the war. Two developments in 1711 altered the situation in favour of France. On April 17, 1711, Archduke Charles became heir to all the Austrian Habsburg possessions. Britain and the Dutch had no intention of continuing the war in order to give him the Spanish inheritance as well and thereby resurrect the old empire of Charles V. In Britain the enemies of Marlborough won influence with the Queen and had him removed from command on Dec. 31, 1711. With the collapse of the alliance, peace negotiations began in 1712. Because of the conflicts

of interest between the former allies, each dealt separately with France. The first group of treaties was signed at Utrecht in April 1713. These and the later treaties of Rastatt and Baden ignored the will of Charles II and divided his inheritance among the powers. Louis XIV's grandson remained king of Spain, but the treaties of Utrecht marked the rise of the power of Britain and the British colonial empire at the expense of both France and Spain.

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Sources

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The War of the Spanish Succession 1701-14



Text by Ben Levick, Military Officer

All images open in a new window

The War of the Spanish Succession, also known as Marlborough's Wars (1702-13), fought in Europe and on the Mediterranean, were the last and the bloodiest of the Wars between England and France under Louis XIV, and the first in which Britain played a major military role in European military affairs.



Charles II, the Hapsburg king of Spain, was childless, and negotiations over his eventual successor began long before his death. The chief claimants were Philip, son of Louis XIV of France; Archduke Charles (later Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI), son of Emperor Leopold I; and Joseph Ferdinand, electoral prince of Bavaria. England and Holland, opposed to the extension of either French Bourbon or Austrian Hapsburg power into Spain, favoured Joseph Ferdinand. In 1698 all the powers agreed to the complicated First Partition Treaty. By its terms, Joseph Ferdinand was to get the crown; in return, Spanish territories were to go to Austria and France. Joseph Ferdinand died before Charles, however, and the treaty went into jeopardy. In 1700 the duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis, named by the dying Charles as his successor, ascended the throne as Philip V. England, Holland, Austria, and most of the German states then went to war against France. Bavaria sided with France, as did Portugal and Savoy until 1703, when they switched sides. In 1700 Louis had further antagonised the English by the prohibition of English imports and recognition of the claim to the English throne put forward by James, the "Old Pretender," who was the son of the deposed James II and the leader of the Jacobites. England's Grand Alliance with Holland, the Hapsburg Empire, Hanover, and Prussia, intended to prevent French dominance over all of Europe, was opposed by France, Spain, Bavaria, and Savoy. After the death of William III in 1702, Queen Anne, James's daughter, appointed John Churchill, the Earl of Marlborough, as commander of the English and Dutch armies. A brilliant soldier--brave, handsome, skilful--Marlborough was also opportunistic, crafty, deceptive, and tight-fisted. Military operations began in the Low Countries and became general in 1703.



During the War Marlborough waged ten successful campaigns, besieged over thirty towns, and never lost a battle or a skirmish. After his successes in the Netherlands, the Bavarians and the French threatened Vienna and the Austrians, and Marlborough, a master of tactics and strategy, marched 250 miles across Germany and confronted the French army at Blenheim in 1704, destroying two thirds of it and capturing Marshall Tallard, its commander. Thereafter, however, the war dragged on on different fronts--in the Netherlands, Italy,

and Spain--but by 1710 the situation was largely stalemated, though the war as a whole had brought Britain into much greater prominence as a European power. The great allied commanders, the English Duke of Marlborough and the imperial general Prince Eugene of Savoy, won such major victories as Blenheim and Gibraltar (1704), Ramillies (1706), Oudenarde (1708), and Malplaquet (1709). The campaigns in Spain were indecisive, however, and in 1711 England quit the war. Charles VI had become emperor, and he represented as great a threat to the English as did the Bourbons.

Meanwhile, the cost of the war, a dominant theme in English politics and society during the reign of Queen Anne, had generated considerable political opposition at home, particularly amongst the Tory gentry who were taxed to pay for it: though a common soldier in the British Army earned only sixpence a day, it cost £1,000,000 a year to maintain the army in Europe, and total cost of the war for Britain was close to £9,000,000 per year. The conduct of the war became a political football between the Whigs and the Tories, with the queen in the middle. Marlborough's wife Sarah, long one of Anne's favourites, eventually fell out of favour, and after the Tories came back into power in 1710 Marlborough himself, accused of corruption, was stripped of his offices and went abroad.

Britain had withdrawn from the war for all practical purposes by 1712, and England, Holland, and France signed the Peace of Utrecht, negotiated by the Tory government, which was approved by parliament in 1713--though the Whigs (who represented the mercantile interests which had profited by the war, and who made larger profits by financing it, though in doing so they had created a National Debt which had to be financed by further taxation) regarded it as a betrayal of Britain's allies. By the terms of the treaty France agreed never to unite the crowns of France and Spain, while Britain acquired Hudson's Bay, Arcadia, and Newfoundland from the French, Gibraltar and Minorca from Spain, new trading privileges with Spain, and a monopoly of the slave trade with the Spanish Empire.

In 1713 England, Holland, and France signed the Peace of Utrecht. Charles continued the war until 1714. Although Philip remained on the Spanish throne, the principle of balance of power had been established in European dynastic affairs.

Marlborough returned to England after Anne's death in 1714 and was restored to some of his former influence under George I.

John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough, 1650-1722,



English general and statesman, one of the greatest military commanders in history. Under James II he crushed the rebellion (1685) of the duke of Monmouth. During the Glorious Revolution he supported William III against James II but later

(1692-98) fell into William's disfavour. Marlborough's power peaked in the reign of Queen Anne. Created duke (1702), he was involved in many victories in the War of the Spanish Succession, including Blenheim (1704), Ramillies (1706), Oudenarde (1708), and Malplaquet (1709). Politically he favoured the Whigs during the war; when they fell he was dismissed (1711). On the accession of George I in 1714, Marlborough resumed chief command of the army. His wife, Sarah Churchill, duchess of Marlborough, 1660-1744, was a favourite of Queen Anne. Born Sarah Jennings, she married John Churchill in 1677. She wielded great influence at Anne's court until they quarrelled in 1705. After her husband's death she supervised the building of Blenheim Palace.

Eugène of Savoy 1663-1736,

Prince François Eugène of the house of Savoy was a general in the service of the Holy Roman Empire. He is regarded as one of the great military commanders of the modern age. He was a leading participant in the War of the Spanish Succession, and he and the Duke of Marlborough won the great battle of Blenheim (1704). He also fought the Turks and for Austria in the War of the Polish Succession.

He had been born in Paris in 1663 and brought up at the French Court; his mother was the niece of the famous Cardinal Mazarin. As a child and youth, he suffered from a poor physique and it was for this reason that Louis XIV had forced him to enter the Church rather than become a soldier in the French army as he wished. His father was twice exiled from France because of court intrigues. It was his mother's grief at such injustice that had inspired in Eugene his bitter hatred of Louis XIV and the French Monarchy. When his father died young, Eugène left France swearing that he would never return except sword in hand. He and his brother settled in Vienna, and Eugène joined the Imperial Army. He first saw war at the age of twenty, when the Turks were besieging Vienna; and the bare record of his career bespoke his military talent: colonel at twenty, major-general at twenty-one, general of cavalry at twenty-six. A crushing victory over the Turks at the Battle of Zenta in 1697 first established his European reputation.

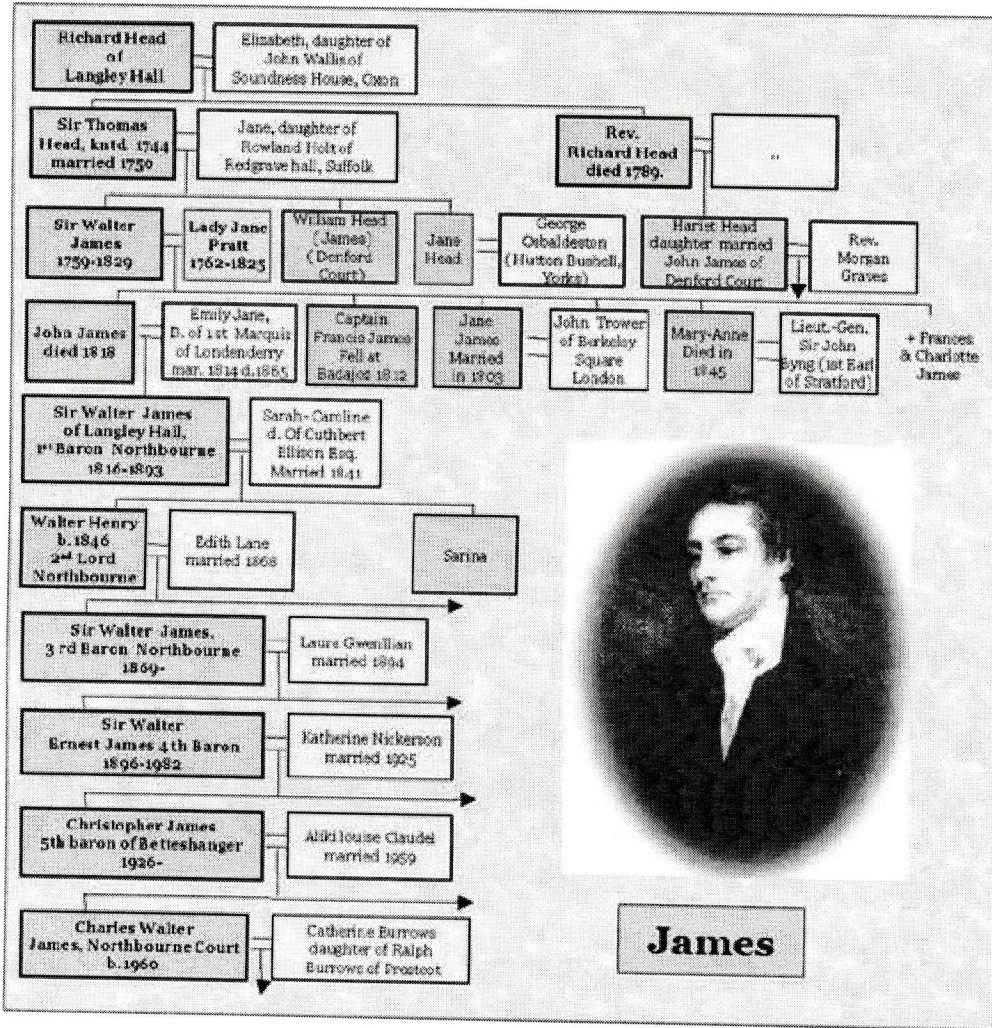
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13.6.1835 in Princess Anne
 — Frances married Virginia
 Horatio Dan's
 son of Sir John Bowyer
 Dan's
 21.8.1786 Hampstead
 Normo
 Bern

Connayth Journal 16.6.1823
 At Bath on Weds, 11.6.1823
 After the ceremony
 set out for the
 of France
 near my
 mean to reside
 for 3 yrs.

Horatio Dan, nephew of the late brother Dan, he
 with Mrs. Tagg, daughter of Sir Walter James, 1st Baron Northbourne
 Sir Walter James, (1759-1829) Warden of the Mint

Horatio Dan is the brother of the Princess Anne cavalry
 Request of Horatio Dan to Roxbury Charitable Society
 received their money = 1863. Dan had removed
 it from his will to a relative who supported the
 Confederacy and gave it to the ACS instead.

Recorded a house & slaves 15.12.1810.
 Another Horatio Dan recorded \$ 2.4.1810 = Roxbury, Suffolk Co., MA.
 18.8.1861

The James family were originally named Head and had been seated at Langley Hall since the time of Henry VIII. It was Walter's brother who on succeeding to the estates of his uncle John James Esq. of Denford Court in 1772 who assumed by act of Parliament the surname of James only. He died unmarried and the estates devolved upon his brother who was created a Baronet in 1791. It was he who in 1780 had married Jane Pratt, youngest daughter of Charles, first Earl of Camden. Her father was Attorney-General under Pitt in 1757 and was M.P. for Downton, near Salisbury. In 1765 he was created baron and became Lord Chancellor until 1770. The Corporation of Bath made him an Honorary Freeman of the City in 1759, the same year that he was chosen Recorder of Bath. This office he held until his death in April 1794. His eldest son represented Bath in Parliament from 1780 to 1794, succeeded the Earl as Recorder of Bath. Camden Crescent, built c.1785-7, was named in honour of his father.

Sir Walter James rented Freshford House from 1821 until his death on October 9 1829. He is shown as president of the Royal Mineral Hospital in Bath during the year 1821. He rented his property from Maria, daughter of Thomas Joyce who was living at Widcombe at this time. He no doubt retired to this village with his wife and appears on different committees at the time relating to Freshford. Sadly his wife died in 1825 aged 63 and later in 1829 he was buried along side her in St. Peter's Church where there is a marble memorial to them by the Altar. Their eldest son had died in 1818 and the Title and Estates went to their grandson Sir Walter James (1816-1893) who became a political follower of Peel, and an admirer and friend of Gladstone who made him a peer, as Lord Northbourne, in 1885. Earlier in 1850 he bought the Betteshanger estate of several thousand acres, a few miles from Deal in East Kent, where descendants still live today.

extract from the Will of Sir Walter James:

Freshford House Oct. 2nd, 1829

Apprehensive that my great and extensive distress will in all or prospective probability exist in this parish next coming Winter and as it at present appears doubtful whether or not the almighty will see fit to spare us to be in person his .. Almoner and the favoured alleviation of the calamity and misery of my poor parishioners. I most earnestly hope that in case of my decease occurring prior to this period my Executors will take the most effectual steps for the accomplishment of my ..purpose. I fear the distress will be more general than it was during the last Winter and consequently wish that the distribution should be more extensive and perfectly commensurate with the wants of my suffering fellow creatures. To this end I desire that the sum expended should not be less than £300 and that it should not exceed £400 the benefit of this relief to be devised from goods to be had as therefore at the Shop of Jonathan Watts. The whole to be under the

partial superintendence of Lewis Cleroult and Mary Walter.

The Mark of Walter James James. Signed in the presence of Edward Davies, Jane Langton, Mary Walter, Horatio Davis, Lewis Cleroult.

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Ashburnham family archive

Catalogue Ref. ASH

MANORIAL DOCUMENTS

MANOR OF FERNE, IN MOUNTFIELD

FILE - Legal papers and correspondence regarding moieties of the lordship held by the 4th Earl and Tilden Smith of Vinehall in Mountfield - **ref. ASH/298-299** - **date:** 1842-1844

[from Scope and Content] Includes abstracts of title to both moieties from 1787; particulars of partition between Richard Dunk and Launcelot Davis, 1609; draft and final agreements, 1843, and draft conveyance of the Earl's moiety, 1844; rental and valuation of manor; plans of properties; schedules of leases granted by the 2nd Earl and Sir John Brewer Davis, 1810; rental, 1834