

# THE FAMILIES AND DESCENDANTS OF SUSANNAH & SARAH CRADOCK

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David Man. Slightly revised: 26<sup>th</sup> December, 2014



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**THE FAMILIES AND DESCENDANTS  
OF SUSANNAH AND SARAH CRADOCK**

This version dated 26<sup>th</sup> December, 2014

**PREAMBLE**

This paper examines the lives of two of the daughters of Richard and Hester (Palmer) Cradock namely Susannah and Sarah, their families and descendants using parish records, wills, newspapers, published books and articles. As a family history mostly concerned with the births, marriages, and deaths of its members, the target audience is limited. Occasionally events of a public nature in which some family member or other was involved are included. And, even though most of the persons noted here left scant if any evidence of themselves, we have been able to recover enough about them to give us some idea of their lives.

The time period covered is from the end of the seventeenth century to the middle of the nineteenth.

Because this 'paper' has been prepared by David Man, who is a descendant of Richard Cradock's sister Susannah, note will be made of a Man connection which would probably not otherwise have been made.

The font used here is New Courier but for a direct quote or where the text is taken from some other source the font is Calibri .

All the parishes mentioned are located in London unless otherwise stated. Female family members who marry are written First Name (Maiden Name) Married Name e.g. Susannah (Banner) Cropp. If married twice then First Name (Maiden Name) (First Married Name) Second Married Name, e.g. Elizabeth (Tyers) (Roffey) Boulter.

The illustrations of London churches, buildings, and views are mostly taken from: *A New and Universal History, Description and Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster ...* by Walter Harrison (1776); as well as the British Museum's collection of prints and drawings. These reflect the architecture of the period in which the events described here took place.

The word 'baptised' or 'baptized' has two spellings. Earlier English records use *baptized* which is current in American English whereas present day British English uses

*baptised*. Both forms will be found here reflecting British usage over time.

Modern spelling of the name 'Craddock' is commonly with two d's. Earlier forms were written *Craddock* or *Cradoc* or *Cradocke*. *Craddock* is used on the Man family website [www.manfamily.org](http://www.manfamily.org). However, because earlier members of the Craddock family more often used *Craddock*, that form is used in this 'paper'. The name 'Blunt' sometimes appears as *Blount* but here *Blunt* is used while the name 'Cropp' is sometimes *Crop* although here *Cropp* is used. Where a farther and son share the same name as in the case of Richard Craddock and George Cumberland the suffixes Snr. and Jnr. are used to distinguish father from son and vice versa.

This paper contains some narrative and a lot of numeric and calenderal quantitative data and descriptions of genealogical relations and so it is more a work of reference to be dipped into on occasion rather than read for anything like pleasure. Since it has a unique perspective much of what is gathered here has never before been seen or if it has then not displayed in a similar context.

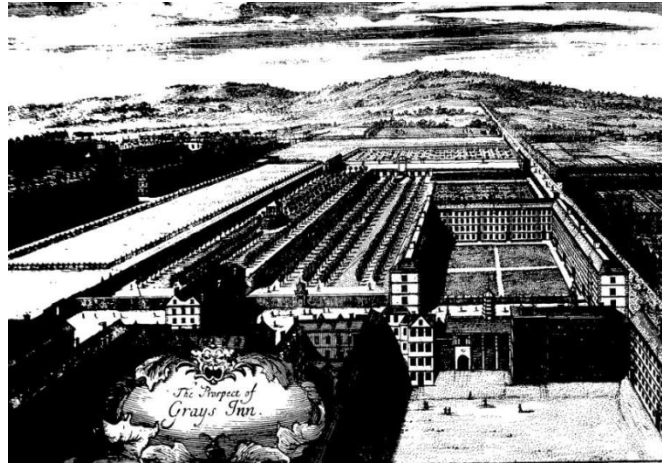
In order for what little 'narrative' there is to flow and for the main point to be made more easily, a large amount of detail has been placed in the appendices. The genealogical charts are intended to display connections among families in order to support and clarify the text and are not intended to be exhaustive depictions of each and every family membership. Furthermore, the order in which the individuals appear in relation to one another on a chart may not reflect their actual chronological relationship.



**The Arms of the City of London**

## INTRODUCTION

In about 1635 Tobias Cradock (1603-1671), barrister at law of Gray's Inn, married Susannah Bourne (1605-1697/96) and they had at least two children: Susannah (1637-1710) and Richard (1640-1712).



**Grays Inn where Tobias Cradock was a barrister**

Richard Cradock, Snr. married Hester Palmer on 26<sup>th</sup> July, 1666, at St. Andrew, Totteridge in Hertfordshire. We do not have a baptismal record for Hester but we know that she was the youngest daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Hamey) Palmer<sup>1</sup>. Richard and Hester (Palmer) Cradock had number of children (all baptised at St. Mary's, Hornsey) among who were two daughters: Sarah (1667-1748) and Susannah (1668-1743) and two sons: William (1676-1746) and Richard Cradock, Jnr. (1684-1748).

Susannah Cradock married three times: John Banner, Benjamin Tubman, and John Blunt. Although thrice married, Susannah only had children by her first marriage. Her sister Sarah married Jonathan Boulter but had no children.

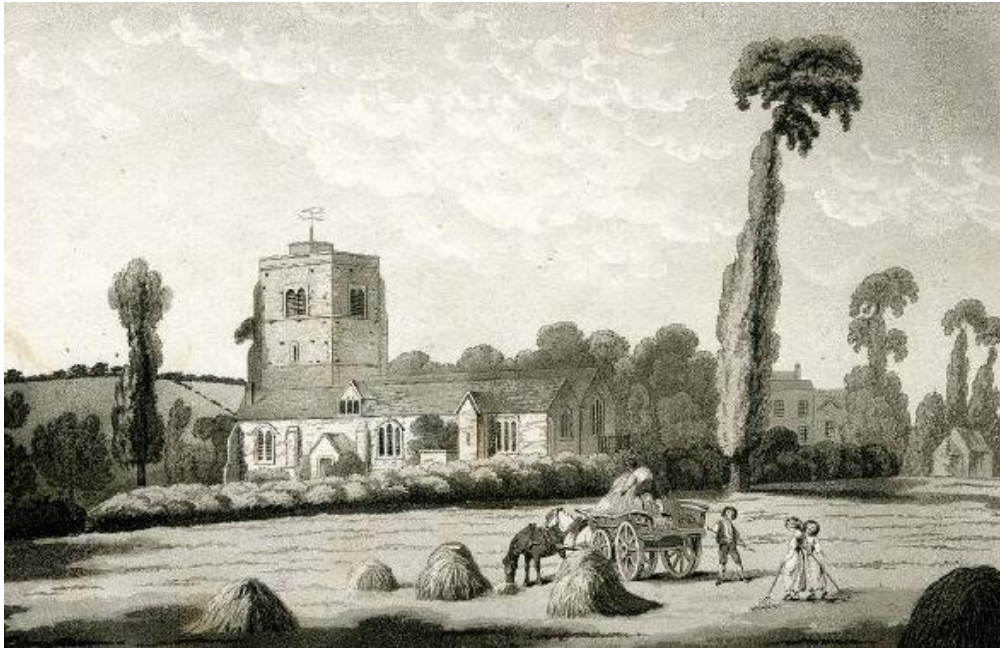
Richard and Hester (Palmer) Cradock's eldest son William married Mary Sheldon<sup>2</sup> and by her had two children who reached adulthood. Richard and Hester (Palmer) Cradock, Snr.'s youngest child, Richard, Jnr., did not marry. Of these four children (Susannah, Sarah, William, and Richard)

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<sup>1</sup> Based on her father's will. Elizabeth Hamey was the sister of Doctor Baldwin Hamey who in his day was well known.

<sup>2</sup> Her great uncle was Gilbert Sheldon (1598-1677), Archbishop of Canterbury.

this paper examines the lives and families of only two: Susannah and Sarah.



**St. Mary's, Hornsey, in the 18th Century where all of Richard and Hester (Palmer) Cradock's children were baptised**

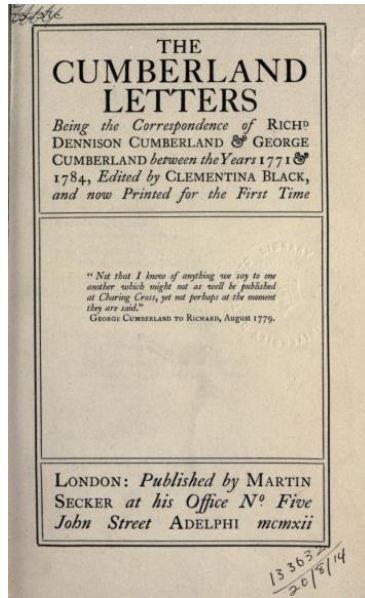
Richard Cradock, Snr.'s sister, Susannah, married Dr. Henry Barnes (1631-1701) and they had a daughter Susannah (1663-1737) who married John Balchen (1658-1721). John and Susannah (Barnes) Balchen had a son Richard (1692-1738) who married Martha Hitchcock (1698/99-1766) and they had (among other off spring) two daughters: Mary (1721-1798) who married John Man (1718-1783) and Elizabeth (1719-1796) who married George Cumberland, Snr. (i.e. Cradock > Barnes > Balchen > > Man/Cumberland. See chart).

An important source of information on what follows comes from *The Cumberland Letters* edited by Clementina Black and published in 1912. Clementina began work on her book by visiting the British Museum and perusing several large leather-bound volumes comprising a remarkable set of correspondence sent to and from George Cumberland, Jnr. (1754-1848), as well as his brother Richard Dennison Cumberland (1752-1825). (George and Richard's mother was Elizabeth Balchen whose sister Mary married John Man<sup>3</sup>.)

<sup>3</sup> All members of the Man family living from the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century onwards are descended either from Henry or James two of the sons of John and Mary (Balchen) Man. James founded the company which today is known as the Man Group as well as E.D. and F. Man. The latter



Choosing only from the first of the sixteen volumes of family correspondence and covering just thirteen years, 1771-1784, Clementina produced a book - *The Cumberland Letters* - that she felt reflected the typical concerns of a large family living during the latter half of the eighteenth century.



Title page of *The Cumberland Letters*



Clementina Black

Considering that George Cumberland, Jnr. went on to live another sixty years after 1784, one can only wonder at how much more material lies unmined among the fifteen volumes that Clementina left unopened, not least from a genealogical point of view. However what she did find and publish has made much of what follows possible.

Ms. Black notes in her introduction that, before marrying George Cumberland, Snr., Elizabeth Balchen lived with Mrs. Sarah Boulter, Richard Cradock, Snr.'s daughter, who was Elizabeth's first cousin twice removed.

In *The Cumberland Letters*, Sarah (Cradock) Boulter is described by George Cumberland, Jnr. as:

... a lady of large fortune, who resided in St. Mary Axe, London, was a widow and sister to Lady Blunt [Susannah Cradock] of Stratford, both their husbands had been directors in the South Sea Company, and the chief of their property devolved to Rich Cross

---

company was known in the U.S. as MF Global (where M stood for Man and F for Financial) until its collapse in 2011. The Man Group sponsors the Man-Booker prize.

[Cropp], Esq., their nearest relation, a man of large fortune who lived in Grosvenor Square London, & Richmond Hill and who always considered my mother [Elizabeth Balchen] as a distant relation. p. 19

George is correct in saying that Susannah Cradock's husband (John Blunt) was a director of the South Sea Company, indeed he was the founder and chief architect of the disastrous scheme that led to the South Sea bubble, but there is no evidence that Susannah's sister Sarah's husband, Jonathan Boulter, was connected to the South Sea Company. He was instead an extremely successful distiller / brewer.

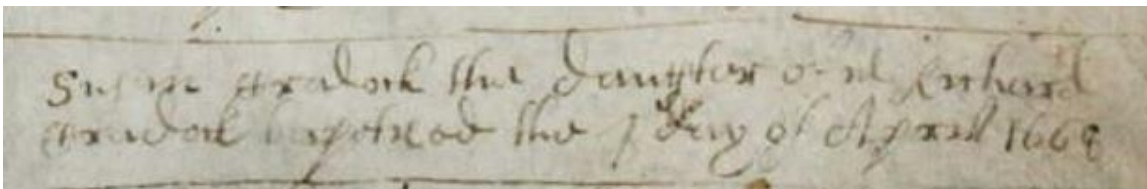
As for the relationship between Elizabeth (Balchen) Cumberland and Richard Cropp which her son George describes above as "distant"; we can more precisely state that they were third cousins, their great grandparents (Richard Cradock, Snr. and Susannah (Cradock) Barnes) being siblings.



**The Thames looking West toward Blackfriars Bridge and Saint Paul's**

### **SUSANNAH CRADOCK (1668-1743) AND THE BANNER FAMILY**

Susannah Cradock, the daughter of Richard and Hester (Palmer) Cradock, was baptized on 4<sup>th</sup> April, 1668, at St. Mary's, Hornsey. The baptismal record below shows her as Susan although most other records have her as Susannah or Susanna.



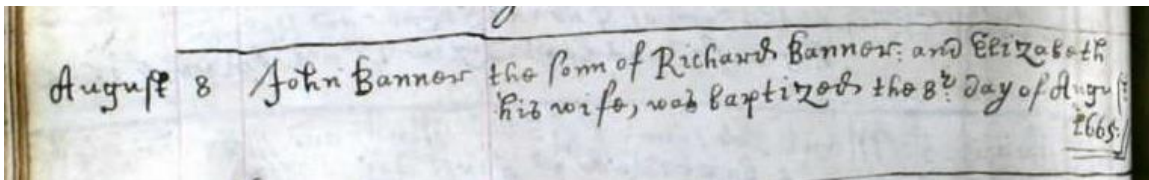
**Susan Cradock the daughter of Mr. Richard baptised the 4th day of April 1668**

Susannah married John Banner on 11<sup>th</sup> February, 1690/91, at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Westminster.



**St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden**

John was born in 1665 and baptised on the 8<sup>th</sup> August of that year at St. Andrew Undershaft, his parents being Richard and Elizabeth (Chambers) Banner.



**August 8 John Banner the sonn of Richard Banner and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized the 8th day of August 1665**

Although John had several siblings, none survived to adulthood; a fact confirmed by his father Richard's will in which it is stated that John is an only child.

The Banners originated from Birmingham in Warwickshire, and were engaged as ironmongers, bellow-makers, and long-cutlers (sword makers). Their early establishment of furnaces to work iron at Birmingham helped that city become one of England's first industrial centers.

Less than a month before Susannah's marriage to John Banner, a settlement was drawn up on 21<sup>st</sup> January, 1690/91, in which her father, Richard Cradock (Merchant), agreed to pay Richard Banner (Gent of London) father of John the sum of £2,000 while Richard and John Banner agreed to spend

£4,000 on the purchase of freehold land for the use of John for 99 years and after his decease for the use of Susannah<sup>4</sup>.

The marriage between the Banner and Cradock families was also a mercantile union of sorts. In his capacity as a member of the Court [Board] of Directors of the Hudson's Bay Company, Richard Cradock, Snr. had become acquainted with Samuel Banner, ironmonger of Birmingham, uncle of John, and supplier to the Hudson's Bay Company of its long knives and swords.

In 1684 Cradock was appointed Assistant (i.e. Director) to the Royal African Company (RAC), thereby adding to his portfolio of directorships that included not only The Hudson's Bay Company, but also The East India Company and the Bank of England. Richard held his post with the RAC for almost eleven years

As part of its trade with the African continent, knives and swords were used by the RAC and, up until 1690, these had been bought either in Holland or from London merchants. However, after 1690, the year John Banner married Susannah Cradock, the company began to obtain its requirements instead from the Birmingham ironmonger Samuel Banner.

The Birmingham knives produced by Banner were cheaper than those that the RAC had been buying from London and Holland: less than two and a half pence and only one and a half pence for wooden-hafted varieties: the swords were three shillings each, all prices inclusive of carriage by wagon from Birmingham to London. Between 1690 and 1701 Samuel Banner supplied the RAC with over 400,000 knives and 7,000 swords<sup>5</sup>.

In 1681 the great Turkey merchant and economist Sir Dudley North bought 500 RAC shares and later joined Richard Cradock, Snr. as a director of the company (see DNB). More than one hundred years later, the great grandson of Dudley North and the great great granddaughter of Richard Cradock would marry in 1786 (see North Family Appendix).

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<sup>4</sup> On 1<sup>st</sup> September, 1691, two freehold manors of Bowton (Boughton) and Southoe were purchased for £4,000. Beginning in 1668 the manors had belonged to Sir Matthew Holworthy, two of whose descendants via the Desborough family married into the Man family.

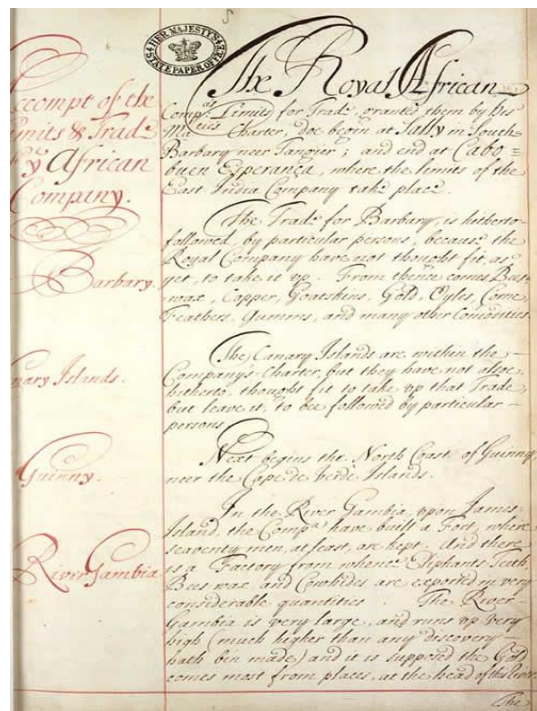
<sup>5</sup> See *The Royal African Company* by K.G Davies (p. 178) Atheneum edition published in 1970.

According to Thomas Hughes, it was Richard Cradock Snr.'s involvement with the Royal African Company that led Daniel Defoe to comment that Cradock: ... slept with his prayer book in his left hand and a company prospectus in his right, without letting either know what the other held<sup>6</sup>.

We should also note that Hester (Palmer) Cradock's niece Elizabeth, the daughter of her brother Ralph Palmer, married Sir John Verney who, served when a young man (as did Sir Dudley North) as a factor for the Levant Company in Aleppo<sup>7</sup>. A 'paper' on the Palmer family and its connection with the Verney and other families is in the offing.



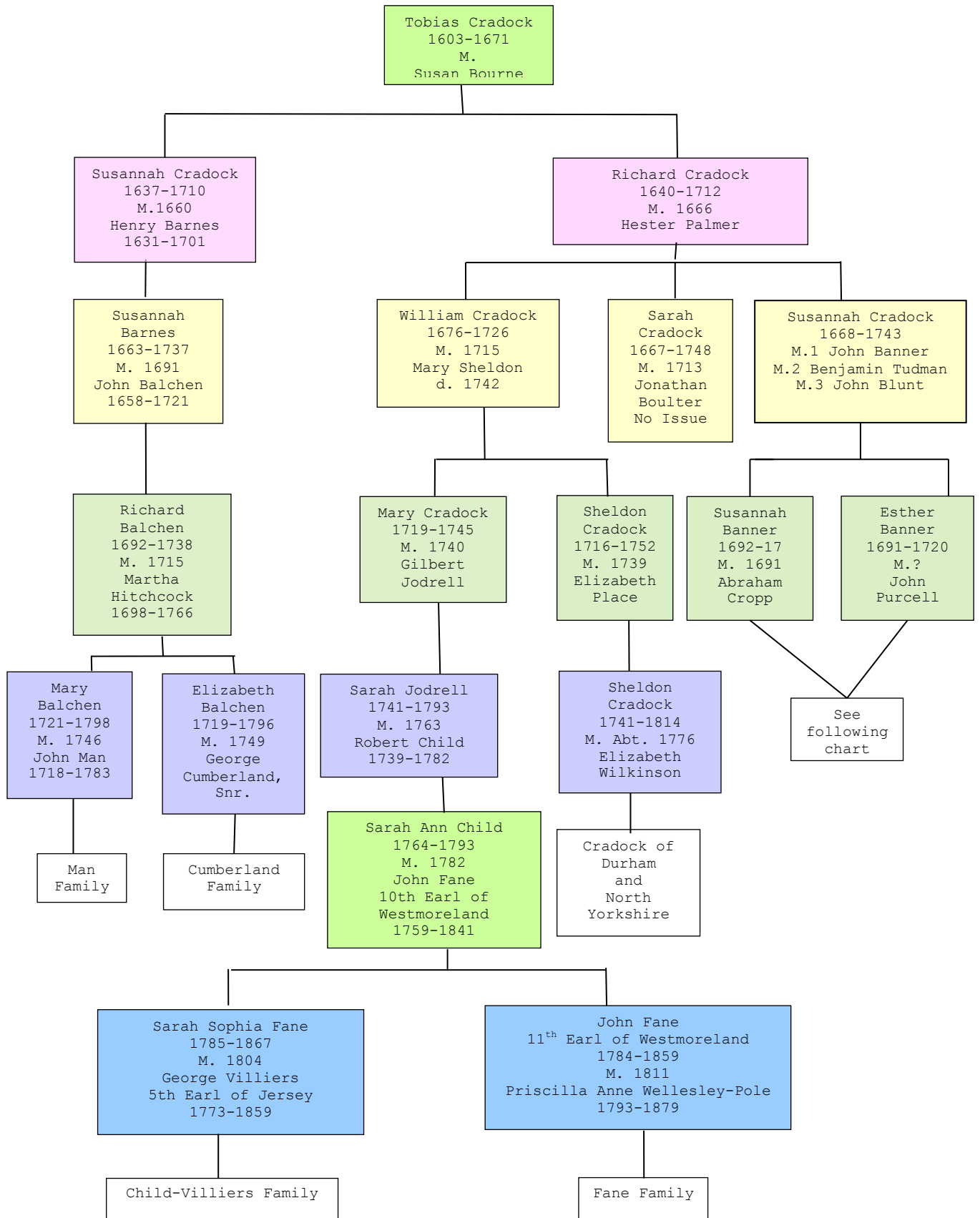
The arms of the Royal African Company

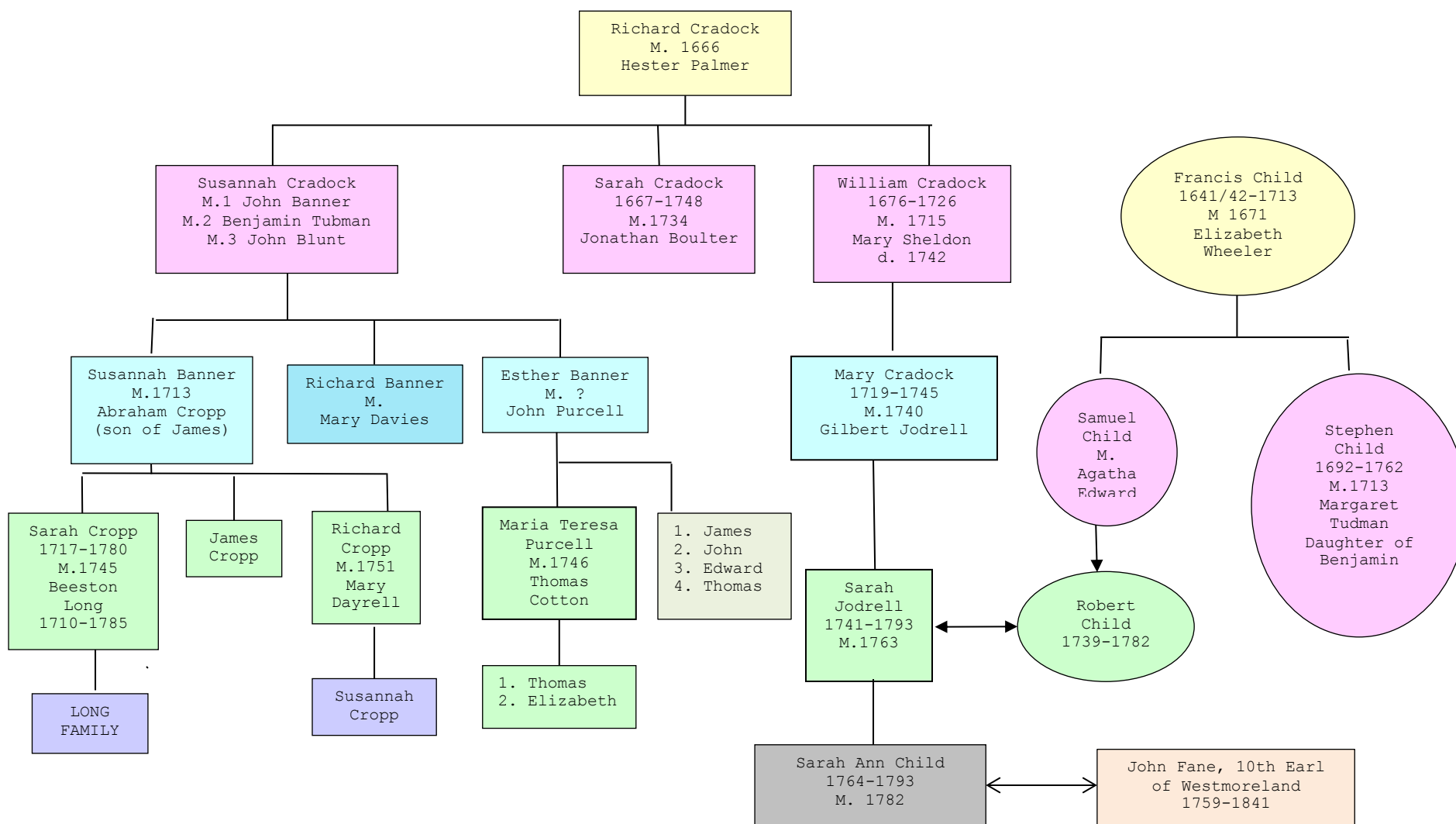


The founding charter of the Royal African Company

<sup>6</sup> *The Slave Trade, 1440-1870* by Hugh Thomas. Unfortunately Thomas does not give a source for this quote.

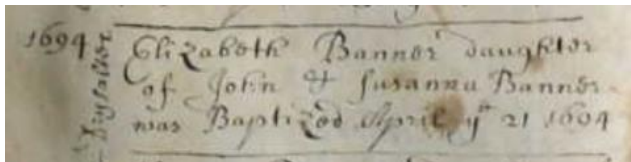
<sup>7</sup> See *The English Gentleman in Trade* by Richard Grassby, page 26-27.



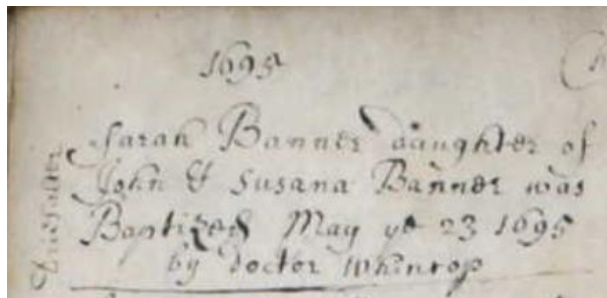


John and Susannah (Cradock) Banner had at least eight children: Esther (18<sup>th</sup> January 1691/92<sup>8</sup>); Susannah (14<sup>th</sup> February 1692/93); Elizabeth (21<sup>st</sup> April 1694); Sarah (23<sup>rd</sup> May 1695); Richard (26<sup>th</sup> May 1696); John (4<sup>th</sup> July 1697 but he died soon after); and John (16<sup>th</sup> February 1698/99) (but he likewise died soon after) all of whom were baptised at St. Laurence, Pountney Lane. Two sons were baptised at St. Peter le Poer: Samuell on 30<sup>th</sup> May, 1700, and a third son named John on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 1704.

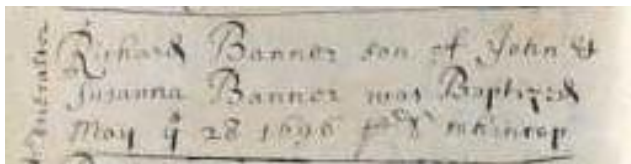
On each of the first five records from St. Laurence, Pountney Lane, in the left hand margin is written John Banner's occupation 'drie/dry/drye salter'; such a notation in such a position is not typical among baptismal records.



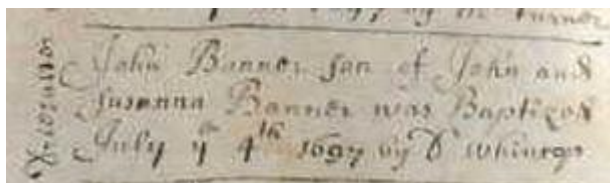
1694  
Elizabeth Banner daughter  
of John & Susanna Banner  
was Baptized April ye 21 1694



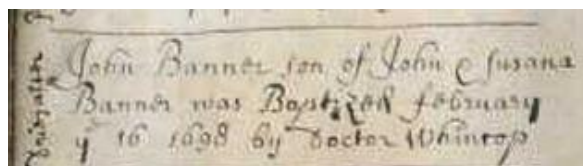
1695  
Sarah Banner daughter of  
John & Susanna Banner was  
Baptized May ye 23 1695 by  
doctor Whinrop



1696  
Richard Banner son of John &  
Susanna Banner was Baptized  
May ye 28 1696 By Whinrop



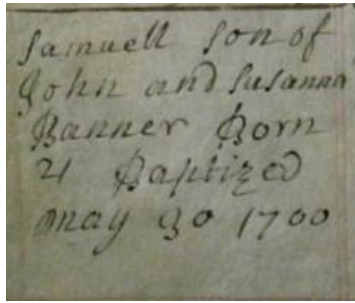
1697  
John Banner son of John and  
Susanna Banner was Baptized  
July ye 4<sup>th</sup> 1697 by Dr Whinrop



1698/99  
John Banner son of John &  
Susanna Banner was Baptized  
february ye 16 1698 by doctor  
Whinrop

<sup>8</sup> The dates refer to their baptisms.

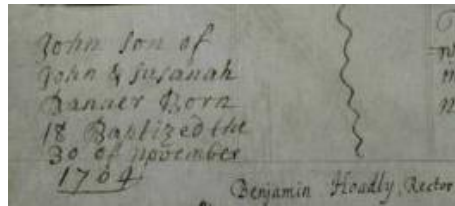




Samuell son of  
John and Susanna  
Banner Born  
21 Baptized  
May 30 1700

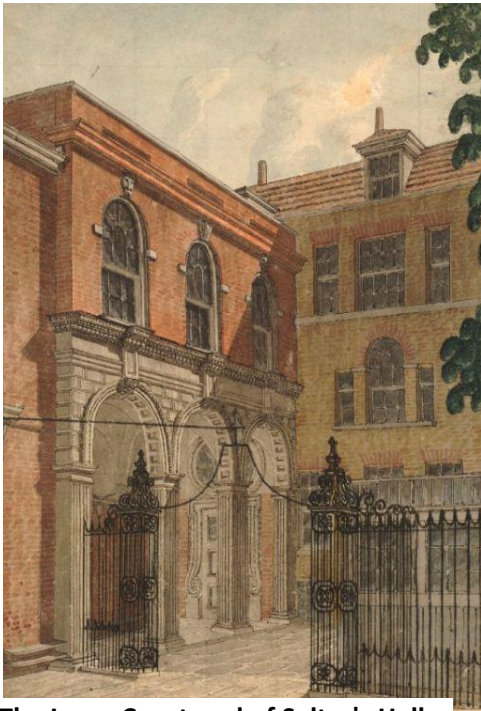
Samuell son of  
John and Susanna  
Banner Born  
21 Baptized  
May 30 1700.

[This baptism and the one  
below took place at St. Peter  
le Poer]



John son of  
John & Susannah  
Banner Born  
18 Baptized the  
30 of November  
1704  
Benjamin Hoadly, Rector.

John son of  
John & Susannah  
Banner Born  
18 Baptized the  
30 of November  
1704



**The Inner Courtyard of Salter's Hall**

The naming pattern of the Banner children is typical of the times thus Esther is named after her maternal grandmother, Susannah is named after her mother and her maternal great aunt, Elizabeth is named after her paternal grandmother, Sarah after her mother's sister, Richard is named after his maternal and paternal grandfathers, John after his father and Samuell after his father's uncle.

John Banner's occupation 'dry salter' is defined by the OED as:

A dealer in chemical products used in the arts, drugs, dye-stuffs, gums, etc.; sometimes also in oils, sauces, pickles, etc.

Defoe described a dry salter as someone who... understands very well the buying of cocheneal, indigo, gauls, shumach, logwood, fustick, madder, and the like.

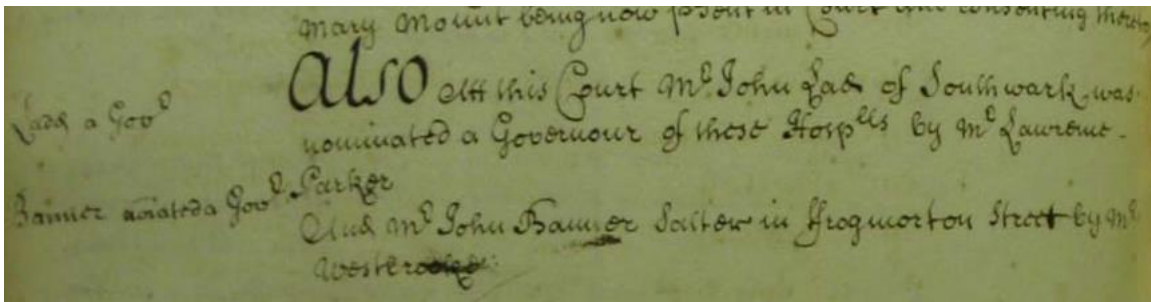
These are the raw materials needed to produce different paint colours.

John's uncle, Samuel Banner, the ironmonger, in his will dated 7<sup>th</sup> March, 1714, bequeaths legacies to his late nephew

John Banner's widow Mrs. Susannah Blunt and to her third husband John Blunt as well as to his late nephew John's four surviving children: Susannah (Cropp), Esther (Purcell), Richard, and John Banner.

Elizabeth and Sarah Banner, although both named in their father's will dated 1700, do not appear in their uncle Samuel's of 1714 nor their mother Susannah's of 1742, and so probably did not survive to adulthood.

On 19<sup>th</sup> March, 1703, John Banner was nominated a governor of Bridewell Hospital as recorded among the minutes of the board of governors:



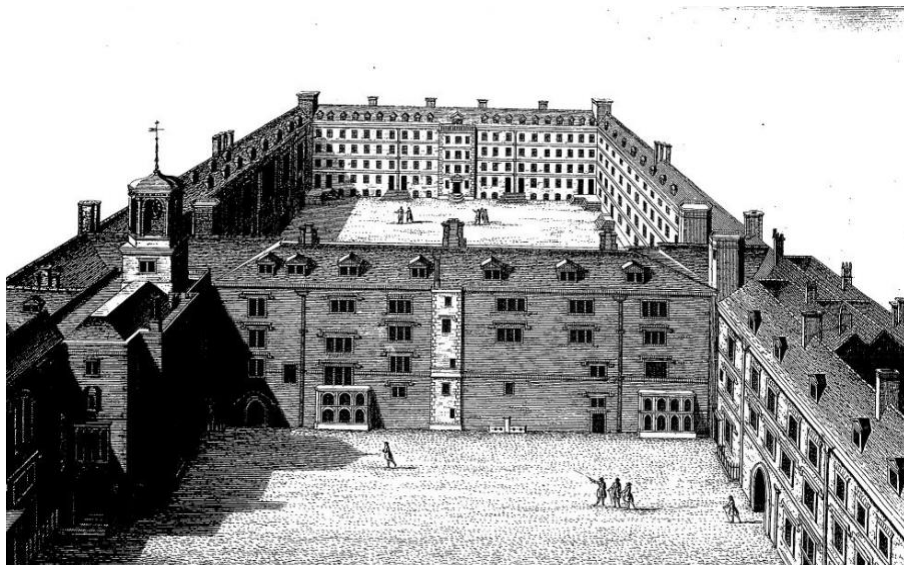
**Bridewell Royal Hospital: Minutes of the Court of Governors [last page]. 19<sup>th</sup> March, 1703**

Ladd a Gov.

**Also** Att this Court Mr. John Lad of Southwark was nominated a Governour of these Hospalls by Mr Lawrence Parker.

Banner nominated a Govr

And Mr John Banner Salter in Frogmorton Street by Mr Westerweize:



**Bridewell Hospital at the time of John Banner's appointment as a Governor**

John Banner died in July, 1707, and was buried at St. Vedast in Fosters Lane. The registry entry runs:

**Mr. John Banner, Merchant, a Stranger, Dyed & was buried in ye North Ile of this Church by [next to] his Father [Richard] July 25<sup>th</sup>, 1707.**

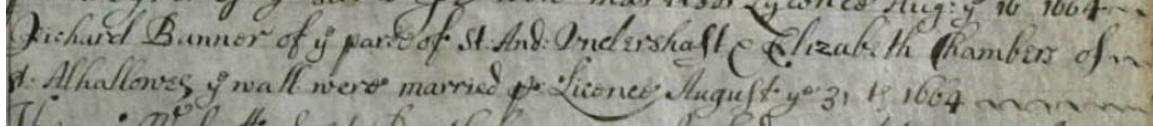
In her will John's widow, Susannah (Cradock) (Banner) (Tudman) Blunt, states that she wishes to be buried in St. Vedast near the remains of her late husband John Banner (see her will below).

A later burial record indicates that another John Banner, one of the surviving adult children of John and Susannah (Cradock) Banner, was also buried at St. Vedast:

**John Banner was Buried in ye North Ile in ye Church by a Certificate from ye Parish of St Edmond ye King Feb ye 6th, 1722.**

## JOHN BANNER'S PARENTS AND SIBLINGS

John's parents, Elizabeth Chambers and Richard Banner, were married at St. Christopher le Stocks, on 31<sup>st</sup> August, 1664.



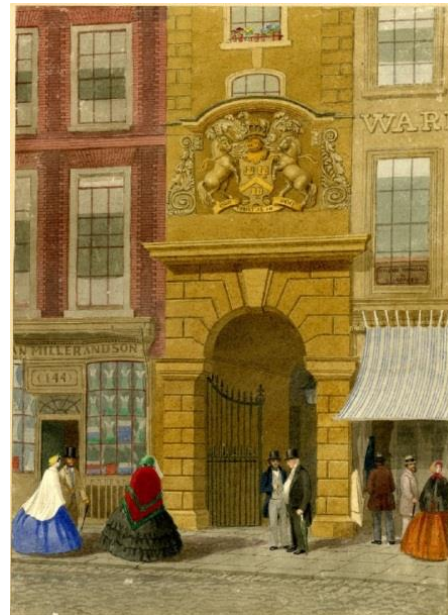
**Richard Banner of ye parish of St And: Undershaft & Elizabeth Chambers of St Allhallowes ye wall were married pr. Licence August ye 31th 1664**

Richard Banner was Clerk to the Saddler's Company from 1671 to 1702. The image here shows the gateway to Saddler's Hall which was torn down in the middle of the nineteenth century.

According to the Saddler's guild website, in 1698, Richard gave:

.. a capital sum to the Company to enable apprenticeship premiums to be paid on behalf of poor boys who would otherwise have been unable to enter the saddlery trade. With the addition of later benefactions, Banner's Charity was subsequently renamed the Apprenticing Charity.

Today its income is primarily used to support the training and progression of young saddlers.



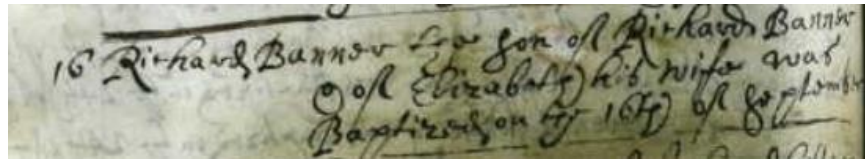
**The Entrance to Saddler's Hall which was demolished in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century**

(See the Appendix for more details on Richard's and other Banner charities.) Richard is referred to in Thomas Cradock's<sup>9</sup> will and elsewhere as 'Banner of Saddler's Hall'.

We have already noted that Susannah's husband John was the eldest and only surviving child of Richard and Elizabeth (Chambers) Banner. Below are the baptisms and some of the burials, of John's siblings; the first four are from St. Andrew Undershaft:

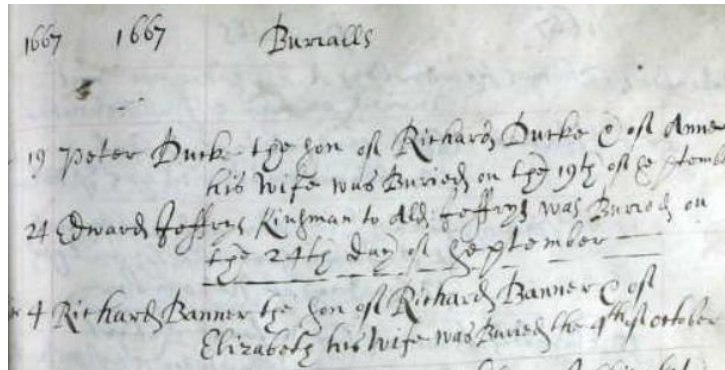
1. Richard Banner was baptised on 16<sup>th</sup> September, 1667.

<sup>9</sup> Thomas Cradock (1633–1689) was Richard Cradock, Snr.'s first cousin.



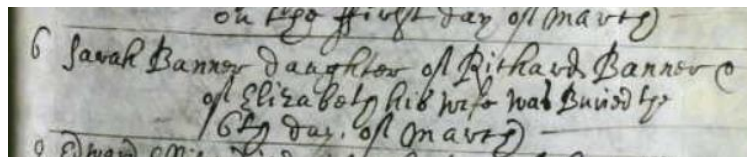
**16 Richard Banner ye son of Richard Banner  
& of Elizabeth his wife was  
Baptized on ye 16<sup>th</sup> of September.**

2. His burial took place on 4<sup>th</sup> October, 1667 (last line):



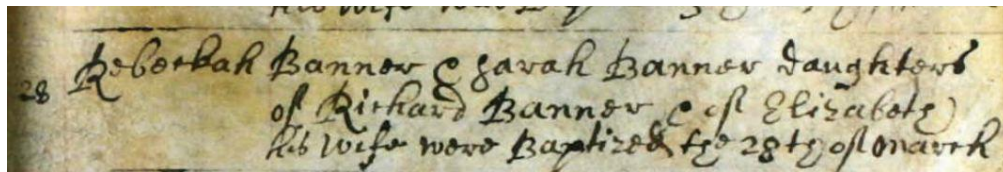
**4 Richard Banner ye Son of Richard Banner and of Elizabeth his wife  
was buried the 4<sup>th</sup> of October**

3. In 1668 a Sarah was born and although her baptism has not been located her burial occurred on 6<sup>th</sup> March, 1669.



**6 Sarah Banner daughter of Richard Banner  
& of Elizabeth his wife was Buried ye 6<sup>th</sup> day of March**

4. In March, 1669, twin girls were born. One was named Rebeckah and the other was named after the recently deceased Sarah (above). The twins were baptised on 28<sup>th</sup> March, 1669.

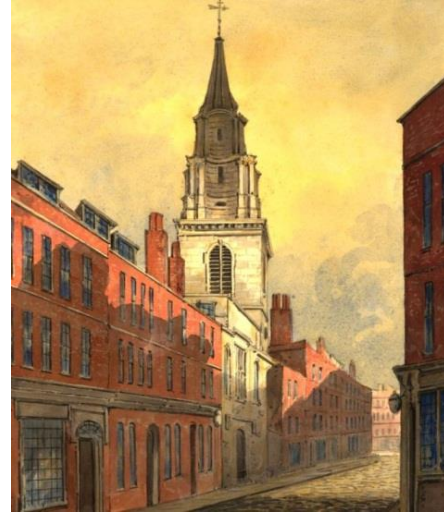


**28 Rebeckah Banner & Sarah Banner Daughters  
of Richard Banner & of Elizabeth  
his wife were baptized ye 28<sup>th</sup> of March**

Pictured below is St. Andrew Undershaft where John Banner and four of his siblings Richard, Sarah (probably), and the twins Rebeckah and Sarah were baptised. After 1669 all Banner baptisms and burials occurred at St. Vedast in Foster Lane.



**St. Andrew Undershaft**



**St. Vedast in Foster Lane**

The original parish records of St. Vedast were destroyed during the Second World War and so images of these do not exist. Fortunately, the records had been previously transcribed and to this extent preserved. The following baptisms and burials of John Banner's siblings are among the St. Vedast transcriptions. Note that two of the deaths were attributed to 'ye Teeth' and one to convulsions.

YEAR	NAME	DETAILS
1671	Louis	Sonne of Richard Banner and Elizabeth his wife was borne the first and Christened ye 4 <sup>th</sup> February 1671.
1671	Rebeckah	daughter of Richard Banner was buried in ye Church June 13 <sup>th</sup> 1671. [baptized above at St. Vedast]
1673	Elizabeth	Born on 5 <sup>th</sup> August baptised on 12 <sup>th</sup> .
1673	Elizabeth	Deceased and was 'was buried in the north aisle of ye Church close to ye 11 <sup>th</sup> pew December ye 2 <sup>nd</sup> '
1674-75	Richard	Born on 22 <sup>nd</sup> January and baptised on 28 <sup>th</sup> January at Saddler's Hall.
1675	Richard	Deceased and was buried on 15 <sup>th</sup> September: 'Dyed of ye Teeth and was buried in ye North Ile of ye Church under ye 9 & 10 <sup>th</sup> pew...'
1676	Richard	Born and Baptised (no record located)
1676	Richard	'Dyed of the Teeth and was Buried in the North Ile of the Church below the step near ye 10 <sup>th</sup> and 11 <sup>th</sup> pew the 4 <sup>th</sup> day of July 1676, out of Sadlers Hall, by Mr Masters.'

- |      |           |  |
|------|-----------|--|
| 1678 | Elizabeth | Born on 26 <sup>th</sup> April Baptised on 1 <sup>st</sup> May (at Saddler's Hall by Mr. Wheately)   |
| 1678 | Elizabeth | 'Dyed of Convultions and was Buried in the North Ile of the Church to the 10 & 11th pews the 28th day of July 1678, out of Sadlers Hall, by Mr. Wheatley.' |

John Banner's parents were also buried at St. Vedast:

Mrs Elizabeth Banner the wife of Mr Richard Banner who is Clarke of Sadlers Hall in this parish was Buried in the North Ile of the Church to ye step the 25th day of October 1700.

Mr Richard Banner, Clarke of Sadlers Hall, Free of the Merchant Taylors, was Buried in the North Ile of the Church to ye step the 21th day of July 1702.

As noted, other burials at St. Vedast include both John and Susannah (Cradock) Banner, as well as their son John.

### **Richard Banner's Will**

Susannah (Cradock) Banner's father in law Richard wrote his will on 6<sup>th</sup> November, 1700. He identifies himself as being of Sadler's Hall and a Gent. He wishes to be buried in St. Vedast Foster's Lane as near as possible to his wife (Elizabeth), although the manner of his internment he leaves up to his son. To each of his grandchildren he bequeaths £4,000 which, if he had four surviving grandchildren (Richard, John, Elizabeth and Sarah [based on his brother Samuel's will]) would have meant a considerable sum of money for those days.

Others in his will that he names are his daughter in law Susannah who receives fifty twenty shilling pieces of broad gold. He names his brother Samuel the ironmonger of Birmingham and gives to each of Samuel's three children (Richard, Elizabeth, and Samuel) 'a piece of silver plate of value of ten pounds'.

He refers to an indenture bearing the date 5<sup>th</sup> July, 1698, made between him and the Wardens and Keepers of the Saddler's company whereby eight pounds a year would be used 'for the putting forth yearly of one poor Boy be an apprentice' [see appendix on what happened to Richard Banner's charity]. He also gives the Saddler's Company a piece of silver Plate worth twenty pounds.

He names his nephew John Brierly; his sister Sara Brierly now the wife of John Howall or Howell; and their brother Samuel Brierly

He names his nephew Edward Synge and forgives him the debt he owes him (Richard). He names Edward's brother Richard Synge who is in trade as a Goldsmith in Cary-lane. Likewise he forgives the debts of his nephew Robert Banner and he names his two servants.

He ends his will as follows:

I do make name and appoint my said son John Banner Executor of the station God hath placed him and be a kind and tender husband and father to his wife and children God almighty bless my son his wife and children and what I have and intend for him and his.

Richard adds a codicil about a month later in which he increases the amounts of money he leaves to his nephews and nieces. Probate was granted to son John in 1702, however administration of the estate did not take effect until 1<sup>st</sup> December, 1708, because John had by then deceased.

John's gifts to the Saddler's company included:

A pair of Silver Candlestick, 13 inches high, in form of a Roman Doric column, with hollow and cabled flutings, on octagonal bases. In the hollow moulding of the base is, on one side a coat of arms, viz., ermine and azure a fleur-de-lys counterchanged, a canton Or; on the other side an inscription, The Gift of Richard Banner to the Worshipful Comp. of Sadlers Anno 1702. The illustration below is from *A Concise Historical Account of the Worshipful Company of Saddlers*. John's candlesticks can be seen on either side of the silver plate in the middle.





Below the procession of Mary of Medici, mother of King Charles I's wife, along Cheapside in 1639 with the Saddler's Hall on the very right.



In 1780 a letter appeared in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, which fleetingly refers to Richard Banner's nephew Richard Synge. The writer is identified only as AB.

Capt. Richard Synge, mentioned in [issue] No. 41 [of the *Tatler*], was a goldsmith in Cary-lane, near Goldsmiths-hall. He was the second husband of my grandmother by the mother's side; he died in 1734; she died in 1761, aged 83. She was a woman of good education, very intelligent, and full of anecdote. I have frequently heard her say, that Capt. Synge, who was a man of some humour...

Before we look at the lives of Richard's surviving grandchildren (Richard, Esther, and Susannah) being the children of his son John and Susannah (Craddock), we shall briefly note a niece Elizabeth and a nephew Richard who were the children of Richard's brother Samuel.

#### **ELIZABETH BANNER THE DAUGHTER OF SAMUEL.**

We have already noted some of the legacies left by Richard's brother Samuel Banner, the ironmonger and sword maker of Birmingham, and here we briefly note that Samuel also named in his will his daughter Elizabeth and Richard Croft his son in law.

Elizabeth was born in 1680 and baptised on 7<sup>th</sup> March, 1680, at St. Martin, Birmingham in Warwickshire.

In October 1914, some two hundred years later, the following letter appeared in the Notes and Queries section of *The Connoisseur*:

## Unidentified Portrait No. 150.

Dear Sir, I should be very much obliged if your readers could give me any information as to the portrait of which I enclose a photograph. It measures 2 foot 3 inches by 1 foot 2 inches and is of a woman with brown hair and eyes, in a red dress lined with grey, with gold stripes and a white vest. Upon the back of the picture are the words, "Third wife of R. Croft." There is nil artist's signature. It was purchased some years ago at the sale of the effects of the late Mr. Kelynge Greenway, near Warwick<sup>10</sup>.

Yours truly,  
J. Elspeth

A response to this inquiry appeared in *The Connoisseur* for January-April, 1915.

## Unidentified Portrait (No. 150), October, 1914.

Dear Sir,— I can identify the portrait (No. 150) as that of my great-great-grandmother, Elizabeth Banner, daughter of Samuel Banner, of Birmingham, and third wife of Mr. Richard Croft. They were married in 1710. The name of the artist I do not know. Should the owner of this picture wish for further details of their descendants, I can supply them privately.

Yours faithfully,  
H. D. J. K. Greenway



**Elizabeth (Banner) Croft**

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<sup>10</sup> There were two Kelynge Greenways (father and son). The first founded Greenway Bank which was established in Warwickshire and Leamington about 1791 and the second managed to see the bank fail in about 1871.

**THE REV. DOCTOR RICHARD BANNER & THE SACHEVERELL FAMILY**

Another child of Samuel Banner's, Richard, also mentioned in his father's will was born in 1680 and may have been the twin of the above Elizabeth. He eventually became the reverend doctor and his entry in *Alumni Oxonienses* is as follows:

Son of Samuel of Birmingham, Warwickshire, gent. University College, matriculated 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1696, aged 16; B. A. 1699; M.A. 1702; B. & D.D. 1727, minister of Marston Chapel, co. Worcester, 25<sup>th</sup> May, 1704 (the day on which it was consecrated), until his death, author of *The Use and Antiquity of Musick in the Service of God*. (See Rawlinson, xvi. 125; & Gutch, i. 68.)

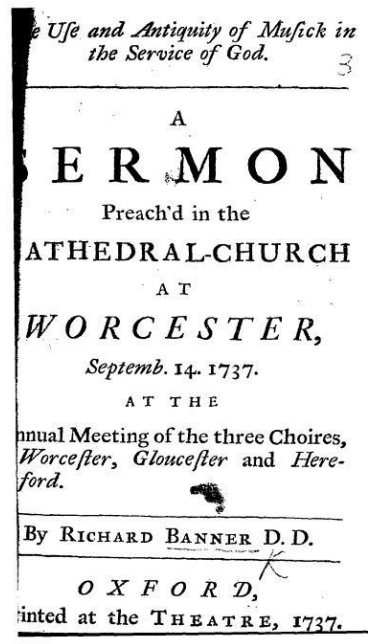
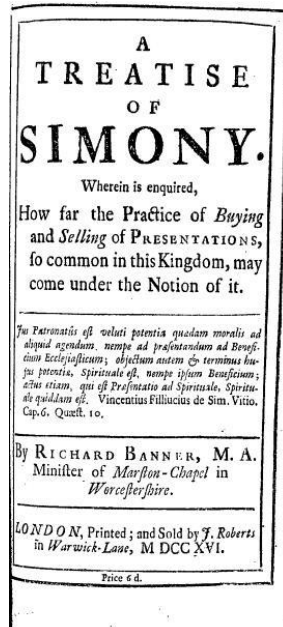
In *The Diary of Francis Evans, Secretary to Bishop Lloyd 1699-1706*, an entry appears where the bishop consecrates a new church:

On 25<sup>th</sup> May, 1704, Richard Banner, M.A., subscribed and took the oaths in order to be admitted and licensed to preach and perform all other Divine Offices in the Chapel of Marston in the Parish of Yardley, County and Diocese of Worcester. On the same day (Ascension Day), my Lord [Bishop Lloyd] went from Sir John Burgoigne's and consecrated Marston Chapel in the Parish of Yardley. Mr. Rich. Banner (the new Incumbent) preached. My Lord Digby, Sir Charles Holt, and many Persons of quality attended the Solemnity. In the afternoon my Lord consecrated the Chapel yard.

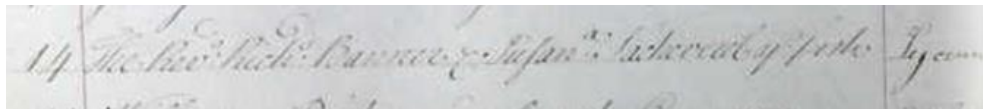
The title pages of the two books that Richard Banner authored are reproduced below: *A Treatise of Simony*<sup>11</sup>... published in 1716 (45 pages) and *A Sermon Preached ... The Use and Antiquity of Musick in the Service of God* published in 1737 (38 pages).

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<sup>11</sup> Defined as the act or practice of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferments, benefices, or emoluments; traffic in sacred things.



Below is the entry for Richard's marriage to Susanna Sacheverell at St. Andrew's, Holborn, on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 1716. There appears to have been no issue.



14 The Rev Rich Banner & Susana Sachervall

As happened quite frequently in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, the Banner's home was broken into and items removed:

From the newspapers 4<sup>th</sup> March, 1727.

Whereas the House of the Rev. Mr. Richard Banner in Birmingham in Warwickshire, was broken open on Monday Night the 27th of February, and besides several fine laced Heads and Ruffles, there was taken away one white Damask Gown and Petticoat lined with Scarlet, one embroidered white Satten Gown and Petticoat lined with green, one full Night-Gown striped with small purple Stripes, faced and robed with a sprigged Linnen, six Tea Spoons mark'd S. S., Whoever gives Notice of them and can discover any of the Persons who took them away, so as they may be brought to Justice, shall have Ten Guineas Reward; or if any of the Accomplices will discover any of the Gang, he shall have his Pardon and the same Reward.

Whereas the House of the Rev. Mr. Richard Banner in Birmingham in Warwickshire, was broken open on Monday Night the 27th of February, and besides several fine laced Heads and Ruffles, there was taken away one white Damask Gown and Petticoat lined with Scarlet, one embroidered white Satten Gown and Petticoat lined with green, one full Night-Gown striped with small purple Stripes, faced and robed with a sprigged Linnen, six Tea Spoons mark'd S.S. Whoever gives Notice of them and can discover any of the Persons who took them away, so as they may be brought to Justice, shall have Ten Guineas Reward; or if any of the Accomplices will discover any of the Gang, he shall have his Pardon and the same Reward.

Richard died at St. Giles in Oxford on 10<sup>th</sup> May, 1750 and he was buried in the chapel of University College.



Henry Sacheverell

The Public Advertiser, 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 1763.

On Tuesday died in St. Giles's in this City, aged 94, Mrs. Susannah Banner, Relict of Dr. Richard Banner, formerly Fellow of University College, and Sister of Dr. Henry Sacheverell, who in the Reign of Queen Anne so much distinguished himself.

On Tuesday died in St. Giles's in this City, aged 94, Mrs. Susannah Banner, Relict of Dr. Richard Banner, formerly Fellow of University College, and Sister of Dr. Henry Sacheverell, who in the Reign of Queen Anne so much distinguished himself.

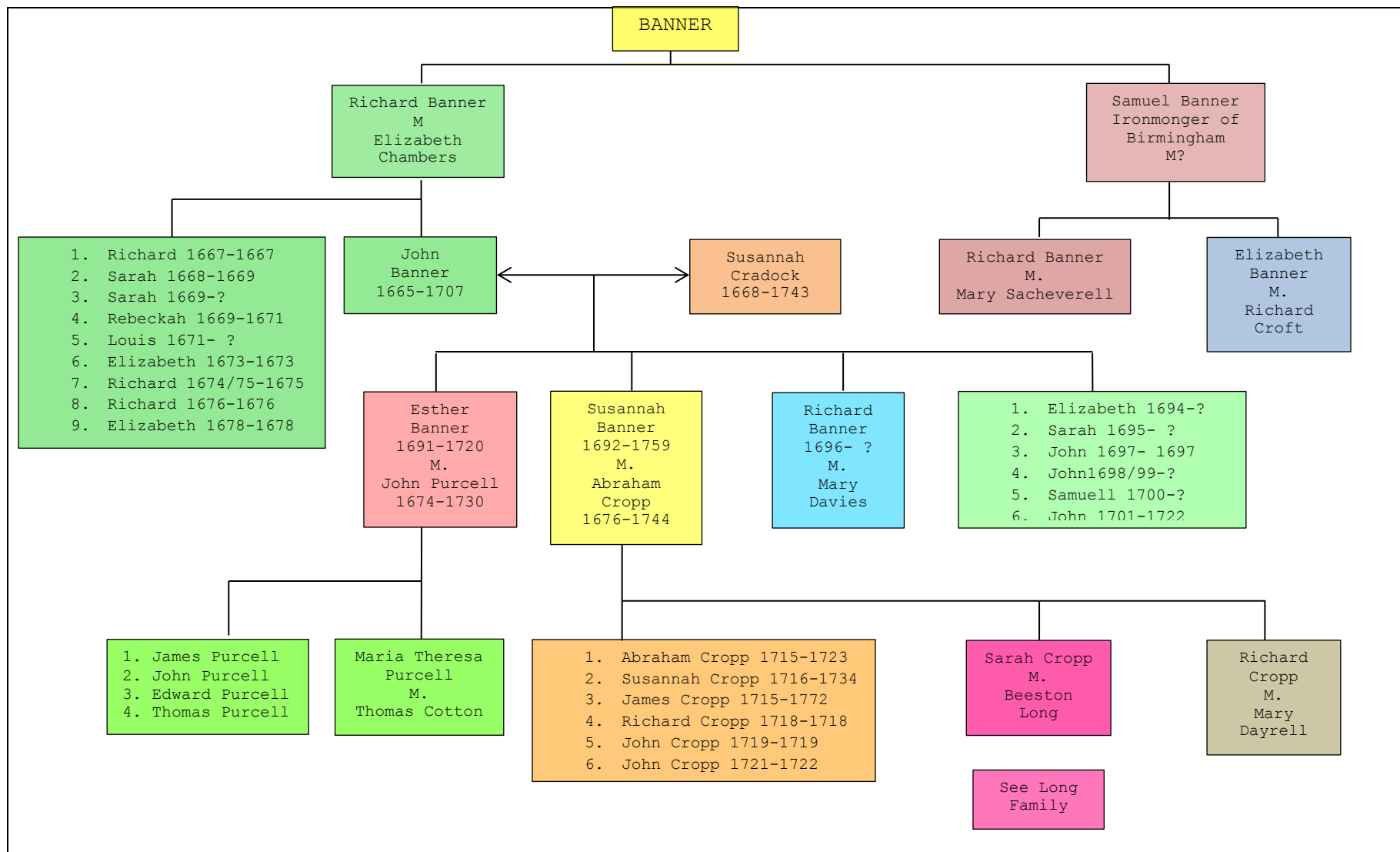
By 'distinguishing himself' the newspaper notice above refers probably to the fact that Richard Banner's brother in law, Henry Sacheverell, by means of his incendiary speeches against the low and dissenting churches incited, among other things, the greatest riot that London had ever seen in the eighteenth century.

The Whig broadside below shows Sacheverell riding the lead horse of a carriage driven by the devil. Sacheverell blows a horn while *Moderation*, *Toleration*, *Liberty*, and *Property* are all crushed beneath the carriage's wheels.



A Whig cartoon against Henry Sacheverell

In the next section we will look at the families of John and Susannah (Cradock) Banner's three surviving children: Richard who married Mary Davies, Esther who married John Purcell, and Susannah who married Abraham Cropp. For various editorial reasons this does not follow their birth order.



**RICHARD BANNER AND THE DAVIES FAMILY**

John and Susannah (Cradock) Banner's son Richard was born in 1696 and baptised on 28<sup>th</sup> May at St. Laurence, Pountney Lane. Some of Richard's life can be pieced together from various sources.

For example, the admissions register of Lincoln's Inn for February 1714/15 has the following entry: **17<sup>th</sup> February: Richard Banner, son and heir of John Banner of the City of London Gent, deceased .**

In The National Archives a number of records refer to Richard, for instance there is a marriage settlement dated 26<sup>th</sup> July, 1718, between Richard Banner and Mary Davies with her uncle, Griffith Davies of Birmingham, Doctor in Physick<sup>12</sup>.

1. Richard Banner of Birmingham, Warwickshire Esq. 2. Mary Davies of Birmingham. 3. Griffith Davies of Birmingham, Doctor in Physick. Henry Hinckley of Smithwick, Staffs, Esq. Richard Banner of Birmingham, Clerk. £3,500 1. to 3. £2,000 2. to 3. to buy estates in Warwickshire, Staffs. Leicestershire, Salop, or Worcestershire, to use of 1. Richard Banner for his natural life. 2. Rents to value of £300 to use of Mary for her life for jointure. 3. 1<sup>st</sup> son of Richard Banner and Mary. 4. Lands not conveyed to Richard Banner then his heirs in default to Trustees. 5. Use of daughters £6000 when 18 or married and £150 p.a. for maintenance - if more daughters then £6000 to be equally shared. 6. £2500 for portions of children born after Richard Banner's decease.

The fact that Mary is the daughter of Griffith Davies's sister (unnamed so far) and yet has Davies as a last name, as well as the absence, so far, of any record of her parents would suggest that she may well have been orphaned and perhaps adopted by her Uncle.

We noted earlier that, as part of the marriage settlement between Richard's parents Susannah Cradock and John Banner, John's father Richard purchased the manors of Boughton (Bowton) and Southoe. The manors eventually devolved to Richard's grandson Richard as noted by *The Victoria County History for Huntingdonshire*: "**By 1718 the manors of Boughton and Southoe were in the possession of Richard Banner**". On 2<sup>nd</sup> June, 1718, Richard leased the property and in 1751 he sold the manors to William Finch.

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<sup>12</sup> Thornhill Collection Folio Number 148/2/144.



Richard's various places of residence can be followed from a series of agreements that he entered into so that, for example, between 1721 and 1728 Richard is residing at Hamstead Hall in Staffordshire.



Hamstead Hall in Staffordshire

On 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 1743, Richard Banner Esq., along with his wife Mary, is of Little Aston in Staffordshire.

Below adapted from: *Miscellaneous Antiquities ...* By Henry Sanders:

After the Scotts' family left [little] Aston-hall it was in the tenure of Richard Banner, of London ... He was a person of good breeding, and great humanity, especially towards the poor, shewn, besides his continual benevolence in giving a whole beef and three guineas at Christmas, yearly, to the distressed of his own parish. His study was fitted with a collection of the most choice and valuable books, which were when he left this place, sold by \_\_\_\_\_ **Purcell, of Worcester, his nephew**, for several hundred pounds to Thomas Anson (1695-1773), of Shuckburgh, in the county of Stafford, esq. Richard's wife was [Mary] \_\_\_\_\_ sister [niece] to Griffith Davies, of Birmingham, an eminent physician, distinguished too for her charities, one instance of which we remark, which was the keeping a shop of physical drugs, in the management of which she was directed by Samuel Swynsen of Swynsen, esq. M. D. afterwards of Birmingham, well known, and yet remembered for his skill in his profession, and his care in his prescriptions; this good lady died of a cancer in her breast. Her niece [cousin], Mary [Elizabeth] Griffith, only daughter and heir to Griffith Davis\*, M. D. with a fortune of 300001. was, upon May 26, 1736, married in Shenstone church to Sir Thomas Cave, of Stanford, in Northamptonshire, baronet; her residence being then at Aston, as ward to her uncle Richard Banner, esq.

\* Lord of the manor of Thedingworth in Leicestershire; where a monument is placed to his memory..

In the collection of The National Trust's Shugborough Estate, home of the Anson family, there are a number of eighteenth-century armorial bookplates belonging to Richard Banner, with the motto: "Nil sine numine". When part of this collection was put up for sale in 1842 the catalogue listed one item, *Antiquities of Constantinople*, as being "... a presentation copy to Richard Banner of Perry Hall [Handsworth] in Staffordshire Esq., the former proprietor of this library to whom this volume is inscribed Lond, 1729". The catalogue for the second day of Anson's book sale included "The subscription copies of Richard Banner of Perry Hall County of Stafford, Esq. whose library was purchased by Thomas Anson."

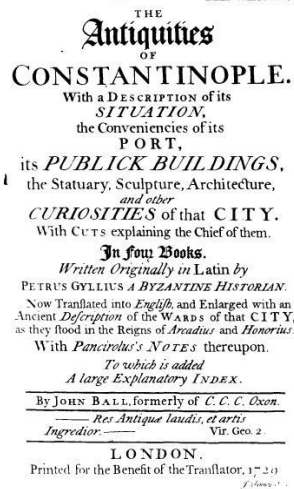


**Thomas Anson**



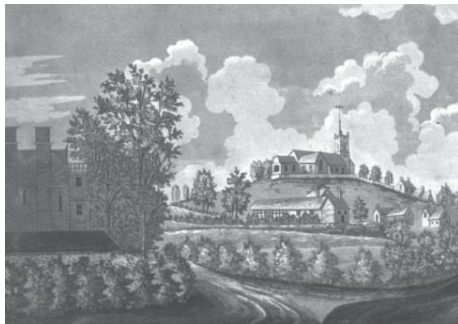
**Richard Banner's Bookplate**

Below left the title page for *Antiquities of Constantinople* and right Perry Hall which was demolished by Birmingham City Council in 1927.



Above, Perry Hall in Staffordshire and left the title page from *The Antiquities of Constantinople*.

Below (left) the village of Shenstone at the time that Richard Banner was residing at Aston Hall (right), just outside the village.



**View of Shenstone from the Litchfield Road**



**Little Aston Hall, occupied by Richard and Mary banner from about 1743 to 1746**

On 22<sup>nd</sup> December, 1744, Richard and Mary (Davies) Banner are found at Hatton Garden in Middlesex. On 30<sup>th</sup> August, 1745, Richard Banner, late of Little Aston, Staffs. Esq. is now of St. Andrews, Holborn in Middlesex along with Mary his wife.

But Richard appears to have run into financial difficulties. One indication of this is that his mother in her will forgives him all his debts. His selling of the two manors of Boughton and Southoe to William Finch in 1751, as well as his book collection to Thomas Aston is another indication. As is a 'Deed of Defeasance on Mortgage Bond & Judgment

### Griffith Davies and the Burgoyne, Verney and Cave Families

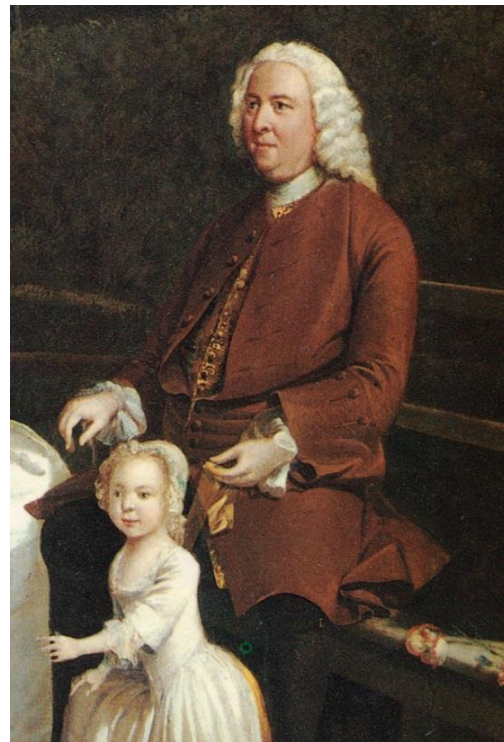
entered into by Richard Banner & Sir Thomas Cave', for £1,200 owed by Richard Banner on 31<sup>st</sup> August, 1745 [148/2/174]; Sir Thomas Cave having married Elizabeth Davies, cousin of Richard's wife Mary.

### GRIFFITH DAVIES AND THE BURGOYNE, VERNEY, AND CAVE FAMILIES

Mary (Davies) Banner's uncle Griffith Davies was born in 1668 probably at Dryslwyn in Carmarthen. He married Elizabeth Burgoyne and they had one daughter also Elizabeth who was born in 1716 and baptised at St. Philips, Birmingham, on 18<sup>th</sup> February, 1716. The death date of Griffith Davies is not certain. Between January, 1721 and August, 1722, he wrote his will and some sources base his death on the date of his will, which is incorrect. Another claim based on his wall monument at Theddingworth would have him dying in 1772 which would make him 104 years old. Elizabeth (Burgoyne) Davies died on 29<sup>th</sup> July, 1726, aged 47.



St. Philip's Birmingham



Griffith Davies

Elizabeth Davies married Sir Thomas Cave 5<sup>th</sup> Bart. (1712-1748) in November 1735. They had two sons and two daughters

### Griffith Davies and the Burgoyne, Verney and Cave Families

however, however the baronetcy became extinct on the death of their son Sir Charles Cave.

Sir Thomas Cave's mother was Margaret Verney whose mother was Elizabeth (Palmer) Verney the niece of Hester (Palmer) Cradock. Thus Richard Banner was the second cousin of Sir Thomas Cave's mother.

Below Mary (Davies) Banner's uncle Griffith Davies is seated far right next to his daughter Elizabeth (Davies) Cave. Her husband Thomas Cave is standing to her right with their children in the grounds of Stanford Hall. It was painted by Arthur Devis in 1749. Baptisms of two of the Cave's children have been located at Wandsworth (IGI P01901-1): John Cave baptized on 7<sup>th</sup> November, 1734 and Charles James baptized 20<sup>th</sup> May, 1739. Also, at Gilmorton in Leicestershire Thomas Cave was baptized on 18<sup>th</sup> June, 1738 (IGI Index I04340-0).



**Sir Thomas Cave and his family**

In the church of All Saints, Theddingworth, on the south side is a large mural monument to Griffith Davies and his wife Elizabeth (Burgoyne). It is without figures or ornaments, except a fluted border and an urn at the top,

### Griffith Davies and the Burgoyne, Verney and Cave Families

and having on it the arms of Davies and Burgoyne as shown below.



The top of the monument (left) at All Saints showing the Burgoyne and Davies arms. The monument (right) shows the arms of Cave (red hand) and Davies below.

Elizabeth (Burgoyne) Davies was the aunt of the British army general John Burgoyne who, on 7<sup>th</sup> October, 1777, suffered the first major British defeat during the American War of Independence at Saratoga, New York.



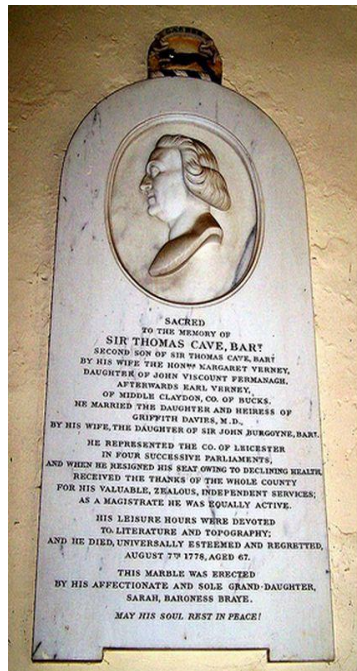
**The British surrender at Saratoga and General Burgoyne, Elizabeth (Burgoyne) Davies' nephew.**

Below Stanford Hall the home of the Cave family.



Stanford Hall

The only time Thomas Cave spoke in parliament was on 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 1777, which was against the bill to abolish the observation of the execution of King Charles I. Below the monument to Sir Thomas Cave:



SACRED  
TO THE MEMORY OF  
SIR THOMAS CAVE BART.  
SECOND SON OF SIR THOMAS CAVE BART.  
BY HIS WIFE THE HON MARGARET VERNEY,  
DAUGHTER OF JOHN VISCOUNT FERMANAGH  
AFTERWARDS EARL VERNEY  
OF MIDDLE CLAYDON CO OF BUCKS  
HE MARRIED THE DAUGHTER AND HEIRESS OF  
GRIFFITH DAVIES MD  
BY HIS WIFE THE DAUGHTER OF SIR JOHN  
BURGOYNE, BART.

HE REPRESENTED THE CO. OF LEICESTER  
IN FOUR SUCCESSIVE PARLIAMENTS  
AND WHEN HE RESIGNED HIS SEAT OWING TO  
DECLINING HEALTH  
RECEIVED THE THANKS OF THE WHOLE COUNTY  
FOR HIS VALUABLE ZEALOUS INDEPENDENT  
SERVICES  
AS A MAGISTRATE HE WAS EQUALLY ACTIVE

HIS LEISURE HOURS WERE DEVOTED TO  
LITERATURE AND TOPOGRAPHY  
AND HE DIED UNIVERSALLY ESTEEMED AND  
REGRETTED  
AUGUST 7<sup>th</sup> 1778, AGED 67.  
THIS MARBLE WAS ERECTED  
BY HIS AFFECTIONATE AND SOLE  
GRAND DAUGHTER  
SARAH BARONESS BRAYE  
MAY HIS SOUL REST IN PEACE!

## Griffith Davies and the Burgoyne, Verney and Cave Families

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**Penelope, daughter of Lord Wenham, and wife of Thomas Cave 1<sup>st</sup> Bart.**



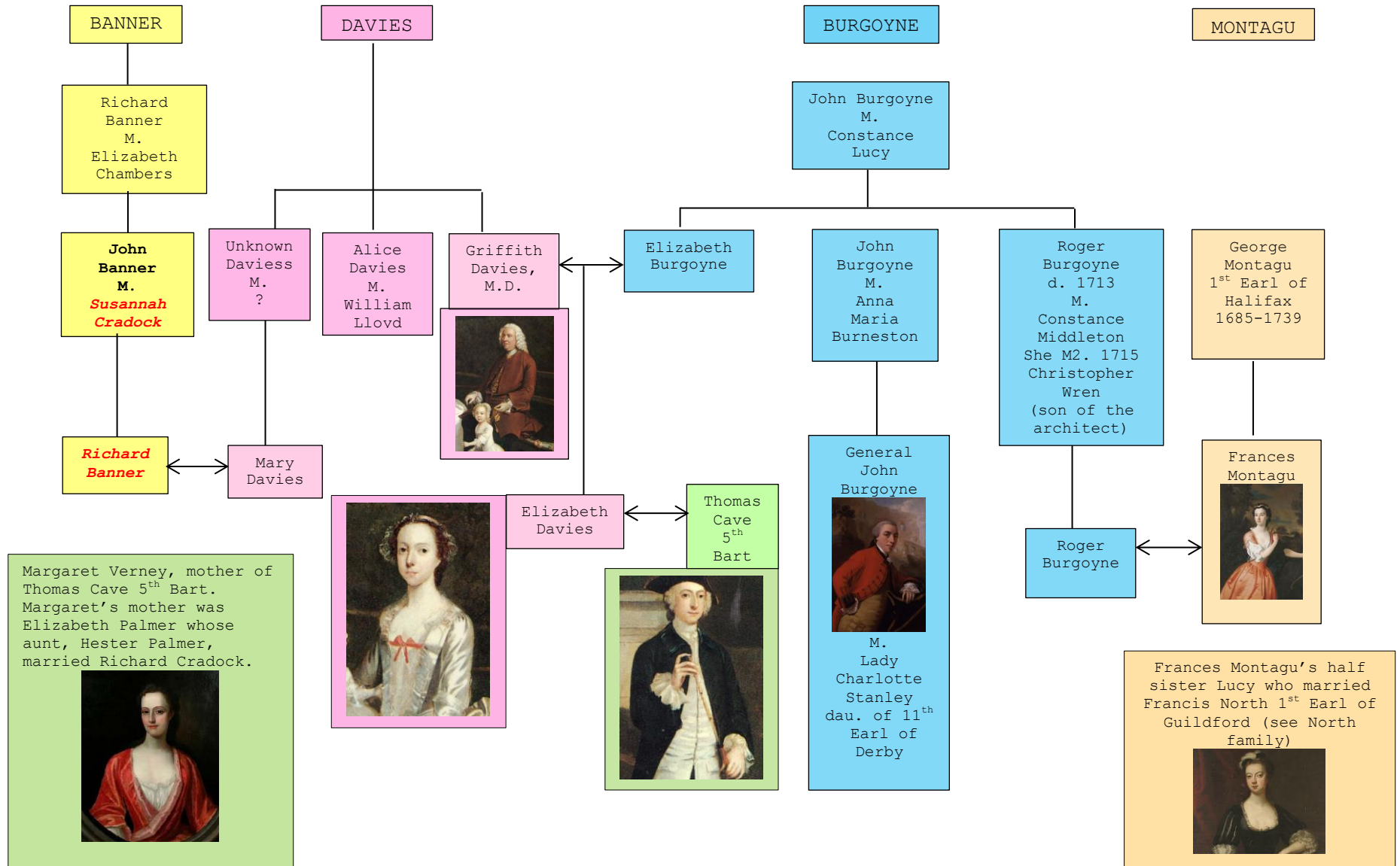
**Elizabeth Croft mother of Thomas Cave, 1<sup>st</sup> Bart.**



**Margaret Verney, mother of Thomas Cave 5<sup>th</sup> Bart. Margret and Richard Banner were second cousins.**

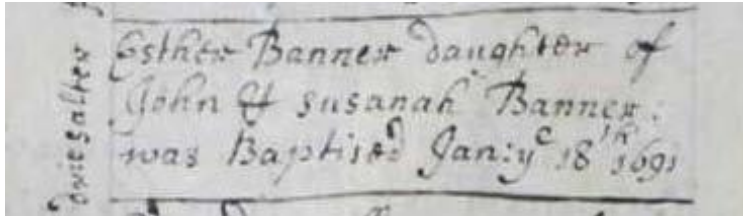


Griffith Davies and the Burgoyne, Verney and Cave Families



**ESTHER BANNER (1691-1720) AND THE PURCELL FAMILY**

In January, 1691, John and Susannah (Cradock) Banner's first child, Esther, was born and on the 18<sup>th</sup> of that month she was baptised at St. Laurence, Pountney Lane.

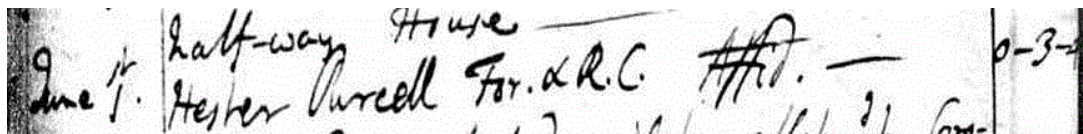


Esther Banner daughter of John & Susannah Banner was Baptized January 18<sup>th</sup> 1691

Note again in the left margin John's profession as 'drie salter'.

Esther married John Purcell, although as yet no record has been located, and they had the following five children: Maria Teresa, James, John, Edward, and Thomas. Of these children we know nothing except for Maria Teresa and of her we know very little.

Esther (Banner) Purcell died aged 29 at the end of May, 1720, and was buried on 1<sup>st</sup> June, 1720, at St. Pancras Old Church. The notations after her name (recorded as Hester) indicate that she is from foreign parts (For.) and a Roman Catholic (R.C.) which would comport with what little we know of her life. Her death in 1720 would also explain why she is not mentioned in either her husband's or her mother's wills.



June 1st Hester Purcell For. & R.C. Affid<sup>13</sup> -

<sup>13</sup> The phrase 'half way house' refers to the registry entry above Esther's. The notation 0-3-4 in the right margin indicates that a total of three shillings and four pence was paid the church for her burial.



**St. Pancras old church where Esther (Banner) Purcell was buried on 1<sup>st</sup> June, 1720**

### **THE PURCELL FAMILY**

John Purcell had seven siblings: four sisters, three of whom did not marry - Winfred, Mary, and Anne. The fourth, Catherine, married Thomas Penson. And then there were three brothers Thomas, Edward, and Philip.

The Purcell family was Catholic and adhered to its religion with tenacity, bearing fines and suffering discrimination through the centuries. Six of John's seven siblings refused to take the Oath of Allegiance to George I in 1715, and as a result were fined. On the other hand, John and his brother Edward did take the oath, which allowed them certain legal rights denied the others. These rights had some bearing on who could inherit what and who taxed or not when it came to inheritance. As a result we shall see the 'taking of the oath' would be an issue for John in writing his will.

Because the Purcell family was a fractious lot some used their wills to express their frustrations with each other. As a result, we are able to piece together (although not always very clearly) some of the issues that pitted one against the other.

From his will, we learn that John is particularly vexed by his sister in law Catherine (Brooke) Purcell, the widow of his brother Thomas Purcell. She appears to have somehow 'obstructed' the administration of John's father's estate as well as that of his brother Thomas's. In particular, he believes that she is obliged to pay out certain monies by order of the courts, although his point is somewhat obscure:

...but be paid by Catherine Purcell my brother Thomas's Widow pursuant to an award made about the fourteenth of July 1726 by Mr. Baron Cummins and Sarjeant Darnall consented to by the said Catherine and by Mr Edward Webb of Grays Inn council for all the annuitants which said award is filed and proved by affidavits in the Kings Bench and may if necessary be confirmed in Chancery and if the said Catherine should withdraw herself or prove insolvent or even if she should not - sufficient proofs will be found amongst my writings to make Walter Stubbs of Borkbury Con Salop attorney at Law and William Ashwood of Madeley County Salop Gent [...] lyable to such or far greater sums and it is my Request that as soon as money can be spared to do it my Executors will take admin and endeavour to recover all they can for my children from my said Brothers Widow ...



**Robert Brooke**

from Robert Brooke (d.1558) who was Speaker of the House of Commons during the reign of Queen Mary and who was knighted by her husband King Philip of Spain. The Purcell family is descended from Robert's daughter Mary who married Thomas

On her part, John's sister-in-law Catherine (Brooke) Purcell, gives us no clue in her will as to why John Purcell was so aggrieved by her as there is no reference to the Purcell family anywhere in it. Instead Catherine has a bone or two to pick with her own Brooke family.

Details of Catherine's will, as well as those of John's sisters Mary and Winifred Purcell, and other members of the Purcell and Brooke families are given in the appendix.

The Purcell family and Catherine Brooke share a common ancestor both being descended

Leveson while Catherine is descended from his son Basil Brooke (see Appendix)

**The Will of John Purcell, Snr., being the Father of John**

John Purcell of Madeley in the County of Salop in his will, dated 25<sup>th</sup> February, 1711, names his wife and all eight of his children and makes the following bequests:

To his wife Catherine: **One Hundred Pounds a year during her natural life according to a Rent charge I formerly made unto her and now in her hands .**

To son Thomas fifty pounds.

To sons Philip and Edward twenty pounds a year each.

To daughters Mary, Catherine, Winifred, and Anne twenty pounds each. He then writes:

As to my son John [who married Esther Banner] to whom I have already given what I am able I desire he may have fifty pounds if my estate will bear it. ...

Whereas there is the sum of fifty pounds left as a legacy to my daughter Mary by her uncle Richard Giffard I desire the same (fifty pounds) may be paid to her as it conveniently can be raised And whereas my daughter Catherine has a legacy of Forty Pounds left by her aunt Dorothy and Ten Pounds by her aunt Elizabeth Purcell I desire the said sum be paid to her as soon as it conveniently can be raised .

The reference to 'uncle Richard Giffard' supports the notion that this Purcell family is that which is depicted on the *Visitation of Staffordshire* shown below. Likewise, the aunts Dorothy and Elizabeth mentioned by John, Snr. also appear on the *Visitation*.

John Purcell, Snr. warns the beneficiaries of his estate, i.e. his children, that if:

Any difference should hereafter arise about the performance of my will betwixt my executors and Legatys or any person herein concerned. My will and meaning is that such difference be referred to the Arbitration and Award of Thomas Whitegrave of Madly in the County of Stafford aforesaid Gentleman.

He appoints as his executors his wife Catherine and sons Philip and Edward. The will is witnessed by John Ashwood, William Ashwood, and Mary Poole. A codicil was added on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 1712, which did not alter the provisions of the will.

### The Career of John Purcell, MD (1674–1730)

According to *The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, Esther (Banner) Purcell's husband John was:

A native of Shropshire and a doctor of medicine of Montpellier of 29<sup>th</sup> May, 1699, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 3<sup>rd</sup> April, 1721. His name disappears from the College lists in 1731. He was the author of *A Treatise of Vapours or Hysterick Fits*, London, 1702 and *A Treatise of the Cholick*, London, 1714.

Purcell's medical training in France may well have been because Catholics in England were denied the opportunity of becoming physicians although his subsequent ability to practice in England might have been because he, unlike most of his siblings, 'took the oath'.

From the first edition of the *Dictionary of National Biography*:

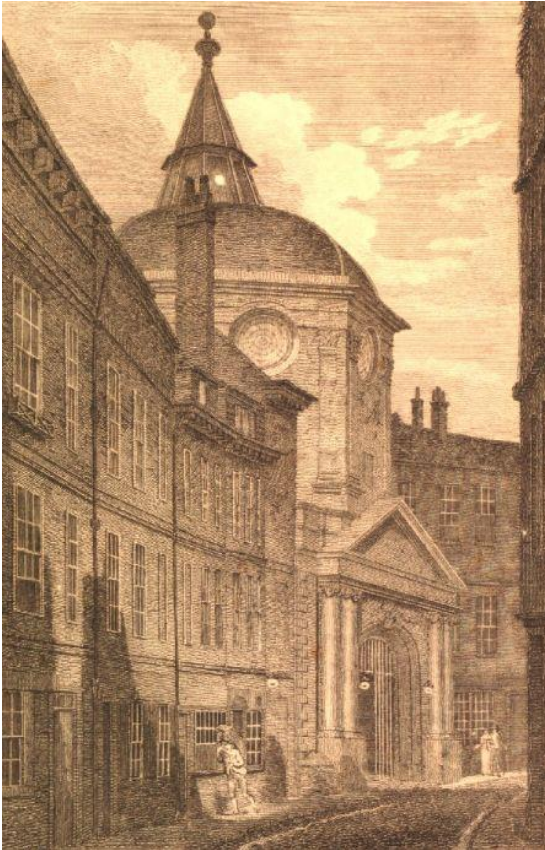
PURCELL, JOHN (1674 – 1730) physician was born in Shropshire about 1674 and in 1696 became a student of medicine in the university of Montpellier where he attended the lectures of Pierre Chirac (image right) then professor of medicine for whom he retained a great respect through life (see *Of Vapours* p. 48). After taking the degrees of bachelor and licentiate he graduated MD on 29 May 1699. He practised in London and in 1702 published *A Treatise of Vapours or Hysterick Fits* of which a second edition appeared



**Pierre Chirac ,  
John Purcell's mentor**

in 1707. The book is dedicated to the Honourable Sir John Talbott his 'near relation' and gives a detailed clinical account of many of the phenomena of hysteria mixed up with pathology of the school of Thomas Willis. His preface is the latest example of the type of apology for writing on medicine in the English tongue so common in books of the eighteenth century. He shows much good sense pointing out that there are no grounds for the ancient belief that the movement of the uterus is related to the symptoms of hysteria and supports the statement of Sydenham that similar symptoms are observable in men. Their greater frequency in women he attributes to the comparative inactivity of female life. He recommends crayfish broth and Tunbridge waters but also seeing plays, merry company, and airing in the parks. In 1714 he published at J Maphew's *A Treatise of the Cholick* dedicated to his relative Charles duke of Shrewsbury of which a second edition appeared in 1715. This work shows less observation than his former book but contains the description of an autopsy which he witnessed at Montpellier giving the earliest observation in any English book of the irritation produced by the exudation in peritonitis on the hands of the morbid anatomist. On 3 April 1721 he was admitted a licentiate of the College of

Physicians of London. He died on 19 Dec 1730. [See: Munk's Coll of Phys ii, 77. Astruc's Memoires pour servir a l'Histoire de la Faculte de Midecine de Montpellier Paris 1767 Works NM]



**Exterior of the Royal College of Physicians**

The 'near relative', Sir John Talbott, to whom John Purcell dedicates his first book is puzzling. In 'Genealogy of Shropshire' by Joseph Morris there is a record for a marriage between John Purcell of The Hay and Catherine Talbot; where Catherine's father is John Talbot. If these two John Talbots are one and the same then he is John Purcell's maternal grandfather.

However other sources indicate a Thomas Talbot as Catherine's father. For instance at the Shropshire archives there is a:

'... drawing of a monumental inscription (with coat of arms) of John Purcell (d. 1713), who married Catharine Talbot, daughter of Thomas Talbot and

Catharine Talbot. And a monumental inscription of Thomas Purcell (d. 1719). All at Madeley'.

This Thomas Purcell was probably John's elder brother who married Catherine Brooke. The confusion around Catherine (Talbot) Purcell's ancestry is regrettable.

As for his 'relative Charles duke of Shrewsbury' to whom John Purcell dedicates his second book, the connection must have been through the Talbot family since this is the family name of the dukes of Shrewsbury, but how exactly is not yet known.

John Purcell appears below on a one page broadsheet dated 1728 in the last column as a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, where he is the only member whose address is shown as just *Country*.

Fellows, Candidates, Honorary Fellows, and Licentiates,  
OF THE  
Royal College of Physicians, London.

**FELLOWS.**

DR HANS SLOANE, *Baronet, PRESIDENT, Med. Reg. Great Russel-street by Bloomsbury.*  
 Sir Grace JOHN, *Duke of Montagu.*  
 Dr. Walter Harris, *Elect. New North-street, near Red Lion Square.*  
 Dr. Richard Darnelli, *Stammore, Middlesex.*  
 Dr. William Dawes.  
 Dr. Richard Robinfon, *over-against the New Exchange in the Strand.*  
 Dr. Robert Gray, *Leicester-street.*  
 Dr. Thomas Wallh, *Worcester-bire.*  
 Dr. Richard Blackmore, *Essex.*  
 Dr. Tancred Robinfon, *Elect. Norfolk-street.*  
 Dr. John Hawys, *Elect. and Censor, College of Physicians.*  
 Dr. Gideon Harvey, *Elect. Med. Reg. ad Turrim, Petty-France, Westminster.*  
 Dr. Richard Morton, *Greenwich.*  
 Dr. Thomas Crowe, *Throgmorton-street.*  
 Dr. Henry Plumpre, *Elect. Bow-Lane.*  
 Dr. John Arbuthnot, *Elect. Cork-street, Burlington-Gardens.*  
 Dr. John Shadwell, *Elect. Windmill-street.*  
 Dr. Thomas Pellet, *Southampton-street, Covent-Garden.*  
 Dr. John Gardiner, *Warwick-Court, Holborn.*  
 Dr. Richard Mead, *Med. Reg. Ormond-street.*  
 Dr. Richard Tyfon, *Censor and Register, Lime-street.*  
 Dr. Thomas West, *Red Lion Square.*  
 Dr. William Barrowby, *Dyers-Court, Aldermanbury.*  
 Dr. Edward Hulke, *Little Love-Lane.*  
 Dr. Thomas Wadsworth, *Aldermanbury.*  
 Dr. Stephen Chafe, *Country.*  
 Dr. James Jurin, *Garlick-Hill, Bow-Lane.*  
 Dr. Charles Bale, *Charter-House.*  
 Dr. George Lewis Teifler, *Med. Reg. ad Familiam, Orange-street by Leicester-Fields.*  
 Dr. Peirce Dod, *Essex-street.*  
 Dr. William Stukeley, *Grantham, Lincolnshire.*  
 Dr. George Wharton, *Treasurer, Howford's Court, Fenchurch-street.*  
 Dr. William Rutter, *Salisbury-Court, Fleet-street.*  
 Dr. Thomas Bainbrig, *Censor, New London-street, near Fenchurch-street.*  
 Dr. John Radcliffe, *Warwick-Court.*  
 Dr. William Wafcy, *Leicester Fields.*  
 Dr. Noel Broxolme, *Arlington-street.*

Dr. Ralph Bouchier, *Devonshire-street, near Red Lion Square.*  
 Dr. William Wood, *Strand, near Temple-Bar.*  
 Dr. Richard Holland, *Censor, New Bond-street.*  
 Dr. John Hollings, *Med. Reg. Pall-Mall.*  
 Dr. Jonathan Gouldmyth, *Arundel street.*  
 Dr. William Browne, *Kings-Lynn, Norfolk.*  
 Dr. Edward Wilmor, *Cork-street.*  
 Dr. John Bamber, *Mincing-Lane.*  
 Dr. Laurence Martel, *Fenchurch-street.*  
 Dr. Alexander Stuart, *Med. Regim. Great Russel-street by Bloomsbury.*

Dr. Philip Rose, *James-street, Golden-Square.*  
 Dr. Charles Morton, *Hatton-Garden.*  
 Dr. Stephen Hunt.  
 Dr. William Cockburn, *St. James's Street.*  
 Sir John Colebatch, *Buckingham street.*  
 Mr. Richard Welted, *Tavistock-street.*  
 Dr. Arnold Boate Beirman, *Burr-street near the Tower.*  
 Dr. James Augustus Blondel, *Stepney-Causway.*  
 Mr. Daniel Turner, *Devonshire-Square, without Bishopsgate.*  
 Mr. John Cartledge, *Fell street near Wood-street.*  
 Dr. John Gorman, *Lee street, Red Lion Square.*  
 Mr. Thomas Lewis, *Bartlet's Buildings.*  
 Sir Conrad Sprengell, *Bloomsbury-Square.*  
 Dr. John Misaubin, *St. Martin's Lane.*  
 Dr. Charles Jernegan, *Golden Square.*  
 Sir Richard Manningham, *Chancery-Lane.*  
 Dr. Edward Strother, *King's street, Soho.*  
 Dr. John Purcell, *Country.*  
 Mr. Thomas Dover, *Cecil-street, Strand.*  
 Dr. Edward Browne, *Surry-street, Strand.*  
 Dr. Meyer Schamberg, *Fenchurch-street.*  
 Mr. Haac de Sequeyra Samuda, *Bishopsgate-street.*  
 Dr. Muffhey Teale, *Country.*  
 Dr. John Gaspar Scheuchzer, *Great Russel-street by Bloomsbury.*  
 Mr. Jacob de Castro Sarmento, *Little Duke's Place.*  
 Dr. Nicholas Robinfon, *Warwick-Court.*

*Candidates.*

Dr. Thomas Hoy, *Reg. Prof. Med. Oxon.*  
 Dr. Christopher Packe, *Canterbury.*  
 Dr. William Martin, *Birchin-Lane.*  
 Dr. John Mountfort, *Bois-Court, Fleetstreet.*  
 Dr. William Fullerton, *Angel-Court, Throgmorton-street.*  
 Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, *Maddock-street near Hanover-Square.*  
 Dr. John Coningham, *Bartlet's Buildings.*  
 Dr. Robert Nesbitt, *Basinghall street.*  
 Dr. Richard Watts, *Pancras-Lane.*  
 Dr. Peter Hooke, *Horse-shoe-Court, Seething-Lane.*

*Honorary Fellows.*

Dr. Daniel Cox, *Country.*  
 Dr. John George Steigertahl.  
 Dr. James Douglas, *Piazza, Covent-Garden.*  
 Dr. James Campbell, *Bedford-street, Covent-Garden.*  
 Dr. John Birch, *Bow-Lane.*  
 Dr. Richard-Middleton Masley, *Stepney.*

*Licentiates.*

Dr. William Sydenham, *Richmond.*  
 Dr. Caleb Coatsworth, *Fenchurch-street.*  
 Dr. James Mauclerc, *Orange-street by Leicester-Fields.*

*Comitiis Censoriis ex Aedibus Collegii nostri, Dat' 18<sup>o</sup> Octobris, 1728.*

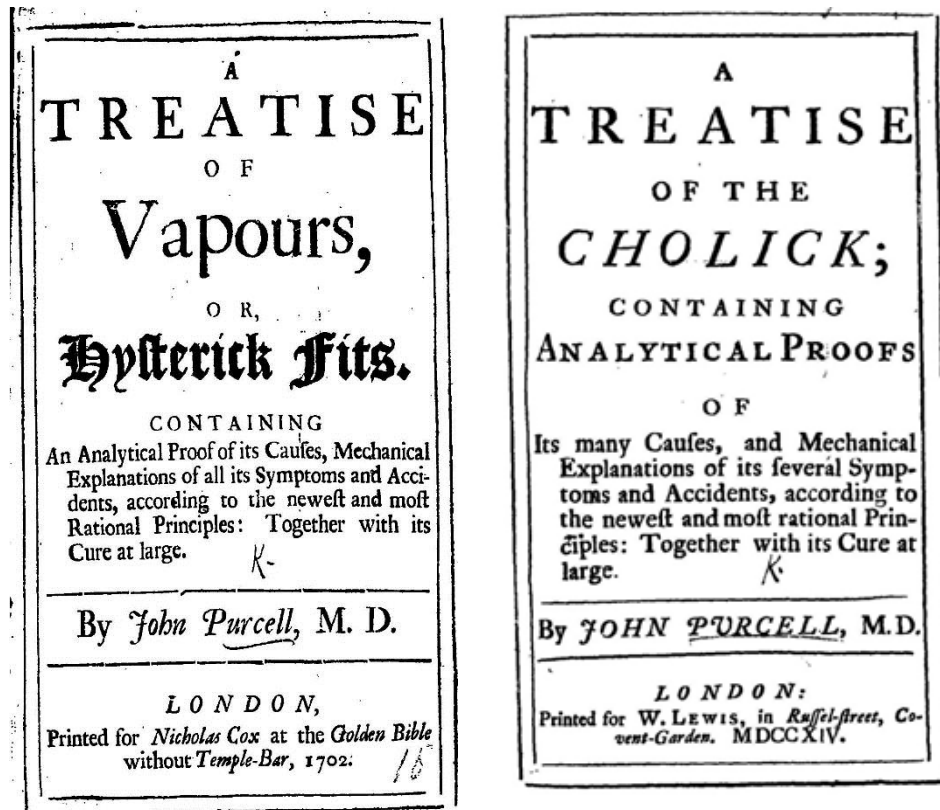
**I M P R I M A T U R.**

**HANS SLOANE, Profes.**

Johannes Hawys,  
 Richardus Tyfon,  
 Thomas Bainbrig,  
 Richardus Holland, } **CENSORES.**



The title pages of John's two books are reproduced below:



Below an advertisement for *A Treatise of Vapours*:

There is newly publish'd,  
**P**ettycoat-Government: In a Letter to the Court-Ladies. By the Author of the Post Angel. Sold by E. Mallet, near Fleet-bridge. Price 1 s.  
**A** Treatise of Vapours, or Hysterick Fits, Containing an Analytical Proof of its Causes, Mechanical Explanations of all its Symptoms and Accidents, according to the newest and most Rational Principles: Together with its Cure at large. By John Purcell, M. D. Printed and Sold by N. Cox, at the Bible without Temple-Bar, 1702.

A Treatise of Vapours, or Hysterick Fits, Containing an Analytical Proof of its Causes, Mechanical Explanations of all its Symptoms and Accidents, according to the newest and most Rational Principles: Together with its Cure at large. By John Purcell, M.D. Printed and Sold by N. Cox, at the Bible without Temple Bar, 1702.

The preface of *A Treatise of Vapours* contains an extended justification of his position as the following passage shows:

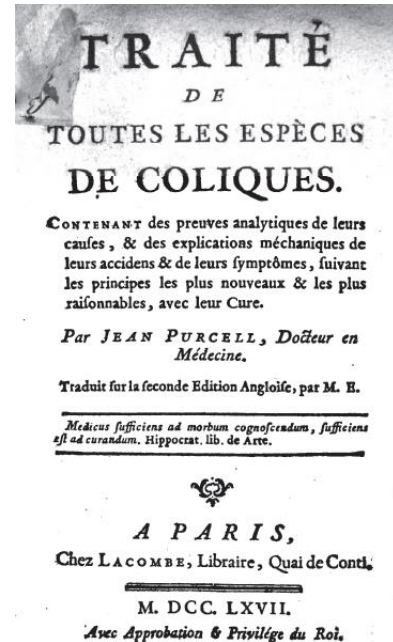
To please all Men is absolutely impossible; and I am so far from imagining I have done it, that I expect more Criticks upon this small Treatise, than upon any Book of its kind which has come out these many years: Besides the general ones, I expect the particular Censure of two sorts of men; The first are, the Galenick Old-fashion'd Doctors, who explicate all things by Hidden Qualities, which give others just as clear an idea of what they would explain, as they themselves have of the true Mechanism of Man's Body, which they know nothing at all of; but these I fear not, all the Learned of this Age are sufficiently convinc'd of their Errors, and 'tis long since that all these Occult Qualities have been banished from Minerva's School; and nothing is now acceptable, but what is explain'd Mechanically by Figure and Motion. The second are our Modern Physicians, who though they are convinc'd that the Body of Man is a Machine, which is acted all by inward Springs and Motions,

yet may think it Arrogance for a young Physician to pretend to explain to them by other Notions than what Ingenious Willis and his Followers have deliver'd to us: But I must beg their pardon if I lay aside his, to ground my self upon the more solid and Rational Principles of that Penetrating Philosopher Doctor Chirac Professor of Physick in the University of Montpellier, to whose Works (which will shortly be publish'd) I refer them, to be convinc'd of the Solidity of those Principles, which the brevity this Treatise requires, will not permit me to establish.

As for those Ingenious Gentlemen who are well-vers'd in Modern Philosophy, Geometry, and the Structure of Man's Body, 'tis them I'd chuse to be my Judges. And I hope the Fair Sex (for whose benefit this Book was chiefly design'd) will, in requital of my Labour, excuse the Impoliteness of my stile, and some hard words, which the subject render'd impossible for me to avoid.

Purcell gives as complete an analysis of the symptoms, causes, and treatment of 'Vapours and Hystericks' as could be imagined for those days, not that this makes much, if any, sense to us these days. On page three he describes some of the symptoms of 'The Vapours' which appear to be analogous to an epileptic fit:

Those who are troubled with Vapours, generally perceive them approach in the following manner; first, they feel a Heaviness upon their Breast; a Grumbling in their Belly; they Belch up, and sometimes Vomit, Sower, Sharp, Insipid, or Bitter Humours: They have a Difficulty in breathing; and think they feel something that comes up into their throat, which is ready to choak them; they struggle; Cry out; make odd and



**The French edition of A  
Treatise of the Cholick**

inarticulate sounds, or mutterings; they perceive a swimming in their heads; a Dimness comes over their Eyes; they turn pale; are scarce able to stand; their Pulse is weak, they shut their Eyes; Fall down; and remain senseless for sometime; afterwards by little and little, their Pulse returns; their Face regains its natural colour; their Body grows hot as before; they Open their Eyes, Sigh, and by degrees come to themselves.

There are many who when these Accidents are over, come quietly to themselves by degrees; and in others, when the violent Cold is ended, a no less violent Heat succeeds; which casts them again into many of the former Accidents, as Palpitations of the Heart; Headaches; Giddiness; Difficulty in breathing; and into some new ones, as Flushing of the face; Raving; Convulsions; Foaming at the Mouth; Violent Beating of the Muscles and Arteries; and a Tingling Sensation in the Thighs, which were Paralytick during the Cold fit, nay sometimes the Palsy will continue in the Hot fit too.

What was 'new' in Purcell's thinking was that traditionally 'The Vapours' were blamed on fumes given off by a 'distempered womb, rising up through the organs', instead Purcell argued that they were the result of an organic obstruction located:

In the Stomach and Guts; whereof the Grumbling of the one and the Heaviness and uneasiness of the other generally preceding the Paroxysm, are no small Proofs.

Because he detached the source of 'The Vapours' from the womb this meant that men, as well as women, could become susceptible to them. Consequently both genders could experience 'hysterick fits'.

On 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 1719, John lent his name to the following reassuring public notice:

Bath, Aug. 22. 1719.

**W** Hereas it has been maliciously and industriously reported in and about London, as we have been inform'd, that there rages in this City a malignant Distemper; These are to inform the Publick, that the City of Bath is free from any such Distemper; and that the said City was never healthier than at this Time, and that the said Report is entirely false and groundless. Witness our Hands.

Thomas Busbell, Mayor,	John Beefton, M. D.
Richard Masters,	John Purcell, M. D.
Richard Ford,	Will. Hunt, R.
Geo. Chayne, M. D.	Wm. Battell, Curate,
Richard Bettenson, M. D.	Joseph Todhunter, A. M.
Char. Bare, M. D.	

Bath, Aug 22. 1719.

*Whereas it has been maliciously and industriously reported in and about London, as we have been inform'd, that there rages in this City a malignant Distemper; These are to inform the Publick, that the City of Bath is free from any such Distemper; and that the said City was never healthier than at this Time, and that the said Report is entirely false and groundless. Witness our Hands. .... John Purcell, M.D. [et al].*

Among papers titled *Tower Records*, iii, 1722, is the following:

Order for letting Doctor Purcell to visit Lord North and Grey in his illness. N.B. He chose Purcell a papist who attended Lord North and Grey for a fever.



William Lord North and Grey was committed to the Tower of London for treason on 27<sup>th</sup> October, 1722<sup>14</sup>. The fact that the Keeper of the Tower refers to Purcell as a 'papist', would indicate that John retained his faith while yet taking 'the oath'. This needs clarification.

The following is from *A Survey of London*, published in 1900 by The London County Council:

Dr. John Purcell, a prominent London physician, who published *A Treatise of Vapours ....* and *A Treatise of the Cholick* was living at No. 10 Denmark Street in 1730. He died in the same year. The door case at No. 10 shown here [photograph] is an 18th-century addition.

A publication below: *Essays upon Several Subjects* by Sir Richard Blackmore is among several contemporary works that refers approvingly to Purcell's ideas and his practice as a physician.

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<sup>14</sup> Suspected of being a supporter of the Jacobean cause, William Lord North and Grey, was committed to the Tower for being concerned in a conspiracy against George I. His first cousin once removed, Mary North, married Charles Long whose brother Beeston married Esther (Banner) Purcell's niece Sarah Cropp. (see Appendix for more on the North-Long connection)

ESSAYS  
UPON  
Several SUBJECTS.

BY  
Sir RICHARD BLACKMORE, *Kt.M.D.*  
and Fellow of the College of Physicians  
in London.

V O L. II.



L O N D O N :  
Printed by W. WILKINS, for A. BETTES-  
WORTH, at the Red Lyon in Pater-Noster-  
Row; and J. PEMBERTON, at the Buck and  
Sun against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleetstreet.  
1717.



Sir Richard Blackmore

intended. Those who would see this Subject treated more fully, and with more Accuracy and Method, I refer to Dr. Willis on *Hysterick Affections*, and to Dr. Purcell, a learned Gentleman, not only well vers'd in the Theory, but likewise skilful in the Practice of Physick, in whose Treatise on this Distemper the Reader will find many useful Observations, and instructive as well as curious Experiments.

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On 20<sup>th</sup> December, 1730, John's death was announced in the newspapers:

A few Days since died Dr. Purcell, an eminent Physician, Author of a Treatise on the Vapours

A few Days since died Dr. Purcell, an eminent Physician, Author of a Treatise on the Vapours

### The Will of Doctor John Purcell

We have already extracted one passage from John's will, regarding his sister in law Catherine, the widow of his brother Thomas. Here we detail some of the legacies that John left.

JOHN PURCELL, of the Hay, in the parish of Madeley, co. Salop, Doctor in Physic and of the College of Physicians in London, writes his will dated 3<sup>rd</sup> April, 1729. He divides his estate equally among his four sons James, John, Edward, and Thomas and his daughter Mary

Teresa. Esther, his wife, having died nine years earlier is, of course, not mentioned.

He bequeaths one hundred pounds a year to his mother Catherine and his brother Edward.

He bequeaths fifty pounds a year to 'my brother Richard Banner's now wife [Mary Davies]'. [i.e. Richard being John's late wife Esther's brother]

He also writes that should all of his children die without issue then he bequeaths:

... all the Remainder and Remainders of all my estate both Real and Personal to my brother in law Richard Banner Esq who I leave and constitute Guardian of all my five Children .... Lastly I leave unto my Mother in Law Lady Blunt and my Brother in Law Richard Banner Esquire Executors of this my last will Testament .

Of course Lady Blunt was Susannah (Cradock) Banner, the mother of John Purcell's wife Esther.

John Purcell claims in his will that his estate is not liable to certain taxes that it would otherwise have been because he had "taken the oath". As a result, he is free to take:

.... all my Estates freehold and Leasehold by Right and by inheritance as firmly and as legally as any Subject of all England ever did nor can there be any objection to me on the penal statutes I having insured any such penalty nor ever refused taking the oaths or been summoned so to do the ----- which may be pretended by any of the annuitants on my Estates ought not to affect my children...

John believed that since he had taken the oath his beneficiaries were entitled to receive their annuities without additional fines that Catholics might otherwise have been liable to. And, as often happened, in order to ensure that the beneficiaries of his will did not question or challenge one another or argue among themselves, he suggests that those fines could be re-imposed on any one among them who would argue or question:

My will and desire is that the penal statutes [against Catholics] be never taken against my mother [Catherine], or any of my brothers and sisters (except my brother-in-law Thomas Penson) to deprive them of the annuities left them by my father's will, but if they sue for more than such annuities, or for a receiver on my estates, or for any distribution of my estates, my express will is that those penal statutes be then taken

against them which hinder Roman Catholics from taking interest in lands, and that rather because several of them have unfairly obstructed the probate of my brother Thomas Purcell's will.

John's complaint against his brother in law Thomas Penson suggested above by the fact that he was willing to have Thomas Penson bear fines leads him to write further that should Thomas challenge or argue then he should: ... **pay double taxes to the utmost extent for his annuity and that he never be suffered to have any management or to intermeddle in the ----- of my estate .**

There is nothing in Thomas Penson's will, nor in any of John's siblings' wills to help clarify John's complaint (see Appendix).

John's will was probated on 20<sup>th</sup> November, 1732. On 9<sup>th</sup> December, 1751, administration of the estate was handed to John Purcell's son John because Susannah Blunt had died before she had 'taken on the execution thereof' and Richard Banner had chosen not to carry out his executorial duties.

As seen below, a total of seven members of the Purcell family including John's siblings Thomas, Philip, Winifred, Mary, and Anne appear on a list of Roman Catholics who were forced to "register their names and real estates" and subsequently fined because they had refused to take the oath. For his fellow Catholics John's willingness to take the oath was enough to have him named an apostate (see - *Records of the English Catholics of 1715*).

T H E  
**N A M E S**  
 O F T H E  
**ROMAN CATHOLICS, NONJURORS,**  
 And others, who refus'd to take the OATHS  
 To his late MAJESTY  
**King G E O R G E.**

Together with

Their TITLES, ADDITIONS, and PLACES of Abode; the PARISHES and TOWNSHIPS where their LANDS lay; the NAMES of the then TENANTS, or Occupiers thereof; and the Annual Valuation of them, as estimated by themselves.

Transmitted to the late COMMISSIONERS for the *Forfeited Estates of England and Wales*, after the Unnatural Rebellion in the North, in the Year 1715.

L O N D O N:  
 Printed for J. ROBINSON, in Ludgate-street, [1745;]  
 Reprinted for JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, 36, Soho-square.  
 1862.

T O T H E  
**K I N G.**

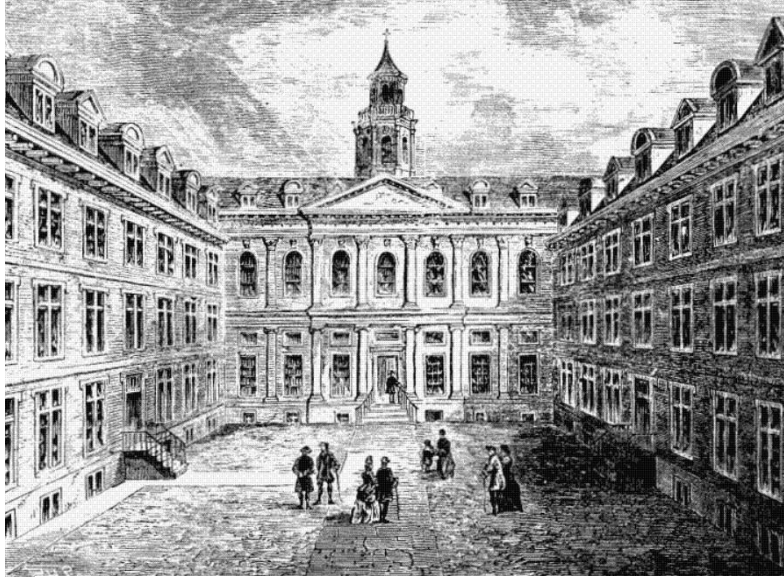
M O S T G R A C I O U S S O V E R E I G N.

**T**HE following List, which was carefully collected by my deceased Father, when he acted as Secretary to the Honourable Commissioners, for forfeited Estates, appointed in the Reign of your Royal Father, after that unnatural Rebellion in the Year 1715, is on this Occasion most humbly presented to your Majesty, by

S I R,  
 YOUR MAJESTY'S  
 M O S T D U T I F U L S U B J E C T,  
 JAMES COSIN.

<i>STAFFORD.</i>		107
	£.	s. d.
Brought over	1852	1 1
<i>Anthony Horngold</i> , of Hausey-Castle, in Com. Worcester, Gent.	150	0 0
<i>Mary Purcell</i> , of St. Andrew's Holborn, Spinster	20	0 0
<i>Anne Purcell</i> , of Stafford, Spinster	20	0 0
<i>Winifred Purcell</i> , of ditto	20	0 0
<i>Catharine Purcell</i> , of ditto, Widow	100	0 0
<i>Philip Purcell</i> , of Arundell-Castle, in Com. Sussex, Gent.	20	0 0
<i>Thomas Purcell</i> , of Gray's-Inn, Gent.	20	0 0
<i>Thomas Purcell</i> , of Hay, in Com. Salop, Gent.	85	6 6
<i>Mark Marmaduke Langdale</i> , Esq.	1120	4 9





The interior courtyard of The Royal College of Physicians at the time Purcell was a member

### Miscellaneous Jottings on the Purcell Family

English Catholics often sent their children abroad to receive a proper Catholic education. And, in the case of the Purcell family, some were sent to Lisbon in Portugal to attend the English College. In the *Historical Account of Lisbon College* is a list of students who attended the school, including:

PURCELL, Edward, son of Edward Purcell, of Stafford, gent., by his wife Elizabeth Langley; admitted on Revell's Fund, Nov. 5, 1730. [The nephew of Doctor John Purcell]



English College Lisbon

in pursuance of his right to nominate students to the English Catholic Colleges at Douai and Lisbon, devises power of nomination after his decease to John Talbot, of

PURCELL, James, brother of Edward, q.v.; admitted on Revell's Fund, June 9, 1730. [Likewise the nephew of the doctor]

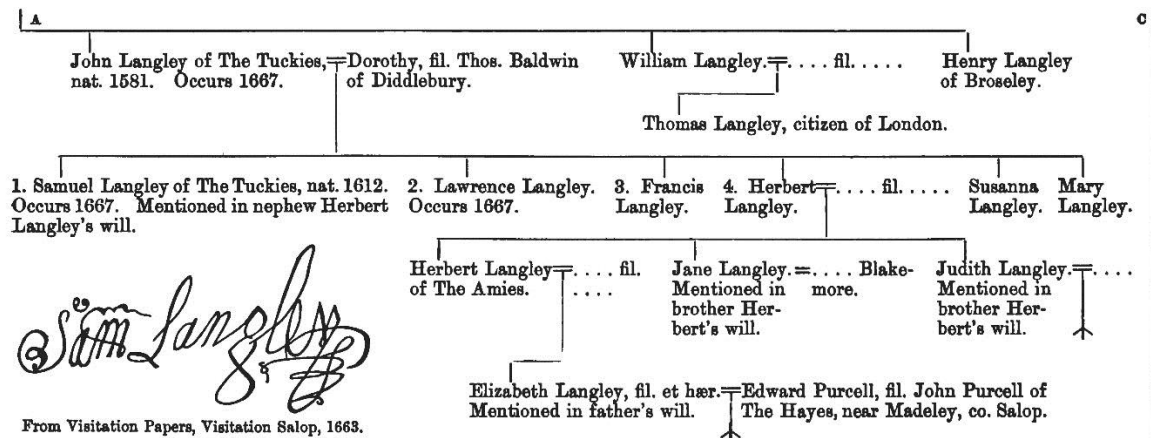
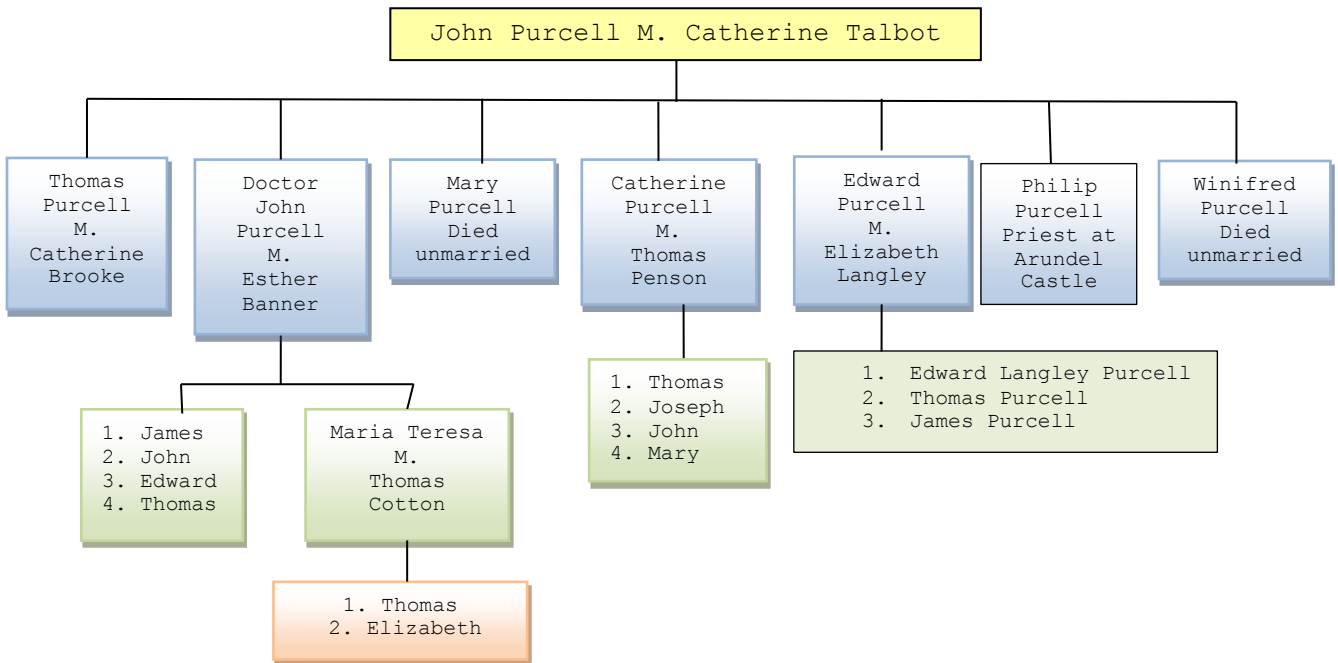
PURCELL, Philip, son of John Purcell, of The Hay, Madeley, co. Salop, Esq., and of his wife Catherine; admitted (1696?); ordained a priest and was chaplain at Arundel Castle, in 1717. [The brother of doctor]

Also a deed dated 30<sup>th</sup> December, 1690, held at the Birmingham Archives shows: Edward Revell, of Shifnal, Shropshire,

Longford, Shropshire, and Thomas Giffard, of Chillington, Staffordshire; signed and sealed and witnessed by John Purcell and Will Turner. [This John Purcell being the 'senior' not the MD]

Among the records at The National Archives is the following:

CATHERINE PURCELL, widow [Mother of John Purcell, MD etc.] Annuity out of "Yieldfields" by indenture, dated 4<sup>th</sup> October, 1675, between John Purcell, of Madeley, co. Salop, of one part, and George Talbot, of Worfield, of other part.



The last line above shows Edward Purcell's marriage to Elizabeth Langley

### The Hay Farm

In their wills, some of the Purcell family, including John, state that they are 'of The Hay in Madeley' in Shropshire; The Hay being a large red brick farm house which is still standing above Coalport and commanding enviable views along the Severn valley. In 1544 the Hay was sold to Sir Robert Brooke who later built himself a new house at Madeley Court. In 1683 the Hay past to the Purcell family. In 1705 the Hay was bought by John Ashwood and William Phillips but the following year it was resold to the trustees for the heirs of John Purcell, Snr. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century it was owned by the founder of the Coalport china company.



**The Hay, home of the Purcell family**



**Henry Purcell, The Composer**

On a portrait of the composer Henry Purcell there is drawn some arms (barry wavy of six argent and gules on a bend sable three boars heads coupéd of the first) which according to the Dictionary of National Biography (DNB) (1<sup>st</sup> Ed.) connects the composer with the family of Purcell of Onslow, Shropshire, from which the Staffordshire Purcells are supposed to be descended. Whether it does or not has yet to be shown.

The last mention of this Purcell family in the newspapers occurs in *The London Evening Post* on 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 1752, almost twenty years after the

decease of the doctor, and concerns a

claim against various family members' estates as a result of a mortgage having been taken out on John Purcell, Snr.'s estate and owing to a Mr. Fowler.

## The London Evening-Post.

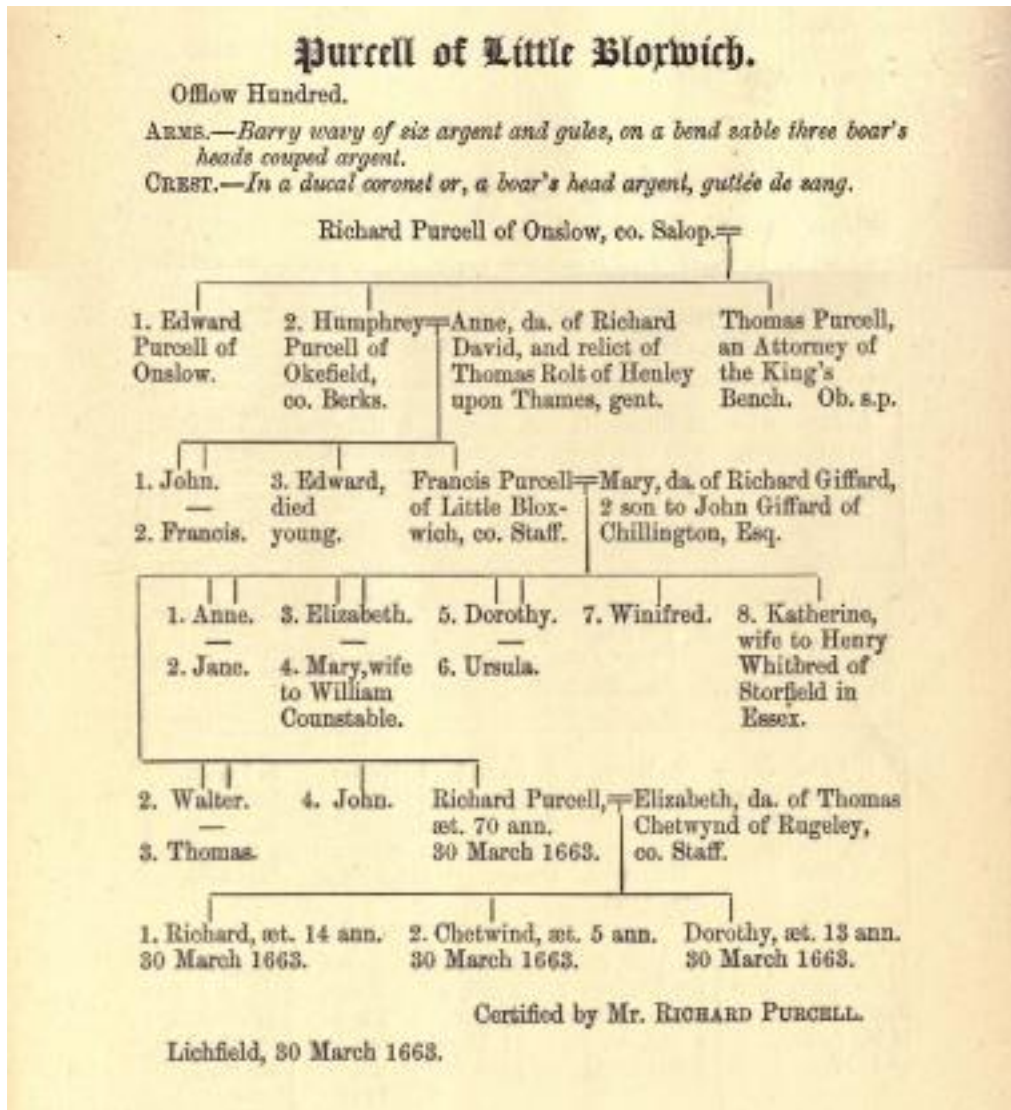
Numb. 3863

From TUESDAY July 21, to THURSDAY July 23, 1752.

**A**LL Persons who are Creditors of John Purcell, heretofore of the Hay, in the Parish of Madeley in the County of Salop, Gentleman, deceas'd, and of his Sons Thomas and Doctor John Purcell, late of the same Place, both also deceas'd, are desir'd to send an Account of their respective Claims to Mr. Alexander Jesson, at his Chambers, No. 11, in the Paper-Buildings in the Inner-Temple, London; or to Mr. Homer, of Sutton Coldfield in the County of Warwick, on or before the 1st of August next. And whereas there is suspected to be a Mortgage subsisting, made either by the said John Purcell or Thomas Purcell, to one Mr. Fowler, suppos'd to be late of St. Thomas's in Staffordshire, sometime before the Year 1715: Whoever has the same in Custody, or can give any Intelligence of the same, or has any Claim in Respect thereof, is desir'd to send an Account thereof in Manner above-mention'd.

All Persons who are Creditors to John Purcell of the Hay, in the Parish of Madeley in the County of Salop, Gentleman, deceased, and of his Sons Thomas and Doctor John Purcell, late of the same Place, both also deceas'd, are desir'd to send an Account of their respective Claims to Mr. Alexander Jesson, at his Chambers, No. 11, in the Paper-Buildings in the Inner-Temple, London; or to Mr. Homer, of Sutton Coldfield in the County of Warwick, on or before the 1st of August next. And whereas there is suspected to be a Mortgage subsisting, made either by the said John Purcell or Thomas Purcell, to one Mr Fowler, suppos'd to be late of St. Thomas's in Staffordshire, sometime before the Year 1715: Whoever has the same in Custody, or can give any Intelligence of the same, or has any Claim in Respect thereof, is desir'd to send an Account thereof in Manner above-mention'd.

The Purcells, being armigerous minor gentry, returned a pedigree for the *Visitation of Staffordshire* (1663) where John Purcell's father (John, Snr.) is shown not yet married. The pedigree was made by his brother Richard who appears on the page below married to Elizabeth Chetwynd, etc. John, Snr.'s names his four daughters after his sisters shown below: Anne, Catherine, Winifred, and Mary.



For more details on the Purcell family see the Appendix.

Despite having had four sons all of whom reached adulthood, no further records have yet been located that would throw light on their lives. There is a brief mention of a \_\_\_\_\_ Purcell, the nephew of Richard Banner, who disposes of his uncle's book collection. Only the daughter, Maria Teresa, has left a trace of her existence.

#### MARIA THERESA PURCELL AND THE COTTON FAMILY

John and Esther (Banner) Purcell's only daughter, Maria Teresa, married Thomas Cotton on 27<sup>th</sup> May, 1746, at Westminster Abbey as the entry in *The Marriage, Baptismal,*

and Burial Registers of the Collegiate Church or Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster ... indicates:

**May 27 Thomas Cotton, of St. Dunstan's in the East, London, and Maria-Teresa Purcell, of St. Martin in the Fields, both single.<sup>6</sup>**

<sup>6</sup> Married, 27 May 1746, Mr. Thomas Cotton, merchant in Tower Street, to Miss Maria Teresa Purcell, with £12,000 (*Gent. Mag.*)—(In a MS. list of the officials and inmates of the Hammersmith Convent (*pene*s the editor) occurs, in 1726, "Teresa Purcel," evidently as a boarder, and probably very young.)

The marriage was noted by the newspapers:

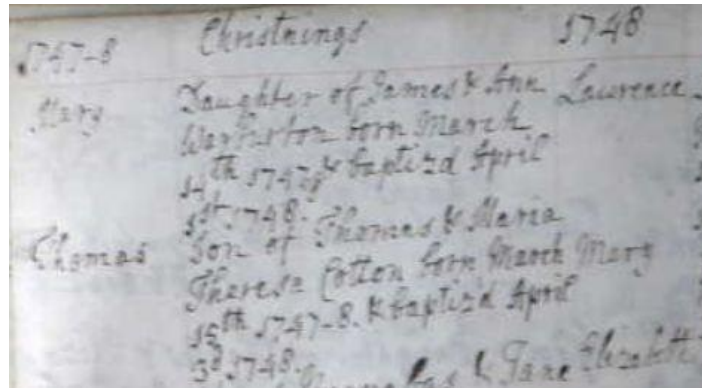
**young Lady, with a very large Fortune. Mr. Thomas Cotton, an eminent Merchant in Tower-Street, London, to Miss Maria Teresa Purcell, a young Lady possessed of every Accomplishment capable to make the Marriage-State happy, with a Fortune of**

Mr. Thomas Cotton, an eminent Merchant in Tower-Street, London, to Miss Maria Teresa Purcell, a young Lady possessed of every Accomplishment capable to make the Marriage-State happy, with a Fortune of 12,000 pounds.



*VIEW of the INSIDE of WESTMINSTER ABBY*

Thomas and Maria Teresa (Purcell) Cotton had two children. A son Thomas was born on 15<sup>th</sup> March, 1748, and baptised on 3<sup>rd</sup> April, 1748, at St. Dunstan in the East.



**Thomas son of Thomas & Maria  
Theresa Cotton born March 15<sup>th</sup> 1747-48 & baptiz'd April  
3d 1748.**

A daughter, Elizabeth, is mentioned in Richard Cropp's will and elsewhere although a baptismal record has not yet been located.

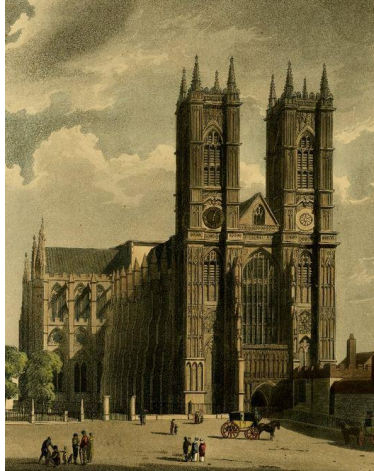
We know little of Maria Teresa (Purcell) Cotton. She is mentioned in a number of relations' will such as her cousin James Cropp's dated 1767 where she is living as a widow at Kensington Gore. She inherited from her aunt Winifred Purcell an 'unaltered tabby' cat and a green damask dress.

At the National Archives she appears alongside her brothers and her husband in a legal case involving land at Madeley:

Trinity 26 George II (circa 1753) Robert Fox Plaintiff. John, Edward and Thomas Purcell, Thomas Cotton and Maria Teresa, defendants: 6 houses and 220 acres of land, etc., in Madeley.

This case may have had to do with the claim of an outstanding mortgage on the estates of John Purcell, Snr. and John Purcell, MD mentioned in the newspaper notice above dated 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 1752.

Apart from the above records, and a few others not noted, no other documents relating to Thomas and Maria Teresa (Purcell) Cotton have been found.



**Westminster Abbey where Maria Teresa Purcell  
married Thomas Cotton in 1746**

**Thomas Cotton, Jnr.'s Letters to George Cumberland, Snr.**

In *The Cumberland Letters* there are two letters by and some references to a young man called Thomas Cotton. Clementina Black does not identify how Thomas might be connected to the Cumberland/Balchen families but, as we have shown, he is the son of Thomas and Maria Teresa (Purcell) Cotton, grandson of John and Esther (Banner) Purcell, and the great grandson of John and Susannah (Cradock) Banner. He was thus the third cousin once removed of Elizabeth (Balchen) Cumberland.

Thomas's letters were written to George Cumberland, Snr., Elizabeth Balchen's husband, and from them we learn that he is a soldier serving in India.

Letter No. I

Ellore Garrison Circars (or Circass) [India]

Jan 22 1771

Dear Sir

Your Letter dated June 10 1770, I did not receive Till June 21 1771 you mention your sending it on board the 'Dolphin' Frigate of War, but it came to me by the 'Queen' East Indiaman, For the future should be much oblig'd to you to put them in at the India House, & they come to me much safer, than by Private Hands, was I settled at the Presedency, it would do very well to send them that way but am Eight Hundred miles from it, when they are Thrown about in the offices, & seldom come to hand. I hope you to excuse the Liberty I take in desiring you to put them in the India House, as it will be the means of my allways receiving them safe & directly as there Landed. The Trouble



you Take for my Dear mother [Maria Teresa], sister & self lays me under the greatest obligations to you, which I hope to God I never shall be Unmindful, as at Present all I have in my Power is to acknowledge them, which I hope you think sincere as I assure you they are. Mr [Beeston] Long & Mr Cross [Richard Cropp] our kind Benefactors all we can do is to offer up our Prayers for there Healths & Happynesses, as it will be out of our Powers ever to return those numberless Obligations we lay under To them. It gives me great Pleasure to hear Mr Cross [Cropp] has concented To their going to France, for they'll not only live cheaper, but it will be the means of my Sister improving of her Education, I enjoy my health here, to the full as well as in England, India is made Twenty Times worse in England than it really is, the heat is very Great, To be sure, but refrain from Excess of Drinking, & you'll weather it very well, its drinking that kills Two thirds of our Gentlemen here, not the Climate, we have been at Peace ever since I been here, only a few skyrmisses, with the Poligars, & Cottires & they do not Trouble us much, we expect, To hear of a war, by every ship that comes in. Let it come as soon as it will we are prepared for it here in this Part of the World, and only wate for another [order] to March to Manila, Pray my best Respects To Mrs. Cumberland & complements To your sons. And believe me,

Your much oblided, humble Servt,

*Thomas Cotton.*



Francis Hayman's 'Homage of the Nabob'

To Mr. Cumberland:

I forgot to mention to you that I gott some friends at Madrass who has gott me removed into a Battlion of Seapoys which is Ten Pagodoes a month addition to my Pay, which makes it about Thirteen Pounds Sterling a month, this I send down to Madrass to go by the duke of Portland, if not too late, if it is am not certain what ship it will go by, shall Take the Liberty of sending you another Packett in a few weeks.

Letter No. 2

ELLORE, Sep. 28, 1771.

Dear Sir,

I take the Liberty of Troubling you with another Packett, which comes to you by the Stag frigate Sir John Lindsay [Lindsay] Commander. I still preserve my health very well I have no news here to send you only that we have sent an army of thirty thousand men under the Command of General Smith against the King of Tanjore, they marched the 1st of this month To lay siege to his fort, the Particulars will acquaint you with in my next<sup>15</sup>, I have



**Sir John Lindsay  
Commander of The Stag**

<sup>15</sup> During this period – from 1769 to 1772 – the English had been brought into hostilities with the rajah of Tanjore. The history of these proceedings is amongst the very blackest of the innumerable black proceedings of the East India Company. The rajah of Tanjore was in alliance with the company. In 1762 they had guaranteed to him the security of his throne; but now their great ally, Mohammed Ali, the nabob of the Carnatic, called for help to the English against the rajah. He asserted that the rajah of Tanjore had seized some territory which belonged to him, or was claimed by him. The conduct of honourable men would have been to offer themselves as mediators, and so settle the business; but not by such means was the whole of India to be won from the native princes. The rajah of the Carnatic offered to purchase the territory of Tanjore from the English for a large sum. Let it be remembered that the territory was none of theirs; that they had no more right to it than John Smith has to the estate of his neighbour, John Brown. On the contrary, they had guaranteed the defence of these territories to the rajah of Tanjore by express treaty. No matter, they closed the bargain with the rajah of the Carnatic; they agreed to seize Tanjore, and make it over to Mohammed Ali.

An army assembled at Trichinopoly on the 12th of September, 1771, but it was found that Mohammed's second son, who was to have prepared the provisions for the troops, had betrayed his trust, and that no such supplies were to be found. When, after collecting provisions with great difficulty, the army sat down before Vellum, and the English were ready to enter a breach and take the city, it was found that Mohammed's eldest son had made a secret treaty with the rajah of Tanjore, on payment of a large sum. The council refused to assent to this

never received a line from Mr. Redman<sup>16</sup> or my Uncle Edward Purcell it gives me great concern, he should refuse to Write to me as I am conscious I never disoblged him pray my best compliments To Mrs Cumberland & family,

And am,  
Sir

Your Obliged Humble Servant

*Thomas Cotton*

George Cumberland, Jnr. maintained contact with Thomas Cotton after George's father died in November, 1771, and he kept his brother Richard up to date with Thomas' Indian adventures:

... T. Cotton is well & I believe succeeds ...

And, in response to George's updates about Thomas, Richard remarks that he is:

... very glad to hear Mr. Cotton is so happily situated; & if He goes on at the rate you mention, shall very soon expect to see Him a Nabob.

However, through *The Cumberland Letters* we learn that in January, 1781, George Cumberland, Jnr. received news of 'poor Cotton's fate'. Clementina Black comments that:

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treacherous peace, and the rajah of Tanjore was obliged to cede to them two districts adjoining Madura.

FROM: John Cassell's *Illustrated History of England, Volume 5.*

<sup>16</sup> The name Redman is interesting as Elizabeth, the aunt of Henry Purcell the composer, married a man named Redman. At St. Katherine's Chapel, at the east end of the south aisle in the parish church in Wing: Here [lies the body of] Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Redman late of Ascot [and daughter of] Catherine and Thomas Purcell, yeoman of the robes and one of the Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal to Charles the 2nd [she died] Oct. 29, 1733 Aged 73.

## Susannah Banner and the Cropp Family –James Crop – The Father of Abraham

It is probably safe to assume that, while serving with his regiment in India, Thomas was killed in battle. George, helpful as usual, had been looking after some property in Westminster for the benefit of his mother [Maria Teresa (Purcell) Cotton] and sister [Elizabeth].

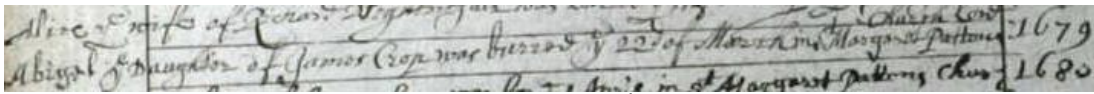
Next we turn to Esther's sister's family Susannah Banner who married Abraham Cropp.

### SUSANNAH BANNER AND THE CROPP FAMILY

#### James Cropp – The father of Abraham

James Cropp was born in Holland and emigrated to England. Toward the end of the 1670's, he married Abigail Bush, probably after he emigrated. (Cropp may be a short form of Croppenburgh)

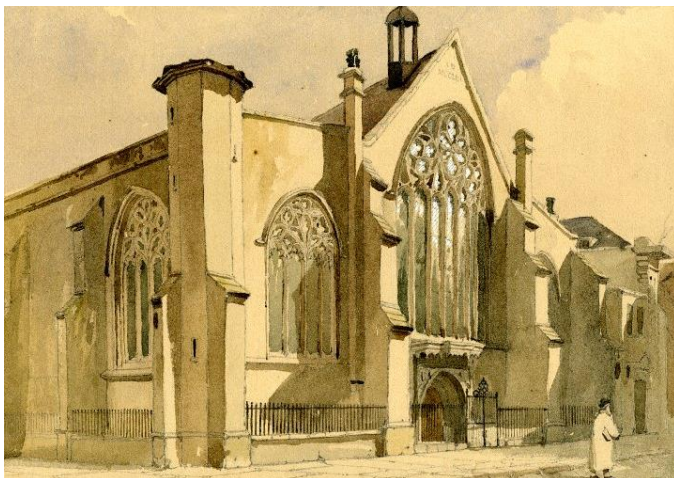
James and Abigail had at least three children of whom two survived, Abraham and Elizabeth. The burial of a daughter, Abigail, at St. Margaret Pattens took place on 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 1679.



**Abigail ye Daughter of James Crop was buried ye 22<sup>d</sup> of March in St. Margaret Pattens 1679.**

We know very little of James's life other than his being a successful merchant and an elder of the Dutch church at Augustin Fryars in London.

James died in December, 1723, and on the 9<sup>th</sup> of that month he was buried in the Dutch Church at St. Augustin Fryars, in accordance with his wishes expressed in his will. The armorial shown here is from the floor of the church beneath which James is buried. The inscription is only partially visible as the floor has been raised, covering the rest of the gravestone.



Hier ligt Begraven  
 ' JAMES CROPP

### The Dutch Church at St. Augustin Fryars

James wrote his will in 1723. In it he refers to himself as a merchant living at Richmond. He bequeaths to his wife Abigail the sum of two thousand pounds as well as his house at Richmond.

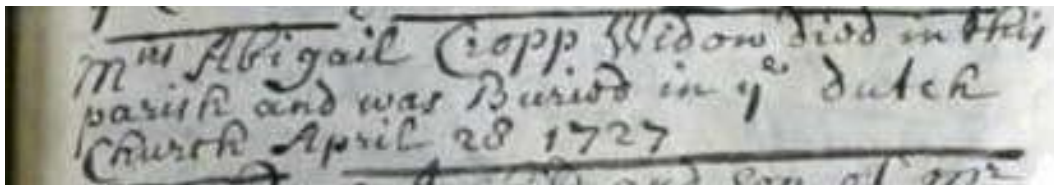
He makes various bequests to his son Abraham and his grandchildren James (who was his godson), Richard, and Sarah. He also names his daughter Elizabeth who is the wife of Abraham Henckell, a Dutch merchant living in London, as well as their six children: James (also his godson), Abraham, Tilman, Isaac, Elizabeth, and Susannah.

James leaves bequests to the Dutch Church at St. Augustin Fryars<sup>17</sup> in London, as well as the Dutch Reformed Church in 'in parts beyond the sea' at Hamborough (Hamburg) and at Altona<sup>18</sup>.

In April, 1727, six years after James Cropp's decease, his widow, Abigail, died and her death was noted in the parish records of St. Laurence, Pountney Lane at Thames Street. The record also indicates that her burial took place, not at St. Laurence but 'in ye dutch Church' on 28<sup>th</sup> April.

<sup>17</sup> A church within Broad Street Ward, in the City of London which was originally a monastic foundation. The Dutch connection goes back to 1550 when King Edward VI gave Protestant refugees from the Netherlands permission to establish their own parish. It is as such the oldest Dutch-language Protestant church in the world.

<sup>18</sup> Altona today is the westernmost urban borough of the German city state of Hamburg, on the right bank of the Elbe River.



**Mrs Abigail Cropp Widow died in this parish and was Buried in ye dutch Church April 28 1727**

Her burial at the Dutch Church was also recorded among the parish records of St. Peter le Poer:

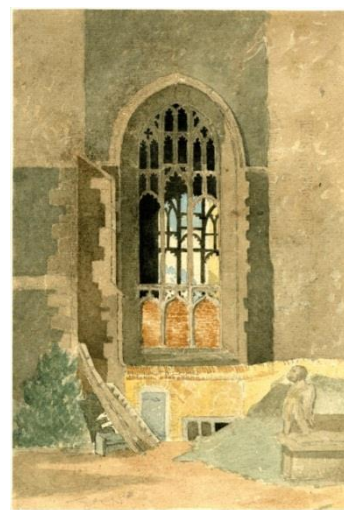


**Abigail Cropp in the Dutch Church April 28<sup>th</sup> 1727**

In 1724 Abigail Cropp, Widow and Relict of James Crop late of Richmond in the County of Surrey Merchant deceased, wrote her will. In it she states that she wishes to be buried in the Dutch church of St Augustin Fryars with her late dear and loving husband, James. To her son Abraham Cropp she gives one thousand five hundred pounds. She also requests that a further sum of one thousand five hundred pounds be held by her son Abraham, together with Mr. William Houghton of Beames Building in Chancery Lane and her grandson James Henckell, and invested by them on behalf of her daughter Elizabeth Henckell (the now wife of Abraham Henckell) the interest therefrom to be paid by them to Elizabeth for her sole use and benefit and that her Receipt alone shall be sufficient discharge for her trustees.



**Interior of the Dutch Church**



**Exterior of the Dutch Church**

### Susannah Banner and the Cropp Family –James Crop – The Father of Abraham

Abigail gives and devises to her daughter in law Susannah (Banner) Cropp, wife of her son Abraham, the sum of five hundred pounds. To her Henckell grandchildren James, Abraham, Tilman, Isaac and Susannah one hundred pounds a piece. She gives to her brother James Bush Esquire of Red Lion Square in Holborn ten pounds for mourning and also to James's daughter in law the widow and relict of her nephew Levinus Bush deceased the sum of ten pounds for mourning. And also to Mrs. Judith Bennett (Abigail's brother's sister in law) ten pounds. To her cousin Anna Henckell, the widow and relict of Jacob Henckell her goddaughter, one hundred pounds. Also ten pounds for Mourning to Mr. William Houghton and to her cousin Olimpea Houghton his wife (see the appendix on more about the Houghton family).

She also names her nephews Isaac Henckell, John Shoemaker, and Frederick Shoemaker. She names her cousin Mary Booth wife of \_\_\_\_\_ Booth and her two daughters Susannah and Mary Booth. Also, her cousin Lucy (?) Pocock (?) of Deale in Kent as well as her cousin Mrs Martha Seabrooke widow one Guinea as well as Martha's daughter in law Susannah Handy who is Abigail's god daughter. Another god daughter is named \_\_\_\_\_ Crop who is the daughter of Manfred Cropp of Amsterdam. Abigail's two children Abraham Cropp and Elizabeth (Cropp) Henckell receive all her plate, jewels, linen, household goods, furniture, etc. to be shared equally between them. She appoints her son Abraham and her son in law Abraham Henckell as Executors. She signs her will on 11<sup>th</sup> July, 1724.

A year later Abigail wrote a curious codicil which can be found in the appendix and which leads to a number of genealogical connections.



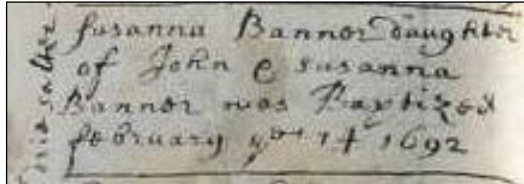
**During the second World War the Dutch church was eviscerated by bombs**



**The restored interior of the church today.**

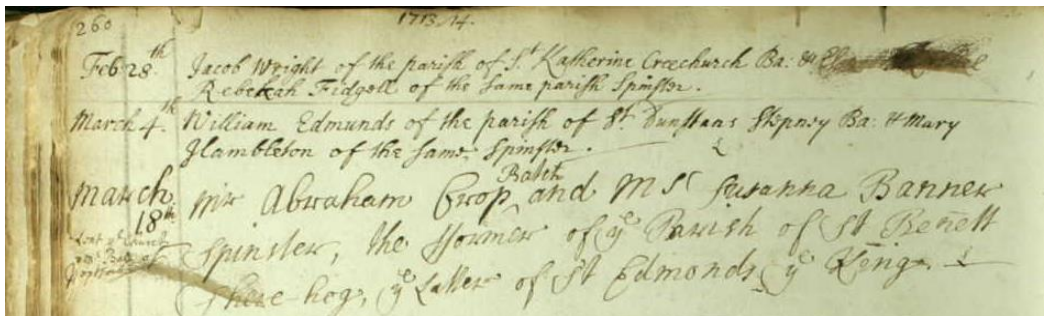
**SUSANNAH BANNER (1692-1759) AND ABRAHAM CROPP (1675/76-1744)**

Susannah, the daughter of John and Susannah (Cradock) Banner, was born in 1692 and baptised at St. Laurence, Pountney Lane as shown below:



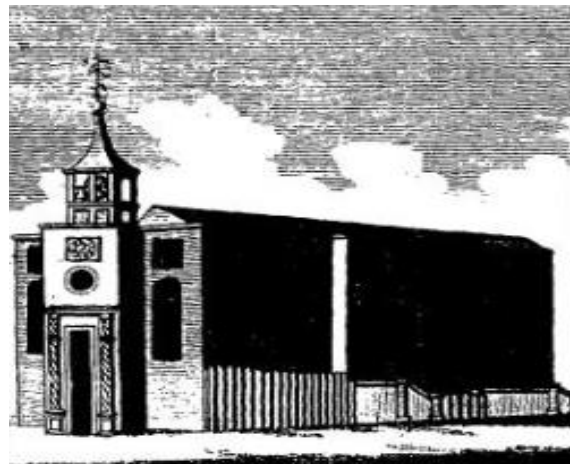
Susanna Banner daughter of John & Susanna Banner was Baptized february ye 14 1692

Susannah Banner married Abraham Cropp on 18<sup>th</sup> March, 1713, at Holy Trinity, The Minories. The same church in which Mary Balchen would marry John Man some thirty years later.



**March 18<sup>th</sup> Mr. Abraham Crop Batch and Ms Susanna Banner Spinster, the former of ye Parish of St Bennett Sherehog, ye latter of St Edmonds ye King**

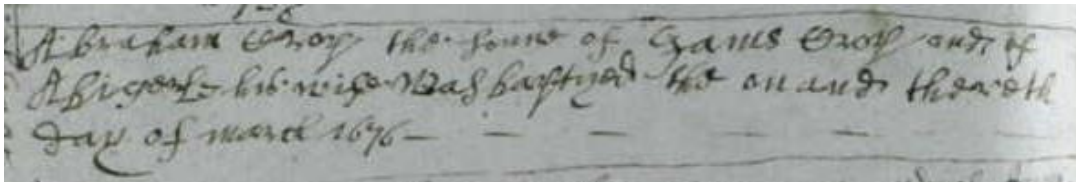
Below Holy Trinity the Minories which was destroyed by bombs during World War Two and not restored.



**Holy Trinity, The Minories**



Abraham, the son of James and Abigail (Bush) Cropp, was born in 1676 and baptized on 7<sup>th</sup> March, 1675/76 at St. Gabriel, Fenchurch Street.



**Abraham Crop the sonne of James Crop and of Abigail his wife was baptized on and the seventh day of March 1676**

In the porcelain collection of the Reeves Center at Washington and Lee University in Virginia is the dish or plate shown below. The Cropp arms are on the left side of the shield with the bird, while the Banner arms are on the right with the fleur de lis. The plate may have been painted to commemorate the Banner-Cropp marriage.



### **Abraham Cropp's Career**

There are a number of references to Abraham Cropp in the newspapers of the age. For instance, he was one of the commissioners appointed on 21<sup>st</sup> June, 1711, to manage and direct the 'One and a half million lottery and the adventure of two millions'.

Abraham is listed as a lottery commissioner below in the left hand column about half way down. The lottery, known at the time as The Classis, was the brain child of Sir John Blunt, Susannah (Banner) Cropp's step-father. Blunt regarded this lottery as ... his masterpiece, and as ushering in a new era of finance not only in England, but also in Western Europe. (See Carswell<sup>19</sup>, p. 44).

A view of a typical 18<sup>th</sup> century lottery-drawing can be seen below (from the British Museum) showing the interior of the Guildhall, London, where a raised stage has two large lottery wheels on either side of it from which boys from Christ's Hospital are drawing tickets which are handed to the Commissioners seated at a long table; clerks sit at a table below and in the foreground is a crowd of men, women, and children awaiting results. Portraits of the king and queen hang against the gothic windows above. This is a latter lottery drawing circa 1727 but captures the sort of scene that Abraham Crop may well have partaken in as a lottery commissioner.

London, June 21. The Commissioners appointed for Managing and directing of the Lottery of One Million and an half, and the Adventure of Two Millions.

Nehemiah Arnold,	Jof. Hodges,
Charles Blunt,	James Hoare,
William Borret, Jun.	Richard Holditch,
Humphry Brent,	William Herne,
William Clayton,	Thomas Herne,
Thomas Cornwallis,	Bernard Hutchins,
William Chamberlain,	Thomas Jett,
Peter Cheshire,	Robert Knight,
Henry Cornelison,	William Lowndes, Jun.
Rupert Clarke,	Richard Mead, Jun.
Edward Courtney,	Joseph Martin, Jun.
Abraham Crop,	Joseph Moyle,
John Duncomb,	John Nicholas,
Matthew Decker,	Samuel Ongley,
John Edmonds,	John Palmer,
William Glanville,	William Parker,
Thomas Gaugaine,	Richard Powys,
Capt Jeffrey Gibbon,	William Taylour,
Samuel Guiger,	Christopher Tilsen,
Charles Goulston,	John Wood, Jun.
David Grijel,	And
Edward Greenicy,	Mr. John Walker.



An Eighteenth Century Lottery-Drawing

List of 'The Commissioners appointed for managing and directing of the Lottery of One Million and an half, and the Adventure of Two Millions.'

<sup>19</sup> A number of details on the South Sea Company and its directors, such as John Blunt and Benjamin Tudman, are drawn from John Carswell's *The South Sea Bubble*.

On 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 1718, Abraham placed the following advertisement in *The Daily Courant*:

**Whereas a Bill of 100 l. drawn by Mr. Thomas Brearey upon Mr. Abraham Cropp, Merchant, in London, was taken out of a Letter directed to Mr. John Allen, and Company, in Friday-street, London, that was delivered into the Post-Office at Stockport in Cheshire on the 26<sup>th</sup> of September last; and whereas the said Bill was carried to the said Mr. Cropp's House for Payment, on Wednesday the 15<sup>th</sup> of October last: If the Person that carried the said Bill will come to the Post-Master-General, at the Post-Office in Lombard Street, and give an Account how he came by it, so as to detect the Person that took it out of the Letter, he shall receive 20 Guineas Reward.**

Whereas a Bill of 100l. drawn by Mr. Thomas Brearey upon Mr. Abraham Cropp, Merchant, in London, was taken out of a Letter directed to Mr. John Allen, and Company, in Friday-street, London, that was delivered into the Post-Office at Stockport in Cheshire on the 26<sup>th</sup> of September last; and whereas the said Bill was carried to the said Mr. Cropp's House for Payment, on Wednesday the 15<sup>th</sup> of October last: If the Person that carried the said Bill will come to the Post-Master-General, at the Post-Office in Lombard street, and give an Account how he came by it, so as to detect the Person that took it out of the Letter, he shall receive 20 Guineas Reward.

On 20<sup>th</sup> January, 1719, the 'General Court of the Societies of Mines-Royal, Mineral and Battery Works' appointed Abraham Cropp to the committee managing the 'Affair of insuring Ships and Merchandize' by.

Numb. 5383

## The Daily Courant.

Thursday, January 22. 1719.

*At a General Court of the Societies of the Mines Royal, Mineral and Battery Works, (of which the Rt. Hon. the Lord Onslow, and Sir John Williams, are Governours) held at Mercer's Hall on the 20th Instant, the following Persons were unanimously elected a Committee, for managing the Affair of insuring Ships and Merchandize.*

Sir Julius Beck, Bart.	Mr. Abraham Cropp.
Sir Alexander Cairns, Bart.	Mr. Philip Dikes.
Wm. Dunster, Esq;	Mr. John Emery.
Sir Randolph Knipe,	John Gunson, Esq;
John London, Esq;	Mr. John Gould.
Richard Lockwood, Esq;	John Hanbury, Esq;
Sir Isaac Rebow.	Mr. Geo. Jackson.
Sir Walter Tenth, Bart.	Mr. Henry March.
William Altell, Esq;	Mr. Thomas Newman.
Mr. Benj. Bradley.	John Phillips, Esq;
Mr. James Bradley.	Capt. Thomas Panouwell.
Geo. Chardin, Esq;	Mr. Jof. Travers.

On 24<sup>th</sup> June, 1720, he was named a director of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

Numb. 417

# The Weekly Packet.

From Saturday June 25, to Saturday July 2, 1720.

A List of the Governors and Directors appointed by his Majesty for the Corporation of the Royal Exchange Assurance June 24, 1720.

The Right Honourable Thomas Lord Onslow, Governor, Sir John Williams, Kt. Sub-Governor, Sir Randolph Knipe, Deputy-Governor, Sir Justus Beek, Bart. Mr. Henry Bernard, Mr. John Bourne, Mr. James Bradley, Sir Alexander Cairns, Bart. Thomas Cook, Esq; Christian Cole, Esq; Mr. Abraham Cropp, William Dunster, Esq; Mr. Philip Dykes, Mr. John Emmet, Charles Goodfellow, Esq; John Hanbury, Esq; Mr. George Jackson, John London, Esq; Richard Lockwood, Esq; Mr. Henry March, Mr. Tho. Newman, John Philipp, Esq; Capt. Tho. Panwell, Sir Isaac Rebow, Kt. Mr. Joseph Travers, Mr. William Tryon, Sir Charles Vernon, Kt.

Fifty years later George Cumberland, Jnr. began working as an office clerk at the Royal Exchange Assurance Company until, at a still quite young age, he inherited a large enough fortune which allowed him to escape the drudgery of clerical work. Not so fortunate was his cousin Henry Man who remained tethered to his secretarial desk at the South Sea House until his early death aged 51 in 1799.



The Royal Exchange Assurance Company

Abraham was also heavily involved in the South Sea Company although he was not a director. For instance, a meeting of the shareholders and officers of the company was held on 8<sup>th</sup> September, 1720, and was reported on two days later by *The Weekly Journal*. In the report, Cropp's appointment to a committee to examine the company's bylaws is noted.



[ 1703 ]  
THE  
**Weekly Journal**  
OR,  
British Gazetteer.



*Being the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.*

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1720.

Thursday there was a General Court of the South Sea Company held at Merchant Taylors Hall, where the Sub-Governor acquainted them that the intended Subscription for the Proprietors was laid aside, it being judged more for the Interest of the Company so to be; and that the last Subscription that was taken in was for 1,250,000 l. And he also assur'd them, that there was a perfect Harmony among the Directors; which confutes the malicious Calumny that has been industriously spread concerning their Feuds and Disagreements among themselves. Upon this there appear'd a great Unanimity in the Assembly, which entirely acquiesced in all Things that the Court of Directors have done since the last; a Committee was appointed to inspect the By-Laws, viz. Mr. Gumley, Mr. Deputy Skinner, Mr. Alexander Cleeve, Mr. Richard Turner, Mr. Abraham Cropp, and two others. The Duke of Portland, the Lord Carpenter, Mr. Craggs, and Mr. Hungerford, moved for the Thanks of the General Court to be given to the Directors, which was immediately complied with, and then the Lord Orkney moved to adjourn.

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This meeting was significant in the annals of the South Sea Company as it was the last meeting of the shareholders before the bubble burst. The purpose of the meeting was to

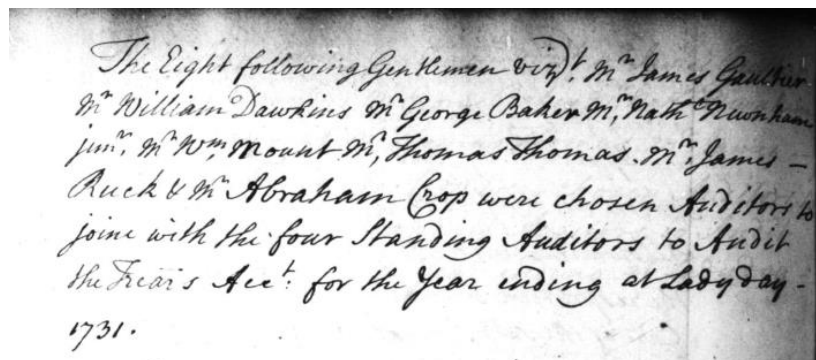
cover up the cracks that were fast appearing and to try to convince investors that all was well with the company and their money.

About this meeting (described above) John Carswell writes:

A General Court of Proprietors of the South Sea Company which now had to be held was organized with the utmost care to preserve an impression of continued confidence. Although the proceedings were not due to begin till midday, the hall was filled at nine in the morning of 8 September with a reliable crowd, so that hostile groups arriving later could not get in. Apart from endorsing the proposed dividend for the next ten years, the main business was a vote of confidence in the directors, which was proposed by Postmaster-General Craggs and seconded in a long speech by the MP John Hungerford, the promoter of the Bubble Act, who assured the meeting that in all his experience he had never known such wonderful results to be produced in so short a time. The universal wealth flowing from the original scheme, he asserted, had washed away all party differences [Whig -v- Tory], and the country was at peace with itself for the first time in a generation. Town, country, and Church had all benefited - 'not a few of the reverend clergy having got great sums' and he only hoped the directors had done as well for themselves as they had done for the nation. At this point an interruption by some August annuitants was howled down and a motion that they should be allowed to withdraw from their disastrous bargain defeated. The concluding speech was made by the Duke of Portland, who said he could not understand what reason anyone had to be dissatisfied. This impressed everybody, for the Duke's holding was known to be large, and much of it had been bought at long prices.

On 11<sup>th</sup> June, 1725, Abraham, as an officer of the Company of Copper Mines in the Principality of Wales, was responsible for issuing stock in the company.

In 1731, Abraham was chosen, along with seven other gentlemen, to audit the accounts of St. Thomas's Hospital. Abraham's involvement with the hospital lasted a number of years.



The Eight following Gentlemen viz<sup>t</sup> Mr James Gault  
 Mr William Dawkins Mr George Baker Mr Nath<sup>l</sup> Newnham  
 jun<sup>r</sup> Mr W<sup>m</sup> Mount Mr Thomas Thomas Mr James  
 Ruck & Mr Abraham Cropp were chosen Auditors to  
 joine with the four Standing Auditors to Audit  
 the Treas<sup>r</sup>'s Acc<sup>t</sup> for the year ending at Lady Day -  
 1731.

In 1735 he was nominated Sheriff for the County of Surrey.

In 1740 Abraham Cropp was appointed by Captain John Balchen (Mary Man and Elizabeth Cumberland's uncle) as the executor of his will. Balchen died on 26<sup>th</sup> July, 1742, at Canton while commanding the East Indiaman *The Onslow* (named after the Speaker of the House of Commons). Note that in the two notices above (1719 and 1720) Lord Onslow appears as Governor of the Societies of the Mines Royal Mineral, etc. and The Royal Exchange Assurance.

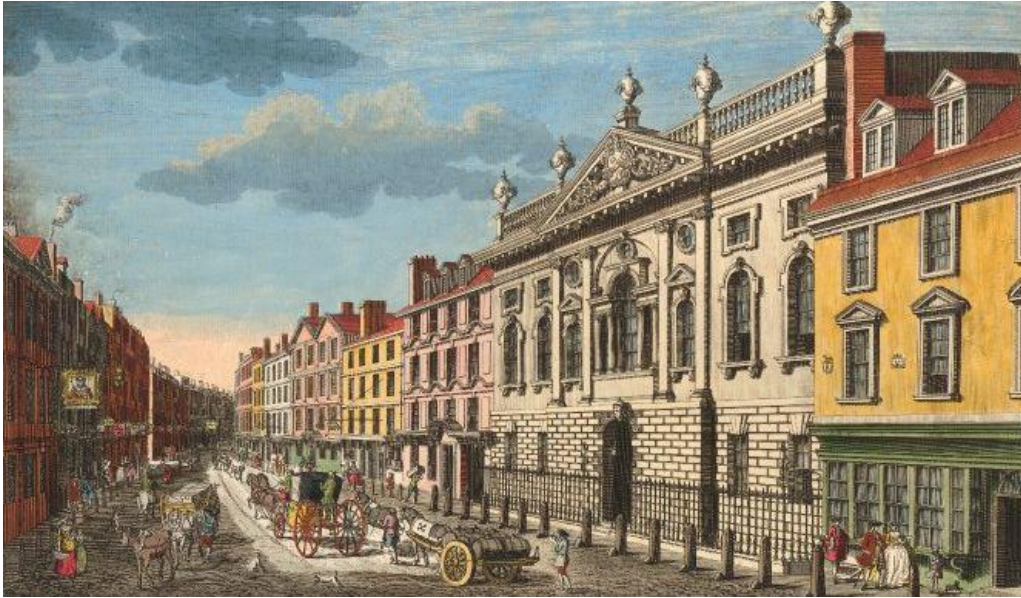
In 1742, Abraham was appointed one of the executors of his mother in law Susannah (Cradock) Blunt's will.

On 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 1743, an advertisement appeared in a newspaper:

**LOST** out of the House of Abraham Crop, Esq; in Fenchurch-Street, (within these four or five Years past) or misplac'd, (while Workmen were employ'd in the House) a square Box, with Parchment Deeds and Writings relating to a Leasehold Estate, (of no Use but to the Owner.) Whoever brings the said Box to the Bar of Garraway's Coffee-House in Exchange-Alley, shall have Three Guineas Reward, and no Questions ask'd.

Lost out of the House of Abraham Crop, Esq; in Fenchurch-Street, (within these four or five Years past) or misplac'd, (while Workmen were employ'd in the House) a square Box, with Parchment Deeds and Writings relating to a Leasehold Estate, (of no Use but to the Owner.) Whoever brings the said Box to the Bar of Garraway's Coffee-House in Exchange-Alley, shall have Three Guineas Reward, and no Questions ask'd.

This is the last appearance that Abraham makes in the newspapers. Abraham died in February, 1744, and his burial at the Dutch Church is recorded on the 24<sup>th</sup> of that month as being 'In het graf van Mrs Abigail Crop'.



A view down Fenchurch Street with Ironmonger's Hall on the right

### Abraham Cropp's Will



The Sign of the Rose in Fenchurch Street in 1730

Abraham Cropp wrote his will on 10<sup>th</sup> February, 1743, in which he refers to himself as a merchant of Fenchurch Street residing in the parish of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch. He appoints his wife Susannah as the sole executrix of his will.

He first states that he wishes to be privately buried at the Dutch Church of St. Augustin Fryars 'in the same grave where my late dear father and mother lye buried at the foot of the Communion Table or as near to them as may be.' As can be seen from above, his wishes were carried out.

The first three pages of his twelve-page will are taken up with describing how his marriage settlement had been disposed of over the years.

Abraham names his wife, Susannah and his three children James, Richard, and Sarah, who together receive the bulk of his estate and who are bequeathed handsome amounts of cash as well as income derived from annuities in stocks as well



as rents received from various properties. Among the latter are collections 'of messuages, tenements, hereditaments, copyhold and freehold lands' located at:

1. Manchester Court and Chancel Row in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster.



**Westminster Bridge and Manchester Court on the right**

2. A certain court called Foster's in or on or adjoining Whitecross Street in the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate.
3. Property in St. George, Hanover Square.
4. Marshlands and hereditaments at Tide or Tyd Saint Mary in Lincolnshire.
5. Likewise property in Lathbury and Bunstye in Buckinghamshire.

His three residences include two houses at Richmond, one on the Hill and the other on the Green. The latter Abraham purchased from William Pirie, coal merchant and which he had lately entirely rebuilt<sup>20</sup>; as well as his dwelling house in Fenchurch Street.

Then there are plates, linens, bowls, rings, a coach chariot and coach horses, etc. that are distributed among his legatees. He also names:

His nephews and nieces being the children of his sister Elizabeth (Cropp) Henckell:

James Henckell and his son Abraham and Tilman Henckell the brother of James.

The Balchens: Henry Balchen (my cousin); Mrs. Martha Balchen widow (of Henry's brother Richard) and her two sons

---

<sup>20</sup> According to Richmond Libraries' Local Studies Collection this house was located where Numbers 8 and 9 now stand on Richmond Green.

William and James and also to Susan, Elizabeth [Cumberland], Mary [Man], and Ann the four daughters of the said Martha.

Institutions that benefit include: The Dutch Church in St. Augustin Fryras, St. Thomas's Hospital, the charity school at Richmond, and the charity school of Lambourn Road for the use of the charity children thereto belonging to Mrs. Sarah Boulter, widow.

Mourning rings go to:

Richard Banner Esquire and Mary [Davies] his wife, Maria Theresa Purcell, Mr. Richard Cradock, Matthew Pitts, The Reverend Doctor Richard Banner of Oxford and his wife [Mary Sacheverell].

The fortunes inherited by Sarah (Cropp) Long and her brother Richard Cropp came in large part from the various properties owned by their father Abraham and grandfather James.

### **Susannah Cropp and John Man**

In the British Library's manuscript collection is a series of indentures running from 1729 through to 1753 mostly concerned with the transfer of a piece of land known as Baron's Yard on Tower Hill and which, over the years, involved John Blunt and his wife Susannah (Cradock), Abraham Cropp and his wife Susannah (Banner), Abraham Cropp's brother in law Abraham Henckell, and John Man.

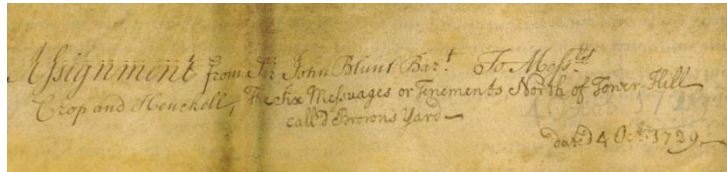
Below are shown some of the signatures of the parties on indentures dated 1729. The first is a receipt for £2,100 received by Sir John Blunt from Abraham Cropp.

Received the day of the date of the Deed within written  
by me Sir John Blunt within named of and from  
the within named Abraham Cropp the Sum of 2100  
Two thousand One hundred pounds Consideration  
money within mentioned to be by him to me  
paid Witnes my hand

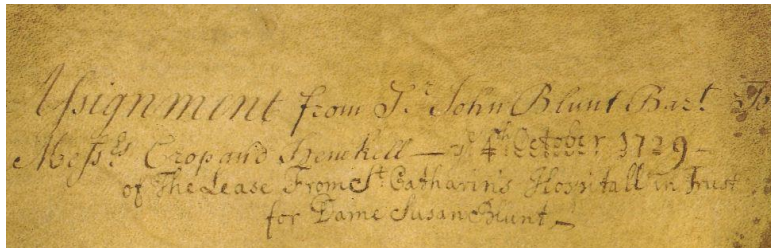
John Blunt  
Witness  
John Ga  
Lewis Hansen

Received the day of the date of the Deed within written by me Sir John Blunt within named of

and from the within named Abraham Crop the Sum of Two thousand one hundred pounds  
Consideration money within mentioned to be by him to me paid Witness my hand -----  
John Blunt Witness John Gee Lewis Hansen



Assignment from Sir John Blunt Bart To Messrs . Crop and Henckell, the Six messages or Tenements North of Tower Hill call'd Baron's yard. dated 4 Oct. 1729

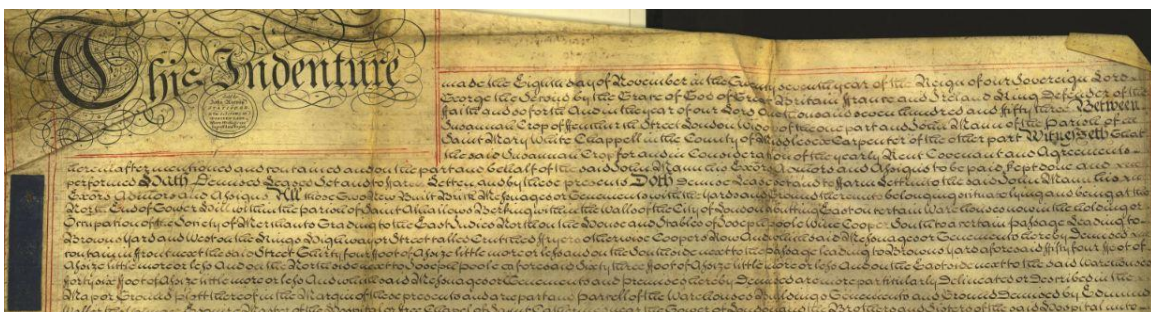


Assignment from Sir John Blunt Bart to Messrs. Crop and Henckell 4<sup>th</sup> October, 1729, of The Lease From St Catherin's Hospitall in Trust for Dame Susanna Blunt



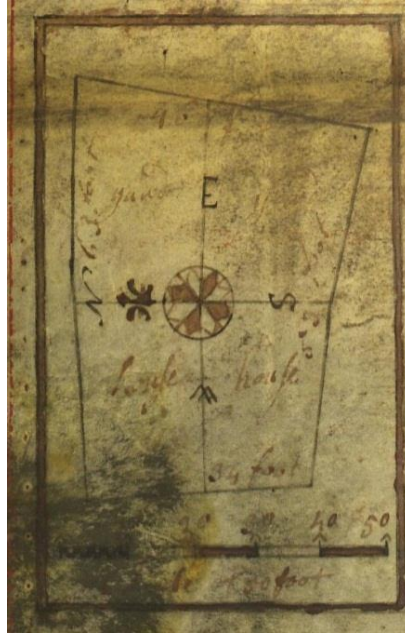
Susannah (Cradock) Blunt's signature

A later indenture dated 8<sup>th</sup> November, 1753, records an agreement between Susannah (Banner) Cropp and John Man whereby John agrees to lease from Susannah for a thirty year period two newly built brick houses at the north end of Tower Hill in the parish of St. Allhallows, Barking, abutting to the east of certain warehouses occupied by the East India Company and northeast of the house of Joseph Poole wine cooper. This is the same property known as Baron's yard recorded above in the 1729 indenture.



The first half of an indenture between Susannah (Banner) Cropp and John Man

Accompanying the indenture, possibly produced by John Man himself, is a plan of the property showing one of the houses as thirty four feet wide. The property runs sixty three feet east to west and fifty feet north to south.



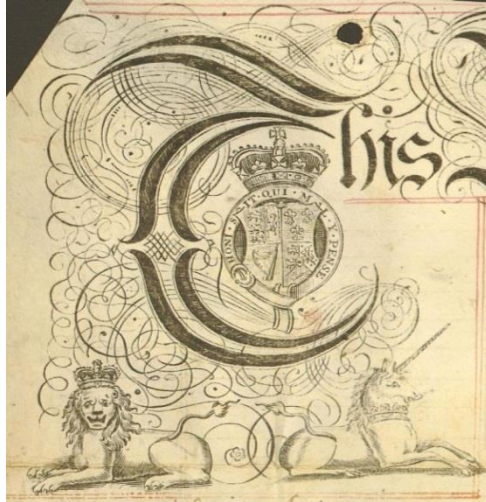
The location of two houses John Man leased from his cousin Susannah (Banner) Cropp in 1753



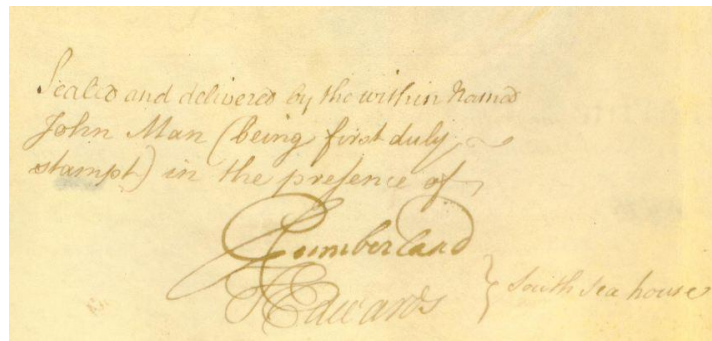
John Man's signature on the indenture he made with Susannah (Banner) Cropp



Susannah (Banner) Cropp's signature on the indenture she made with John Man



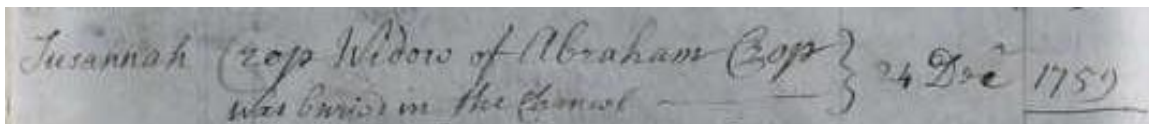
**A bemused royal lion looks out from the indenture made between John Man and Susannah (Banner) Cropp**



**Sealed and delivered by the within named John Man (being first duly stampd) in the presence G. Cumberland,[Snr.] and T. Edwards South Sea House**

### **The Death of Susannah (Banner) Cropp**

Susannah (Banner) Cropp died on 17<sup>th</sup> December, 1759, and was buried on 24<sup>th</sup> of that month in the chancel at St. Margaret Pattens.



**Susannah Cropp Widow of Abraham Cropp was buried in the chancel 24 Dec 1759**

Susannah (Banner) Cropp's will available from the National Archives online is incomplete consisting of three pages mostly taken up with the terms of her marriage settlement. However, in one short passage she directs that she wishes to be buried in the church of St. Margaret Pattens 'as near

to my five [in fact six] children as may be'. These would be: James, Richard, Abraham, John, John, and Susannah.

The following transcription of a wall monument in St. Margaret Pattens made in 2011 by an unnamed source indicates that six of her children are indeed buried in the church. The transcription on the right would appear to be from over Susannah's grave on the chancel floor. A visit to the church itself should confirm this.

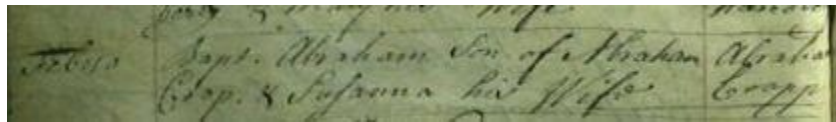
In the Adjacent  
 aisle lies the Remains of  
 M<sup>rs</sup> SUSANNA CROP  
 Relict of ABRAHAM CROP Esq.  
 Many Years Inhabitant of S<sup>t</sup> GABRIELS.  
 who Died much lamented 17<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1759.  
 Aged 67 Years Likewise 6 Children  
 Viz JAMES Aged 57 RICHARD  
 SUSANNA 17 JOHN & } Infants  
 ABRAHAM 7 JOHN }  
 & a Grandson an Infant: Son of  
 RICHARD CROP Esq. of Upper  
 Brook Street, Grosvenor Square  
 Aged 6 months

Here Lyeth Interred the Body of  
 M<sup>rs</sup> SUSANNA CROP  
 Relict of ABRAHAM CROP Esq.  
 late an Eminent Hamburg Merch<sup>t</sup>  
 Upwards of 40 Years an Inhabitant  
 of the Parish of S<sup>t</sup> Gabriel Fenchurch.  
 She Died much Lamented  
 the 17<sup>th</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup> AD 1759  
 In the 67<sup>th</sup> Year of her Age.  
 Near this Place lies also Interred  
 5 Children Namely  
 ABRAHAM Aged 7 Years  
 SUSANNA Aged 17 Years  
 RICHARD )  
 JOHN ) Infant  
 & JOHN )  
 Also a Grandson named RICHARD  
 an Infant Son of RICHARD CROP Esq  
 JAMES CROP Esq  
 Ob<sup>d</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> July 1772. Aet 57.

#### THE CHILDREN OF ABRAHAM CROPP AND SUSANNAH BANNER

Abraham and Susannah (Banner) Cropp had eight children of whom only three reached adulthood: James, Richard, and Sarah; five did not.

Among the children that did not survive was a son Abraham baptised 10<sup>th</sup> February, 1715/16, at St. Stephen, Walbrook.

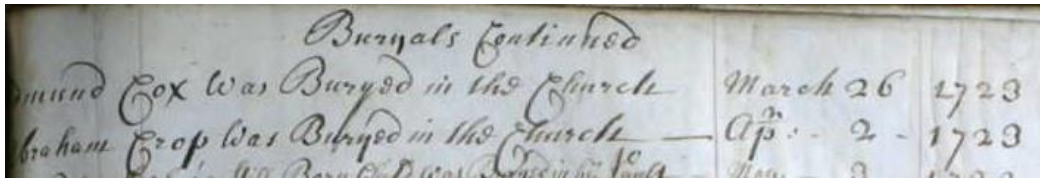


Febry

Bapt. Abraham Son of Abraham  
 Cropp & Susanna his wife

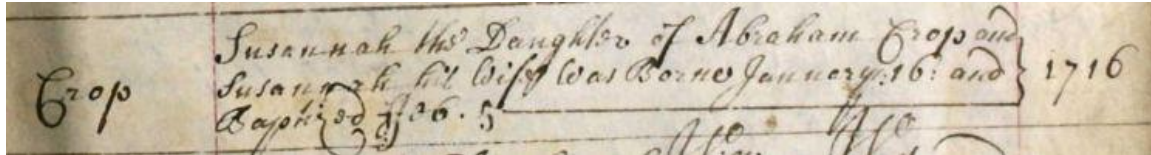
Abraham  
 Cropp

Eight years later Abraham died in March, 1723, and his burial in St. Margaret Pattens on 2<sup>nd</sup> April, 1723, is shown on the second line below:



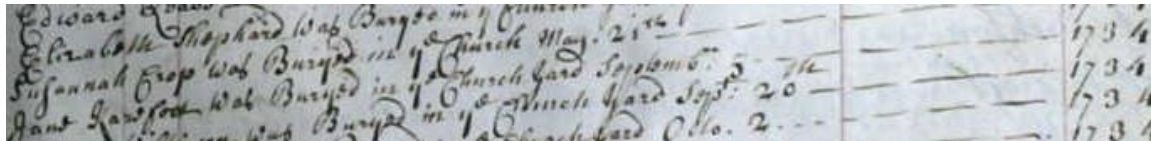
**Abraham Cropp was Buryed in the Church Ap<sup>r</sup> 2 1723**

A daughter, Susannah, was baptised on 5<sup>th</sup> February, 1716, at St. Gabriel's, Fenchurch.



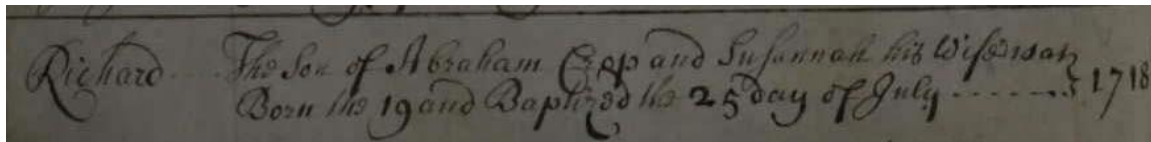
**Cropp Susannah the Daughter of Abraham Cropp and Susannah his wife was Borne January 16 and Baptized Feb. 5 1716**

She died in May, 1734, aged eighteen and was buried in the church of St. Margaret Pattens on 21<sup>st</sup> May, 1734.



**Susannah Cropp was Buryed in ye Church May 21<sup>st</sup> 1734**

A second son, Richard, was born on 19<sup>th</sup> July, 1718, and was baptised on the 25<sup>th</sup> of that month at St. Gabriel's, Fenchurch.



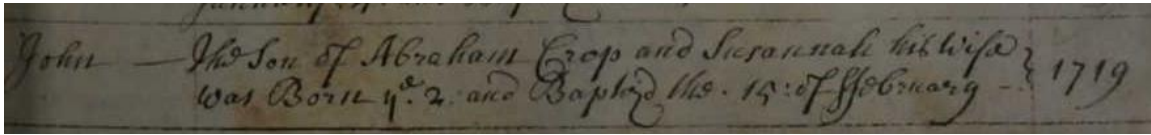
**Richard The Son of Abraham Cropp and Susannah his wife was Born the 19 and Baptized the 25 day of July 1718**

This Richard died a month later and was buried on 25<sup>th</sup> August, 1718, in the church of St. Margaret Pattens.



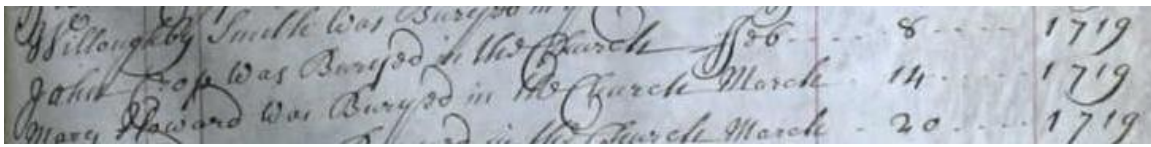
**Buryalls Continued  
Richard Cropp was Buryed in the Church Augst 2 1718**

A third son, John, was born on 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 1719, and baptised at St. Gabriel's, Fenchurch, on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 1719.



**John --- The Son of Abraham Cropp and Susannah is Wife was Born ye 2 and Baptized the 15 of February 1719**

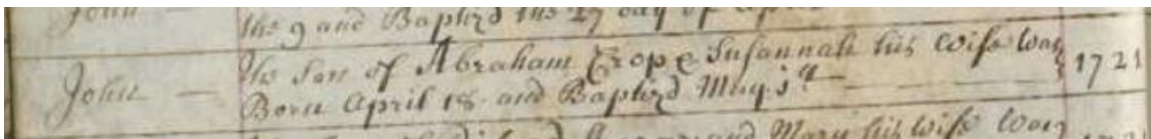
John died shortly after and was buried in St. Margaret Pattens on 8<sup>th</sup> March, 1719.



**John Cropp was Buried in the Church Feb 8 1719**

There is a clerical error here because if John had been buried on 8<sup>th</sup> February as indicated on the record he would have been buried before he had been baptised. We therefore assume March was the intended month of his burial.

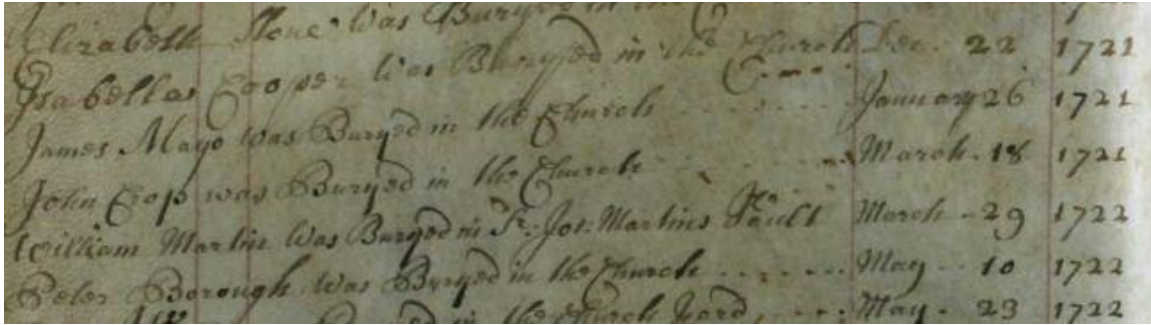
A fourth son named after the above John was born on 18<sup>th</sup> April, 1721, and baptised on 1<sup>st</sup> May at St. Gabriel's, Fenchurch.



**John Ye Son of Abraham Cropp & Susannah his Wife was Born April 18 and Baptized May 1st 1721**

This John died in March, 1722, but the parish register at St. Margaret Pattens mistakenly records his burial as 18<sup>th</sup> March, 1721, because the person making the entry forgot to change the year from 1721 to 1722 as the record below shows. The first entry is 22<sup>nd</sup> December, 1721, the next two are January, 1721, and March 1721, and then March 1722. Because of the calendar change the date should be 18<sup>th</sup> March 1721-22.

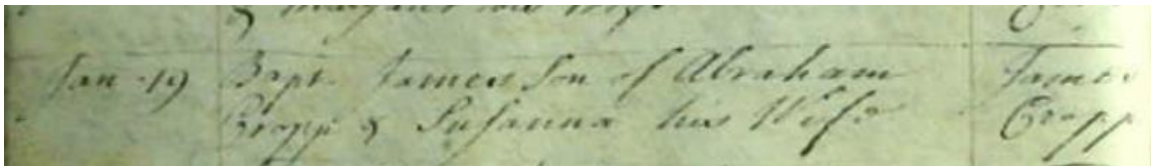




John Crop was Buryed in the Church March 18 1721.

**JAMES CROPP (1715-1772)**

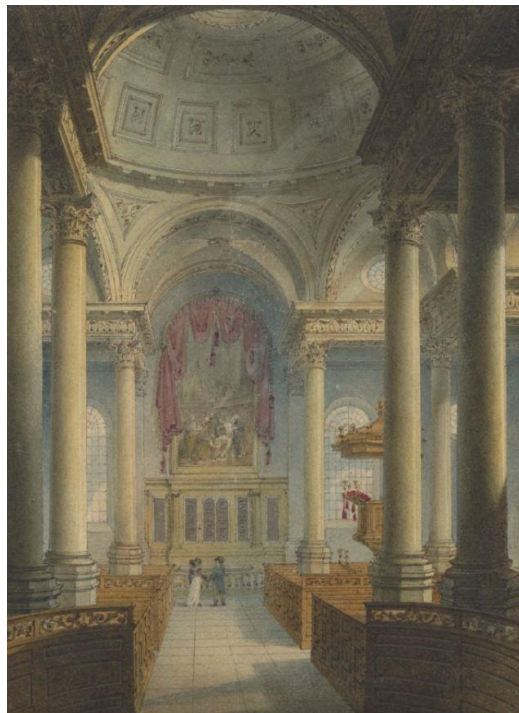
The first of Abraham and Susannah (Banner) Cropp's children to survive to adulthood was James Cropp who was baptized on 19<sup>th</sup> January, 1715/16, at St. Stephen, Walbrook.



Jan 19

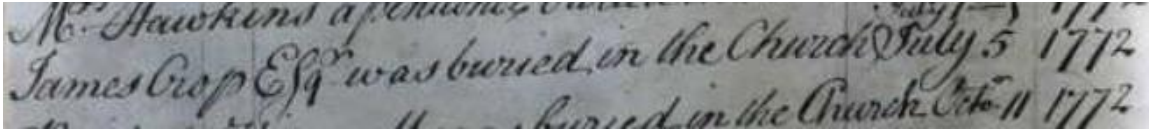
Bapt James Son of Abraham Cropp & Susanna his Wife

James Cropp



Interior of St. Stephen, Walbrook where James Cropp was baptized

Apart from a baptismal record, a burial record, and a will we have no other record of James's life. His death occurred in July, 1772, and on the 5<sup>th</sup> of that month he was buried in the church at St. Margaret Pattens.



**James Crop Esqr was buried in the Church July 5 1772**

See also the transcription of the wall monument in his mother's section above.



**St. Stephen Walbrook**



**St. Margaret Pattens**

Although James was, according to his father's will 'unhappily of weak judgement and understanding', he nonetheless made a will on 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 1767, in which he styles himself 'Esquire'. He gives his reason for writing his will the fact that he intends:

... to cross the seas to some parts of the Kingdom of France or Flanders and considering the langors of the seas do make this my last will ...

He may have made this trip (unscathed) on the sloop 'The Four Winds ... trading to Bologne' which was skippered by his 'worthy and well esteemed friend' Master William Merit to whom he leaves twenty pounds in a codicil made one day after making his will. As

no wife or child is mentioned we can assume that he had neither.

James appears to have spent most of his adult life as a boarder in Great Ormond Street in the care of a man called Abraham Samuel de Bossens and his wife Elizabeth. He expresses much gratitude for their kindness in looking after him and he bequeaths them quite large sums of money, as well as his: ... post-chariot and all of my plate China furniture in general my wearing apparel and linen of all sorts whatsoever belonging to me ...

He leaves bequests to his brother Richard and Richard's daughter Susannah, as well as to his sister Sarah, the wife of Beeston Long. He names Jane Long as his sister's daughter, a spinster [at the time], his god daughter, and a resident of Bishopsgate Street in London. He also:

... gives and bequeaths the several sons and the other daughters of the said Beeston Long and Sarah his wife (being eight in number besides the said Jane Long) the sum of Twenty pounds apiece.

James also bequeaths money to Teresa (Purcell) Cotton of Kensington Gore, widow, as well as her son (Thomas) and daughter (Elizabeth). As noted, Teresa was the daughter of James' aunt Esther Banner who married John Purcell and she was thus his first cousin.

James bequeaths fifty pounds apiece to his first cousins Abraham Henckell Merchant of Cannon Street and James Henckell Merchant of Fenchurch Street, being the children of his aunt Elizabeth Cropp who married Abraham Henckell.

His will was speedily executed by his brother Richard and sister Sarah; probate being granted on 17<sup>th</sup> August, 1772.

#### **RICHARD CROPP (1722-1796)**

Named after an earlier short lived son, this Richard was born on 13<sup>th</sup> August, 1722, and baptised on 19<sup>th</sup> August at St. Gabriel's, Fenchurch.



**Richard – the Son of Abraham Cropp and Susannah his Wife  
was Born the 13<sup>th</sup> and Baptized Aug: 19<sup>th</sup> ..... 1722**

Richard was married on 21<sup>st</sup> November, 1751, at Yeovil in Surrey to Mary Dayrell (sometimes misspelt Dagnell).



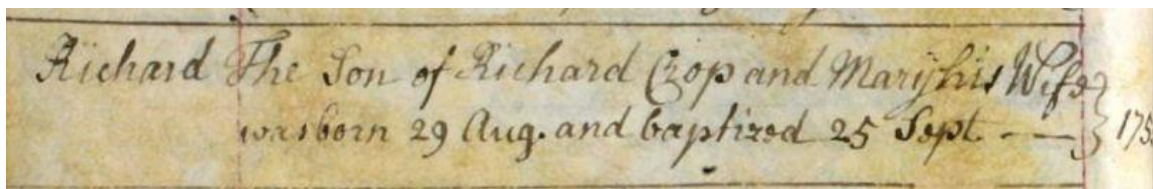
**MARRIED.** Last Thursday Richard Crop, Esq; of Westoe, in Cambridgeshire, was married at Yeovil in Surry, to Miss Dagnell, Daughter of Francis Dagnell, Esq; of Saville Row.

**MARRIED.** Last Thursday Richard Crop, Esq; of Westhoe, in Cambridgeshire, was married at Yeovil in Surry, to Miss Dagnell, Daughter of Francis Dagnell, Esq; of Saville Row.

Mary was the daughter of Francis Dayrell and Elizabeth Whitcombe of Shudy Camps in Cambridgeshire. No record of her birth has yet been located.

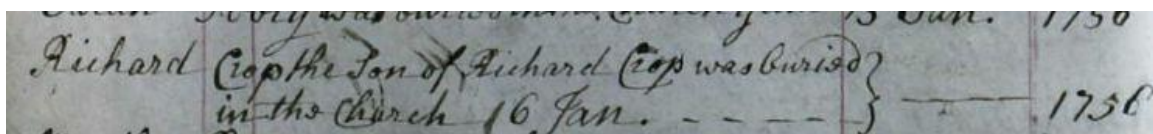
Mary's mother, Elizabeth (Whitcombe) Dayrell, was the daughter of Peter Whitcombe of Braxted Lodge in Essex and was one of the co-heirs of Sir Brownlow Sherrard, Bart, of Lobthorpe in Lincolnshire. (For details of the Whitcombe, Sherrard, and Brownlow families see the Appendix)

Richard and Mary (Dayrell) Cropp had two children. A son Richard was born on 29<sup>th</sup> August, 1755, and baptised on 25<sup>th</sup> September at St. Gabriel, Fenchurch.



Richard The Son of Richard Crop and Mary his Wife Was born 29 Aug. and baptized 25 Sept. 1755

This Richard lived only six months, dying in January, 1756, and he was buried on the 16<sup>th</sup> of that month at St. Margaret Pattens.



Richard Crop the son of Richard Crop was buried in the church 16 Jan. 1756

A daughter Susannah was born in 1754 and details on her can be found later.

Scattered throughout *The Cumberland Letters* are references to a Mr. Richard Cross. Unfortunately, Clementina Black misread the name Cropp as 'Cross', which resulted in a considerable amount of time spent trying to discover who Richard Cross was until the error was realized. We now know that Richard Cross was in fact Richard Cropp. However the mistake is easily made given that, in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, a double 'ss' in word final position was written as 'ff'. As a result the 'pp' of *Cropp* was misread as *Croff* and so assumed to be *Cross*.

We have already noted George Cumberland's comment that: "the chief of their property [i.e. that of Sarah (Cradock) Boulter's and her sister Susannah (Cradcok) Blunt's] devolved to Rich Cross [Cropp], Esq., their nearest relation, a man of large fortune". However George is mistaken as to how Richard came by his fortune; rather the bulk of Richard's wealth was derived from his grandfather James and father Abraham Cropp. As a result, Richard owned a great deal of property including a house on Upper Brooke Street just off Grosvenor Square in London, one on Richmond Hill in Surrey and various estates in Buckinghamshire and Cambridgeshire, including Westoe (Westow) Lodge.



**Grosvenor Square**

Elizabeth (Balchen) Cumberland's son, Richard, while a student at Cambridge wrote to his brother George in May, 1773, to tell him that:



**Richard Dennison  
Cumberland, Age 21**

Mr. Cross [Cropp] has made me a very handsome present of above three Score Volumes, out of His Study at Westoe, most of them very useful Books.

[And again ...]

If Mr. Cross [Cropp] sends for me over I will contrive to be absent for a day or two from College but wish he had come along at any Other Time as am very busy with Lectures just now.

The newspapers of the time often mention Richard Cropp in his capacity as a governor of Christ's Hospital. For instance, *The Register for the Year 1768* reported that:

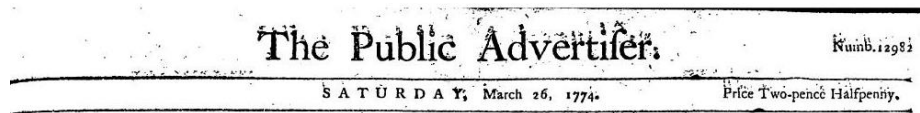
... a court at Christ's hospital ... declared that a benefaction of 200 pounds had been received from Richard Crop, Esq; and a benefaction of 200 guineas from Thomas Hanbey, Esq; whereupon the thanks of the court were ordered to be given, and staffs to be sent, to those gentlemen.



**Christ's Hospital**



**Saint Bartholomew's Hospital**



**HOSPITALS for the SMALL POX and INOCULATION.**

**T**HE Anniversary Feast of the Governors of this Charity will be held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, on Thursday the 14th of April, 1774, after a Sermon preached before his Grace the Duke of Grafton, President; his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, the most Honourable the Marquis of Carmarthen, Thomas Lucas, Esq; Robert Nettleton, Esq; Vice Presidents; George Brough, Esq; Treasurer; and the Governors; by the Hon. and Right Rev. Father in God SHUTE Lord Bishop of LANDAFF, at St. Michael's Church in Cornhill.

The Church Doors will be open at Eleven, and Prayers begin at Twelve o'Clock.

**S T E W A R D S.**

Marquis of Carmarthen,	Richard Crop, Esq;
V. P.	Aaron Franks, Esq;
Ld. Viscount Montague,	John Mount, Esq;
Lord Trevor,	William Pocock, Esq;
Tho. Lucas, Esq; V. P.	William Smith, Esq;
Benj. Boddington, Esq;	Mr. John Warren.
Mr. John Clements,	

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**STEWARDS.**

Richard Crop, Esq;  
Aaron Franks, Esq; ....

At the end of April, 1793, Richard and his wife Mary gave a total of £3. 3s. to St. George's hospital as noted by *The Times* on 1<sup>st</sup> May, 1793:



**ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.** May 1, 1793.

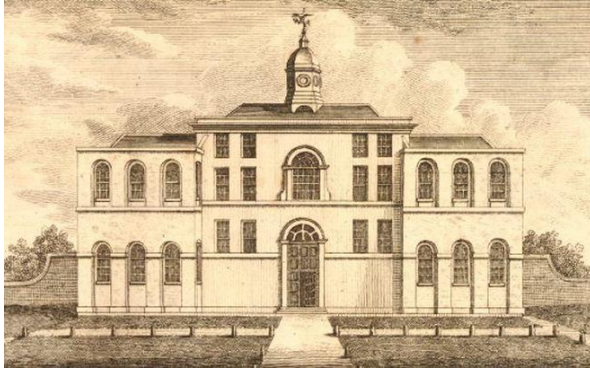
**T**HE Governors of this Hospital, at a Weekly Board held here this day, take the earliest opportunity of returning their thanks to the public for the very liberal contribution they were favoured with at St. George's Church on Sunday last, amounting to 516l. 12s. 6d. after a sermon preached by the Lord Bishop of London, for the benefit of this Charity.

They likewise make use of this occasion to acquaint those Ladies and Gentlemen, who had not an opportunity of attending the Church, that any donations they are disposed to bestow, will be thankfully received at the Hospital.

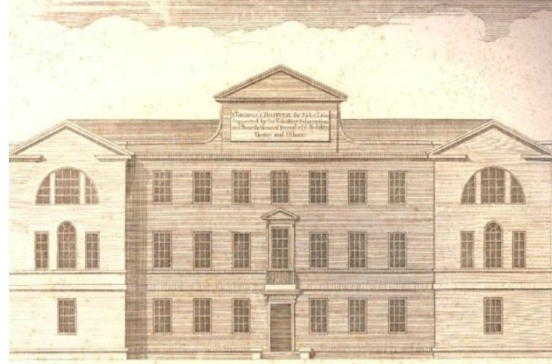
**T. DARWELL, Sec.**

The Governors beg to pay their thankful acknowledgments for the under-mentioned donations already received there.

	l.	s.	d.
Right Hon. Earl of Hertford	50	0	0
Right Hon. Lord Willoughby de Broke	5	5	0
Right Hon. James Stuart M <sup>o</sup> Kenzie	10	0	0
Sir John Skinner	5	5	0
Isaac Hawkins Brown, Esq.	5	5	0
Richard Crop, Esq.	2	2	0
Mrs. Crop	1	1	0
Hugh Valence Jones, Esq.	1	1	0
Thomas West, Esq.	1	1	0
A person unknown by	0	10	6
William Drake, jnr, Esq.	}	0	10



**The Small-Pox Hospital near St. Pancras**



**Saint George's Hospital**

Richard was appointed Sheriff of Cambridgeshire in November 1758 and again in 1761 as well as receiving the freedom of the city of Cambridge.

*Extract of a letter from Cambridge, Jan. 10.*  
 "At a Grand Common-day, held this day at the Town-hall, the following gentlemen attended, and were admitted to the freedom of this corporation, viz. The Hon. John Yorke, second brother to the Earl of Hardwicke; Sir Sampson Gideon, Bart. Member for the county; James Jefferys, Esq; Richard Crop, Esq; Charles Nalson Cole, Esq; Barrister at Law, and Recorder of this town."

*Extract of a letter from Cambridge, Jan, 10.*  
 "At a Grand Common-day, held this day at the Town-hall, the following gentlemen attended, and were admitted to the freedom of this corporation, viz. The Hon. John Yorke, second brother to the Earl of Hardwicke; Sir Sampson Gideon, Bart. Member for the county; James Jefferys, Esq; Richard Cropp, Esq; ....

In October, 1778, George Cumberland, Jnr. wrote to his brother Richard from the Cropp's residence on Richmond hill:

I write this from Richmond, and Mr. Cross [Cropp] who has just popped into the room, says, when you make your duties to your Mother tell her I [Cropp] wish to be drinking Tea with her they are all very well and not at all frightened tho' their house has had a narrow escape, as you will see by the papers, I was there by 7 o'clock when the fire was out, and saw the party wall and staircase fall, being in the Hall at the time, but fortunately no lives were lost nor any thing damaged and the family all out of town they will get in I think this winter.

The event described by George was reported in the newspapers on 17<sup>th</sup> October, 1778:



The *St. James's*  **CHRONICLE;**  
OR, *BRITISH*  **EVENING-POST.**

Price THREE-PENCE.] From THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, to SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1778. [No. 2745.]

On Thursday night, a fire broke out at a house fitting up for Capt. Herbert, in Upper Brook-street, near Grosvenor-square, which consumed the same, greatly damaged the house of \_\_\_\_\_ Cropp, Esq; and did other considerable damages. The Duke of Gloucester was present at the above fire, and sent for a detachment of the guards, who attended to assist the inhabitants, and staid there till the danger was over.

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**George Cumberland, Jnr.**

The painting below by Arthur Devis shows Richard offering his wife Mary a game bird, probably shot by the gun propped up against the fence behind him. The dog seems more interested in the offering than Mary who leans slightly away while Susannah stands apart looking at the viewer uninvolved with what is happening. She holds her dress with her right hand as if she is about to walk. The house beyond is Westoe Lodge which was demolished in the middle of the nineteenth century.



**The Cropp Family of Westoe Lodge by Arthur Devis dated 1759**

In order to supplement his meager income as an office clerk at the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, some of George Cumberland Jnr.'s early adult life was spent collecting the ground rents on properties scattered in and about London that were owned by Richard Cropp as well as Richard's brother in law Beeston Long.

The first letter of the new year (1777) that Clementina Black chose for *The Cumberland Letters* was addressed to Richard Dennison Cumberland and comes as a complaint from George, who was at the time overwhelmed with his business affairs and that of others:

A business for [Mr.] Cotton, My Ground Rents — my Account with Mr Cross [Cropp] — a seizure to make for Ground Rents etc. etc. have kept me constantly employed — in Short all my own private affairs go to pot in the Meantime — I shall certainly lose £10 this Xmas for want of time to consider how to apply, and tho' I have wrote a letter to Mr. Long for his Assistance shall not have time to copy it.

However, in 1782 George benefited enough from the will of his aunt Sarah Cumberland's live-in companion, Elizabeth Mole, to give up having to serve Richard Cropp. However, his quitting must have provoked an unpleasant reaction from

Cropp which George described in a letter to his brother Richard. This letter did not survive, but Richard's reaction it was preserved by George. At first Richard questions the wisdom of George's giving up working for Richard Cropp:

— With regard to Mr. Cross' [Cropp's] Business, instead of throwing it wholly up, might you not have retained it in favour of my Mother, as was once proposed, during her Life — as you will most probably pass part of the Year in Town and have no other Employment — or been yourself Security and got it done by proxy ? There is something in Mr. Cross' [Cropp's] behavior on this occasion that hurts me extremely — he seems to think you are now utterly spoiled for a Dependent, and too much of a Gentleman to be fit for his Service — but this he might have discovered long ago — How thankful should we be that we are neither of us obliged to bow Down and do Homage to such a Man who can hesitate to serve a Relation, in a material Point for fear of offending against punctilio [careful observance of proper manners] . p.296

On 16<sup>th</sup> August, 1796, Richard's death, aged seventy-four, was announced in the papers:

~~Died, on the 14th instant, at his seat at Tap-~~  
~~low, Bucks, Richard Cropp, Esq.~~

**Died, on the 14<sup>th</sup> instant, at his seat at Tap-**  
**low, Bucks, Richard Cropp, Esq.**

He was buried at the parish church of St. Peter, Duxford in Cambridgeshire. On the floor of the church is inscribed on a white plaque: ' Entry to vault of Richard Cropp of Westoe Lodge d.1796 '

### **Richard Cropp's Will**

Richard Cropp of Upper Brooke Street, Grosvenor Square, in the County of Middlesex states first that he wishes to be buried in the church of St. Peter, Duxford in the County of Cambridgeshire.

He gives his wife Mary five thousand pounds plus four hundred pounds to buy mourning.

He gives his wife twelve months in which to choose from among all his furniture, drawings, paintings, prints, books, linen, china, plate, watches, rings, trinkets, etc. contained in his house in Upper Brooke Street and after she has chosen then what remains goes to his nephew Charles Long of Grosvenor Place in the parish of Saint George, Hanover Square, Esq.

He bequeaths to his nephew Samuel Long of Hill Street in the parish of Saint George, Hanover Square, three hundred pounds, to his nephew Beeston Long two hundred pounds, to Charles Long two hundred pounds, and also to George Henckell 'late of Bow Court, St. Swithins Lane and now of Austin Fryras', two hundred pounds.



**Hanover Square**

He gives the whole of his freehold estate situated at Lathbury in Buckinghamshire to John Whitmore of the Old Jury, London, Merchant, the said George Henckell, and Francis Gosling of London, banker from which estate his nephew Samuel Long of Hill Street can derive and enjoy whatever rents and profits are received from them during his natural life and after that to his children. And, if Samuel does not have children, then the estate at Lathbury goes to his brother Beeston Long, etc...

And, as for his estate known as Westoe Lodge and all its lands and its hereditaments and all its contents, household furniture, paintings, prints in frames, and other ornaments in and about or belonging to Westoe Lodge to his wife for her natural life and thereafter to Charles Long. And as to his freehold estate at Duxford in the county of Cambridgeshire he likewise gives all the lands and all the contents to his wife for her natural life and thereafter to Charles Long.

He then directs that Charles Long and Beeston Long hold in trust for his wife the sum of sixteen thousand pounds in Royal Scotch Bank funds from which interest arising they are to pay his wife twice a year the sum of three hundred

pounds (totaling six hundred a year) and after the decease of his wife the sum of sixteen thousand Royal Scotch Bank funds are to be given, equally divided, to Beeston Long and Charles Long for their own use and benefit absolutely.

From the residue of his estate he establishes a series of small legacies. He gives an annual sum of fifty pounds to Elizabeth Cotton daughter of the late Maria Theresa (Purcell) Cotton of Br \_\_\_\_\_ for the rest of her life. And fifty pounds annually to his valet Christopher Robeson for his care and faithful discharge of his duty in his service. An annuity of twenty five pounds a year goes to Mathew Ward his Butler for the duration of his life.

He appoints his nephews: Charles, Samuel, and Beeston Long, and his cousin George Henckell as his executors. The will is signed and dated 9<sup>th</sup> March, 1795.

Twelve years after Richard's death, on 26<sup>th</sup> August, 1808, Mary (Dayrell) Cropp died. Her death was announced in *Jackson's Oxford Journal*, on 3<sup>rd</sup> September, 1808, and occurred at Dullingham House which was in the possession of the Jeaffreson family. Mary's sister, Sarah, having married Christopher Jeaffreson.

Berks—At Col. Jeaffreson's, Dullingham-house, Cambridgeshire, aged 80, Mrs. Crop, relict of R. Crop, Esq. of Westoe Lodge.

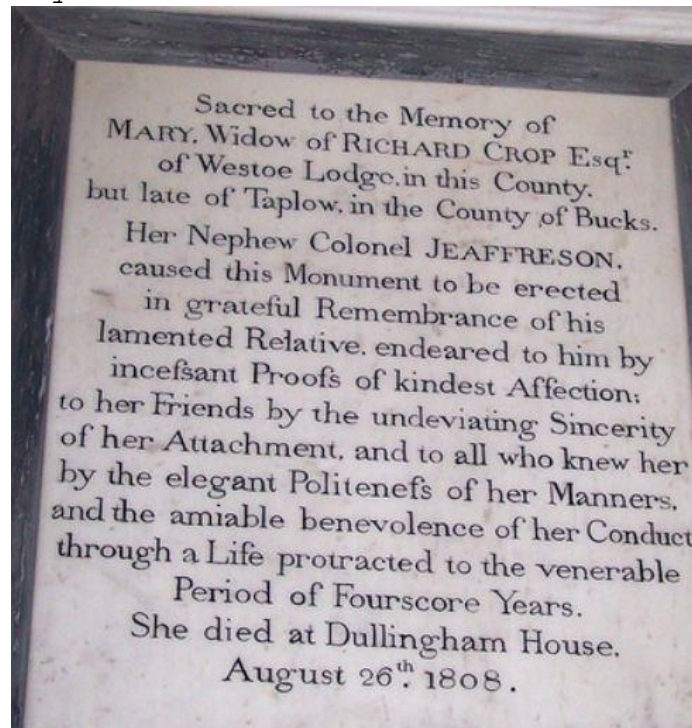
Berks--- At. Col. Jeaffreson's, Dullingham-house, Cambridgeshire, aged 80, Mrs. Crop, relict of R. Crop, Esq. of Westoe Lodge.



**Dullingham House where Mary (Dayrell) Cropp died in 1808**

At Whittlesford bridge, in the parish of Duxford St. John, are the remains of an ancient hospital, the chapel of which is now used as a barn. This hospital, which was under the government of a prior, appears to have been founded by Sir William Colville, who gave the patronage of it to the Bishops of Ely. There were belonging to this hospital an estate of about 30 acres of arable land, and some meads in Duxford, a water-mill, a free chapel, and a fair, which, in the reign of Edward I., is stated to have been kept *de antiquo tempore*. The hospital estate is now the property of Mrs. Crop.

Below the wall memorial to Mary (Dayrell) Cropp at St. Mary's church, Dullingham in Cambridgeshire which was placed there by her nephew Christopher Jeaffreson, being the son of Mary's sister Sarah.



In the last letter that Clementina Black selected of George Cumberland's, he mentions almost all these relations in just two lines:

10<sup>th</sup> November, 1784.

Our mother [is] so so. I dined with her today. Mr. [John] Balchen— Mr. Cross [Cropp] writes is dying by inches — Jefferson [Jeaffreson] with him at Taplow.

In other words, George is telling his brother Richard that their cousin Richard Cropp while staying at his country estate at Taplow in Buckinghamshire has written to George to inform him that their first cousin once removed, John

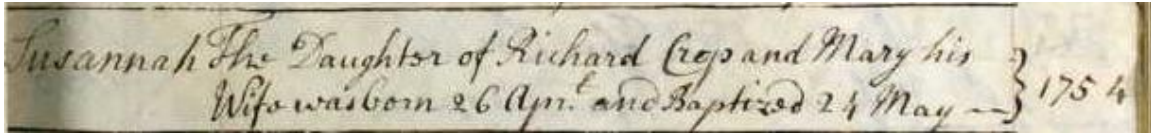
Balchen<sup>21</sup>, is slowly dying. Jefferson is Christopher Jeaffreson who married Sarah Dayrell, Richard's sister in law. (For details of the Dayrell and Jeaffreson/Jefferson families see the Appendix)

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<sup>21</sup> John Balchen (1745-1785) was Elizabeth (Balchen) Cumberland and Mary (Balchen) Man's first cousin being the son of their uncle Henry Balchen of Mansell Street (See Balchen family in the Appendix).

**SUSANNAH CROPP (1754-1782) & THE POEM 'RICHMOND HILL'**

Richard and Mary (Dayrell) Cropp had a daughter, Susannah, who was born on 26<sup>th</sup> April, 1754, and baptized on 24<sup>th</sup> May, 1754, at St. Gabriel's, Fenchurch.

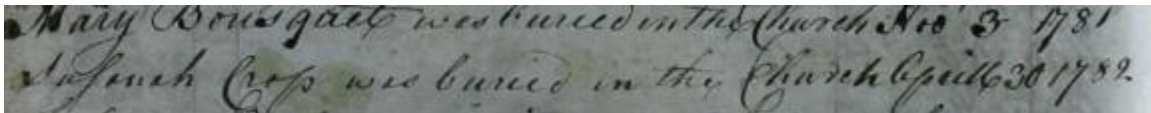


Susannah The Daughter of Richard Cropp and Mary his  
Wife was born 26 April and Baptized 24 May .... 1754

On 22<sup>nd</sup> April, 1782, just before her twenty-eighth birthday, Susannah committed suicide and her death was briefly noted in the papers:

**| Yesterday died at Richmond, Miss Cropp.**  
Yesterday died at Richmond, Miss Cropp.

Susannah was buried on 30<sup>th</sup> April, 1782, at St. Margaret Pattens.

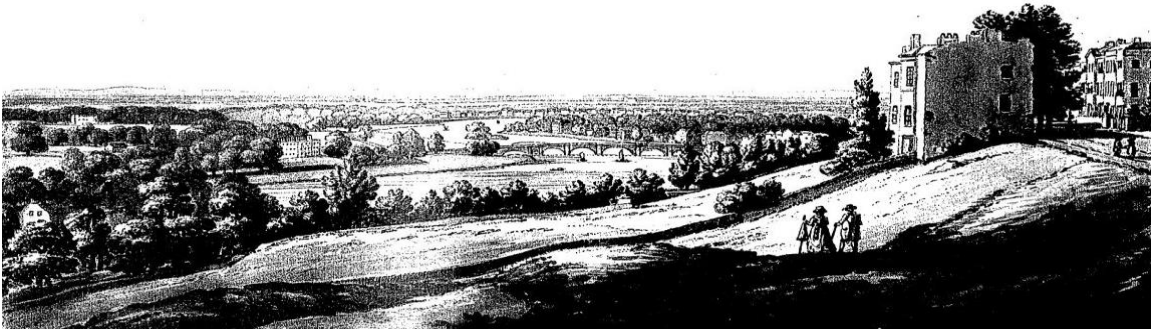


Susanah Cropp was buried in the church April 30 1782

On the internal west wall of St. Margaret Pattens is a monument dedicated to Susannah:

Near this Place  
Rest the Remains  
of SUSANNA CROPP  
only Daughter  
of RICHARD CROPP Esq<sup>r</sup>  
She died universally lamented  
by all her Friends & acquaintance  
On the 22<sup>d</sup> of April 1782,  
Aged 27 Years.





**Richmond Hill looking East in the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century**

Clementina Black records that in January, 1781, Elizabeth (Balchen) Cumberland was staying with her kinsman Richard Cropp and his family on Richmond Hill and that at this time the family was 'in a disturbed state over a love affair of the daughter [Susannah]'.

Consequently, George had been putting off a visit to Richmond because he was sure to have been:

... harass [sic] with consultations and Cabals, been vexed with our Mothers oddities, an object of family suspicion, and incapable after all of serving any one of them.

According to Clementina, Susannah's lover was about to leave England on military service, and Ms. Black speculates that Susannah:

... liked him but she had refused to marry him with no larger a fortune than the £1000 a year which her father had offered her, and which she spurned at, and said it would hardly by her necessities.



**Elizabeth (Balchen) Cumberland**

It would appear that, frustrated by her father's willingness to provide her with a marriage settlement far less than what she could have expected (no doubt designed to dampen her ardor and discourage her from pursuing the object of her desires), Susannah committed defenestration, hurling herself from out of an upper floor window on to the flagstones below.

Unfortunately in *The Cumberland Letters*, Clementina Black does not mention Susannah's death. That the Cumberland brothers did not correspond about this event is surprising and it may have been Ms. Black's choice not to include references to it. (Further research should solve this puzzle).

The Cumberland brothers were no strangers to family members killing themselves. Their father had committed suicide in November, 1771; his 'melancholy exit' being caused by his speculating on the stock exchange and suffering heavy losses.

In 1807, twenty-five years after Susannah's suicide, the Reverend Thomas Maurice published '*The Lass of Richmond Hill, a Poem*', in which, under the name of 'Mira', he introduces a young lady who lived at Richmond and who committed suicide for her lover 'Eugenio'.



**A view of Richmond Hill looking west**

In his introduction to the poem Maurice writes:

The Lass of Richmond Hill is a narrative founded on facts well known in the neighbourhood of Richmond and Sheen. The story is simply as follows. A young lady [Susannah Cropp], equally accomplished in mind and body, the daughter of a merchant of immense wealth [Richard Cropp], resident on Richmond Hill, had consented to receive the addresses of a young officer, of exemplary character, and respectable parents, but Poor. He belonged to a regiment of cavalry then quartered at Richmond; but his offers were rejected by her father on account of that Poverty. Apprehensions of a clandestine marriage being entertained, the officer was forbidden the house, and the young lady was strictly confined within its walls. Continued grief and irritation of spirits

led her, in a fit of despair bordering on insanity, to precipitate herself from an upper window of her father's house, and she was dashed to pieces on the stone steps that formed the ascent from the garden into the house. The unfortunate young man afterwards served in America, and was shot at the head of his company.

Maurice's poem is long and turgid and is not reproduced here. When it was first published, the poem was greeted by Lord Byron with the following cutting epigram:

As Sisyphus against the infernal steep  
Rolls the huge rock whose motions ne'er may sleep,  
So up thy hill, ambrosial Richmond! heaves  
Dull Maurice all his granite weight of leaves:  
Smooth, solid monuments of mental pain!  
The petrifications of a plodding brain,  
That, ere they reach the top, fall lumbering back again.

However one commentator has noted that:

The Rev. Thomas Maurice (1754-1824) ... must have confined his dullness to his poems (Richmond Hill (1807), etc.), for his Memoirs (1819) are amusing, and, though otherwise blameless, he left behind him the reputation of an "indiscriminate enjoyment" of literary and other society. He was assistant keeper of MSS. at the British Museum from 1799 till his death. His family was ruined by the South Sea bubble.

This last point is interesting considering how the Cropp and related families were involved in some way or other with the South Sea Company.



*View of RICHMOND from the River*

In his will Richard Cropp bequeaths to his wife Mary, for the use during her life, a pair of diamond earrings and a diamond bow that were given to his daughter (Susannah) by her grandmother (Susannah (Banner) Cropp (deceased)) which:

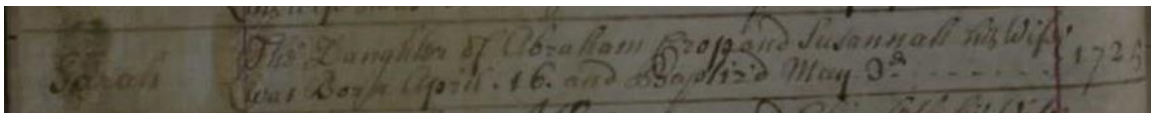
I do desire my wife will alter into or wear in any shape or mode she pleases and after the decease of my said wife I give the choice of the said diamond earrings or the said diamond bow to my niece Mrs. George Chamberlaine and the other diamond not the choice of Mrs. George Chamberlaine I give to Maria Prescott daughter of George William Prescott late of Barrow Street in the Parish of Saint Mary le Bow for a remembrance of my dear deceased daughter.

Mrs. George Chamberlaine mentioned above was Susannah Long the youngest daughter of Richard's sister Sarah (Cropp) Long. Susannah had married the Reverend George Chamberlaine. Since she shared the same name as Richard's daughter this may have been the reason his daughter's jewelry went to her.

Because Richard Cropp's only child, Susannah, died unmarried and his brother James never married, there were no surviving children, on the male line of the Cropp family. As a result, only Sarah Cropp who married Beeston Long produced descendants for Abraham and Susannah (Banner) Cropp.

### **SARAH CROPP (1725-1780) AND THE LONG FAMILY**

Sarah Cropp was the only daughter of Abraham and Susannah (Banner) Cropp, the sister of James and Richard, and Susannah (Cradock) Banner's granddaughter. She was born on 16<sup>th</sup> April, 1725, and baptized on 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 1725, at St. Gabriel, Fenchurch.



Sarah The Daughter of Abraham Cropp and Susannah his Wife was Born April 16 and Baptized May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1725.

Sarah married Beeston Long on 24<sup>th</sup> January, 1744, at Holy Trinity, The Minories; the same church in which her parents were married.



1744 Jan: 24 Beeston Long. Br to Sarah Cropp. Spr L.

*The Universal Spectator and Weekly Journal* on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1745, noted the marriage as follows:

Thursday. Beeston Long, Esq; of Bishopsgate-Street, an eminent Merchant in the Jamaica Trade, one of the Directors of the Royal Exchange Assurance, was married at Little Trinity in the Minories, to Miss Cropp of Fenchurch-Street, only Daughter of the late Abraham Cropp, Esq; a very agreeable Lady, with a Fortune of 30,000 l.

Thursday [i.e. 24 Jan, 1745] Beeston Long, Esq; of Bishopsgate-Street, an eminent Merchant in the Jamaica Trade, one of the Directors of the Royal Exchange Assurance, was married at Little Trinity in the Minories, to Miss Cropp of Fenchurch-Street, only Daughter of the late Abraham Cropp, Esq; a very agreeable Lady, with a Fortune of 30,000l.

Beeston Long was born in October, 1710, the son of Charles Long and Jane Beeston and was baptized on the 14<sup>th</sup> of that month at St. Andrew's, Holborn.



Beeston son of Charles Long esq and Jane his wife  
and baptized

Beeston Long's father's family, originally from Wiltshire, had been connected with Jamaica since Beeston's great, grandfather, Samuel, had taken part in the conquest of that island in 1655. This Samuel Long, became the chief justice of the island and was elected as a member for Port Royal in the first meeting of the Jamaica assembly (for more details on Samuel's descendants see the appendix).



**A sugar mill on the island of Jamaica at the time of the Long family**

Having become prominent as planters in Jamaica some later members of Samuel Long's family returned to London and became West India merchants in the City. His son Charles (1679-1723), father of Beeston, settled in Saxmundham in Suffolk and purchased Hurts Hall. [\*The History of Parliament\*](#) has this to say about Charles:

Succeeding as an infant to the largest property in Jamaica, Charles Long bought an estate in Suffolk [Hurts Hall], not far from Dunwich, for which he was returned in 1715, voting with the Government. In 1720 he and a number of other persons obtained a patent granting them all gold and silver mines in Jamaica for 31 years. Long and his associates put up £150,000, a large part of which he, as treasurer, invested in South Sea stock at the height of the boom, with disastrous results. As a result, his grandson [Edward Long] writes, 'My Grandfather was not able to bear up under the accumulated pressure of calamities, which had almost annihilated his fortune and involved him in a labyrinth of intricate accounts and lawsuits beneath which the powers of his mind entirely sank, and he soon fell into a decline of health from which he never recovered'. Nevertheless he stood again in 1722 for Dunwich, declaring, it was said locally, 'that he would spend £5,000 rather than lose it'. Defeated, he died on 8<sup>th</sup> May, 1723.

In 1730 Beeston Long formed a partnership with Roger Drake, who would later become his brother-in-law<sup>22</sup> and their place of business was in Leadenhall Street and their firm was, *Long, Drake and Co.*, which became well-known in its day. In

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<sup>22</sup> Roger Drake and Jane Long were married at St. Clement Dane on 29<sup>th</sup> March, 1733. They had two sons Roger and Beeston. According to *The History & Antiquities of Croydon* Roger Drake, Snr. died on 20<sup>th</sup> June, 1762, aged 64. His son Beeston Drake died on 14<sup>th</sup> June, 1764, aged 21, and Roger, died on 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 1770, aged 22 years.

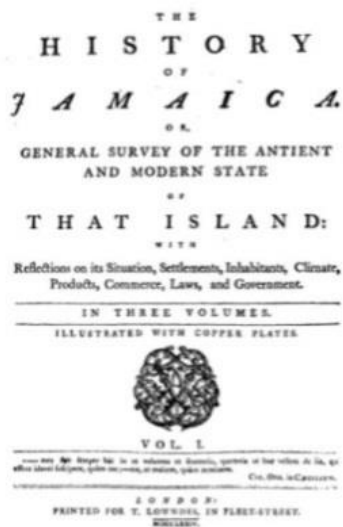
1758 the firm was joined by Henry Dawkins and became known as *Long, Drake, & Dawkins* and had moved to 17 Bishopsgate. Henry Dawkins's son Richard married Catherine Jane Long Beeston's great niece.

In 1757 *The London Chronicle* in its issue for April 19-21 noted that Beeston's brother, Samuel Long, had died. His brother's early death he took upon himself the responsibility of helming Samuels' widow, raise her children:

Letters from Jamaica, dated the 20th of Feb. mention the Death of the Hon. Samuel Long, Esq; a Member of the Assembly of that Island, and Brother to Beeston Long, Esq; of Bishopsgate-Street.

Letters from Jamaica dated 20<sup>th</sup> Feb. mention the Death of the Hon. Samuel Long, Esq; a Member of the Assembly of that Island, and Brother to Beeston Long, Esq; of Bishopsgate-Street.

Beeston was also a governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company. A nephew, Edward Long, wrote one of the island's first histories (title page below).



Edward Long's 'History of Jamaica'



Charles Long, the father of Beeston

On 16<sup>th</sup> February, 1765, a curious advertisement was placed by Beeston Long in the newspaper:

377  
**WHEREAS** Charles Turner, a young Man of about twenty Years of Age, of a middle- Stature, fair Complexion, light brown Hair, a remarkable Wart near one of his Ears, has absconded from his Master's Service with a large Sum of Money; whoever will apprehend him, and give Notice to Saunders Welch, Esq; in Litchfield-Street, Soho, that he may be brought to Justice, shall receive Fifty Pounds Reward. He is supposed to be gone the Northern Road, and was seen in Company with a common Prostitute, who is described To be about twenty-one Years of Age, short in her Person, very fair, rather luffy, Hair rather inclined to flaxen, has a small Scar near her Right Eye, and the Right-hand first joint of her Little Finger has been broken, and is grown bigger than natural.  
 I do hereby promise to pay the Reward of Fifty Pounds for apprehending Charles Turner, as mentioned in this Advertisement.  
 London, Feb. 16, 1765. **BEESTON LONG.**

Whereas Charles Turner , a young Man of about twenty Years of Age, of a middle Stature, fair Complexion, light brown Hair, a remarkable Wart near one of his Ears, has absconded from his Master's Service with a large Sum of Money; whoever will apprehend him, and give Notice to Saunders Welch, Esq; in Litchfield-Street, Soho, that he may be brought to Justice, shall receive Fifty Pounds Reward, He is supposed to be gone the Northern Road, and was seen in Company with a common Prostitute, who is described to be about twenty one Years of Age, short in her Person, very fair, rather lusty, Hair rather inclined to flaxen, has a small Scar near her Right Eye, and the Right-hand first joint of her Little Finger has been broken, and is grown bigger than natural.

I do hereby promise to pay the Reward of Fifty Pounds for apprehending Charles Turner, as mentioned in this Advertisement.

London, Feb. 16, 1765. **BEESTON LONG.**

In August, 1775, George Cumberland wrote to his brother Richard:

You may have seen by the Newspapers that Mr. Long was robbed coming from Carshalton on Tuesday.

The event that George was referring to was reported in *The London Evening Post* on 29<sup>th</sup> August as follows:



On Friday evening last, between five and six o'clock, as Beeston Long, Esq; of Bishopsgate-street, with his wife and daughters, were going in their coach to their country house at Carshalton, a young highwayman, well mounted, stopped the carriage on Brixton Causeway-hill, and after telling the coachman at his peril to take notice of what he did, he proceeded to the coach door, and presented a pistol to Mr. Long's breast, requesting at the same time the ladies not to be alarmed, as he intended doing no mischief. He declared that necessity compelled him to this desperate undertaking, and that if they had any medals or favourite pieces of coin, they were welcome to keep them, as also their purses, watches, &c. as he wanted nothing but money. On being told that they had no particular pieces, and having received their cash, he rode off with his booty, but had not gone ten yards, when he called to the coachman to stop again, and returning said, he had forgot the servant, to whom he gave half a crown, then took his leave, wishing them a pleasant evening. In a few minutes after, the same highwayman stopped the coach of Mr. Knapp, Clerk of the Crown, and robbed him and Mrs. Knapp of what cash they had about them, telling Mr. Knapp that he hoped this would be the last time of their ever meeting either in town or country. Not five hundred yards from the above place, he stopped Mr. Bond, the sugar-baker, in his coach, and robbed him; a little time after, he stopped two gentlemen in a whisky. He requested they would be expeditious, as he had a great deal of business for his hands, and must see it all dispatched before sun set; and after having received their cash, rode off towards Clapham.

On Friday evening last, between five and six o'clock, as Beeston Long, Esq; of Bishopsgate-street, with his wife and daughters, were going in their coach to their country house at Carshalton, a young highwayman, well mounted, stopped the carriage on Brixton Causeway-hill, and after telling the coachman at his peril to take notice of what he did, he proceeded to the coach door, and presented a pistol to Mr. Long's breast, requesting at the same time the ladies not to be alarmed, as he intended doing no mischief. He declared that necessity compelled him to this desperate undertaking, and that if they had any medals or favourite pieces of coin, they were welcome to keep them, as also their purses, watches, &c. as he wanted nothing but money. On being told that they had no particular pieces, and having received their cash, he rode off with his booty, but had not gone ten yards, when he called to the coachman to stop again, and returning said, he had forgot the servant, to whom he gave half a crown, then took his leave, wishing them a pleasant evening. In a few minutes after the same highwayman stopped the coach of Mr. Knapp, Clerk of the Crown, and robbed him and Mrs. Knapp of what cash they had about them, telling Mr. Knapp that he hoped this would be the last time of their ever meeting in town or country. Not five hundred yards from the above place, he stopped Mr. Bond, the sugar-baker, in his coach and robbed him; a little time after, he stopped two gentlemen in a whisky. He requested they would be expeditious, as he had a great deal of business, and after having received their cash, rode off toward Clapham.

One Saturday in August, 1777, George Cumberland had gone to Carshalton, to Mr. Beeston Long's, 'where we had a play at night, by a strolling Company, who performed tolerably.' By Sunday other visitors had arrived, including one Mr. Dillon, who was wrote George:

... the most facetious man I was ever in company with. There was really a handsome dinner Venison, Turkey, Turbot and French Soup, with Pines, Melons, and foreign sweetmeats, after dinner Champaign, Languedoc, Claret, old Hock and Frontinjack.  
p. 141

According to Clementina Black:

George was invited to stay and go fishing with the facetious Mr. Dillon, but reflecting, perhaps, that lively conversation is the last quality desirable in a fishing companion, returned to town with Mr. Long "in the chariot" instead. p. 141

We perhaps get a glimpse of Sarah (Cropp) Long's character from a scrap of paper that appears to have been torn from a letter sent by George Cumberland, Jnr. to his brother Richard written on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 1775, which Clementina Black describes as containing:

... only fragments of a tale about some unnamed person who was left with but "6d per Diem for her support" and was now proposing to "retire from the World," after having called upon Mrs. Long, "her Cuzzin and employed every endearing expression for assistance but in vain."

Who this cousin was and whether she acted on her threat to end her own life is not revealed in *The Cumberland Letters*.

Toward the middle of the eighteenth century Beeston Long's position among the West Indian merchant community was secure and he represented their interests among the political elite as the following passage shows:

The London West Indian community ... varied greatly in the age and daring of its members. Seniority lay with the great planter-trader families. Some had lost ground; the great name of Beckford, once so potent in the City, was now borne by a son who had little interest in City matters, preferring to become the author of exotic works in literature and architecture. But the older Jamaican families still held their position; the house of Drake and Long was the oldest and most respected firm in the Jamaica trade. Beeston Long, senior, was Chairman of the Society of West India merchants from its formative years in the 1760's; Samuel Long was its Treasurer. It was the former who carried on the tradition of giving West Indian advice to Prime Ministers, though it was as a spokesman for an organized interest rather than as an individual as it had been with the elder Beckford's relations with Lord Chatham. The Chairmanship fell to Sir Richard Neave, Bart., another member of the Long connection, Chairman also of the London Dock Company, Director of the Bank of England for some forty years, and Governor 1783-85, when he presided over the crisis at the end of the American War.

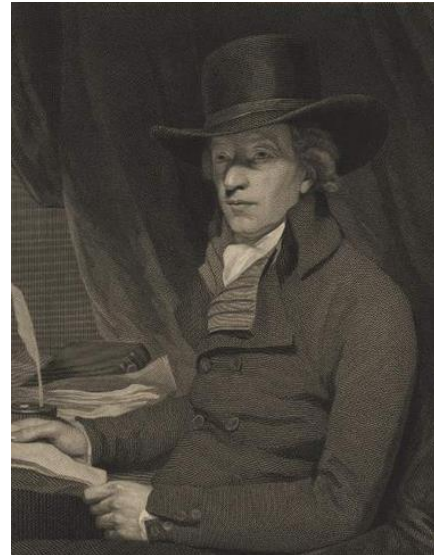
According to *The Gentleman's Magazine* 1829 Sarah (Cropp) Long died on 28<sup>th</sup> July, 1780, aged 55 years and her husband Beeston Long died on 21<sup>st</sup> January, 1785, aged 74.

Below is an extract of a letter from Edward Long to his son Edward Beeston Long on the death of his uncle Beeston Long.

22<sup>nd</sup> January, 1785

My Dear E,

I wrote you very lately, and should not resume the Pen again so soon but that I must inform you, that we have just lost our good old Uncle. I have a letter by this day's post to acquaint me with this melancholy intelligence. He was taken ill last Wednesday night [the 19th] was thought better the next day, but the disorder taking an unexpected turn, he expired at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, so sudden has this catastrophe been, that I could not but be very much shocked, especially as I had written to him no longer ago than the very day he was taken ill and did not hear of his indisposition before I received news of his Decease, He was born in the year 1711, therefore about 74. I thought when I saw him last, that he



**Edward Long**

promised fair to hold out to 80 having been always so temperate and regular and habituated to exercise. The loss is great to his friends, as well as to his family; the former benefited by his Counsels which were always sincere, and the joint result of good sense, and great experience and observation, corrected by a sound Judgement. His family and connections derived a lustre from his irreproachable character, principles, worth and fortune. For my part I had long been used to reverence him with a filial affection, having from the age of twelve known no other Father; and indeed from the age I have mentioned, to that of twenty four I lived much with him, and was treated in the same parental affectionate manner, as if I had been his own son. When obliged to go to Jamaica, his kindness still followed me thither, and I owe to him his voluntary solicitation, the V. Admiralty Patent, which was an act of consideration and Friendship I can never think of but with the utmost Gratitude. To Jamaica too his loss is not trivial. He was always a warm friend to the interest of the planters, and a faithful Advocate, upon every suitable occasion. Here too, his known Experience, Judgement, and Candour, were such, that he has been often advised with, and respectfully attended to, by some of the ablest Ministers in this Kingdom. It is such men only, we can wish, for the benefit of Society, would be immortal. But he is gone pursuant to the order of nature, after a punctual execution of every duty in this life, as a Parent, Husband, Friend, Master, Trustee, Patriot and a good Christian, and has left us the valuable legacy of an example which, the nearer we can copy it in our own conduct and practice, the nearer we shall be to that degree of perfection, which it is in the power of humanity to attain; and beyond which, human frailty precludes us from aspiring in this state of Existence.

### THE CHILDREN OF BEESTON AND SARAH (CROPP) LONG

Beeston and Sarah (Cropp) Long had nine children: Samuel, Jane, Richard, Beeston, Charles, George, William, Sarah, and Susannah, most of whom were baptized at St. Martin Outwich in Threadneedle Street and all of whom survived to adulthood which for the age is quite surprising.



**St. Martin Outwich**

Some of these children are occasionally mentioned in *The Cumberland Letters* and where they are note will be made of it. For instance, in a letter from George to his brother Richard dated 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1798, he writes:

Sunday Mr. Sam and Richard Long came down with their Sister, to go to the Ball on Monday at the Talbot, where they had 100 people of fashion, luckily I was obliged to go to Town and so escaped it.

### SAMUEL LONG (1746-1807) AND THE MAITLAND FAMILY

Samuel Long was the eldest son of Beeston and Sarah (Cropp) Long and was born in 1746 and baptized on 28<sup>th</sup> August, 1746, at St. Martin Outwich.



Samuel son of Beeston & Sarah Long ..... Aug. 28

On 22<sup>nd</sup> December, 1787, Samuel married Lady Jane Maitland at Walthamstow, Essex. Below the announcement in *The World* on 25<sup>th</sup> December, 1787:

**MARRIED.**

**Saturday, Samuel Long, Esq. of Bloomsbury, to the Right  
Hon. Lady Jane Maitland.**

Lady Jane Maitland was born on 4<sup>th</sup> June, 1769 at Ratho, Midlothian in Scotland and was one of nine children born to James Maitland (1718-1789), 7<sup>th</sup> Earl of Lauderdale, and his wife, Mary Turner Lombe (1734-1789).

Samuel and Jane (Maitland) Long lived at Hill Street, Berkeley Square and Carshalton in Surrey, and had three children.

1. Samuel (18<sup>th</sup> May, 1799 - 31<sup>st</sup> August, 1881);
2. Charles Maitland (16<sup>th</sup> August, 1803 - 6<sup>th</sup> October, 1875); and
3. Mary Turner (15<sup>th</sup> May, 1805 - 24<sup>th</sup> February, 1858)

Below from *The History of Parliament*:

Samuel Long appears not to have been active in his father's firm of Long, Drake and Dawkins of 17 Bishopsgate, which continued to flourish throughout Samuel's lifetime. Instead, he settled in the country and provided himself with a seat in Parliament in 1790 (Ilchester). Unlike his brother Charles, who was already in the House, he voted with the Whigs. In this he was probably influenced by his brother-in-law James Maitland, 8<sup>th</sup> Earl of Lauderdale. No speech is known, but from 30<sup>th</sup> May, 1794, until the dissolution he steadily opposed the war against France, also voting for the repeal of the suspension of habeas corpus, 5<sup>th</sup> January, 1795, and for an inquiry into the national finances, 10<sup>th</sup> March, 1796. The Treasury listed him as an opponent. He was left without a seat in 1796 and did not seek re-election. On 7<sup>th</sup> June, 1797, he and his brother Beeston were among the City merchants who condemned the naval mutiny (at the Nore). He served as Sheriff of the County of Surrey in 1790.

Jane (Maitland) Long, like her eldest brother, the 8<sup>th</sup> Earl, gained notoriety for her flashy dress and outrageous public conduct and was altogether considered a rather controversial figure. One acquaintance judged her to be "as violent as her Brother."

The portrait below of Jane (Maitland) Long by Sir Thomas Lawrence hangs in the Henry Huntington Library in California and is described on its website:

The extreme fashionability of the portrait began with the choice of painter. Aged just twenty-four, Thomas Lawrence was already renowned for his glamorous presentation

and dazzling brushwork. His painting of Lady Jane Long provides early indication of the romantic naturalism that would ultimately distinguish him and set the tone for Regency style. Seated in a landscape, she leans casually against a low wall or bench over which she has tossed a red mantel lined with white satin. The position of her right hand is reminiscent of that of her father's in his portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds.



**Lady Jane (Maitland) Long wife of Samuel Long**

Her hair is bound loosely with a white ribbon that allows several long, curling locks to cascade over her face and neck. The sleeves which she has pushed up above the elbow provide a further indication of informality, while also allowing Lawrence to demonstrate his skill in differentiating the opaque white material worn close to her skin from the nearly transparent muslin of her overgown. The high-waisted fitting of the sash and the loose, blouson effect of the bodice recall the drapery of Greek statuary, thereby reinforcing the neo-classical sensibility of her hairstyle. In the background, the autumnal foliage has a fiery appearance, emphasized by the vigorous manner of Lawrence's brushwork.



Left, Samuel Long's father in law the 7<sup>th</sup> Earl Lauderdale; and right his brother in law the 8<sup>th</sup> Earl who fought a duel with Benedict Arnold

A descendant of the 8<sup>th</sup> Earl was Arthur Balfour the Prime Minister.

Samuel died on 19<sup>th</sup> October, 1807, in Hill Street, Berkeley Square, and was buried at Carshalton in Surrey.

**DIED.**  
On Monday morning, at his house in Hill-street, Samuel Long, Esq. of Carshalton, in Surrey.

Below the South East view of the seat of Samuel Long, Esq. at Carshalton in Surrey engraved by James Roberts from James Edward's *A Companion from London to Brixthelmstone* [Brighton] (1801).

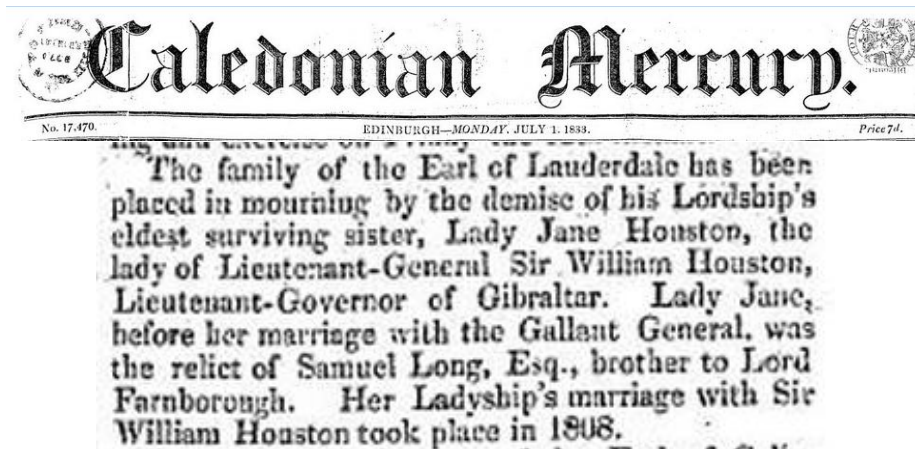


Carshalton Park House; but since demolished

When Carshalton Park was eventually sold by the Long family on 21<sup>st</sup> August, 1821, for £3,000<sup>23</sup>, the purchaser was Captain Grindley who was the banking partner of James Matthews whose daughter Katherine married Edward Garnet Man the great great great grandson of Susannah (Cradock) Barnes.

A little over a year after her husband's death, on 5<sup>th</sup> November, 1808, Samuel Long's widow married William Houston (1766-1842), a British army colonel. Lady Jane gave birth to a son in 1809, and to another in 1811. On 8<sup>th</sup> April, 1831, Col. Houston was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar. Jane accompanied him to his new post but died shortly after their arrival on 1<sup>st</sup> June, 1833.

On 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1833, Jane's family placed the following notice in the newspapers.



The family of the Earl of Lauderdale has been placed in mourning by the demise of his Lordship's eldest surviving sister, Lady Jane Houston, the lady of Lieutenant-General Sir William Houston, the Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar. Lady Jane, before her marriage with the Gallant General, was the relict of Samuel Long, Esq. brother to Lord Farnborough. Her Ladyship's marriage to William Houston took place in 1808.

<sup>23</sup> Receipt for purchase located in The National Archives LG4/10/18-19 1821.



**SAMUEL LONG, Jnr. (1799-1881)**

The eldest son of Samuel and Jane (Maitland) Long, Samuel Long, Jnr., married four times.

1. Louisa Emily Stanley (1805-1825) the daughter of Edward Smith-Stanley, 13<sup>th</sup> Earl of Derby (1775-1851). They married on 18<sup>th</sup> April, 1825.

**Same day, in London, Captain Long, to the Hon. Miss Stanley, eldest daughter of Lord Stanley, and grand-daughter to the Earl of Derby.**  
 Saturday, 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 1825

She died on 11<sup>th</sup> December, 1825 in France. No issue.

**DIED.**  
 Lately, in France, the Hon. Mrs Long, wife of Captain Long, second daughter of Lord Stanley, and grand-daughter of the Earl of Derby.  
 Lately, in France, the Hon. Mrs Long, wife of Captain Long, second daughter of Lord Stanley, and grand-daughter of the Earl of Derby.

2. Sidney Charlotte Anne Atherley. They married on 19<sup>th</sup> November, 1827.

**relict of G. G. Currie, M. D.—At Arundel, Lieut.-Col. Long, of the Grenadier Guards, to Sidney, second daughter of Arthur Atherley, Esq.—Christopher Heath, Esq. of Hatton Garden, to**

She died on 7<sup>th</sup> July, 1852. No issue.

**On the 7th inst., at Bromley-hill, Kent, Sidney, wife of Samuel Long, Esq., aged 52.**

3. Emily Herbert. They married on 28<sup>th</sup> February, 1854. They had three children. She died 24<sup>th</sup> April, 1864.

**MARRIAGES.**  
 February 28, at Macroom, county Cork, Samuel Long, Esq, of Bromley Hill, Kent, late of the Grenadier Guards, and nephew of the late Lord Farborough, to Emily, second daughter of the late Charles John Herbert, Esq, of Muckross, Killarney, and sister of Henry A. Herbert, Esq, M.P. for the county Kerry.



**Samuel Long's in laws: The six children of Charles John Herbert and Louisa Middleton of Muckcross Abbey, Killarney**

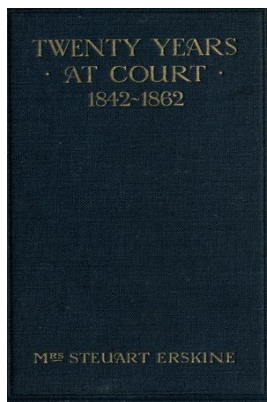


**Samuel Long's brother in law Henry Arthur Herbert, MP**

4. Eleanor Julian Stanley. They married on 11<sup>th</sup> December, 1866. No issue.

Eleanor's mother, Lady Mary Maitland, was the daughter of Samuel Long's maternal uncle the 8<sup>th</sup> Earl of Lauderdale and so they were first cousin's once removed. Louisa Emily Stanley and Eleanor Julian Stanley (Samuel's first and fourth wives) were 5<sup>th</sup> cousins.

For twenty years (1842-1862), Eleanor Julian (Stanley) Long held the office of Maid of Honour to Queen Victoria. She was a pupil of Chopin's and a talented watercolourist who taught the Queen how to draw. She died on 21<sup>st</sup> January, 1903.

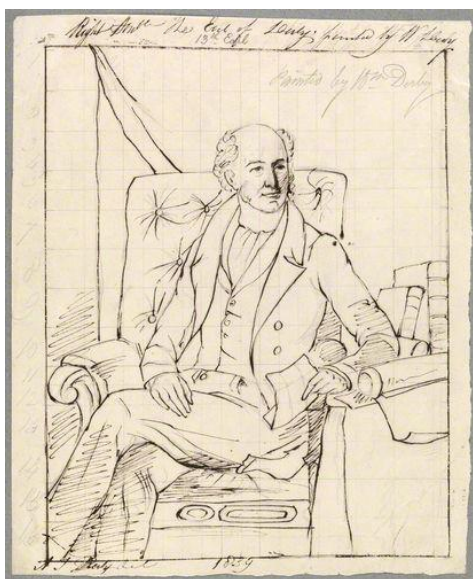


**Eleanor Julian (Stanley) Long**

After her death, her letters were published under the title 'Twenty years at court...' edited by Mrs. Stuart Erskine. The following is from the introduction:

The son of Samuel and Jane (Maitland) Long - Samuel Long, Jnr. (1799-1881)

In February 1862, Eleanor Stanley sent in her resignation after having served her Sovereign just twenty-one years. She was then engaged to her cousin, Charles Maitland, afterwards Lord Lauderdale. She has left an account of her farewell visit to the Queen. However, Miss Stanley's engagement to Mr. Maitland appears to have been broken off very soon after her resignation; on December 11<sup>th</sup>, 1866, she married, as his fourth wife, Lieut.-Colonel Samuel Long, of Bromley Hill, Kent, who was a cousin on her mother's side, and whose first wife had been a Stanley. Mrs. Long brought up her two stepdaughters, the children of Colonel Long's third wife, Emily Herbert, sister of Mr. Henry Herbert, of Muckross Abbey, Killarney ; as they grew up she took them out in London, where she entertained a good deal, and where they married —the elder the Honourable Richard Dawson, third son of the first Earl of Dartrey, and the younger the Honourable Hugh Elliot, third son of the third Earl of Minto. After Colonel Long's death in 1881 , his widow settled in Bryanston Square, where she lived next door to her former colleague. Lady Congleton, and where she died on January 21<sup>st</sup> 1903, aged eighty-one.



**Edward Stanley, 13<sup>th</sup> Earl of Derby. His daughter Louisa Emily married Samuel Long, Jnr.**



**Two of the daughters of the 13<sup>th</sup> Earl of Derby. Their sister Louisa Emily married Samuel Long, Jnr.**

Although married four times, Samuel Long, Jnr. only had children by his third marriage to Emily Herbert. One of their children, Mary Euphemia Long (1856-1934), married the Hon. Hugh Frederick Hislop Elliot, a son of the Earl of Minto and they lived at Newton Stewart. She was a noted watercolourist and "a very able painter of small and pretty landscapes". The other children of Samuel and Jane (Maitland) Long, Charles Maitland Long, and Mary Turner Long will be included in a later 'paper'.

**The son of Samuel and Jane (Maitland) Long - Samuel Long, Jnr. (1799-1881)**

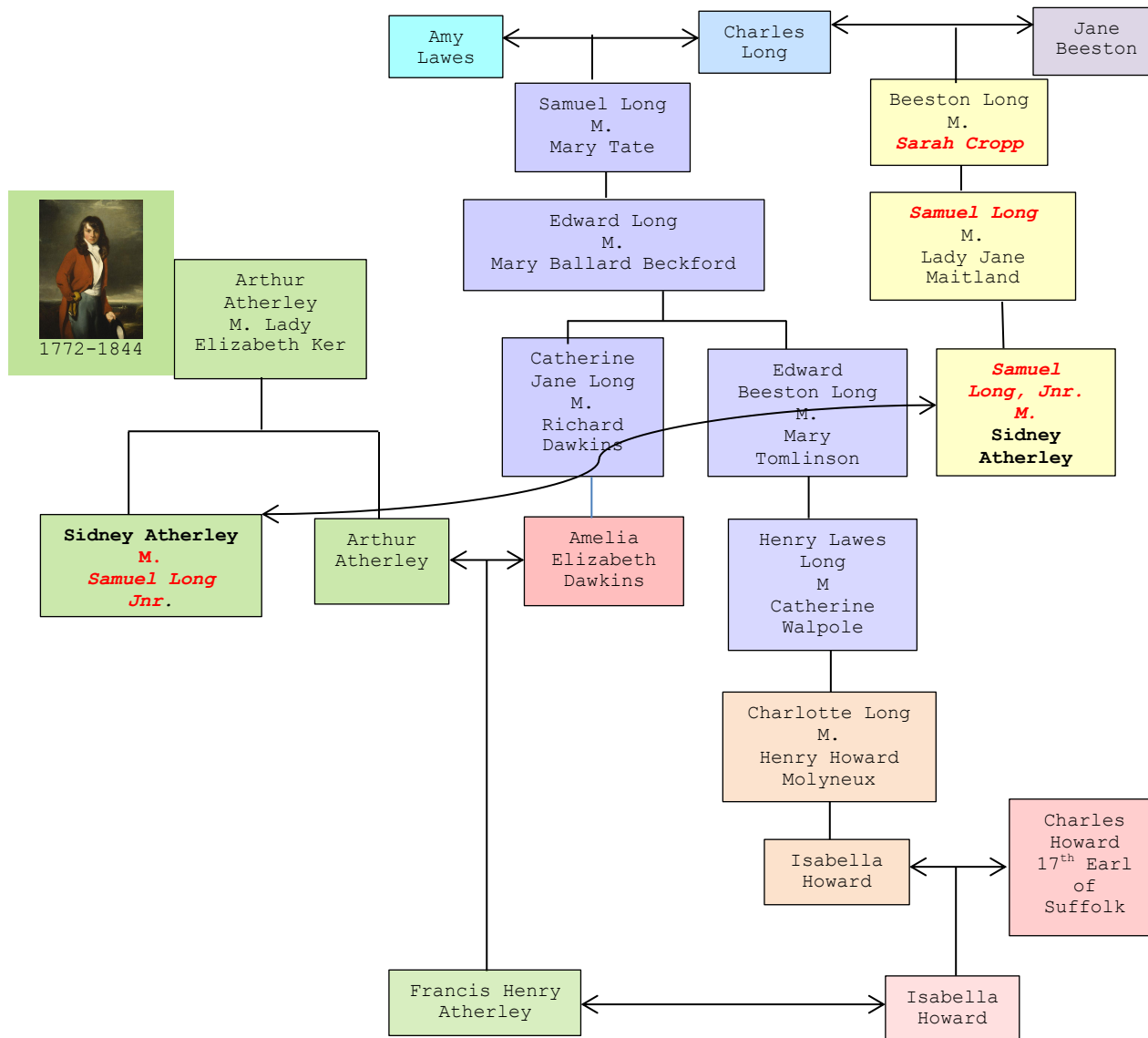
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Arthur Atherley (image below) was the father of Sidney Atherley, Samuel Long's second wife to whom he was married for twenty-five years. Arthur Atherley was painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence when Arthur was at Eton. Sidney Atherley's brother Arthur married Amelia Elizabeth Dawkins whose mother was Catherine Jane Long who married Richard son of Henry Dawkins (see chart below).



**Arthur Atherley, whose daughter Sidney married Samuel Long, Jnr.**

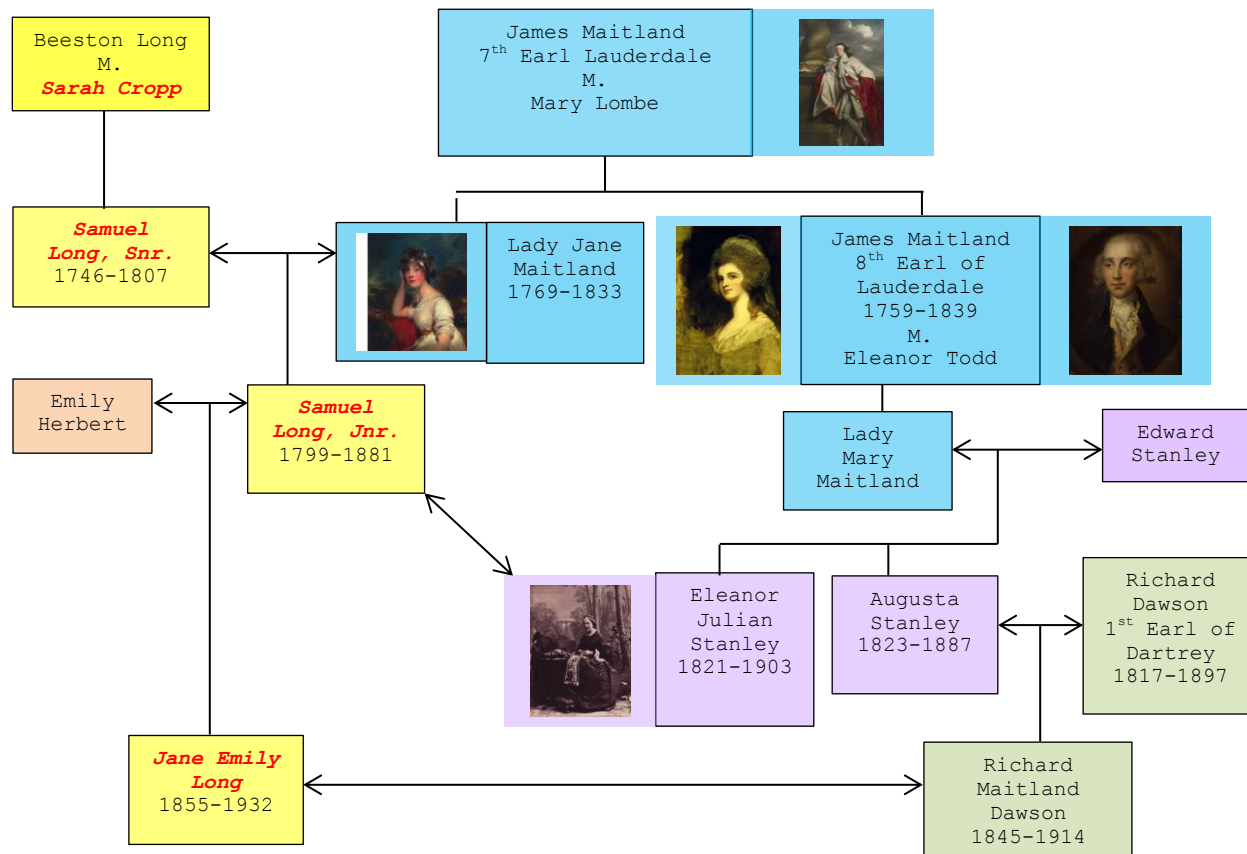
The son of Samuel and Jane (Maitland) Long - Samuel Long, Jr. (1799-1881)



More detail on the Long family can be found in the appendix.

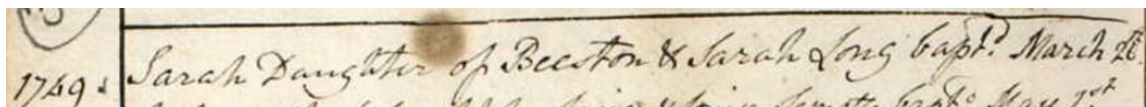
Below, the various connections among the Maitland, Long, Stanley, etc. families.

### The son of Samuel and Jane (Maitland) Long - Samuel Long, Jr. (1799-1881)



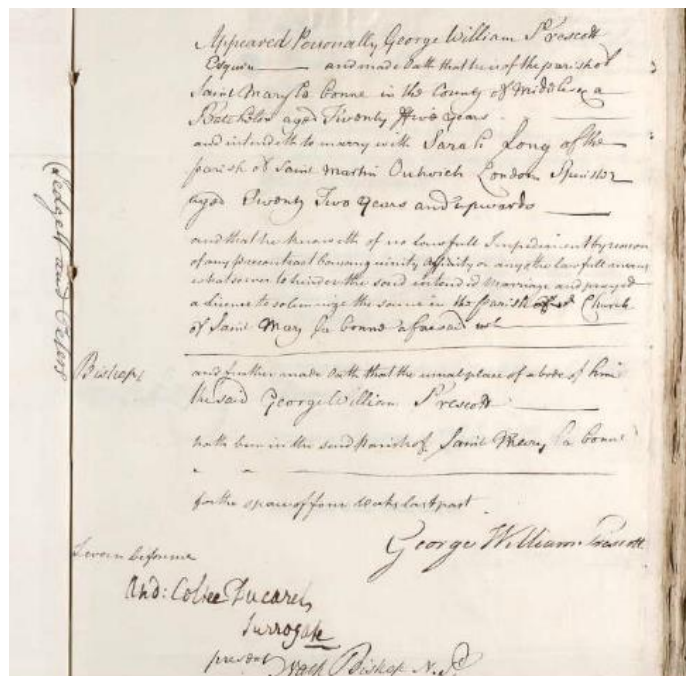
### SARAH LONG (1749-1817) AND THE PRESCOTT FAMILY

Sarah was born in 1749, the daughter of Beeston and Sarah (Cropp) Long, and was baptized on 26<sup>th</sup> March, 1749, at St Martin, Outwich.

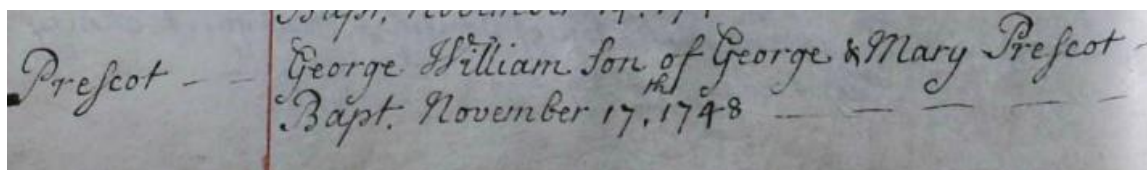


1749 Sarah Daughter of Beeston & Sarah Long baptd. March 26th

She married, on 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 1774, George William Prescott. The marriage allegation dated 21<sup>st</sup> April, 1774, is below:



George William was born in 1748 the son of George and Mary (Elton) Prescott and was baptised on 17<sup>th</sup> November at St. Stephan Coleman Street:



Mary (Elton) Prescott, George William's mother, was his father's second wife, his first wife having died in childbirth. Mary was the daughter of Jacob Elton, a merchant of Bristol, and the sister of Isaac Elton, one of the original partners of the Bristol Bank. (see Elton family in the Appendix)

George and Mary (Elton) Prescott had two other children: Thomas (died 20<sup>th</sup> April, 1790), and Anne who married Joseph Chamberlaine (see Susannah Long).

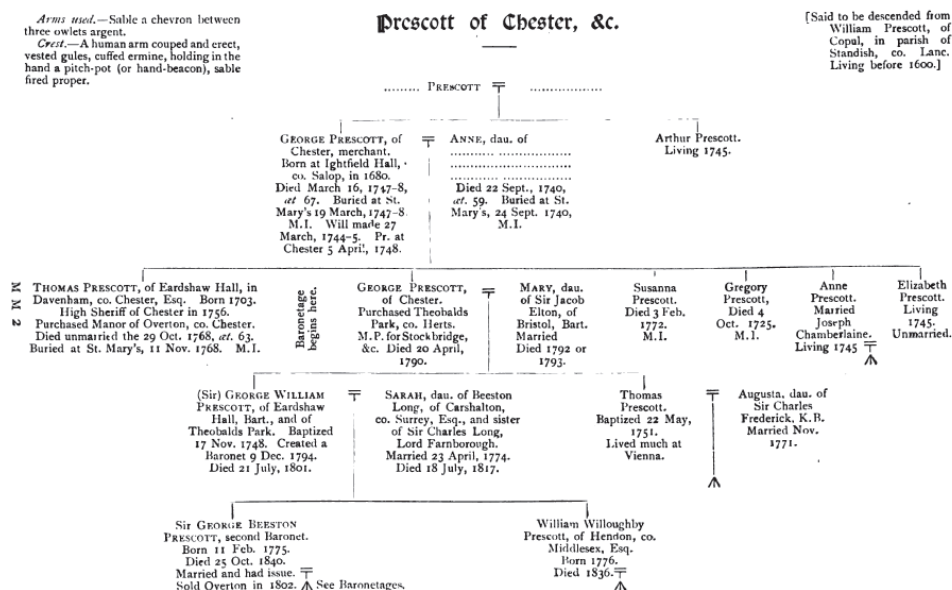
George William and Sarah (Long) Prescott had two sons: George Beeston and William Willoughby, and two daughters Maria Charlotte and Elizabeth<sup>24</sup> (details below).

<sup>24</sup>Elizabeth as born circa 1767. She died on 12<sup>th</sup> March, 1779, at the age of 12. In the will of her uncle Thomas Prescott, proved 12 November, 1768, she gets mentioned as his niece in the same section as his nephews. She would have been around a year old.

## Sarah Long and The Prescott Family

Sir George William died at Theobald's Park leaving Sarah a widow on 22<sup>nd</sup> July, 1801. Sarah (Long) Prescott died at Seaford on 18<sup>th</sup> July, 1817.

George William Prescott's grandfather was George Prescott, of Bridge-street, Chester, who was born at Ightfield Hall, in Shropshire in 1680 and died on 16<sup>th</sup> March, 1747, and was buried at St. Mary's in Chester. He had three sons, Thomas, George (father of George William), and Daniel. Thomas purchased the manor of Overton in Cheshire, and was High Sheriff in 1756. Thomas died unmarried and left the Estate and Manor of Overton to his brother George Prescott, for his life, and afterwards to George William Prescott, his nephew.



### George Prescott (1712-1790) – The Father of George William Prescott

The following (in part) is from [The History of Parliament](#).

George Prescott [the father of George William who married Sarah Long] was born in 1712, the second son of George Prescott of Ightfield Hall and his wife Anne. His father was a prominent merchant in Chester and was also a partner in several lead mining enterprises in Wales.

After completing his schooling, George Prescott was sent by his father to work for a French Protestant merchant, Monsieur Raguoneau/Ragueneau, in Livorno, Italy. After ten years in the city, and with an accumulated wealth of £5,000, George Prescott went into business for himself as a trader. During his time in Italy he formed links with a



number of prominent English noblemen who lived or spent time in Rome. George Prescott continued in the Italian trade after his return to England, and in 1746 was a member of the committee of London merchants who appealed to the government about the increasing number of trading ships being captured.

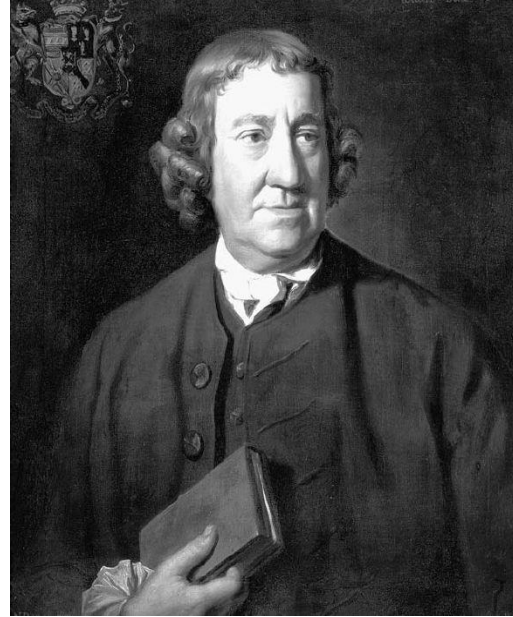
George Prescott served as Whig member of Parliament for the seats of Stockbridge, 1762-7, and Milborne Port, 1772-4. In Parliament, he was known for his extensive first-hand knowledge of commerce and finance. He was regularly consulted on matters related to his areas of expertise, and spoke on business connected with international trade.

Early in 1761, Lord Fitzmaurice wrote in a list of constituencies: 'Mr. Fox has recommended Mr. Prescott, merchant, at great expense.' The Prime Minister, The Duke of Newcastle, sent Prescott his parliamentary whip in October, 1761, urging him to attend and for his vote and Prescott wrote in reply, 27<sup>th</sup> October:

*I will certainly attend at the Cockpit and the first day of the sessions, and your Grace may depend on my attendance on any future day when business of moment may be supposed to come on. If I have not appeared at your levee it has not been through want of respect, but it is my opinion that the public and your Grace may be better served by a close attention to my commercial affairs and a regular conduct of them and I wish some of my brethren had followed this rule.*

On the day of the Duke of Newcastle's (the Prime Minister) resignation, 26<sup>th</sup> May, 1762, Prescott wrote congratulating Sir Francis Dashwood (see also section on Austen family below), the new chancellor of the Exchequer:

*Persons like you of resolution, ability, and honesty are more than ever necessary in the first departments of the state, to extricate us from the labyrinth of wild expense and politics we are got into. You may rely, Sir, that without any pecuniary view to myself I shall most heartily concur to second in my sphere of life all measures the new ministry may adopt towards the attainment of such a desirable end.*



Left the Duke of Newcastle, Prime Minister, and  
right Sir Francis Dashwood, Chancellor of the Exchequer

On 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 1766, he voted *against* the repeal of the Stamp Act; and when on the 24<sup>th</sup> complaints were raised in the House ‘of the rudeness and insults of the American rabble and merchants in the lobby to Members, not their friends’, Prescott informed the House ‘that an American merchant drew all his cash from his hands, the mighty sum of £170, signifying by letter, that his vote had been the reason’. On 4<sup>th</sup> March, on the third reading of the repeal of the Stamp Act, Prescott spoke against it: ‘dwelt on the late favours done to America, far beyond the value of the tax, supposed £50,000 a year—hemp, iron, timber, potashes—bounties on them all when imported from America’.

After this Rockingham naturally classed him in November 1766 as an opponent. He voted with the Opposition on the nullum tempus bill<sup>25</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> February, 1768. Holding neither place nor contract, rich and independent, he obviously voted according to his convictions. In the House he spoke on trade problems; and on 8<sup>th</sup> March, 1764, arising out of the bankruptcy of Samuel Touchet, he ‘moved the House for a bill to make Members of Parliament being merchants, liable to bankruptcy, and to take away privilege—he spoke well, called it a self-denying ordinance, but necessary—that some

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<sup>25</sup> Whereby the crown (or the state in a republic) is not subject to the statute of limitations. This means that the crown can proceed with actions that would be barred if brought by an individual due to the passage of time.

foreigners had given orders not to accept draughts on merchants being Members'; which bill was carried.

In 1763 Prescott bought the manor of Theobalds, Hertfordshire, from the Duke of Portland. There, Prescott built a new Georgian mansion, Theobalds Park, which became his family residence. In 1782 he also purchased the nearby manor of Cheshunt.

He does not seem to have stood at the general election of 1768, but the following year he considered contesting Hertford, but did not stand.

To the FREEMEN and INHABITANTS of the  
Town of HERTFORD.  
**I** PRESUME to offer myself as a Candidate  
to represent your Borough in Parliament, in  
the room of your late worthy Member, Mr.  
COWPER; hoping that my Conduct in a former  
Parliament, and in the Discharge of various  
Trusts within this County, will bear the strictest  
Scrutiny. If I should have the Honour of  
meeting with your Approbation, I promise you  
that no Consideration whatsoever shall make me  
swerve from my Loyalty to my King, nor from  
all legal Support and Defence of the Civil and  
Religious Rights of Mankind in general. The  
Service of your Town, and the Trade thereof,  
shall always have my particular Attention, and  
the Sense of the Honour conferred shall cease  
only with the Life of, GENTLEMEN,  
Your most obedient humble Servant,  
Theobald Park,  
Sept. 5, 1769.  
**GEORGE PRESCOTT.**

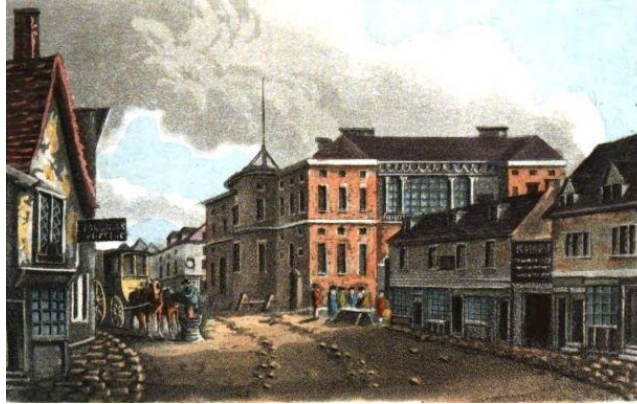
To the FREEMEN and INHABITANTS of the TOWN OF  
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I PRESUME to offer myself as a Candidate to represent  
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the Sense of the Honour conferred shall cease only with  
the Life of, GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient humble Servant,  
Theobald Park,  
Sept. 5, 1769.

GEORGE PRESCOTT.

He was finally returned on petition for Milborne Port, in May 1772. In this Parliament his interventions in debate were on East Indian affairs. In 1774 he was defeated at Hertford. Edmund Burke, accusing Prescott of spreading false rumours about him, wrote with his usual sweet temper: 'But as it is universally known that he [Prescott] is the lowest and most infamous of mankind, and one whose cowardice alone protects him from the punishment his daily falsehoods and habitual villainies so richly deserve ...'



**The town of Hertford**

The above traces the parliamentary career of George William Prescott's father, George. Below is a short summary of the early history of the banking firm that George Prescott established in 1766 with three other partners and is based on the archives website of *The Royal Bank of Scotland*.

On 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1766, Prescott joined with the Hamburg merchant Andrew Grote, William Culverden and John Hollingsworth to form the banking partnership Prescott, Grote, Culverden & Hollingsworth. Their new firm's success was greatly aided by Prescott's many trading contacts from Italy, as well as his political status and connections.

He continued in the partnership until his death on 21<sup>st</sup> April, 1790, aged 78.

**DIED.**  
Yesterday morning at his house, in Cavendish-square,  
of the Gout in his Stomach, George Prescott, Esq. of  
Theobald's-Park, in the County of Hertford.

He was buried five days later in a vault he had designed for himself, on the south side of the churchyard at Cheshunt.

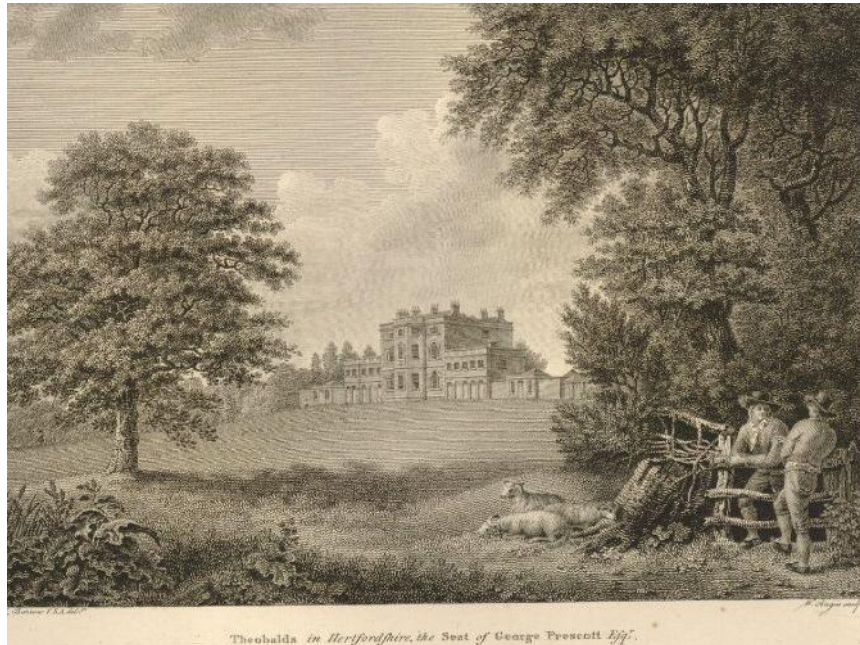


George Prescott



Andreas Grote

He was succeeded as senior partner in the bank by his son George William Prescott, who had originally joined the firm in 1773.



**Theobald's Park from: *The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, in Great Britain and Wales*, by William Angus (1787)**

### **Further Notes on the Prescott Family**

Although the name of the bank George Prescott had founded in 1766 changed over the years, always one remained so that

by the end of the nineteenth century the bank was named as just *Prescott's Bank, Ltd* and in 1903 there were 23 branches operating all over the British Isles. The bank built its headquarters at 50 Cornhill which became known as *The Counting House* and which today is a Fuller's pub.

However, soon after the turn of the twentieth century the firm's existence as an independent private bank ceased as it was merged with the Union of London & Smiths Bank, Ltd. And after yet still more mergers and takeovers it eventually became a part of The Royal Bank of Scotland.



**Interior of Prescott's Bank**

As noted above, one of George Prescott's first banking partners was Andreas Grote and although there was no inter-marriage between the two families, the Grotes are of interest. Today that family is best remembered for its historian George Grote (1794-1871) who wrote the voluminous *History of Greece*.



**George Grote**

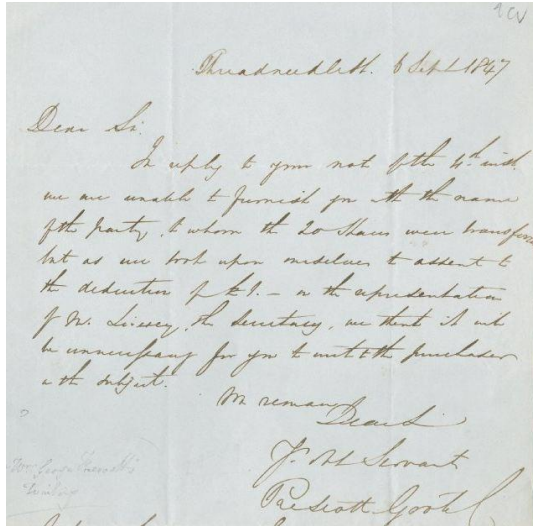


**Selina Grote**

According to *The Personal Life of George Grote* (1873) George's grandfather Andreas was born in 1710 and came over to England toward the middle of the eighteenth century from Bremen, where his family was well established among the burghers. He brought a small amount of capital with him, and founded an agency business in Leadenhall Street, under the name of Kruger and Grote. Finding that he prospered as a general merchant he, after a few years, entered into

joint partnership with George Prescott, and spacious premises near the Royal Exchange were purchased, in which the Banking-house of Prescott, Grote, etc. was established.

Among the documents kept at the British Museum is a letter (below) from Prescott's bank to a customer.



Threadneedle St. 6 Sept. 1847

Dear Sir

In reply to your note of the 4th inst. we are unable to furnish you with the name of the party to whom the 20 shares were transferred but as we look upon \_\_\_ to assent to the deduction of £1. in the appreciation of Mr. Livery, the Secretary, we think it will be unnecessary for you to meet the purchaser or the subject.

We remain

Dear Sir

Y. H. Servant

Prescott Grote

(a pencil note mentions George Prescott)

George Romney's group portrait of Sarah (Long) Prescott and her three children, has been described as consisting of Sarah's three-quarter figure in a grey dress and large black hat, seated under a tree, looking towards the spectator, holding her youngest child [Maria Charlotte] on her lap while the other two [George Beeston and William Willoughby] are standing in front of her, holding cherries. This painting is



**Sir George William Prescott**

now in the Library of the Nemours Mansion in Delaware, the home of the Du Pont family (image below). Romney also painted a half-length portrait of Sir George William Prescott wearing a brown jacket with a white stock, although only a very poor image of this portrait (above) has so far been located.



The Romney painting of Lady Prescott and her children on the far wall on the right in the library of the DuPont family home Nemours Mansion.



Above Charlotte (Culverden) Grote the wife of Andreas Grote by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Mrs. Grote sat for Reynolds in 1784 and he was paid £52 10s. And right Selina (Peckwell) Grote (1775-1845) wife of George Grote painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Both George Beeston Prescott and George Grote subscribed to Henry Man's posthumously published '*Miscellaneous Works*'. And, according to notes left by Hubert Man:



When Henry Man's widow Eleanor (Thompson) Man died in 1823 their spinster daughter Eleanor Ann Rankin Man came into about £150 per annum, derived from the leases of two houses at de Crespigny Park, Camberwell in Surrey. With this small income she went and first lived with Lady Prescott & then with people named Willbraham[orWilbraham].

If Hubert is correct, this Lady Prescott would have been the second baronet's wife Lady Catherine (Mills) Prescott.

George William Prescott, of Earnshaw Hall, in the parish of Davenham in Cheshire, and of Theobalds aforesaid, Esq. was created a Baronet, on 9<sup>th</sup> December, 1794. Below is correspondence between the Prime Minister William Pitt and King George III concerning the baronetcy of George William Prescott. It may have helped that Prescott had married the sister of Pitt's most loyal political ally Charles Long.

**1164 WILLIAM PITT to the KING, and the reply**

**[Downing Street, Friday, 28 Nov. 1794.]** Mr. Pitt neglected to mention to your Majesty on Wednesday the name of Sir James Saunderson, whom he has no doubt your Majesty would be graciously pleased to approve of as a Baronet, at the same time with Mr Willoughby<sup>1</sup> and Mr. Prescott.<sup>2</sup> Mr. Pitt knows that this mark of your Majesty's favor will be very acceptable to Sir James Saunderson, and it will probably produce a very good effect in the City. (7658)

**[The King's reply, Windsor, 29 Nov., 9 a.m.]** With the warrants for granting the rank of Baronets to Mr. Willoughby and Mr. Prescott which I signed on Tuesday, there was one for Sir James Saunderson, whose services have been so meritorious that I made not the smallest difficulty to sign it at the same time. (Chatham Papers.)

The name of Willoughby is closely linked with the Prescott family although no marriage between the two families appears to have occurred. The advertisement below on the left shows both Prescott and Willoughby chairing a meeting.

**T**HE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY for WIDOWS and FEMALE RELATIONS, will be held at the Office, in Parliament-Street, Westminster, on Monday, the 26th Instant, at Two o'Clock precisely.

PRESIDENT,  
Sir CHRISTOPHER WILLOUGHBY, Bart.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,  
Sir GEORGE WILLIAM PRESCOTT, Bart.  
And JOHN BAYLEY, Esq.

Husbands in respect of their Wives; persons of either sex, in respect of Mothers, Daughters, Sisters, or Nieces; and Bachelors and Widowers, in contemplation of marriage, are alone admissible into this Society.

Printed Particulars of the Terms and Conditions may be had at the Office, which is open from Ten till Three, Holidays excepted.  
ROBERT SMYTHE, Secretary.

The Committee invite the Members to dine together after the Meeting, at the Free Mason's Tavern, Great Queen-Street, at Half after Four.

Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, delivered at the Office.

LONDON TAVERN, March 20, 1798.

**A**T a General Meeting of BANKERS of London, held here this Day,  
Sir GEORGE WILLIAM PRESCOTT, Bart. in the Chair;

The Meeting having taken into consideration the communication which the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England have made to the Committee, and the following Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 15th inst. being read,

That the Committee in Waiting be requested not to discount any Bills that shall be dated posterior to the 31st March, instant, unless the names of the persons accepting them be written at full length, and that the Court will not discount any Notes dated after that time, unless they be so accepted.

That notice be given by the Secretary to the Bankers of London of the above Resolution, and that they be requested to give information to the Bill Office at this House of the person and his signature who is authorised to accept for them, if it is not done by one of the Partners.

(Signed) "ROBERT BEST, Sec."

Resolved Unanimously,

- 1st. That this Meeting do highly approve of the regulations therein contained, and agree to accept all Bills of Exchange or Notes either in the firm of their respective Houses, or appoint some person authorised for that purpose, who shall write his name at full length, and do earnestly recommend a similar practice to all Merchants, Bankers, Traders and others.
2. That the Chairman of this Meeting be desired to convey their Thanks to the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors of the Bank of England, for their communication upon the subject, and to assure them of the disposition of this Meeting to co-operate in any measures best calculated to promote the important object of the Resolution.
3. That the foregoing Resolutions, signed by the Chairman, be published in several of the Daily and Evening Papers.
4. That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman, and the Committee, for their conduct respecting this business.

G. W. PRESCOTT, Chairman.

Sir Christopher Willoughby (1748-1808) of Baldon House in Oxfordshire had a daughter Juliana who was rather famously painted by George Romney (below). Juliana was named after her mother, who had died shortly after giving birth to her. It took the artist two years to execute and now hangs in the National Gallery, Washington, DC.

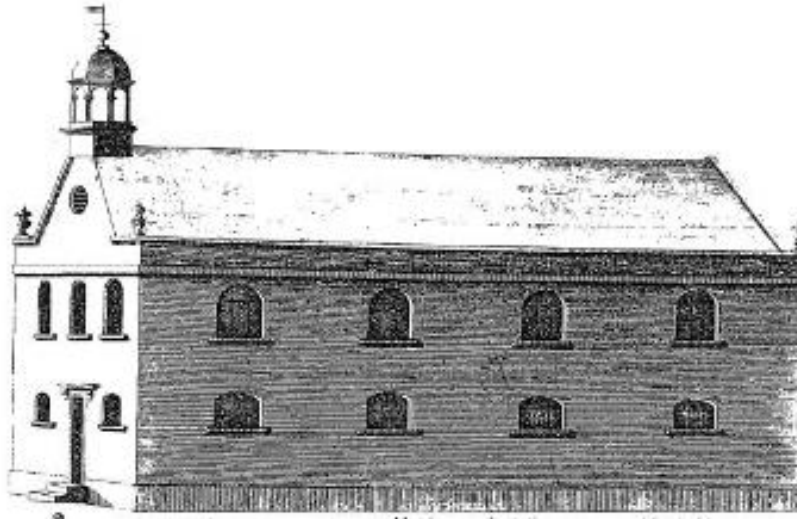


**Juliana Willoughby aged four circa 1783 by George Romney**

So far only one article that refers specifically to Sir George William Prescott has been located among the British newspapers (28<sup>th</sup> July, 1800):

Friday the Southern Troop of Hertfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, with their Artillery, had a Field-day in Theobald's Park; they went through their manoeuvres with great correctness, and were afterwards entertained by their Captain, Sir GEORGE WILLIAM PRESCOTT, when many loyal toasts were drank, and the day passed off to general satisfaction.

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**St. Marylebone where all three of the Prescott children were baptised**

Because we do not intend to go much further past the children of Beeston and Sarah (Cropp) Long we will only note very briefly the subsequent Prescott generations without further elaboration and leave that task for another 'paper'.

#### **THE CHILDREN OF GEORGE WILLIAM AND SARAH (LONG) PRESCOTT**

##### **George Beeston Prescott (1775-1840)**

George Beeston Prescott was the eldest son of George William and Sarah (Long) Prescott and the grandson of Beeston and Sarah (Cropp) Long and was born on 11<sup>th</sup> February, 1775. He was baptised on 11<sup>th</sup> March, 1775, at St. Marylebone.

**11 George Beeston Prescott of George William Prescott Esq: & Sarah born 11 Ultimo**

He married on 20<sup>th</sup> August, 1799, Catherine-Creighton Mills, the daughter of Sir Thomas and Elizabeth (Moffat) Mills<sup>26</sup>. Below are the marriage banns.

<sup>26</sup> Elizabeth Moffat was born on 29<sup>th</sup> January, 1756, at St Mary Woolnoth.

No. 1, 2, 3.
Banns of Marriage between <i>George Beeston Prescott of Hertfordshire</i> and <i>Catherine Creighton Mills of the Parish of St. Andrew in the</i> <i>County of Middlesex</i> were published on the three Sundays underwritten:
That is to say, On Sunday, the <i>1st</i> of <i>August</i> 1801
On Sunday, the <i>8th</i> of <i>August</i> 1801
On Sunday, the <i>15th</i> of <i>August</i> 1801

The marriage took place at the parish church of Cheshunt close by the Prescott's home - Theobald's Park.

**Tuesday last, at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, George Beeston Prescott, Esq. eldest son of Sir George William Prescott, Bart. of Theobald's-park, to Miss Mills, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Mills.**

**Tuesday last, at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, George Beeston Prescott, Esq., eldest son of Sir George William Prescott, Bart. of Theobald's-park, to Miss Mills, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Mills.**

Catherine-Creighton Mills was born in Canada where her father was Receiver-General of Quebec.

George Beeston and Catherine (Mills) Prescott had four children: George William, Louisa Anna Maria, Catherine Hale and Eliza Charlotte. (to be noted in another 'paper').

George Beeston Prescott succeeded his father to the baronetcy on 22<sup>nd</sup> July, 1801.

Catherine, his wife, died on 6<sup>th</sup> April, 1832 in France:

**ABROAD.—April 6.** At Paris, Catherine-Creighton, wife of Sir George Beeston Prescott, Bart., of Theobalds Park, Herts. She was the second dau. of Sir Thomas Mills, Governor of Quebec, was married Aug. 20, 1799, and has left two sons and three daughters.

ABROAD—April 6. At Paris, Catherine-Creighton, wife of Sir George Beeston Prescott, Bart., of Theobalds Park, Herts. She was the second dau. of Sir Thomas Mills, Governor of Quebec, was married Aug. 20, 1799, and has left two sons and three daughters.

George then married Flora Theodora Virginie Moucheron the daughter of Baron Moucheron on 21<sup>st</sup> June, 1838, at All Souls in Marylebone. He is a widower aged 63, she is a spinster aged 29.

Page 119.

1852. Marriage solemnized in *St. Paul's Church* in the *Parish* of *St. Paul's* in the County of *Bedford*

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the Time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
237	<i>25</i>	<i>George Beeston Prescott</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>Widower</i>	<i>Baronet</i>	<i>St. Paul's Church</i>	<i>Gen. Wm. Prescott</i>	<i>Baronet</i>
	<i>1780</i>	<i>Mrs. Theodosia Virginia Moucheron</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>Spinster</i>		<i>St. Paul's Church</i>	<i>Gen. James Moucheron</i>	<i>Baronet</i>

Married in the *St. Paul's Church* according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the *Church of England* by me, *John D. Jones*

This Marriage was solemnized between us, *John D. Jones* in the Presence of us, *Elizabeth M. Donald*

George died in Paris on 25<sup>th</sup> October, 1840.

Sir George Beeston Prescott, Bart., died on the 25th ult. at Paris. He was born in 1775, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1801. His lady, daughter of the late Baron Moucheron, survives him. The deceased Baronet's son, George William, by his first marriage, succeeds him in the title and estates.

Sir George Beeston Prescott, Bart., died on the 25th ult. at Paris. He was born in 1775, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1801. His lady, daughter of the late Baron Moucheron, survives him. The deceased Baronet's son, George William, by his first marriage, succeeds him in the title and estates.

### Sir Thomas Mills the father of Lady Prescott

Below left a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds of Sir Thomas Mills, Receiver General of Quebec, and right his wife Elizabeth Moffat painted by William Grimaldi. Her mother was Catherine Creighton (Crichton) after whom she named her daughter.



Sir Thomas Mills was, according to Horace Walpole, "... a man of notoriety rather than talent ... too inconsiderable for any office ... and ... a noisy fellow

who lived at vast expense without any visible means; but was supposed to be the natural son of Lord Mansfield”

The following is based on the *Canadian Dictionary of National Biography* and is a summary of the life of George's father in law Sir Thomas Mills.

Thomas Mills entered the army as an ensign in the 15<sup>th</sup> Foot on 26<sup>th</sup> April, 1759, and was promoted lieutenant in the 47<sup>th</sup> Foot on 11<sup>th</sup> May, 1760. The date of his arrival in North America has not been determined. Although his origins are unknown, he was evidently well connected and the patronage of the influential Lord Mansfield. (it was alleged that Mills was Mansfield's illegitimate son.) After several years in England he returned to Quebec in June 1765 with appointments as receiver general, member of the Council, and brigade major.



**Father and Son? Left William Murray, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Mansfield (1705-1793) and right Sir Thomas Mills who greatly enjoyed the patronage of the Earl**

When Mills took up his duties, as receiver general on 10<sup>th</sup> July, 1765, he revealed a vanity bordering on arrogance and an almost complete lack of integrity. The administrator of the colony, Paulus Æmilius Irving, found him quite unfit for office. According to Irving he had little understanding of the question he had been appointed to solve and claimed totally unrealistic prerogatives. The receiver general was responsible to the Treasury Board for the collection and expenditure of public funds. In Mills's view he was therefore not obliged to submit accounts to the Council; nor was he required to have the governor's warrant in order to make payment. Indeed the governor and Council should merely decide what needed to be done; the receiver general would allot the contracts. These doctrines were quite impractical given the governor's personal responsibility for administering the colony in an economical manner. In the face of determined opposition by Irving, Mills quickly backed down.

Mills returned to London in August 1767 and his influence in London was sufficient to obtain a knighthood in 1772 and a new commission as receiver general in 1777.

Mills again cut a prominent social figure with his choice wines, fine fowling pieces, and the brown mare, Coquet, which he raced on the Plains of Abraham. When he was unable to meet certain payments in 1789 the Legislative Council investigated his accounts and found he had used more than £3,000 of public money to pay his debts. Despite his attempts to mystify Governor Dorchester [Carleton] with figures suggesting the crown owed him money, he was suspended by the governor on 25<sup>th</sup> August. He returned to England later that year where he displayed a remarkable capacity for self-deception claiming credit for things he had little to do with such as the passage of the Quebec Act.

He was a friend of the actor David Garrick and was present at his funeral, and was also invited to the house of the Thrales. Samuel Johnson described Mills as “in his prosperity civil and officious”. He died insolvent in London in 1793; the same year a government audit revealed that he and his deputies owed the crown more than £18,500.

When Elizabeth (Moffatt) Mills died the following notice appeared:

At Farnham, Salisbury; Lady Mills, relict of Sir Thomas Mills, niece of the late Countess Dowager of Elgin, and co-heiress of Andrew Moffatt, Esq. of Craubrook House, Essex.

The relationship between Elizabeth (Moffat) Mills and the Countess Dowager of Elgin is not quite what the above announcement would have us believe. Rather Elizabeth is the *half* niece of the Countess Dowager. Elizabeth's father, Andrew Moffatt, was the half-brother of Countess. Thus Elizabeth (Moffat) Mills' daughter, Catherine-Creighton Mills, was the half great niece Martha Whyte Countess of Elgin (see chart below).

The relationship between the Moffat family and that of the Earl of Elgin arose as follows: after Elizabeth (Moffat) Mills' grandfather James Moffat died in around 1737, his widow Martha Unknown married a Thomas Whyte. A record of this marriage has been found by Collin Moffat who maintains the Moffat family database and which has been transcribed as follows:

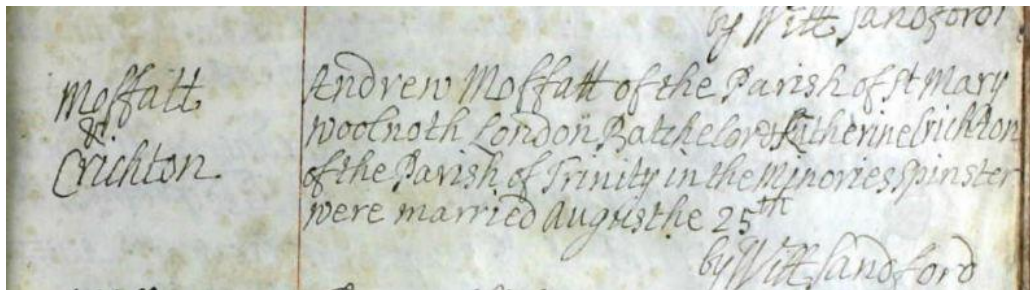
Nov ye 24th 1738 Thos Whyte Gent of St. Stephen's Walbrook Batch & Martha Moffatt of Stoke Newington widow at fountain Tavern



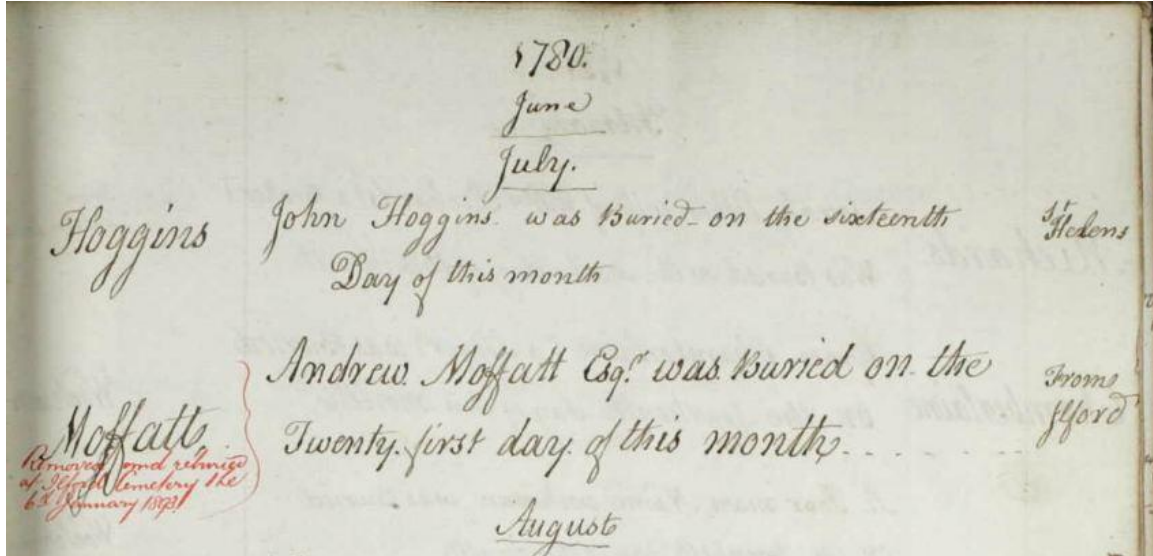
It is the daughter of this marriage Martha Whyte who goes on to marry the Earl of Elgin.

The chart below represents these facts as well Elizabeth's father's siblings although the birth order more accurately should be: Andrew 1729, John ca 1731, James ca 1733, Aaron ca 1735.

Below, Elizabeth's father's marriage record to Catherine Crichton on 25<sup>th</sup> August, 1750 at St. Mary, Aldermanbury:



Andrew Moffatt's burial is recorded on 21<sup>st</sup> July 1780, with a note that the body was removed and interred at Ilford Cemetery on 6<sup>th</sup> January, 1893:



Note also that Andrew Moffatt's will was written on 26<sup>th</sup> June, 1780 (probated 1<sup>st</sup> July) and makes a definite reference to his half-sister the Countess and her children:

I give and bequeath unto my sister Martha Bruce, Countess of Elgin £50; To the Right Honourable, the Earl of Elgin, her son £50; To my godson, the Honourable Charles

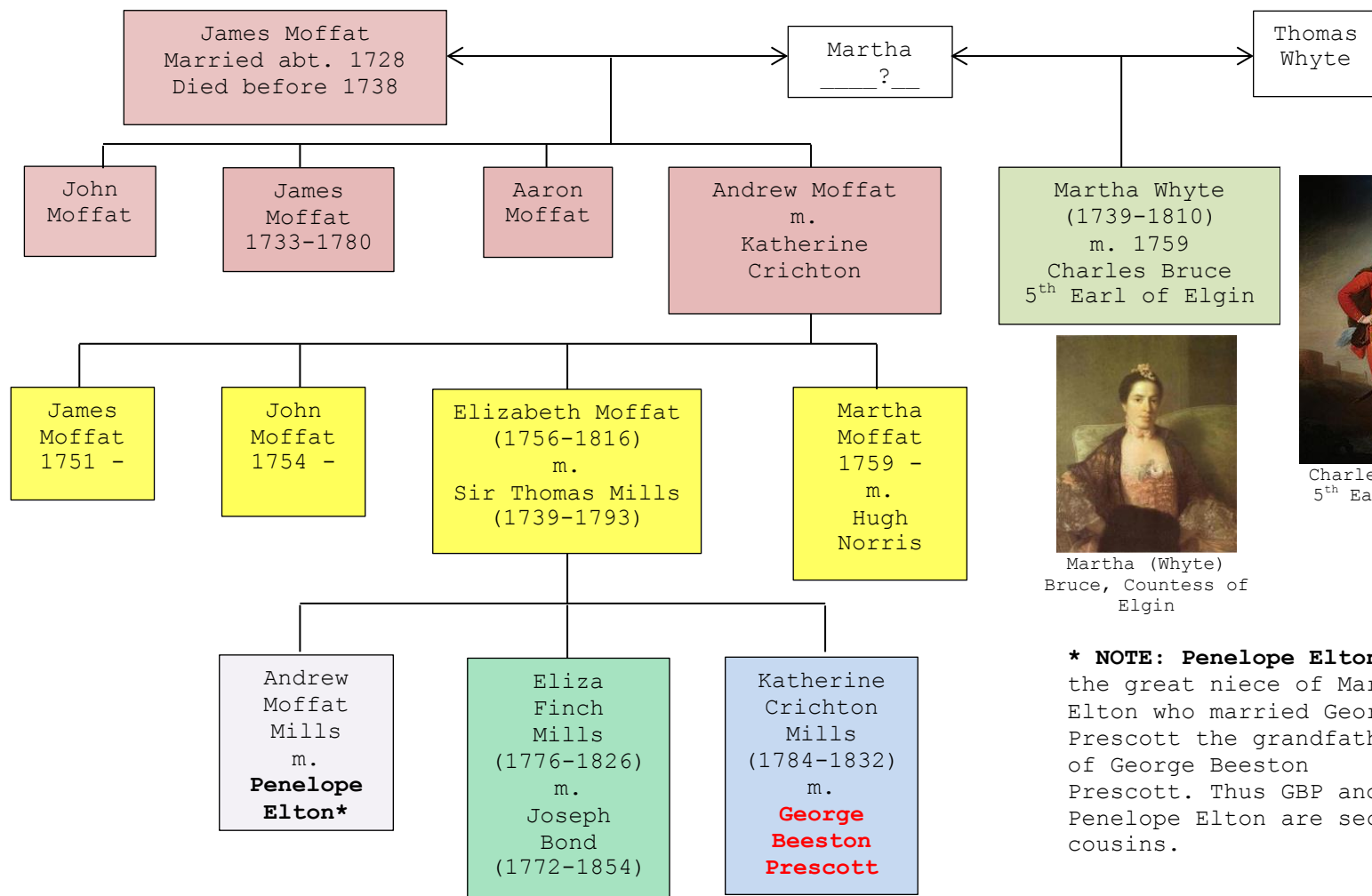
*Andrew* Bruce, her second son £100; To Lady Charles [sic] Charlotte Bruce her daughter £50;

One notes that the Hon. Charles Andrew Bruce bears the name "Andrew" after his godfather.

After Martha was widowed a trusteeship was set up to administer her late husband's will and her future second husband was appointed as one of the trustees.

Articles of agreement between Martha Moffatt, widow of James Moffatt late of St. Martins Le Grand mercer, deceased, Andrew Hope of London, brewer, Francis Risdon of St. Martins Le Grand, mercer, and Thomas Whyt of London, merchant, concerning the appointment of the said Andrew Hope, Francis Risdon and Thomas Whyt as attornies to receive the personal estate and effects of the said James Moffatt. Witnesses: S. A. St. Eloy, Alexander Guille. Seals.

Andrew's children were all baptized at St. Mary Woolnoth.



**\* NOTE:** Penelope Elton is the great niece of Mary Elton who married George Prescott the grandfather of George Beeston Prescott. Thus GBP and Penelope Elton are second cousins.

**William Willoughby Prescott (1777-1836)**

George's brother William Willoughby Prescott was born on 16<sup>th</sup> December, 1776, and was baptised on 29<sup>th</sup> January, 1777, at St. Marylebone.

**William Willoughby Prescott son of George Willm  
Prescott Esqr. & Sarah b: 16 dec 1776**

He married on 11<sup>th</sup> June, 1799, Harriet, daughter of Thomas Blackmore of Briggins in Hertfordshire.

( The Year 1799 ) Page 67.

No. 179	William Willoughby Prescott Esq. of this Parish
	Bachelor and Harriet Blackmore of the Parish of Saint
	Giles in the Fields in the County of Middlesex (Spinster) were
	Married in this Church by Licence
this	Eleven <sup>th</sup> Day of June in the Year One Thousand seven Hundred
and	Nineteen
	By me W. Long Pastor of St. Giles
	This Marriage was solemnized between Us
	William Willoughby Prescott
	Harriet Blackmore
In the Presence of	Geo. Willm Prescott
	J. Small

The Lady's Magazine or Entertaining Companion for the Fair Sex ..., Volume 30, 1799, noted the marriage:

11. William Willoughby Prescott, esq. youngest son of Sir George William Prescott, bart. of Theobald's Park, to Miss Blackmore, sister of Thomas Blackmore, esq. of Briggins, Herts.

William Willoughby Prescott, esq. youngest son of Sir George William Prescott, bart. of Theobald's Park, to Miss Blackmore, sister of Thomas Blackmore, esq. of Briggins, Herts.

They had ten children (to be noted another time).

William Willoughby's father in law was Thomas Blackmore who was Sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1778. The miniature below of Thomas has written on the reverse 'Thos Blackmore Esq. father of Mrs William Willoughby Prescott'



**Thomas Blackmore**



The silver dish below by John Edwards is engraved with the arms of Prescott impaling Blackmore and was made for William and Harriett's marriage. The dish was sold for £1,440 at Bonhams on 21<sup>st</sup> June, 2011. Below right is Briggins Hall, home of the Blackmore family.



In 1803 Thomas Blackmore Jnr., the brother of Harriett (Blackmore) Prescott, was declared a lunatic and taken into the care of her brother in law The Reverend Charles Phelps.



**William Willoughby Prescott's brother  
in law The Reverend Charles Phelps**

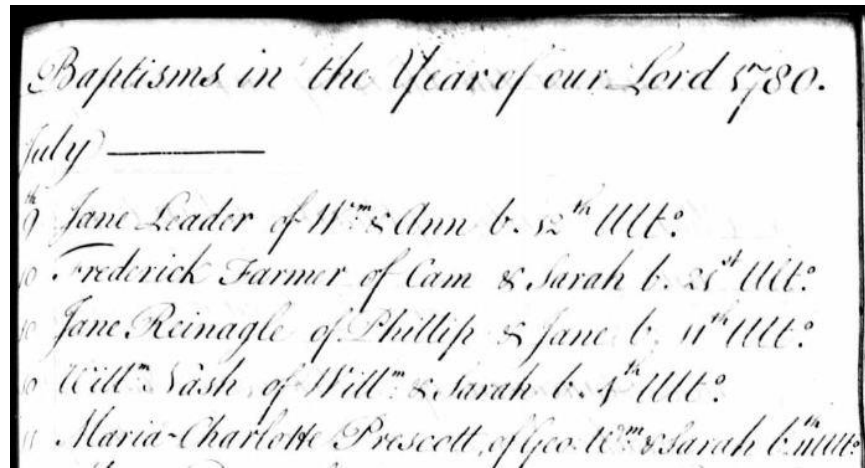
In 1836 William Willoughby Prescott died and his death was noted in *The Annual Register*:

**— At Hendon, in his 60th year,  
William Willoughby Prescott, esq., of  
Threadneedle-street, a director of the  
Atlas Insurance Company.**

William and Harriet's eldest son George William Prescott cut his throat with a razor at Clarence-villa, Roehampton, Surrey, on 29<sup>th</sup> April, 1865. The inquest returned a verdict of mental derangement. (see *The Times* 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 1865.)

#### **Maria Charlotte Prescott (1780-1855)**

Maria was the youngest child and only daughter of George William and Sarah (Long) Prescott. She was baptized on 11<sup>th</sup> July, 1780 at St. Marylebone (last line):



11 Maria-Charlotte Prescott of Geo. Wm & Sarah 6<sup>th</sup> Ult:

She was married on 20<sup>th</sup> January, 1810 to William-Henry Spicer. William-Henry was born on 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 1777, at Topsham in Devon. He was a captain in the 2<sup>nd</sup> regiment of the Life Guards.

William-Henry published a book of poems *The Last Evening of Catanie* as noted by *The Literary Gazette* (1834):

1. *The last Evening of Catanie; with other Poems.* By W. H. Spicer. 12mo. pp. 175. London, 1834. Longman and Co.—The production of youth, full of good feeling, and not deficient in tenderness and taste. There is nothing beyond to call for extract; though the cultivation of his talent may promise higher fruits to Mr. Spicer's ambition.

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No further literary fruit appears to have been produced by William-Henry who died on 26<sup>th</sup> July, 1841, at his home at Leatherhead in Surrey.

**On the 26th inst., at his residence, the Mansion, Leatherhead, William Henry Spicer, Esq., late of Chelsea College, in the 61st year of his age.**

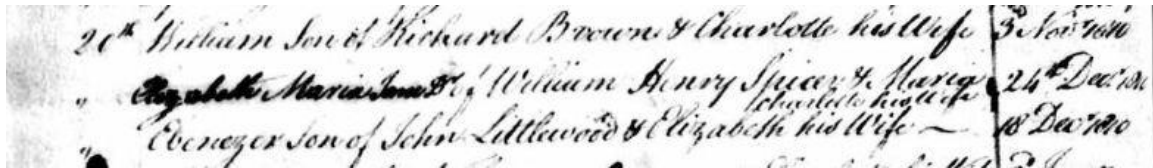
Below The Mansion in Leatherhead in Surrey where William-Henry Spicer died.



The Mansion, Leatherhead, Surrey, home of the Spicer family

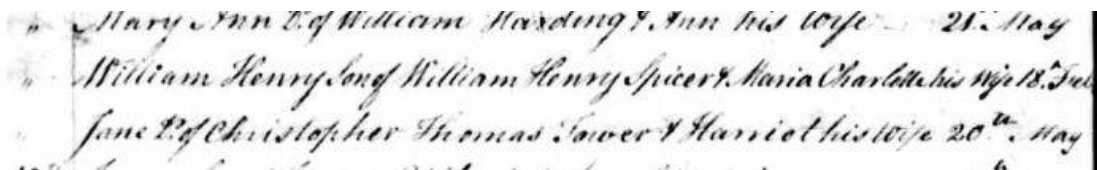
Maria Charlotte died in 1855 in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square. William-Henry and Maria-Charlotte (Prescott) Spicer had a number of children including:

Elizabeth Maria Jane Spicer was baptized on 20<sup>th</sup> January, 1811, at St. Marylebone.



(This Elizabeth married Samuel Jay and some details on their daughter Edith Katherine Spicer-Jay are given below)

A son, William Henry Spicer, was born on 18<sup>th</sup> February, 1812, and baptised on 11<sup>th</sup> June of that year at St. Marylebone:



A second daughter, Charlotte Amelia Harriet Spicer, was born on 17<sup>th</sup> November, 1820, at Leatherhead in Surrey.



Charlotte married Thomas Mayer Carvick and there are living descendants of this marriage. Below, the 1851 census where Charlotte is shown as Emily H. aged 30.

	Catharine	Wife		14		
15	Thomas	J. Mayer Carvick	Husband	32	Landed Proprietor and J.P.	France Bristol subject
		Emily H. W.	Wife	30		Surrey Leatherhead
		Emily M.B. W.	Daughter	6		Middlesex London
		Henry B. M. W.	Son	3		W. - W.
				Total of Persons	60	12

Below the 1881 census showing Charlotte aged 60 years of age and her relation to the head of household as mother:

170	1881	1	Henry B.M. Carvick	Head	60	note: wife of R. G. W. W.	
			Emilia	Wife	30		Suffolk Boston
			William	Son	10		Middlesex London
			May	Daughter	8		Surrey Putney
			Edith	Daughter	4		Westminster British subject
			Princess	Daughter	2		Surrey Westbourne
			Fredrick	Son	11/2		W. - W.
			Charlotte	Mother	60		Surrey Leatherhead
			Emily M.B. W.	Daughter	36		Middlesex London
			Edward W. W.	Son	2	W. - W.	Surrey Westbourne

### Edith Katherine Spicer-Jay

Edith Katharine Spicer-Jay was a writer whose pen name was Prescott, E. Livingston. She was the daughter of Samuel Jay, barrister, M.A. (Oriel, Oxon) and of Elizabeth Maria Jane. She was educated privately, under tutors. She was the Honourable Lady Superintendent of the London Soldiers' Home and Guards' Home, till incapacitated by ill health. She published at least eighteen books, several of them posthumously, between 1896 and 1904 including: *The Apotheosis of Mr. Tyrawley*, 1895; *A Mask and a Martyr*, 1896; *Scarlet and Steel*, 1897; *The Rip's Redemption*, 1897; *Dearer than Honour*, 1898; *Red Coat Romances*, 1898; *The Measure of a Man*, 1898; *A Small Small Child*, 1898. She resided at Somborne, The Riviera, Sandgate.

The current DNB says: Her plots often turn on the reformation of characters whose flaws include drunkenness and abuse of authority. She was especially exercised by the practice of flogging military prisoners. Reviewers' assessments of her fiction range from 'very cleverly written' (New York Times, 17<sup>th</sup> May, 1896) to 'these books do violence to every principle of good novel-writing' (The Dial, 1893).

*The Literary Yearbook* for 1902 noted that she was a:

... popular writer of soldier's tales. Her novels display intimate knowledge of soldier's life and some aspects of the soldier's mind; and the keen interest which Miss Spicer-Jay took in all things concerning the private was frequently shown by her letters to the newspapers on subjects affecting his welfare. On the occasion of her death soldiers bore her coffin to the grave.



E. LIVINGSTON PRESCOTT.

**E** LIVINGSTON PRESCOTT is the daughter of a Chancery barrister of some reputation. Her mother was the daughter of Colonel Spicer, and Life Guards and Queen's Bays, who subsequently held an appointment in Chelsea Hospital. She had five great-uncles, officers in different regiments (mostly cavalry) on her mother's side of the family, and another uncle, on her father's side. Major Livingston, lost his arm and was decorated for distinguished service. Though she has always written for her own amusement since she was seven years old, she never entered the literary field in earnest till 1895, when, after a tolerably varied experience of men and things, sick and well, bad and good, she found herself on her couch for the remainder of her days. Then, quite as a stranger, she asked the advice of a distinguished novelist about a small piece of work which she submitted to him, and on his encouragement sent out her first book, which was accepted by the first publisher to whom it was offered. She keeps in touch with soldiers of all ranks, and occasionally contributes to regimental magazines. Perhaps her own, now life-long, imprisonment first impelled her to become the champion of prisoners. She is president of three football and two cricket teams, one of which at present heads the local league.

*A very unusual book. So intensely pathetic and beautiful is the story that few readers will be able to read it unmoved. It is a tale of prison life written evidently by an author who has studied the whole question of prison reform closely, and who feels that the brutalising influence of our present prison system is often responsible for turning a chance law-breaker into a hardened and habitual criminal. Appeals to all social workers, but apart from this side of the case, the simple pathos and beauty of the story will charm the general reader, and especially the reader who loves children.*

A handsome volume beautifully bound in cloth, gilt lettering and gilt edge.

## A SMALL, 2/6 SMALL CHILD.

... BY ...

E. LIVINGSTON PRESCOTT.



**Westminster Budget** (in an article devoted to the book): "I don't know when I have read anything so touching and so perfectly natural."

**Glasgow Daily Mail**: "We dare assert that no-one will read the story with dry eyes, so deep and genuine are the emotions aroused. Nothing could exceed the combined power and beauty of the description."

**Athenæum**: "Really touching."

**Bookman**: "Very beautiful and touching."

**Queen**: "The story of this wee atom of humanity is full of the deepest pathos."

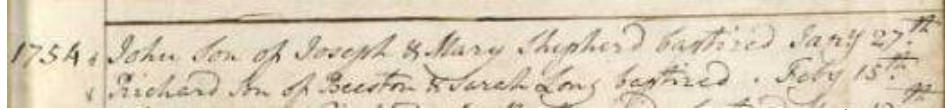
A very unusual book. So intensely pathetic and beautiful is the story that few readers will be able to read it unmoved. It is a tale of prison life written evidently by an author who has studied the whole question of prison reform closely, and who feels that the brutalising influence of our present prison system is often responsible for turning a chance law - breaker into a hardened and habitual criminal. Appeals to all social workers, but apart from this side of the case, the simple pathos and beauty of the story will charm the general reader, and especially the reader who loves children.

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But we have gone too far, the later Prescotts will be explored further in another 'paper'. We will turn now to Sarah (Long) Prescott's brother Richard.

**RICHARD LONG (1754-1779)**

Richard was born in 1754 and baptised on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 1754, at St. Martin, Outwich.



**1754 Richard Son of Beeston & Sarah Long baptized Feby 15<sup>th</sup>**

He was a student at Oxford and was tutored before going there by his cousin Richard Dennison Cumberland and although described as 'rather backward' his company was pleasant enough.

While the Longs had money, the Cumberland brothers had much less and so they depended to some extent on the Long's generosity. Early in 1778 a scheme was devised whereby Richard Dennison Cumberland would take on as pupils at his home at Driffield in Gloucestershire, Richard and William Long while George tutored their brother George. In addition to the two Long boys Richard would also tutor one of the sons of Beeston Long's business partner Henry Dawkins. Henry's son Richard Dawkins married Beeston's niece Catherine Jane Long. It could have been this Richard whom Richard Cumberland tutored. And, thrown into the mix was the Cumberlands' cousin John Balchen, whose health was supposed to be delicate, being a consumptive, although during his stay at Driffield he displayed remarkable robustness<sup>27</sup>.

George in London to Richard at Driffield. 14<sup>th</sup> January, 1778.

You must come to Town as soon as you possibly can Mr. [Beeston] Long was with me this Morning and did me the pleasure to say that he believed he had hit on a plan which would be likely to turn out beneficial to you, with regard to Pupils, and had an intention of sending one of his own Sons, (I suppose William) to be under your care there are two others he hinted but said he would talk with you when you came to Town as that he thought would be the best way. Mr. Cross [Cropp] has been with me since I wrote this, and we have had some conversation about it. He [Cropp] says he believes it is Richard if so the plan I suspect will be to place him [Richard Long] as a boarder to amuse his mind with diversion and leisure. He is good tempered, and has an agreeable outward carriage but I fear his mind does not afford the most promising prospect. I told Mr. Long I

<sup>27</sup> John Balchen (1761-1783) was the son of William, Richard Cumberland's uncle (See Appendix The Tapp and Balchen Families).

believed you could very well contrive to accommodate 3 at present &c., &c. of which we will talk when we meet. p. 169

Clementina Black states that: between the 15<sup>th</sup> and the 26<sup>th</sup> of January, 1778, Richard Dennison Cumberland went to London, met with Beeston Long and arranged to receive two boys, one of them a son (William), the other a ward perhaps a nephew of his [actually the other pupil was a son of Henry Dawkins', Beeston Long's business partner], in the course of the next fortnight. An elder Long (Richard) was to come somewhat later and to be prepared for Oxford. p. 173.

Richard at Driffield to George in London. 9<sup>th</sup> February, 1778.

I write by the first post to acquaint you with our safe arrival here yesterday to Dinner. In our way down we slept at Oxford, where I heard nothing but what was satisfactory respecting Mr. [Richard] Long's plans of being admitted there. We supped that night at Maudlin with Mr. Matthews who breakfasted with us the next morning and was very intelligent about degrees, method of living, and other things of that nature, and in the end convinced me that Oxford was to be preferred to Cambridge especially for one in Mr. Long's situation, and that a small College would be more convenient than a larger society. p. 176

Richard at Driffield to George in London. 28<sup>th</sup> February, 1778.

Finding it impracticable to get the new room built by that time (Lady Day [25<sup>th</sup> March]) I have sealed one of the garrets and with a little paper shall soon make it the pleasantest room in the house. I design it for myself. The boys sleep in the Green Room, and Mr. [Richard] Long will have the Blue. This must be the plan till the new room is finished, for which all the timber is cut out, and I have open'd a Slate Quarry at Harnhill which promises well. . . . My young friends are well, and turn out better than I at first expected, especially (William) Long the other [possibly the son of Mr. Dawkins] is rather too nice and delicate he seems to have a good disposition at the bottom but has been ruined, by a false mode of education. p. 178

Richard at Driffield to George in London. March, 1778

John Balchen is arrived. I met him this Morning at Barnsley and put him on the old horse, which conveyed him safe home he is very well after his Journey, and already intimate with D[awkins]. and L[ong]. who with my Mother are playing at Whist, while I write so you will not wonder at the stile of this. p. 179

Richard at Driffield to George in London. April, 1778.

... and betwixt ourselves ... I prefer him [Richard Long] as a pupil to either of the other two [his brother William and the son of Henry Dawkins] not that I have any reason to

complain of them, for I sincerely think had I picked Westminster and Eaton I could not have met with two boys of their Age, less exceptionable on the whole ... my Pupils please me more every Day John is here still, and as stout [i.e. strong] as ever he frequently walks 8 or 10 Miles a Day, and makes a good Playfellow to the others He is a very honest good natured fellow and does not want sense, but there is a certain Cockneyishness about him, something of the Jerry Sneak in his manner and expression, that makes him appear to the greatest disadvantage, and I fear it is too late to remedy it now. [Jerry Sneak = a hen pecked husband] p. 185

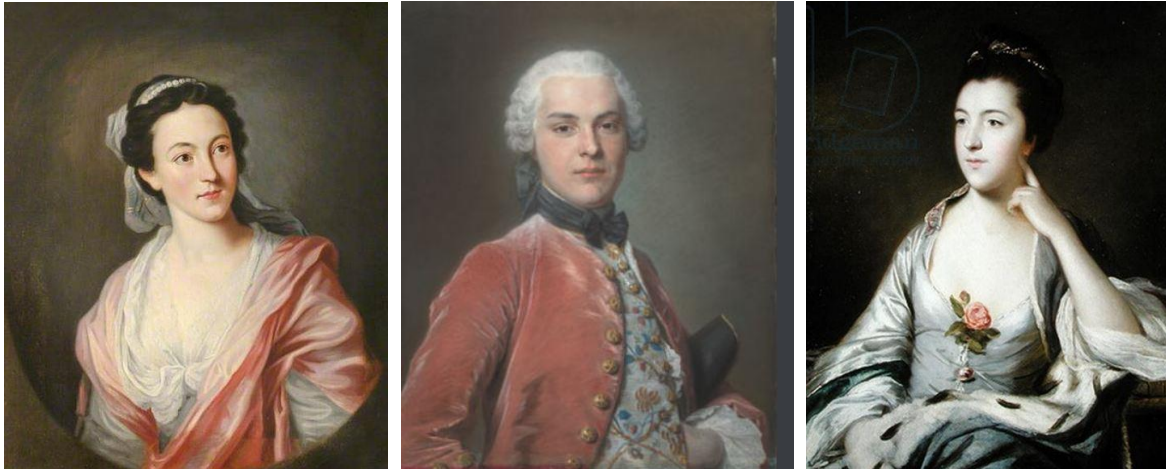
Richard at Driffield to George in London. 20<sup>th</sup> April, 1778.

Our family here is going on very well, and my Pupils please me more every Day. Balchen grows Stout and Hearty, eats and sleeps like an Emperor and is indeed much hardier than any of us never taking Cold tho' always abroad. p. 185

Unfortunately John's robustness did not last as some three years later, aged twenty two, he died of tuberculosis; as did his siblings, Mary, Sarah, and Eliza Balchen. Another letter from Richard mentions a visit by the Dawkins family:

Richard at Driffield to George in London. 7<sup>th</sup> August, 1778.

My young Friends were sent for to Cirencester last night by Mr. [Henry] Dawkins, I was invited but it was too late to return that evening so waited on him this morning. The Party consisted of Himself [Henry Dawkins] Lady Julia [Henry's wife and the daughter of the Earl of Portmore], his eldest son [James] and daughter [Sarah] and a Mr. Gale. We passed the morning in the Woods, dined at the Ram and afterwards drank Tea at Driffield where they expressed themselves extremely satisfied with our accommodation and said the two Boys [Dawkins and Long] were prodigiously improved and behaved with much more affability than I expected.



**In the center is Henry Dawkins and on either side of him are two portraits of Lady Julia Dawkins his wife. Julia was the daughter of the Earl of Portmore. Their son, together with Richard and William Long, was tutored by Richard Dennison Cumberland**

Tomorrow they take the Boys and their Son with them to Oxford for a few Days and I am to meet them at Fairford. Mr. [Beeston] Long is I suppose returned to town by this or will in a Day or two Let me know that I may write to him. pp. 200-201

The next letter captures the gap in wealth between the Cumberland and Long families.

Richard at Driffield to George in London. 12<sup>th</sup> September, 1778.

Richard Long has lately received 20 pounds to purchase a Horse, as soon as he can meet with a good one, and readily accommodated me with the cash till then, otherwise I should, as you may imagine have been distressed indeed.... The Thing I now aim at is, to be able to pay Mr. C. [Cropp] with £50 due at Xmas from Mr. L. [Long] and £50 from the Farm... p. 208

Richard at Driffield to George in London. 18<sup>th</sup> November, 1778.

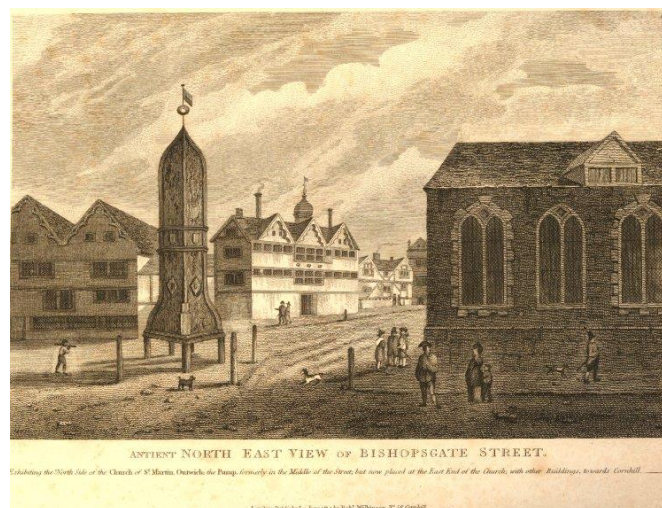
Now [Richard] Long is returned we pass our time very agreeably, and indeed I find the larger our number, the easier to keep up proper discipline. We dedicate the whole morning to business and an hour or two in the evening, the afternoons are too short and dark to do anything to the purpose ... p. 217

George in London to Richard at Driffield. 9<sup>th</sup> December, 1778.

Yesterday afternoon I had a message from Mr. [Beeston] Long that he should be glad to see me in Bishopsgate Street, when I came he took me into the parlour, and there made following proposal in your favor. He said he had conversed with his son Richard since his return who expressed himself very well satisfied with his treatment as did William

[his brother], but Richard said he thought Mr. Cumberland had too much care on his hands to manage for them all when at home, and lamented the difficulty you had in the country of getting a servant fit for your purpose, as they were all so ignorant there was but little to be made of them he said himself and Mr. Dawkins had considered this and as it was their wish to make everything easy on your part, they should be very ready to add a servant to your family at their own expense and Mrs. Long [Sarah Cropp] had been thinking if it was agreeable she might as well send one down from London, as she imagined they were more likely to get a good one here than you can be in the country .

To all this on your part I returned them thanks, and told them I would venture to say the offer would meet with your approbation, as from what I could judge you might very well employ her and that I would write you word of their consideration they said their principal end was to lessen our mother's trouble, and that when you came to town it might be settled, in the mean time they wished you to be informed of it. Mr. Long said it would not be worthwhile to send Richard down till Oxford term in January that then William might accompany him part of the way and you take them with you and then



**Bishopsgate Street**

took my leave but not before he had told me how much he approved of my instructions to Mr. George [Long] which by the by is a lucky hit for me, as it will put I think a few pieces in my pocket about Xmas, when I shall really want them for what with one piece of expense or other I shall just make the ends meet, unless my [lottery] tickets are prizes and I get an addition to my salary don't say I shall never get anything by my drawing. pp. 212-219



George Cumberland drawing in a wood by George Townley

Richard at Driffield to George in London. 23<sup>rd</sup> May, 1779.

Mr. [Richard] Long is returned, in pretty good Spirits, and flatter myself we shall pass an agreeable Summer the Weather is delightful and I want nothing to make me happy but your Company or at least Correspondence If you believe this you will write instantly to your sincerely affectionate Brother. p. 232.

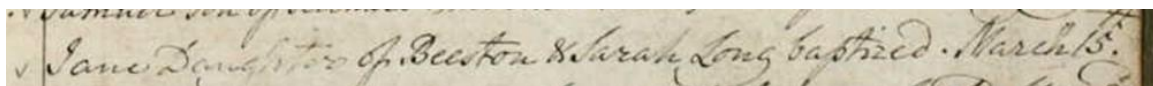
Six months later, in November 1779, Richard died at Oxford although Clementina includes no letters between the Cumberland brothers that refer to this event which was announced in the *Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser* on Friday, 19<sup>th</sup> November.

**Last Thursday died, at Oxford, Mr. Richard Long, second son to Beeston Long, Esq. of Bishopsgate-street.**

Last Thursday died, at Oxford, Mr. Richard Long, second son to Beeston Long, Esq. of Bishopsgate-street.

### JANE LONG (1756 - 1834)

Jane was born in 1756 and baptised on 13<sup>th</sup> March, 1756, at St. Martin Outwich.



Jane Daughter of Beeston & Sarah Long baptized. March 15<sup>th</sup>.



Jane married her first cousin Charles Long who was the son of Beeston's brother Charles Long of Hurts Hall in Suffolk. *The Gentleman's Magazine* recorded Charles Long thus:

Charles [Long], the eldest [son of Charles Long of Hurts Hall], was born in 1747, and married on the 25<sup>th</sup> of December, 1786, his first cousin, Jane, the daughter of Beeston Long, of London, Esq. and by her had issue two sons, Charles and Dudley, who both died in their infancy. Mr. Long deceased on the 25<sup>th</sup> December, 1812, and was interred in the chancel of the church of Saxmundham, where, on a mural tablet against the north side, is an inscription to his memory. This beautiful monument is from the chisel of Nollekens, and consists of a sarcophagus, over which is the figure of an angel seated on a rock, his right hand covering his eye, and his left hand holding an inverted torch; at the bottom of the sarcophagus are two scallop shells. The inscription is as follows:



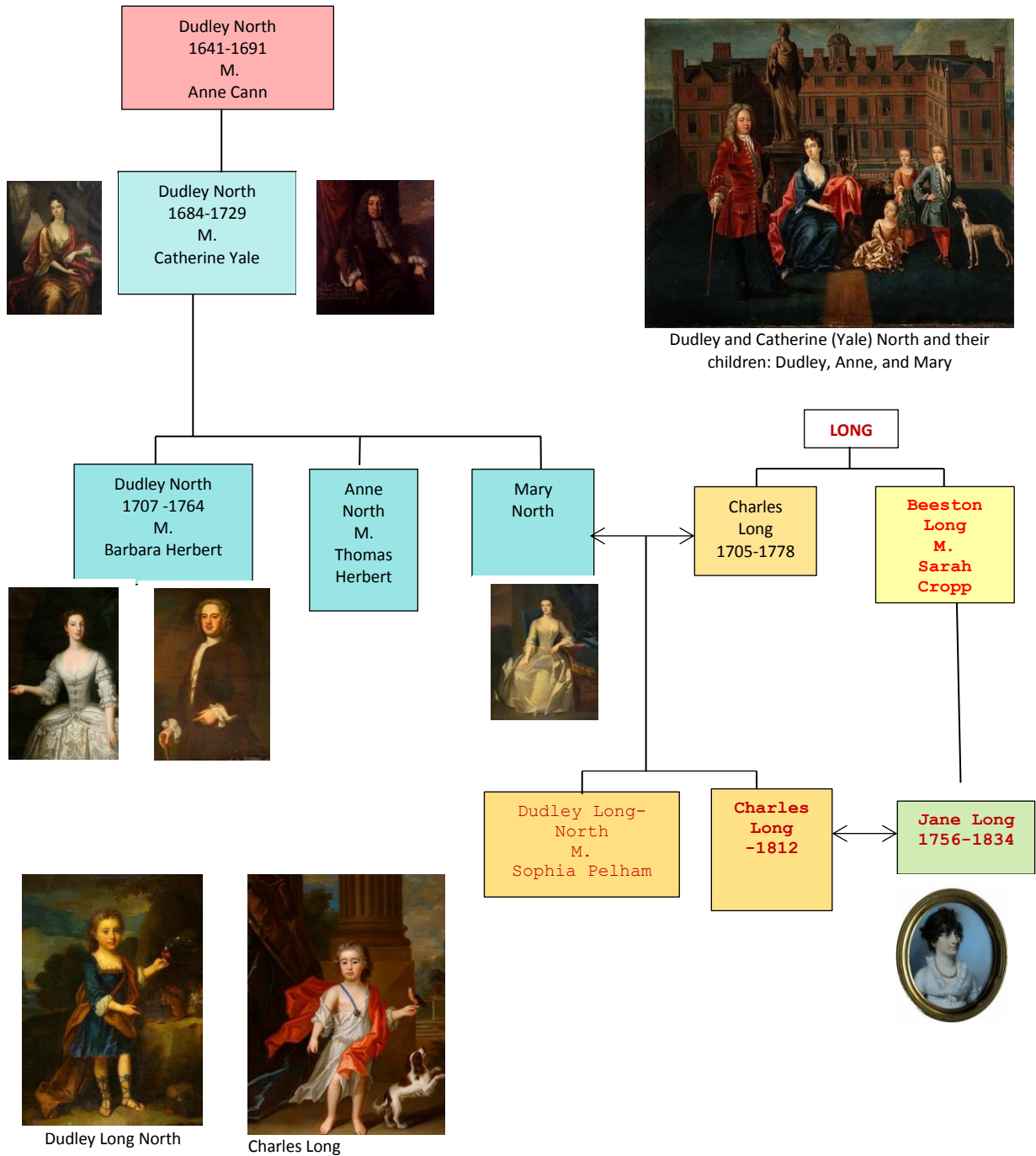
IN MEMORY OF  
CHARLES LONG, ESQ.  
WHO DIED THE 25TH OF DECEMBER, 1812,  
AGED 64 YEARS.  
HE MARRIED JANE,  
DAUGHTER OF BEESTON LONG, ESQ.  
BY WHOM HE HAD TWO SONS,  
CHARLES AND DUDLEY,  
WHO DIED IN THEIR INFANCY, AND ARE  
ALSO BURIED HERE.

In December, 1812, *The Gentleman's Magazine* took note of Charles's passing:

**In his 65th year, Charles Long, esq. of  
Hurts-hall, Suffolk.**

In his 65th year, Charles Long, esq. of  
Hurts-hall, Suffolk.

Below a chart showing the Long-North family relations.



Charles Long's mother was Mary North who had married Charles the brother of Beeston Long. Mary's mother was Catherine Yale whose father had a college named after him in New England (see Appendix for details of the North/Long families).

*The Gentleman's Magazine* took note of Charles's passing:

**In his 65th year, Charles Long, esq. of,  
Hurts-hall, Suffolk.**

A description of Hurts Hall can be found in the *Views of the Seats of the Noblemen and Gentlemen in Suffolk* by Henry Davy.

**HURT'S HALL is delightfully situated upon an acclivity facing the south, in a park of about 200 acres, in the parish of Saxmundham. It stands within half a mile to the south east of the town, which however is concealed from the house and grounds by plantations.**

**This mansion was nearly rebuilt in the year 1803, by the late proprietor Charles Long, Esq. (the elder brother of the present owner), from the designs of the late Samuel Wyatt, Esq. It contains some very commodious as well as handsome apartments, and is altogether one of the most cheerful residences in this county. Mr. Long had made many alterations in the grounds some years before, when a great number of small enclosures, intersected, in various directions, by narrow roads, were converted into the present park, which he embellished with extensive plantations, and at the same time a small brook which winded obscurely along the valley in front of the house, was formed into the present sheet of water, which adds much to the beauty of the place.**

**Hurt's Hall now belongs to Dudley Long North, Esq. who having another large mansion at Glemham, about four miles from this house, has let it to Charles Nathaniel Bayley, Esq. who has resided here for several years.**

**This property formerly belonged to a family of the name of Base; afterwards to that of Thompson, from whom it was purchased about the beginning of the last century by Colonel Long, the grandfather of the present possessor, who had other property in this county, and was one of the Representatives for the Borough of Dunwich, in the Parliament which met in 1715.**

Another description of Hurts Hall, which was demolished at the end of the nineteenth century, can be found in *History, Gazetteer and Directory of Suffolk* (1874) by William White.

Hurts Hall, the seat of William Long, Esq., is a large and handsome white brick mansion, situated a little south of the town, in a beautiful and well-wooded park of nearly 250 acres. The manor was rebuilt in the early part of the present century, by the late Charles Long, Esq., who judiciously laid out and planted the surrounding grounds, and expanded

the rivulet into a fine sheet of water, which at each extremity is skillfully concealed by wood. The front of the mansion consists of three semi-circular projections; the entrance hall is adorned with a handsome geometrical staircase and the whole interior is fitted up with taste and elegance.



Mary North who married Beeston Long's brother Charles and was Jane's mother in law



Jane Long who married Charles the son of Charles and Mary (North) Long

Twenty two years after her husband's death, Jane's death notice appeared in *Jackson's Oxford Journal* on 30<sup>th</sup> August, 1834:

Warren, M. A. Rector of Greensted, Essex, aged 71.—Mrs. Long, of Hurts Hall, near Saxmundham, sister to the Lord Farnborough and the Rev. Wm. Long, Canon of Windsor.

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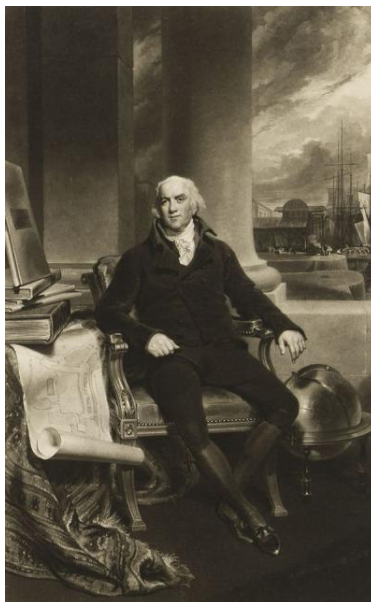
#### BEESTON LONG, Jnr. (1757–1820) AND THE NEAVE FAMILY

Beeston Long, Jnr. the son of Beeston and Sarah (Cropp) Long was born in 1757 and baptized on 5<sup>th</sup> March at St. Martin, Outwich.

Martha Mary neave  
Beeston son of Beeston & Sarah Long baptized. Mar. 5.  
baptized. Aug. 20.

Beeston son of Beeston &amp; Sarah Long baptized

Mar 5



Beeston Long from an engraving by Henry Meyer

He married Frances Louisa Neave on 10<sup>th</sup> July, 1786; so far, no record of this marriage has been located. The London Morning Chronicle announced the marriage the following day.

**Yesterday morning was married at Bishopsgate-church, Beeston Long, Esq. of Bishopsgate-street; to Miss Neave, of New Broad-street.**

Frances was born on 25<sup>th</sup> July, 1767, and baptized on 21<sup>st</sup> August at St. Bennet Fink. She was the eldest daughter of Richard Neave and Frances Bristow.

Frances Louisa Neave  
Daughter of Rich Neave  
& Frances Neave, his wife  
was born July the 25: 1767  
and baptized August the  
21 following by Mr  
Batwall

Frances Louisa Neave  
Daughter of Rich Neave  
& Frances Neave, his wife  
was born July the 25 : 1767  
and baptized August the  
21 following by Mr  
Batwall

Beeston and Frances (Neave) Long had the following nine children, the first five of whom were baptised at St. Martin Outwich:

## Beeston Long (1757 - 1820)

Beeston Richard, Son of Beeston & Frances Louisa Long (said to be born 23<sup>rd</sup> of July 1787) was baptized August 18<sup>th</sup>. 1787.  
Inspected & Duty paid to Sept. 20. 1787. P. H. Long.

Beeston Richard, Son of Beeston & Frances Louisa Long (said to be born 23<sup>rd</sup> of July 1787) was baptized August 18<sup>th</sup>, 1787.

1788 Mary Ann Daughter of John and Anne Smith bapt. Dec 18<sup>th</sup>  
Augustin Gammon, Son of Edward & Elizabeth Gayleson bapt. 27<sup>th</sup> March  
Frances Louisa Daughter of Beeston & Frances Louisa Long  
Baptized July 16<sup>th</sup> 1788  
Inspected & Duty paid to Sept. 20. 1788. P. H. Long.  
William Son of John & Elizabeth London bapt. 12<sup>th</sup> October

Frances Louisa Daughter of Beeston & Frances Louisa Long Baptized July 16<sup>th</sup> 1788.

1791 James Henry Son of Beeston and Frances Louisa Long  
born January 27. 1791. Baptized February 26. 1791

James Henry son of Beeston and Frances Louisa Long born January, 27 1791. Baptised February, 26, 1791.

1792 Charles Thomas Son of Beeston and Frances  
Louisa Long born June 19 was baptized  
July 13<sup>th</sup> 1792

Charles Thomas son of Beeston and Frances Louisa Long, born June 19, and baptised July 13<sup>th</sup> [1792].

1794 Harriet Daughter of Beeston and Frances Louisa  
Long born Dec. 9. 1793, Baptized Jan. 25. 1794.

Harriet Daughter of Beeston and Frances Louisa Long born Dec 9, 1793, and baptised Jan 25 1794.

After 1795 four more children were born at Sutton in Surrey and they were: Caroline-Jane born in September, 1795, and baptised on 3<sup>rd</sup> October; Amelia Ann born in August, 1798, and baptised on 2<sup>nd</sup> September; Maria born on 24<sup>th</sup> March, 1800, and baptised on 13<sup>th</sup> April; and William born on 8<sup>th</sup> October, 1802, and baptised on 30<sup>th</sup> October. Despite having had nine children only four survived to adulthood: Caroline-Jane (d. 1824), Amelia-Ann, Maria, and William of whom only two, Caroline and William, had children.

Beeston Richard Long died, aged 16 in 1803, as *The Gentleman's Monthly Miscellany* notice indicates:

**this county.—Aged 16, Beeston Richard Long, eldest son of Beeston Long, esq. at his house at Sutton.—At Walworth,**

### Beeston Long (1757 - 1820)

Beeston was a senior partner of the firm of West India merchants, *Long, Drake & Co.* Like his father and his father-in-law, he was a director of the Bank of England and then, in 1805, elected a Deputy-Governor and in 1808 Governor.



**Frances Louisa (Neave) Long  
by George Romney**



**Sir Richard and Lady (Bristow) Neave  
by Thomas Gainsborough**

Beeston and Frances (Neave) Long lived at Coombe House, near Kingston-upon-Thames in Surrey. It was later the home of the Prime Minister Robert Jenkinson, 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Liverpool, who died there in 1828. The house, since demolished, was situated in what is now called the Coombe Hill private estate.

The following appeared in *The European Magazine* in 1817:

**BEESTON LONG, Esq.** is the son of Beeston Long, Esq. of Bishopsgate-street, who was Chairman of the West India merchants, and Governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company. He was born at his father's City residence, in the year 1757, and was educated at the Reverend Mr. Blacking's Academy, at Greenwich. In July 1787, he was married at Bishopsgate-church, to Frances Louisa, daughter of Sir Richard Neave. He is a Director of the Bank of England, of which he was elected Deputy-Governor in the year 1805, and Governor in the year 1808. In the year 1817, he was chosen Chairman of the London Dock Company, and fills the same situation in the Committee of West India merchants. He is a member of most of the commercial, benevolent, and philanthropic societies in London.

He has one sister and two brothers, the Right Hon. Charles Long, Treasurer of the Army Pay-office, Whitehall; and the Rev. William Long, of Studfield, near Saxmundham, in Suffolk.

His present residence is Coombes, in Surrey, and in Leadenhall street, where the firm of Long and Company has been long known as the oldest and most respectable house in the Jamaica trade, established in London.

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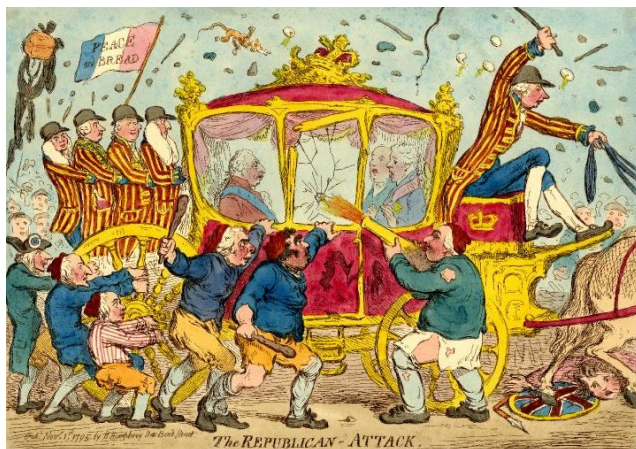
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On 6<sup>th</sup> November, 1795, the following advertisement was placed in the newspapers by a group of City of London merchants that included Beeston Long. It was prompted by an attack that occurred on 29<sup>th</sup> October, 1795, as King George III's carriage made its way to the opening of Parliament. Stones were thrown at the carriage shattering its glass windows. On his way back to the palace the King's carriage was again assaulted by a mob and the door to the coach thrown open by a rioter. The crowd, described as "... all of the worst and lowest sort," shouted anti-war slogans and insults at the King, including "No Pitt, No War, Bread, Bread, Peace, Peace! Down with George!" Five individuals were arrested but later released and there were no trials.



## Beeston Long (1757 - 1820)



**T**HE MERCHANTS, BANKERS and TRADERS of the CITY of LONDON, are requested to attend at the London Tavern, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at Eleven o'Clock, to take into Consideration the Propriety of an ADDRESS to HIS MAJESTY, on the late Insult offered to his Person, on his Passage to Parliament.

STEPH. LUSHINGTON,  
W. RAIKES,  
E. FORSTER,  
W. ROBINSON,  
JOHN HENRY CAZENOVE,  
ALEXANDER AUBERT,  
GEORGE HIBBEAT,  
D. GILES,  
GEORGE PETERS,  
BEESTON, LONG,  
P. J. THELLUSON,  
G. G. STONESTREET.

### NELSON AND THE WEST INDIA MERCHANTS

In 1805 the combined French and Spanish fleet headed toward the British West Indies where they positioned themselves to begin to menace the islands. However Admiral Horatio Nelson pursued the enemy fleet across the Atlantic and when he arrived he showed enough determination to protect the islands that the French left and sailed once more back to Europe. Nelson noted:

I must not move, after having saved these Colonies and 200 and upwards of sugar-laden ships, until I feel sure they are gone. ... The Combined [French and Spanish] Squadron passed to the leeward of Antigua on Saturday the 8<sup>th</sup>, standing to the Northward. My heart is almost broke, and, with my very serious complaints, I cannot expect long to go on. I am, etc., *Nelson*.



Immediately after Nelson's arrival back in England, a meeting of the West India merchants was convened at the London Tavern; and the gratitude of that community for the protection afforded to their islands by Nelson's actions was expressed in a resolution adopted on 23<sup>rd</sup> August, 1805, Sir Richard Neave, Bart., in the chair as follows:

"That the prompt determination of Lord Nelson to quit the Mediterranean in search of the French fleet; his sagacity in judging of and ascertaining their course; his bold and unwearied pursuit of the combined French and Spanish Squadrons to the West Indies and back again to

Europe, have been very instrumental to the safety of the West India Islands in general, and well deserve the grateful acknowledgments of every individual connected with those colonies."

A deputation, consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Beeston Long, with the Treasurer Mr. Samuel Long, and Mr. Samuel Turner, was appointed to wait upon Lord Nelson, to express their sentiments, and to offer him in person their unfeigned thanks.

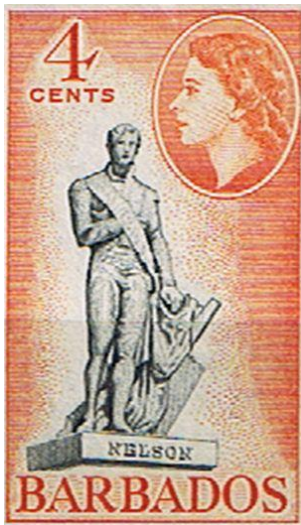
The deputation, accordingly, went to Lord Nelson at Gordon's Hotel in Albemarle Street, where his lordship had taken up his temporary town-residence, and handed him a copy of the above resolutions. Nelson later returned the following answer:

London, 28<sup>th</sup> August, 1805.

Sirs,

I beg leave to express to you, and the Committee of West India Merchants, the great satisfaction which I feel in their approbation of my conduct. It was, I conceived, perfectly clear that the Combined Squadrons were gone to the West Indies, and therefore it became my duty to follow them. But I assure you from the state of defence in which our large Islands are placed, with the number of Regular Troops, and numerous, well-disciplined, and zealous Militia, I was confident, not any Troops which their Combined Squadron could carry, would make any impression upon any of our large Islands, before a very superior force would arrive for their relief. I have the honour to remain, Sir, and Gentlemen, With the highest respect, Your most obliged and obedient Servant,

*Nelson.*



**In 1813 the West India Merchants commissioned Sir Richard Westmacott to produce a bronze statue of the admiral which stands in the center of Bridgetown, Barbados**

Beeston died on 7<sup>th</sup> August, 1820, and his passing was noted by *The Gentleman's Magazine*:

**At Coombe House, Surrey, in his 64th year, Beeston Long, esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of England. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Saxmundham, in Suffolk. His sound judgment and integrity in public life as a man of business, his general benevolence towards all who needed his assistance, and his many private and domestic virtues, will cause his memory to be long revered and respected by all who knew him.**



**Coombe House from a print dated 1880**

### **The Neave Family**

Beeston's father in law, Richard Neave, married Frances Bristow on 16<sup>th</sup> February, 1761. Frances Bristow was the daughter of John Bristow. She was born about 1746 and died on 18<sup>th</sup> January, 1830. For more on her family see the appendix.

Like the Longs, Richard Neave made his fortune trading in the West Indies and America. At various times he was chairman of the Ramsgate Harbour Trust, the Society of West Indian Merchants and the London Dock Company as well as a director of the Hudson's Bay Company. He was a director of the Bank of England for 48 years, made deputy governor in 1781, and Governor from 1783 to 1785 (a post later held by his grandson, Sheffield Neave, and his son-in-law Beeston Long). In 1806, both Richard Neave and Beeston Long served as vice-presidents of the British Institution.

Neave's social ambitions were realised when he was appointed High Sheriff of Essex in 1794 and in the following year gained the title of 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Neave of Dagnams Park in Essex. Before Dagnams, Neave lived at the Bower House in Havering-atte-Bower. When he bought Dagnams, Neave had the original demolished, and replaced it by a red-brick house (see Appendix).

Neave's friend George Read of Delaware wrote to warn him in 1765 that the British government's attempts to tax the colonies without giving them direct representation in Parliament would lead to a revolt.



**George Read of Delaware**

"dear Sir,—The scene in America has greatly changed since you left us. Then political disputes were confined to parties formed in the respective colonies. They are now all resolved into one, and that with the mother-country. The stamp-act you made on your side of the water hath raised such a ferment among us—that is, among one and all of the colonies on the continent—that I know not when it will subside. Before you will receive this I doubt not but you will see in our public papers the opposition generally made to the distribution of the stamp-papers, and to these publications I shall refer you for particulars. How the disturbances raised here will be received in

England, I know not. I sincerely wish the furious zeal of the populace may not be resented by your people in power [so] as to prevent them from lending a candid ear to our just complaints, and repealing a law so destructive to the liberty of the subject in America, and which, in time, will prove detrimental to the trade of the mother-country. As to this I shall explain myself to be understood, viz., if this law should stand unrepealed, or, indeed, any other enactment in lieu thereof imposing an internal tax for the purpose of revenue, the colonists will entertain an opinion that they are to become the slaves of Great Britain by the Parliament's making laws to deprive them of their property without their assent, by any kind of representation. This will naturally lead them into measures to live as independent of Great Britain as possible, [and] they will, gradually, go into the making of woollens and ironmongery, your two great branches of manufactory; and, although from the high prices of labor in general among us they will be greatly impeded in the first attempts, yet the necessity of persevering will surmount and possibly remove that difficulty. The spirit hath seized them already, and prevails surprisingly. Home-spun cloth is worn as well by the beaux as the men of gravity of all ranks, and though only fashion with the first, it will soon grow into habit, which, when once fixed, will not be readily changed. From this consideration alone every friend to the mother-country and the colonies ought to wish and to afford a helping hand to obtain an alteration in the late system of politics in England."



**James Neave father of Richard**

*George Read*

Richard Neave's son, Thomas, became the 2<sup>nd</sup> baronet on the death of his father on 28<sup>th</sup> January, 1814. A descendant, Airey Neave, was a Tory MP and supporter of Margaret Thatcher. He was blown up by an IRA car bomb in 1979 which was depicted in the 2011 film *The Iron Lady*.

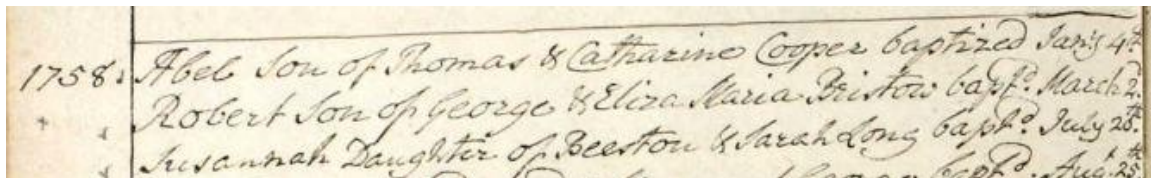


**Margaret Thatcher and Airey Neave**

In 1759 Richard Cropp bought the manors of Duxford and Lacy from James and Elizabeth Barry. On his death in 1796 Richard left the two manors for life to his wife Mary and thereafter to his nephew Charles Long. Charles left his Duxford estate to his brother Beeston's son, William Long of Hurts Hall, Saxmundham (Suffolk), who died in 1875 and who was succeeded by his son William Beeston Long. On W. B. Long's death without issue in 1892 his lands passed to his nephew William Evelyn Long (d. 1944). W. E. Long in 1937 retained the nominal lordship of Temple and Lacy's manors, which presumably passed to his son W. G. Long, but had sold the land in Duxford attached to them in 1906 to James Binney of Pampisford Hall (d. 1935).

### **SUSANNAH LONG (1758-1815)**

Susannah was born in July, 1758, the second daughter of Beeston and Sarah (Cropp) Long, and baptised on 26<sup>th</sup> of that month at St. Martin Outwich.



**1758 Susannah Daughter of Beeston & Sarah Long baptd July 26<sup>th</sup>.**

She married the Reverend George Chamberlaine on 1<sup>st</sup> November, 1787. There does not appear to have been any issue.

suing.  
Yesterday was married at St. George's, Hanover Square, the Reverend George Chamberlaine, Rector of Craies in Essex, to Miss Long, youngest daughter of the late Beeston Long, Esq.

**Friday, November 2, 1787**

Yesterday was married at St. George's, Hanover Square, the Reverend George Chamberlaine, Rector of Craies in Essex, to Miss Long, youngest daughter of the late Beeston Long, Esq.

Susannah died on 12<sup>th</sup> June, 1815, and was buried at All Saints Church, Wyke Regis in Dorset. It was Susannah who received the jewelry of Richard Cropp's daughter through his will.

George Chamberlaine was the incumbent of All Saints from 1809 until 1837 and was responsible for the building of Holy Trinity Church at Weymouth. A road in Wyke Regis is named after him. T.C. Earle commented that Chamberlaine was "a pretty high blade for a parson."

*The Church of England Magazine* noted the consecration of Holy Trinity at Weymouth:

Bristol.—The consecration of the new church at Weymouth, founded at the sole expense of the Rev. George Chamberlain, rector of Weymouth and Wyke Regis, took place on Saturday se'nnight, by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. A grand procession, comprising the Lord Bishop of Winchester and suite, the Worshipful the Mayor and Town Council, the Archdeacon of Dorset and suite, the clergy of the deanery, M. Wyatt, Esq. of London (the architect), and an immense number of gentry, was in attendance.

After Susannah died George married Margaret Dupre as the following notice from the parish register of All Saints, Wyke Regis, indicates:

1816 30<sup>th</sup> September; Revd. George CHAMBERLAINE (Widower) of Wyke Regis & Margaret DUPRE (Spinster) of this parish by licenc.; Witnesses: Robert ADAIR, Frances PICARD.

*The Universal Magazine* also announced the marriage:

At Warmwell the Rev. George Chamberlain, rector of Wyke Regis and Weymouth, to Margaret, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Dupré, of Melcombe.

At Warmwell the Rev. George Chamberlain, rector of Wyke Regis and Weymouth, to Margaret, second daughter of Dr Dupre, of Melcombe.

In 1821 George felt compelled to publish a selection of correspondence between himself (the Rector of Wyke-Regis in Dorset) and various clerical officials. In doing so he believed that he was protecting the rights of the clergy to maintain:

... the custody of the Key of his Church; the distribution of the Sacrament Money; and the power of a Churchwarden (unless authorised by custom) to dispose of Pews and Sitings, without the consent of the Minister.

He was aware however that:

... the disputes between individuals (of consequence only to the parties concerned) are not fit subjects to be intruded upon the public attention; but, in this instance, the questions at issue, which have been so strenuously contended for by me, are of general interest to the Parochial Clergy.

He also authored in 1833 *A Friendly Address on the Death of the Rev. Joseph Addison*.

Among the monumental inscriptions from the graveyard opposite All Saints Church, Wyke Regis in Dorset is the following:

In a vault on the west side of this Churchyard lies interred all that is mortal of the Rev. George Chamberlaine 28 years rector of this Parish who died 3rd October 1837 Age 74 Also of MARGARET CHAMBERLAINE his second wife who died Dec 4th 1847 Also SUSANNA CHAMBERLAINE the beloved wife of Rev'd GEORGE CHAMBERLAINE who departed this life June 12 1815 Age 34 years

In December, 1847, *The Gentleman's Magazine* noted Margaret (Dupre) Chamberlaine's passing:

**Dec. 5. At Weymouth, aged 58, Margaret, widow of the Rev. George Chamberlaine, Rector of Wyke Regis.**

The following is taken from *Genealogical Notes of the Chamberlaine Family of Maryland* and gives more detail of this family.

A  
STATEMENT  
OF  
FACTS,  
IN A  
CORRESPONDENCE  
BETWEEN  
THE LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL,  
THE  
ARCHDEACON OF DORSET,  
AND  
THE RECTOR OF WYKE-REGIS.  
TO WHICH ARE ADDED,  
Two Letters,  
From the Rev. JOHN DUPRE, D.D.  
TO THE  
RIGHT REVEREND THE DIOCESAN,  
AND TO  
MR. ARCHDEACON ENGLAND.  
Addressed to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry  
of Dorset.

Qualitate nullus infletur.

*Joannis Pearsoni Annot. in Ignatii Epist. ad Smyrn.*

Non locus sanctificat hominem; sed homo locum.

*Ibid. Annot. in Epist. ad Polycarpum.—Edit. Oxon. 1719.*

Weymouth:

Printed by G. Kay, Augusta-Place,

Joseph Chamberlaine, third son of Thomas and Ann Penketh Chamberlaine, married in 1740 **Miss Ann Prescott, a sister of George William Prescott, a wealthy banker**, and died in April, 1775, leaving a widow and five children, George, John, Richard, Mary, and Elizabeth.

*George*, son of Joseph and Ann (Prescott) Chamberlaine, was born in 1742, and entered the army in 1770. He married Miss Hays, a sister of Sir Samuel Hays an Irish baronet, who died leaving one son George (now 1795 in Holy Orders, and Rector of Long Parish near Andover in Hampshire), who married **Miss Susannah Long, a daughter of Beeston Long, the Great Jamaica planter, and merchant in London.**

Mr. George Chamberlaine [father of the above Reverend] contracted a second marriage with Miss Elizabeth Bond, a sister of his brother-in-law, and lived at Devonshire Place, Cavendish Square, London, and had a country seat called "Burwood" near Cobham in Surry. Their daughters, Mariana and Elizabeth, were living in London in 1795, and said to be beautiful and accomplished women.



Burwood House near Cobham in Surrey home of the Chamberlaine family

*John*, son of Joseph and Ann (Prescott) Chamberlaine, was born in 1744. Having acquired a small fortune by merchandise, he in 1794 "was out of business, giving his undivided attention to the care of his property which consisted of houses and lands" holding however, the position of Chief Director and Treasurer of a Canal Company. This gentleman never visited Maryland but kept up some intercourse by letter with his Oxford (Maryland) cousin.

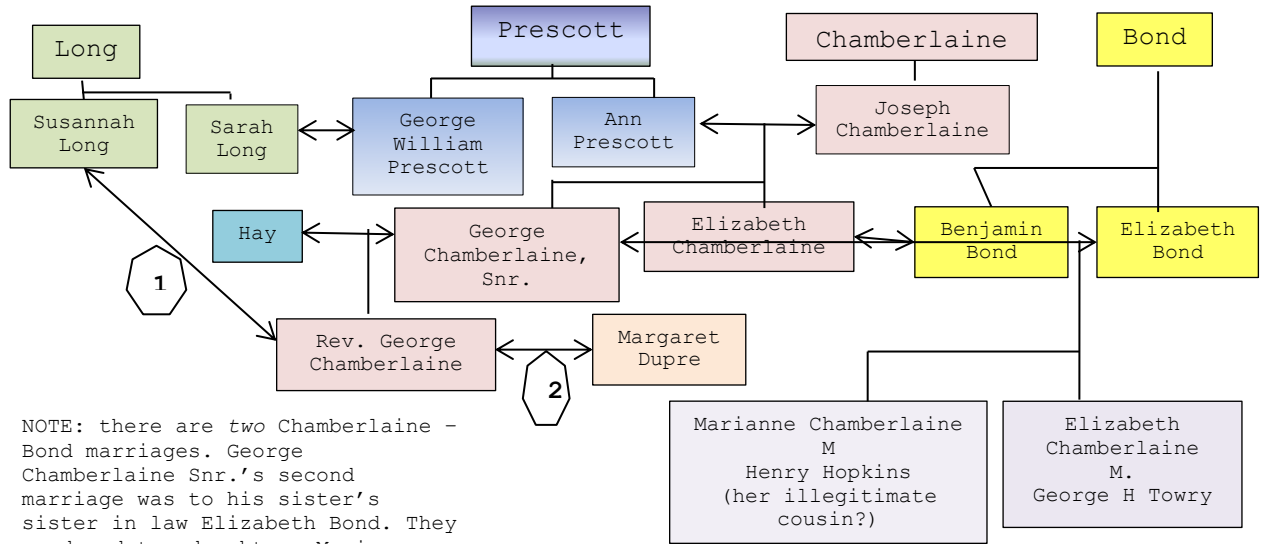
*Richard*, son of Joseph and Ann (Prescott) Chamberlaine, was born at Chester in 1746. We learn from his letters that he came to Maryland and settled for a time in Oxford, and entered into business with his relatives there, and that his financial condition was somewhat improved by their management, as he owned the *Meliora*, and invested largely in commercial houses, he returned to England in 1791; and in 1795 was living with his mother and unmarried brother at Chester. His health, delicate from infancy,



unfitted him for business, and later in life brought on a mental trouble ending in derangement. His sister *Martha* died unmarried in 1769, and Elizabeth, the youngest of the family, married in 1770 the late Benjamin Bond, and died (died 3<sup>rd</sup> January, 1771) leaving one daughter who died in 1782. On January 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1791, Mr. Bond married a Miss Enright of Warwickshire and inheriting a vast fortune from his maternal grandfather [Vulture Hopkins], took the name Hopkins. He died in 1794 leaving large legacies to the Chamberlaines, the brothers of his first wife, and a large fortune to his only daughter.

Benjamin Bond Hopkins had an illegitimate (?) son Captain Henry Hopkins. Henry married his cousin Marianne the daughter of George and Elizabeth (Bond) Chamberlaine. This marriage is shown below as is the marriage of Marianne's sister Elizabeth Chamberlaine to Captain George Henry Towry. George Henry's sister Anne Towry married Lord Ellenborough (below).





NOTE: there are two Chamberlaine - Bond marriages. George Chamberlaine Snr.'s second marriage was to his sister's sister in law Elizabeth Bond. They produced two daughters Marianne and Elizabeth shown here.

Below Benjamin Bond Hopkins and the two houses he built: Wimbledon House (left) and Painshill Mansion (right).





The page below is from *Fragmenta Genealogica* printed at the private press of Frederick Arthur Crisp in 1904.

*Towry, Chamberlaine and Hopkins  
Families.*

George Towry the Gift of his dearest Grandfather. Somerset Place, Somerset House, London.

George Phillips Towry Esq<sup>r</sup> of Shipley, co. Northumberland, married firstly Miss More descended from Sir Th<sup>s</sup> More and secondly Susannah [*blank in orig.*] who died on the 25<sup>th</sup> of May 1800 aged 53 years.

By his first wife he had issue :

- 1 Capt<sup>n</sup> George Henry Towry.
- 2 Anne Towry afterwards married Edward Law, Lord Ellenborough.

George Chamberlaine Esq<sup>r</sup> of Burwood House of Cobham, co. Surrey married firstly [*blank in orig.*] and secondly Elizabeth Bond.

By his first wife he had a son :

- 1 Rev<sup>d</sup> George Chamberlaine, Rector of Wyke Regis, Weymouth, co. Dorsetshire.

By his second wife he had issue :

- 2 Elizabeth C. married Capt<sup>n</sup> G. H. Towry, R.N.
- 3 Mariamne C. married Capt<sup>n</sup> Henry Hopkins.

Capt<sup>n</sup> George Henry Towry } born [*blank in orig.*]  
married  
Elizabeth Chamberlaine in } born 4<sup>th</sup> June 1778  
Nov<sup>r</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 1802.

George Edward Towry born 28<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>st</sup> 1803 and christened Nov<sup>r</sup> 3, 1803.  
Elizabeth Anne Towry born 29<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1806 and died 29 Aug<sup>st</sup> 1819, & buried at Brussels aged 12 years & nine months after 36 hours illness.  
Henry Phillips Towry born May 12, 1805 and died 21 Feb<sup>ry</sup> 1806 & buried at Westminster 27 Feb<sup>ry</sup>.

Capt<sup>n</sup> Henry Hopkins } born 25 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1780  
married  
Mariamna Chamberlaine } born 6 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1780  
in 1808.

Henry George Hopkins born May 15, 1810.  
Mariamna Elizabeth Hopkins born Nov<sup>r</sup> 11, 1814.  
Frederick Hopkins born May 17, 1816.  
George Hopkins born April 21, 1819.  
George Phillips Towry Esq<sup>r</sup> of Shipley died in Somerset Place London on the 12<sup>th</sup> of March 1817, aged 84 years. buried at Winkfield by the side of his Second Wife Susannah, by Rev<sup>d</sup> W. L. Rham, Vicar.

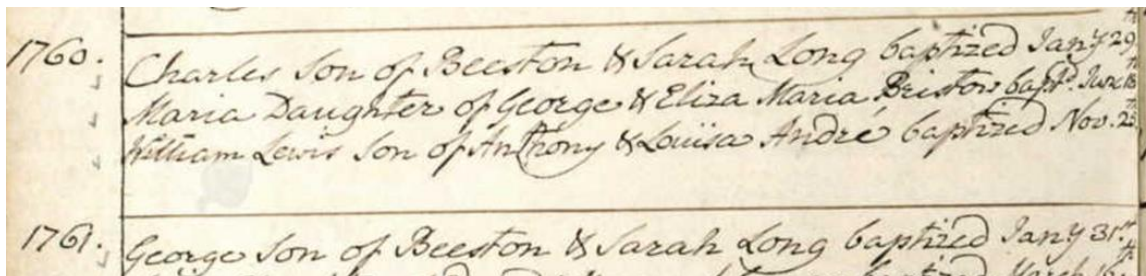
Capt<sup>n</sup> George Henry Towry died 9 April 1809.  
M<sup>rs</sup> Towry (E: Chamberlaine) died 19 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1806.  
Rev<sup>d</sup> George Chamberlaine died 3 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1837.  
George Hopkins was drowned near Fort George, Invernesshire, in Feb<sup>ry</sup> 1838.

M<sup>rs</sup> Hopkins (M: Chamberlaine) died at Brighton 3<sup>rd</sup> May in 1830-31.  
Lady Ellenborough (Daughter of Geo: P. Towry) had 5 Sons & 5 Daughters (9 were surviving up to her death) and died aged 75 in Aug<sup>st</sup> 1845 (*Anne, Lady Ellenborough died 16 August 1843, aged 47. Gent's Mag: Vol. 20, N.S., p. 440*) and was buried not far from her Father at Winkfield church by Rev<sup>d</sup> W. L. Rham, Vicar.

*From loose leaves in my possession.—F. A. C.*

**CHARLES LONG (1760-1838) AND THE HUME FAMILY**

Charles Long was born in January, 1760, and baptised at St. Martin, Outwich, on 26<sup>th</sup> January of that year. In January of the following year his brother George was born and his baptism appears in the parish record, the first child baptized in 1761.



1760 Charles Son of Beeston & Sarah Long baptized Jan 29.

1761 George Son of Beeston & Sarah Long baptized Jan 31<sup>st</sup>.

On 28<sup>th</sup> May, 1793, Charles married Amelia Hume, the eldest daughter of Abraham and Amelia (Egerton) Hume of Wormleybury in Hertfordshire. They had no children. The marriage was noted in the papers:

**MARRIED.]** Yesterday, by special licence, at Sir Abraham Hume's, Bart. in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Charles Long, Esq. M. P. for the borough of Rye, and Secretary to the Treasury, to Miss Hume.

And two days later Charles was presented to the king by his father in law:

After the Levee the King gave audiences to the Cabinet Ministers, and at half past four his Majesty set off for Windsor.

The following presentations took place, viz. Earl of Dalkeith, on coming of age, by his father the Duke of Buccleugh; Lord Viscount Milfington, by his father the Earl of Portmore on his marriage: Hon. Charles Long, M. P. on his marriage, by Sir Abraham Hume; Mr. Loveden, by Mr. Jarrett; and a few Officers on promotion.

The biographical details below are based on the DNB (first edition):

### Charles Long (1760 - 1838)

Charles attended Mr. Blacking's 'academy' at Greenwich and in 1788 entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He left without any degree although while there he made a good friend of William Pitt (the future Prime Minister).

Charles represented a number of constituencies in Parliament from 1789 until his elevation to the peerage in 1826. From early in his career he was a respectable official and a successful placeman. (According to the OED a 'Placeman' is someone who is appointed to a position, especially in government service, for personal profit and as a reward for political support; a yes-man). In 1791 Charles was appointed joint secretary to the treasury, resigned with Pitt, his patron, in 1801, and on Pitt's return to power in 1804 became a lord commissioner of the treasury.

He became a member of the Privy Council on 5<sup>th</sup> October, 1805, and in February, 1806 he was advanced to be secretary of state for Ireland, and was sworn of the Irish privy council.



**William Pitt addressing The House of Commons in 1793 with Charles Long among the government MPs**

In 1810 Long was appointed joint paymaster-general, and eventually became the sole occupant of that office. He was dispatched to France in 1817 as a commissioner to settle the accounts connected with Wellington's army of occupation. While a member of the House of Commons he voted steadily with the Tories, and spoke only so far as his office required.

On 27<sup>th</sup> May, 1820, he was created a civil grand cross of the Bath, and at the request of Lord Canning he retired in 1826 from his post of paymaster-general, and was created a peer,



**Sir Abraham Hume, Charles'  
father in law**



**Sophia Hume, Charles  
Long's sister in law**



**Amelia (Egerton) Hume,  
Charles's mother in law**

Baron Farnborough on 13<sup>th</sup> June. He enjoyed a pension of £1,500 a year until, on the death in 1829 of the slightly insane Francis Henry Egerton, eighth earl of Bridgewater, his wife's maternal uncle, he inherited property of the value of £4,000 a year, when he resigned his pension.

From the time of his elevation to the peerage he devoted himself principally to artistic pursuits. He was a recognised judge of pictures and architecture, formed his own considerable gallery of paintings and sculpture, erected his celebrated mansion, Bromley Hill Place in Kent, and with the assistance of his wife, Amelia, laid out its extensive ornamental gardens.

He was the personal friend of both George III and George IV, and assisted them with his taste in the decoration of several of the royal palaces.

Sèvres

### **Vase and cover (gobelet à lait)**

c.1765-8

Soft-paste porcelain, dark blue ground (*bleu lapis*), overlaid in gold with a caillouté, *vermiculé* decoration

22.2 x 13.7 x 10.8 cm

Purchased for George IV by Sir Charles Long (later Lord Farnborough), connoisseur and advisor to George IV, in Paris; Lot 218 in the posthumous sale of the dealer Philippe-Claude Maëlrondt held in Paris, November 1824



He was a fellow of the Royal Society from 1792, and of the Society of Antiquaries from 1812; was elected a trustee of the British Museum in 1812, and was also a trustee of the

### Charles Long (1760 - 1838)

National Gallery, deputy president of the British Institution, and chairman of the committee for the inspection of national monuments.

In 1838 Charles donated 15 paintings to the National Gallery which can be found listed in the appendix.

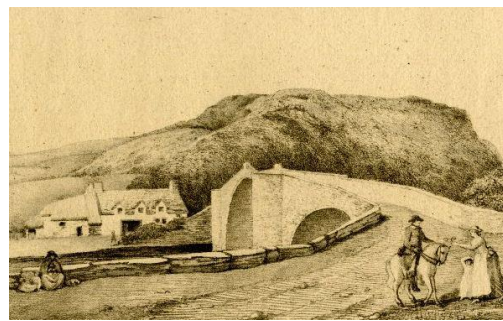


**Left, Charles Long's bookplate. The style of drawing suggests the plate was made by George Cumberland. The two portraits (center and right) are of Charles Long**

Together with George Cumberland he toured north Wales on horseback in 1784 and from which Cumberland later penned *An Attempt to Describe Hafod* in 1796 which he dedicated to his cousin Charles Long and from which George's drawing of Llangollen Bridge is shown below. After their tour of north Wales, the cousins traveled around Switzerland, after which George wrote that they were both agreed that Hafod 'still flourished unrivalled'.



**Hafod House visited and written about by George Cumberland**



**Llangollen Bridge by George Cumberland over which he crossed with his cousin Charles Long on their tour of Wales**

## Charles Long (1760 - 1838)

Below the title pages of three of Charles Long's pamphlets: *The New Era of the French Revolution* published in 1795, *A Temperate Discussion of the Causes which have Led to the Present High Price of Bread* published in 1800, and *Short Remarks upon Recent Political Occurrences* published in 1807.

8057.25  
 THE  
 NEW ERA  
 OF THE  
 FRENCH REVOLUTION;  
 OR,  
 OBSERVATIONS  
 UPON THE  
 CONSTITUTION  
 PROPOSED IN THE  
 CONVENTION,  
 ON THE TWENTY-THIRD OF JUNE, 1795.  
 LONDON:  
 PRINTED FOR J. DENRETT,  
 OPPOSITE BURLINGTON-HOUSE, FICCADILLY.  
 1795.

A  
 TEMPERATE DISCUSSION  
 OF THE  
 CAUSES  
 WHICH HAVE LED TO THE  
 PRESENT HIGH PRICE  
 OF  
 BREAD.  
 ADDRESSED TO THE  
 PLAIN SENSE OF THE PEOPLE.  
 Men. I tell you, friends, most charitable care  
 Have the partricians of you.  
 Civ. Care for us! What, suffer us to perish with their three-housh  
 cramm'd with grain!—  
 Men. Either you must  
 Condit yourselves wondrous malicious,  
 Or be accus'd of folly. CONSOLANTE.  
 SECOND EDITION.  
 LONDON:  
 PRINTED FOR J. WRIGHT, FICCADILLY.  
 1800.

SHORT REMARKS  
 UPON  
 RECENT  
 POLITICAL OCCURRENCES;  
 AND,  
 PARTICULARLY,  
 ON THE  
 NEW PLAN OF FINANCE.  
 LONDON:  
 PRINTED FOR J. HATCHARD, BOOKSELLER TO HER  
 MAJESTY, NO. 190, FICCADILLY.  
 1807.


↓ From Long's, Charles Long, Baron

In 1811 Cumberland wrote an appreciative description of his cousin's 'seat' Bromley Hill. In 1816, Charles published *Remarks on the Buildings and Improvements in London, and Elsewhere* in which he suggested many of the new streets and buildings which were then being laid out in the capital. His suggestions were countered in a response titled *A Letter to the Right Honourable Sir Charles Long*.

BROMLEY-HILL,  
 THE SEAT OF THE  
 RIGHT HON. CHARLES LONG,  
 M. P.  
 A SKETCH BY  
 GEORGE CUMBERLAND.

REMARKS  
 ON THE  
 BUILDINGS  
 AND  
 IMPROVEMENTS  
 IN  
 LONDON,  
 AND ELSEWHERE.

J. L. 1825  
 A LETTER  
 TO THE  
 RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES LONG,  
 ON  
 THE IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSED,  
 AND  
 NOW CARRYING ON  
 IN THE  
 WESTERN PART OF LONDON.



George Cumberland's  
 description of Bromley Hill

Charles Long's pamphlet on  
 improving London

A response to Long's  
 improvement suggestions



**Charles Long (1760 - 1838)**

---

In 1829 Abraham Hume published *Notices of the Life and Works of Titian* which he dedicated to his son in law Charles Long:

NOTICES  
OF  
THE LIFE AND WORKS  
OF  
TITIAN.

TO THE  
RIGHT HONORABLE  
CHARLES LORD FARNBOROUGH,

who, having most honorably filled more than one important situation in the service of his Country, now devotes a portion of his leisure to the encouragement of the Fine Arts, and Liberal Sciences, these NOTICES are dedicated with the warmest feelings of esteem and affection.

A. HUME.

Charles was a quite capable watercolourist himself as the drawing below of a North Devon landscape shows.



**North Devon landscape by Charles Long now at The Tate Gallery**

In 1829, opponents of the *Catholic Relief Bill* were horrified when they learned that Charles Long had switched sides and had decided to vote for the bill. Incensed, they published the following political attack in *The Age* on 29<sup>th</sup> March, 1829.

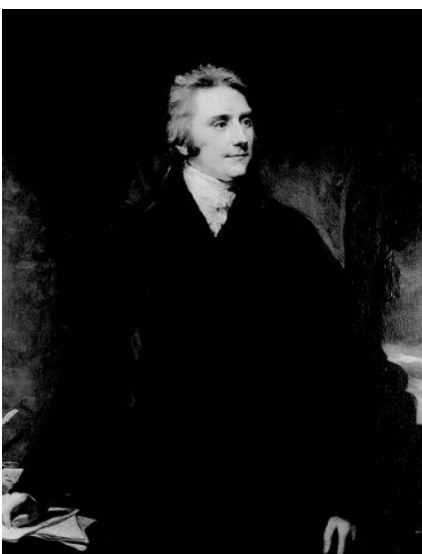
It may be justly said that Lord Farnborough—as far as regards the Popery Bill—had more honesty in youth than he has in old age. So long ago as when he was Secretary to Mr. Pitt (and plain Charles Long—he was one of Lord Liverpool's last batch of peers) he obtained Mr. P.'s consent to allow him to vote *against* Catholic Emancipation. Now that he has no place to lose, or rather to keep, nor any personal obligation to the Duke, he tells all his friends and political enemies that *he positively shall* vote for the present Catholic Relief Bill!!—*Omnibus fiat justitia!*

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Not only was Charles open to attack but so too was his wife as this squib from a newspaper dated 18<sup>th</sup> December, 1831, shows:

THE QUID PRO QUO.—“Lord Farnborough, an unwearied friend of modern art, is, we understand, entitled to the praise of having recommended Stanfield, and other eminent artists, to the especial patronage of the King. Lady Farnborough is no indifferent landscape painter, as many of her Ladyship's specimens in the annual exhibitions at Somerset House amply testify.”

Is the above, which we copy from a paper of yesterday, a paid-for puff of Stanfield's or Lady Farnborough's? One fact we know; that Stanfield some time since, and *before* he was recommended to the notice of the King, made Lady Farnborough a present of several of his drawings. Perhaps *this fact* may open the eyes of Royalty: if not, we may be tempted to tell a few more anecdotes of the *especial patronage* of Lord and Lady Farnborough.



Charles Long by John Hoppner

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The following passages are taken from *Art in England: 1821-1837* by William T. Whitley.

.... Lord Farnborough was still the most prominent and the most intimately connected in the management of the affairs both of the British Institution and the National Gallery. Artists often appealed to him on this account, and he suffered much at their hands, as he complains in a letter to his friend George Cumberland:

*You know that I love the arts, and much of the pleasure and happiness of my life has been derived from them, but you have no idea how much ill-will I have incurred from being supposed to possess much more power to assist artists than really belongs to me, and when I have felt myself quite unable to do what has been desired, it has often been imputed to want of inclination not, as really was the case, to want of means, and I have not escaped a good deal of abuse in consequence, for I need not say that an unsuccessful artist is not the most placable man alive.*

*I shall, however, render the arts all the service I can, and I think the British Institution has already done a good deal in extending the number of admirers of the Fine Arts. If it has produced this effect it has done the cause a good service.*

As he justly claims in this letter, Lord Farnborough rendered much service to the arts, especially in connection with the foundation of the National Gallery, to which he afterwards presented Gainsborough's famous landscape, *The Watering-Place*, and bequeathed his collection of pictures (see The Appendix).



**The Watering-Place by Thomas Gainsborough**

He appears to have been generally liked and respected, although his veracity is challenged in a spiteful anecdote recorded by John Mitford in an unpublished note of his conversations with Samuel Rogers.

*"He said," writes Mitford, "on my asking him if he (Samuel Rogers) knew Lord Farnborough – 'Yes, we were very intimate. I bought that picture Reynolds Cupid and Psyche of him for £200. I used to go to Bromley Hill, his seat in Kent, and slept in Pitt's room. We differed and parted. Fox said of him that he never opened his mouth but to tell a lie. ' "*

Lord Farnborough had been the principal unofficial adviser of George IV in the matter of buying pictures, and for a time served William IV in the same capacity. The King was a sailor and the first commission given by him through Lord Farnborough was for views of the principal British naval ports Portsmouth and Plymouth to be painted by an artist who had also been a sailor, Clarkson Stanfield. The picture, Mount St Michael, Cornwall, is said to have "riveted the admiration" of the King when he visited the Academy and made him anxious to possess examples of its painter's work.



**Mount St. Michael, Cornwall by Clarkson Stanfield**

The Reverend William Holwell Carr, Vicar of Menheniot, Cornwall, died December, 1830. He was rich and well connected, keenly interested in art, and one of the best known connoisseurs and collectors of his day. He was persuaded to leave his pictures to the nation by Lord Farnborough, who said in a letter of this year addressed to George Cumberland: *"There are many persons as well as the Reverend Mr Carr, who would bequeath to us valuable pictures, but though our present apartments are quite full, the Government will not build us a gallery with walls to hang them on"*.

### Charles Long (1760 - 1838)



**Left and right two portraits of Charles Long**

Long was more successful with helping to persuade the Royal Navy to establish a gallery devoted to naval art at Greenwich Palace. The following is extracted from the website of The Greenwich Palace Museum:

In 1823 the Painted Hall (left), of Greenwich Palace was converted into the National Gallery of Naval Art, with over 300 naval-themed paintings on display, however it first required the approval of the King (George IV) who visited Greenwich on his way to and from Scotland (by yacht) in 1822 when representations were successfully made to him through one of the Directors of the Greenwich Hospital, Charles Long, Lord Farnborough – then the Paymaster General and the King's principal unofficial art advisor (Sir Thomas Lawrence, of course, was the official one).



Charles died at his home Bromley Hill Place on 17<sup>th</sup> January, 1838, and was buried on 27<sup>th</sup> January at Wormleybury.

**Charles Long (1760 - 1838)**

... to her majesty.

On the 18th inst. at his seat, Bromley Hill, Kent, in the 78th year of his age, the Right Hon. Lord Charles Farnborough, G. C. B.

**On the 18th inst. at his seat, Bromley Hill, Kent, in the 78th year of his age,  
the Right Hon. Lord Charles Farnborough C. G. B.**

The memorial below by Nollekens is in the parish church at Saxmundham in Suffolk and was placed there by his nephew William, the son of his brother Samuel.



IN MEMORY OF CHARLES LONG BARON FARNBOROUGH  
THIRD SURVIVING SON OF BEESTON LONG, ESQUIRE  
WHO WAS THE FOURTH SON OF  
CHARLES LONG OF HURTS HALL, IN THIS PARISH, ESQUIRE  
SOMETIME REPRESENTATIVE IN PARLIAMENT  
FOR THE BOROUGH OF DUNWICH.  
BORN IN 1760, DIED JANUARY 18TH 1838  
HE MARRIED AMERLIA, ELDEST DAUGHTER OF COHEIRRESS OF  
SIR ABRAHAM HUME, BARONET  
BY WHOM HE LEFT NO ISSUE  
TO A STRICT INTEGRITY AND UNBLEMISHED CONSISTENCY  
IN POLITICAL LIFE  
HE UNITED THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF ART  
AND AN ARDENT ADMIRATION OF GENIUS  
IN RESPECT TO HIS NAME  
THIS TABLET WAS PLACED HERE BY HIS AFFECTIONATE NEPHEW  
WILLIAM LONG OF HURTS HALL, ESQUIRE.

*The Gentleman's Magazine* noted in its obituary that Charles:

... possessed a few good pictures: a landscape by Rubens, one by G. Poussin, a fine large Canaletti, two pictures (small) by Alola, the famous white horse by Vandyck, the infant Samuel by Joshua Reynolds [below], and a few more. In the drawing-room at Bromley-hill is one of the last marble busts that Canova ever executed; and a beautiful statue of Flora, by Westmacott, is in the entrance hall.

**AMELIA (HUME) LONG (1772-1837)**

Charles's wife, Amelia, was the elder daughter of Sir Abraham Hume of Wormleybury in Hertfordshire. She was born on 29<sup>th</sup> January, 1772, in Hill Street, Berkeley Square. She was well known in her day as a judge of art and a skilled horticulturist, and largely



assisted in laying out the gardens of their home at Bromley Hill. She was also a talented artist in her own right and regularly exhibited at the Royal Academy. Her sketch book is held by the Victoria and Albert Museum and the British Museum has a number of her watercolours.



**Amelia (Hume) Long's drawing of Bromley Hill**



**Left a copy of a lost portrait of Amelia (Hume) Long by Sir Joshua Reynolds**

The latest edition of the DNB notes that Amelia:

... is now recognized as one of the talented group of amateur women watercolourists who made a vital contribution to early English watercolour painting.

*From Somerset House Gazette and Literary Museum.*

° SOMERSET HOUSE GAZETTE,  
 And Literary Museum:  
 OR, WEEKLY MISCELLANY OF FINE ARTS, ANTIQUITIES, AND LITERARY CHIT CHAT.  
 No. XXVII.] By Ephraim Hardcastle. [SIXPENCE.  
 A stamped Edition for Country Circulation, postage free, Price Tenpence.

"Boy with Cabbage-nets, No. 3. Painted by H. Edridge. In the possession of Lady Long." When we read in the Catalogue, that this drawing is the property of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and that of Lady Long, and so on, the possessors being alike eminent for their taste, we might safely rely upon the circumstance as a test of the merit of the work, the sanction of such authority being enough. The judgment of the President of the Royal Academy is sufficiently recorded: that of Lady Long's may not be so generally known out of the pale of connoisseurship; but to the world of art, it is known that this lady has a talent for painting and drawing, that might fairly rank her with the professors of the living school. This little picture by that ingenious artist, the late Mr. Edridge, is a copy in small from an esteemed picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds. It is copied with great freedom, and has much of the feeling and expression of the original.



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Below, two examples of Amelia's watercolours.





A drawing by Amelia of the Thames and The City from the site of Waterloo Bridge was exhibited at the London Museum in the autumn of 1961.



Amelia died at Bromley Hill Place on 15<sup>th</sup> January, 1837, and was buried at Wormleybury in Hertfordshire. The newspapers noted her departure as follows:

dens, the Dowager Marchioness of Exeter—At Bromley-hill, on the 15th inst.,  
the Right Hon. Lady Farnborough—On the 10th inst., at Thornham, Suffolk,

We deeply regret to hear that Lord Farnborough is seriously ill in consequence of the death of his lamented lady, which occurred last week. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Sir Abraham Hume, by the Lady Amelia Egerton, only sister of the late Earl of Bridgewater, and was married to Lord Farnborough, in the year 1793. She was a lady of taste, genius, and sound understanding, highly accomplished, and universally beloved and esteemed by all who knew her. The remains of her ladyship were interred on Friday.

In the parish church at Wormleybury there are two elaborate monuments by Westmacott. One was placed there by Charles Long in memory of his wife (on the right below). The other was placed by members of the Hume family in memory of Amelia's father, Abraham Hume, (on the left). The latter provides a succinct biography of the man.



Sacred to the memory of Sir Abraham Hume, of Wormley Bury, the second and last baronet of his branch of an ancient and honorable Scottish family, who died on the 24th day of March, 1838, in the 90th year of his age. He succeeded to his paternal title and estate in 1771, and married in the same year, Amelia, daughter of John Egerton, Lord Bishop of Durham, and sister of John William and Francis Henry successively Earls of Bridgewater; by her, who died in 1809, he had issue two daughters, Amelia and Sophia, the former of whom was married to Charles Lord Farnborough, and died without issue in 1837, the latter became the first wife of John

Lord Brownlow (afterwards created Earl Brownlow), and died in 1814, leaving three children, namely, Sophia Frances, married in 1836 to Christopher Tower, Esqr. of Weald Hall, Essex, John Hume Cust (by courtesy Viscount Alford), and Charles Henry Cust... (see the Appendix for details on the Brownlow and Cust families).



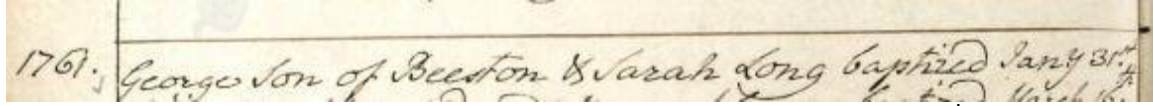
Left John and Charles Cust, and right John as an adult, being the nephews of Charles and Amelia (Hume) Long



From left to right: Charles Long, Baron Farnborough (1760-1838), his father in law Sir Abraham Hume (1749-1838) and George Hamilton-Gordon, The Earl of Aberdeen (Prime Minister) (1784-1860) painted by Pieter Wonder circa 1826

**GEORGE LONG (1761–1782)**

George Long was baptised on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 1761, at St. Martin Outwich.



**1761 George Son of Beeston and Sarah Long baptized Jany 31<sup>st</sup>**

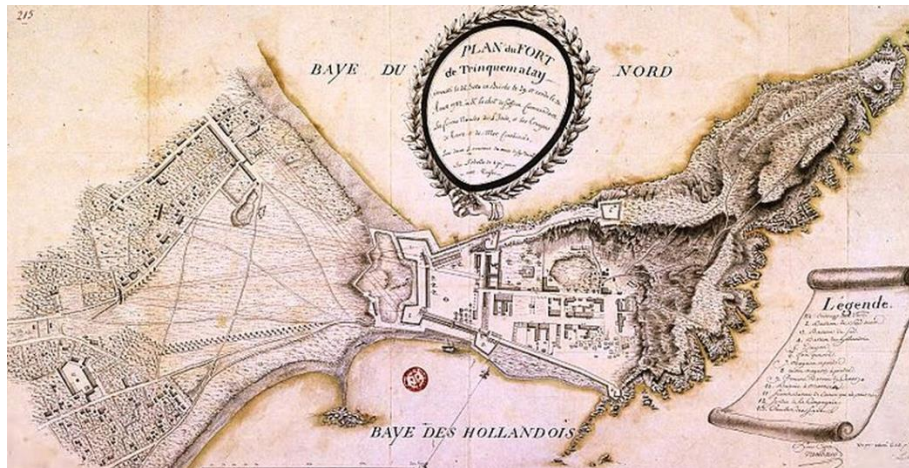
He joined the navy and in *The Cumberland Letters* there is a passing reference to George Long by Richard Dennison Cumberland who writes from Driffield to his brother George in London on 7<sup>th</sup> August, 1778.

A few days since they went to Portsmouth in hopes of meeting their Son George who has been in the [naval] engagement. pp 200–201

George joined *HMS Superb* as a junior officer. The following is from the history of *HMS Superb*:

*HMS Superb* was a 74-gun ship, built at Deptford Dockyard, launched on 27<sup>th</sup> October 1760. It was 1,612 tons, 168ft long and 47ft wide. From 1763–1770 she was a flagship based in Portsmouth and took part in several skirmishes against the French. Between 1779–1783 *Superb* was the flagship of Vice Admiral Sir Edward Hughes in the East Indies where she was involved in several actions with the French Admiral Suffren. In 1782 she took part in a skirmish off Sadras (near Trincomalee), the action, with *Superb* in company with *Exeter* bearing the brunt of the fighting, was indecisive. *Superb* was very much cut up, 'main yard shot away and not a brace or bowline left and five feet of water in the hold'.

In 1782, when he was only twenty-one years old, George was killed in the attempt to take Fort Trincomalee from the French on the island that is now called Sri Lanka.

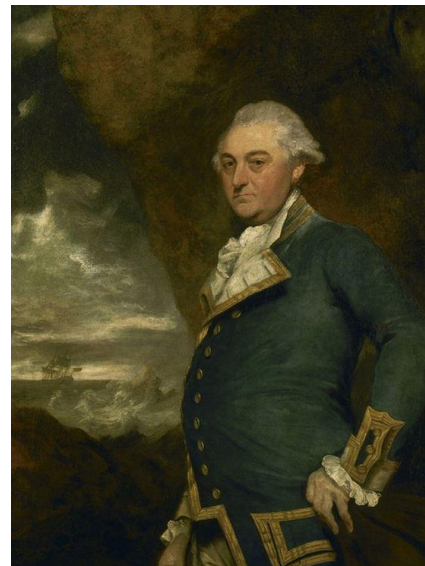


**A French Plan of Fort Trincomalee**

In 1782 *The New Annual Register, or, General Repository of History, Politics ...* published a letter from George's commander in chief describing the action in which George fell:

His Excellency the generous, brave, and illustrious Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's squadron in Trincomale Bay.

*Major Geils persisting in his opinion that the lower part of the fort might be taken by assault, although not so clear respecting a cavalier very high, mounting six pieces of cannon, the assault was ordered, and the necessary dispositions made for the attack to begin at daylight in the morning of the 11<sup>th</sup> [January, 1782], and accordingly the storming party, composed of 450 seamen and marines, and their officers, with each flank covered by a company of pioneers, and seamen carrying the scaling ladders, and armed with cutlasses, with a reserve of three companies of seamen, and three companies of marines, with two field-pieces to support it, followed by the Company's troops, advanced at day-light towards the fort, and the serjeants party in front, getting in at the embrasures unperceived by the enemy, was immediately followed by the whole of the storming party, who soon drove the enemy from their works, and possessed themselves of the fort; and all the ships and vessels in the harbour immediately surrendered. In this assault I had the misfortune to lose **Lieutenant George Long**, my second lieutenant, a most worthy and deserving officer, who was killed in advancing bravely to the assault at the head of his company, and also twenty non-commissioned and private seamen and marines; Lieutenant*



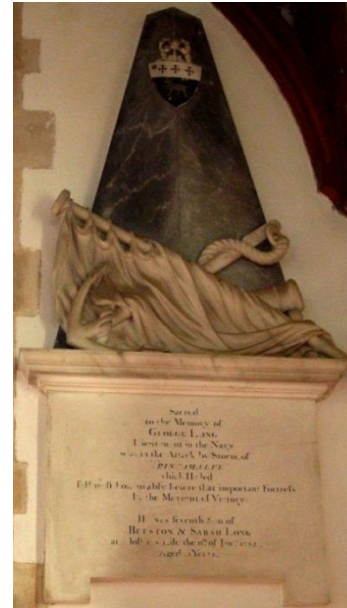
**Admiral Sir Edward Hughes**

*Wolsey, who commanded a company of seamen, Lieutenant Samuel Orr, of the marines, who commanded their grenadier company, and did duty as brigade major, and forty non-commissioned and private seamen and marines were wounded. The enemy lost but few men, as they mostly threw down their arms, and their forfeited lives were spared by that disposition to mercy which ever distinguishes Britons.*

Below right, the monument to George at Saxmundham church and left Admiral Sir Edward Hughes.



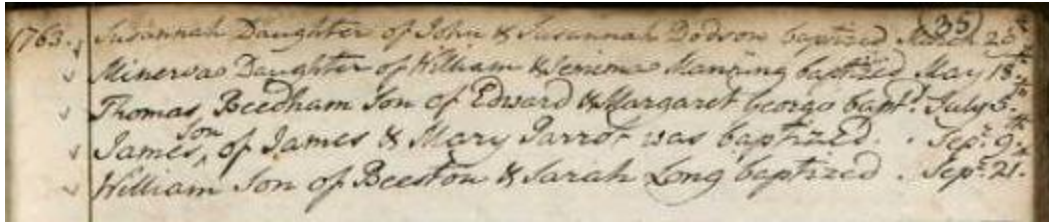
Sacred to the memory of George Long, Lieutenant in the Navy; who in the attack by storm of Trincomalee, which he led, fell most honourably before that important fortress in the moment of victory. He was a seventh son of Beeston and Sarah Long, and lost his life the 11<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1782, aged 21 years.



The Naval Battle for Trincomalee by Thomas Whitcombe

### **WILLIAM LONG (1763-1835)**

William, the youngest child of Beeston and Sarah (Cropp) Long was born in September, 1763, and baptised on 21<sup>st</sup> September, 1763, at St. Martin Outwich (last line).



**1763 William Son of Beeston & Sarah Long baptized . Sept. 21.**

He joined his brother Richard as a pupil of Richard Dennison Cumberland's under whose tutelage he entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He joined the priesthood and thanks to his brother Charles' close relation with the Prime Minister, William Pitt, he quickly found himself a parish in Suffolk and eventually the Canonry of St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle.

On Wednesday, 29<sup>th</sup> August, 1804, the Prime Minister, William Pitt, wrote to King George III saying that he:

... humbly begs leave to submit to your Majesty that not finding any of the applications he has received for Church preferment urgent at the present moment, he is induced to request your Majesty's permission to recommend the Reverend Mr. Long (brother to Charles Long) for the vacant Canonry at Windsor, and he presumes to hope that from the favourable sentiments which your Majesty has always condescended to express towards Mr. Long; your Majesty will not disapprove of Mr. Pitt's proposing an arrangement which will be so peculiarly gratifying to a person for whom he naturally feels much interested. William Pitt.



**King George III**

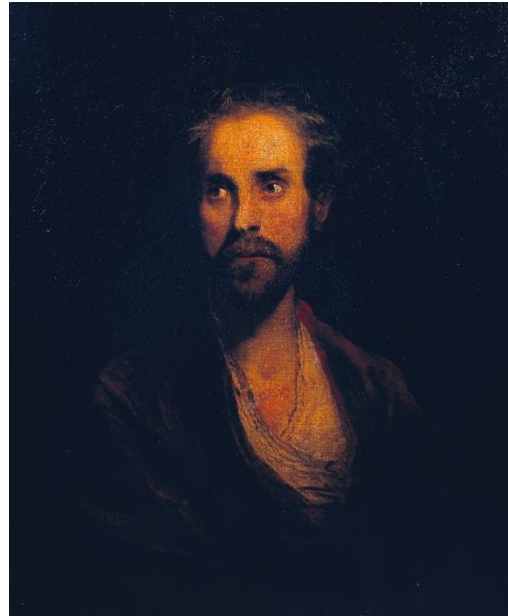


**William Pitt**

The King was gracious enough to grant the Prime Minister his request and William's appointment was duly made.

William did not marry and he died in July, 1835, aged seventy-two. His obituary appeared in *The Gentleman's Magazine*:

Rev. William Long. July [15<sup>th</sup>] At Bromley-hill, Kent, aged 76, the Rev. William Long, Canon of Windsor, Rector of Sternfield, Suffolk, and of Pulham, Norfolk; only surviving brother to Lord Farnborough. Mr. Long was the fifth son of Beeston Long, esq. of Carshalton, by Susannah [actually Sarah], daughter and heiress of Abraham Crop, Esq. He was a member of Emmanuel College, where he took the degree of LL.B. in 1788. In that year he was presented by Charles Long, Esq. to the rectory of Sternfield and to that of Dennington, both in Suffolk. In 1801 he was presented by the King to the rectory of Pulham in Norfolk, when he resigned that of Dennington. In 1808 he was appointed a Canon of Windsor. His death was very sudden, occurring within a few minutes after he had been engaged in showing some visitors of distinction over his brother's beautiful garden at Bromley-hill. He was never married.



**Banished Lord by Joshua Reynolds**

Mr. Long had a taste for elegant literature, and read most of the best productions in history, biography, and criticism, that appeared. He possessed a considerable knowledge of Painting, and was a liberal supporter of the arts; scarcely a year passed but he purchased some pictures of modern artists; and he handsomely bestowed Sir Joshua Reynolds's 'Banished Lord' to the National Gallery [now at The Tate]. He was also from his knowledge and judgment made Director at the British Institution, of which his brother Lord Farnborough is Vice-President.

While he resided in the country, he was friendly and hospitable to his neighbours, and a kind benefactor to the poor. His table was elegant, and his society select. His manners had all the politeness of a man of the world, tempered with the decent gravity of the clergyman.

George the Third once, and justly, on the terrace at Windsor paid him the compliment of saying — 'Mr. Long, I hear you are a very good parish priest' — and the good old King was not often wrong in his knowledge of these matters. Mr. Long preached the funeral



sermon of George the Fourth. He had many friends sincerely attached to him; and his name will be long remembered with love and respect.

A few weeks after his death the newspapers noted that:

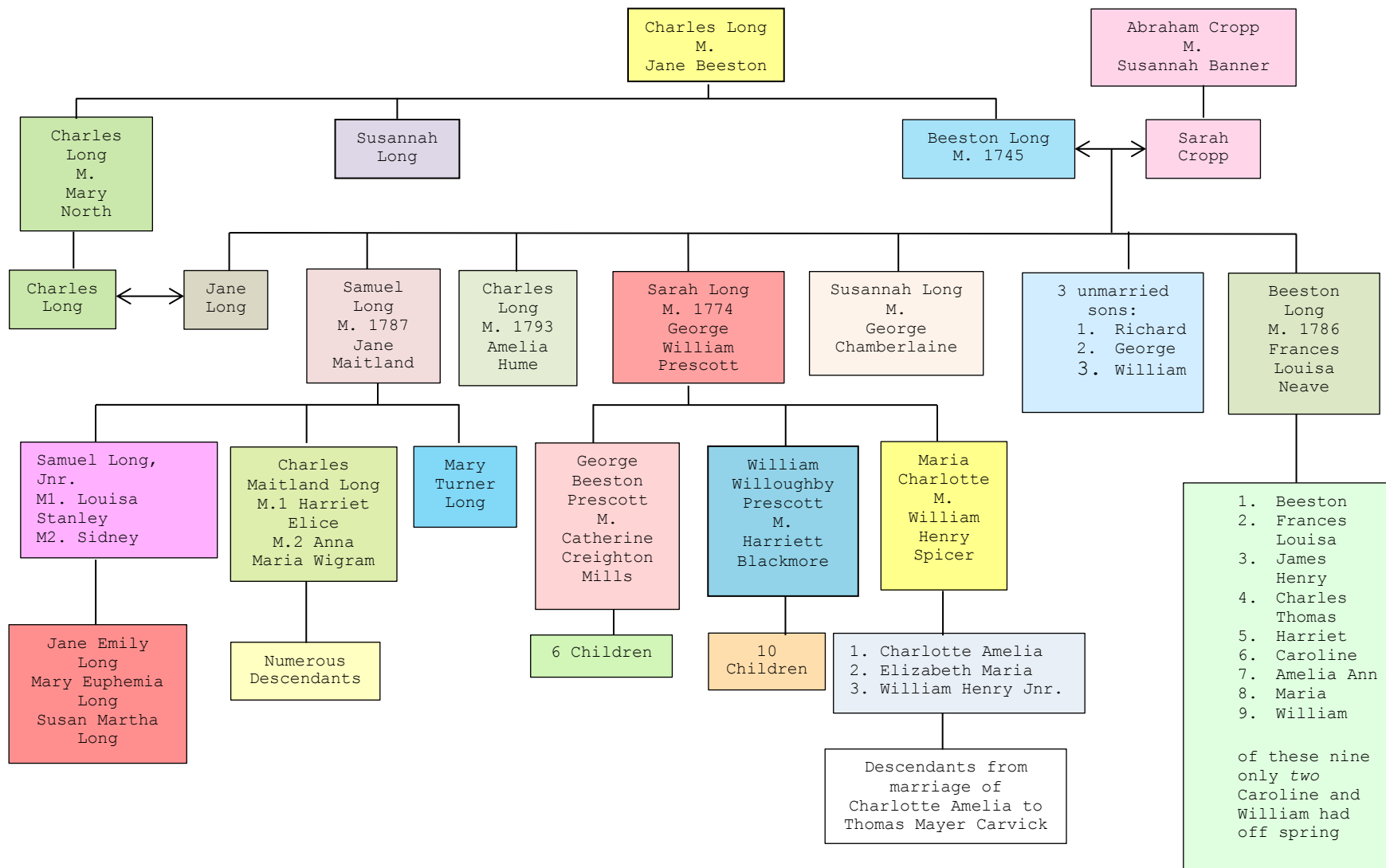
of Commons.—*Glode.*

**By the demise of the Rev. William Long, brother to Lord Farnborough, the valuable clerical preferment of a minor canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, has become vacant.**

**Monday. A man in the middle of 35**

By the demise of the Rev. William Long, brother to Lord Farnborough, the valuable clerical preferment of a minor canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, has become vacant .

Having looked at the families of three of Susannah (Banner) Cradock's children namely that of Richard Banner, Esther (Banner) Purcell and Susannah (Banner) Cropp, we now turn to Susannah's second marriage to Benjamin Tudman.



**SUSANNAH (CRADOCK) (BANNER) & THE TUDMAN FAMILY**

The sections above have looked at three families of Susannah Cradock's first marriage to John Banner. In particular we have traced the descendants of two daughters: Esther who married John Purcell and Susannah who married Abraham Cropp. In this section we look at Susannah's second and third marriages.

Susannah (Cradock) Banner's second marriage to Benjamin Tudman took place on 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 1708, at St. Andrew by The Wardrobe (second to last line).

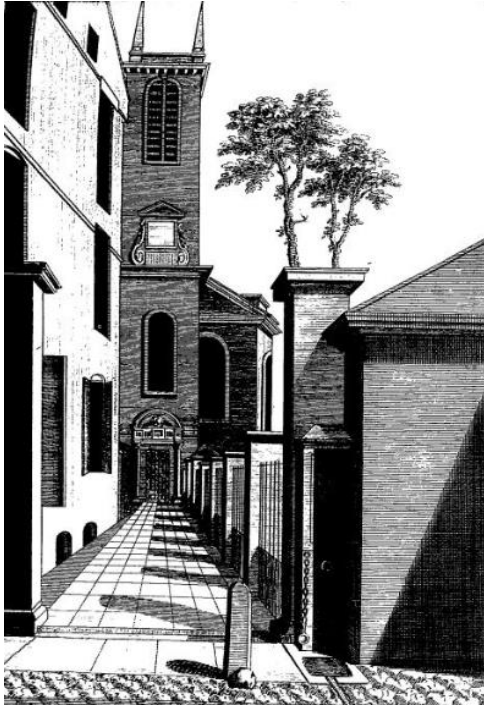
Year	Month	Day	Marriages
1708.	April	11.	John Moller and Mercy Bonnett. By Licence.
		25.	James Williams and Ruth Clary. By Licence.
	May	11.	Edward Humphre and Elizabeth Pate. By Licence.
		30.	John Thurley and Mary Old. By Banns.
	July	29.	Thomas Stedman and Parnoll Baker. By Licence.
		26.	John Carter and Mary Smith. By Licence.
	August	31.	Robert Yaldon and Anne Wakeford. By Licence.
		3.	Thomas Coler and Sarah Brown. By Licence.
	September	7.	Robert Boskell and Mary Treistloy. By Licence.
		24.	Thomas Yowick and Elizabeth Kambertloo. By Licence.
	October	28.	Thomas Knight and Margory Berry. By Banns.
		2.	Benjamin Tudman and Susanna Banner. By Licence.
	December	28.	Joshua Gilbert and Sarah Brice. By Licence.

**December 2. Benjamin Tudman and Susanna Banner By License**

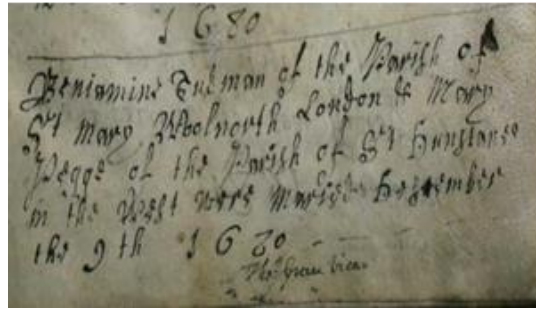
Benjamin was the son of John Tudman of Throgmorton Street. His baptismal record has not been found.

Tudman was a goldsmith, banker, army clothing contractor, as well as a director of the South Sea Company. His marriage to the widow Banner was also Tudman's second marriage.

Susannah and Benjamin had no children together. Tudman's first marriage was to Mary Pegge and took place on 9<sup>th</sup> December, 1680, at St. Olave, Old Jewry/Jury (image below).



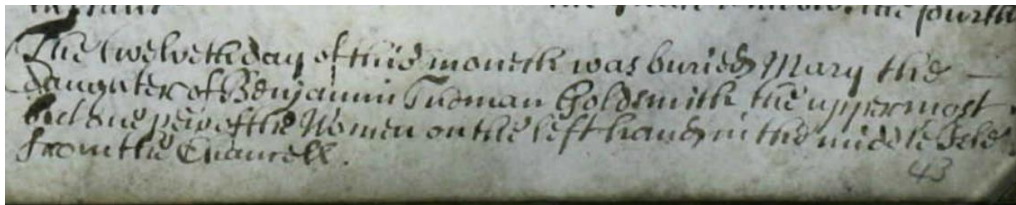
St. Olave, Old Jewry/Jury



1680

Benjamin Tudman of the Parish of St Mary Woolnorth London & Mary Pegge of the Parish of St Dunstons in the West were married December the 9<sup>th</sup> 1680

They had three children: a son Benjamin, Jnr. who was baptised at St. Mary at Hill on 22<sup>nd</sup> June, 1683. A daughter Mary whose baptism has not been located but who was buried on 20<sup>th</sup> January, 1697 at St. Mary Woolnoth:

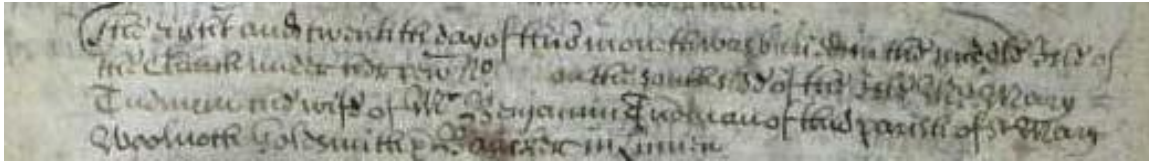


The Twentieth day of this month was buried Mary the daughter of Benjamin Tudman Goldsmith the uppermost back pew of the Women on the left hand in the middle Isle from the Chancel.

A third child, Margaret (but often referred to as Peggy) whose baptism has not yet been located married her father's business partner Stephen Child.

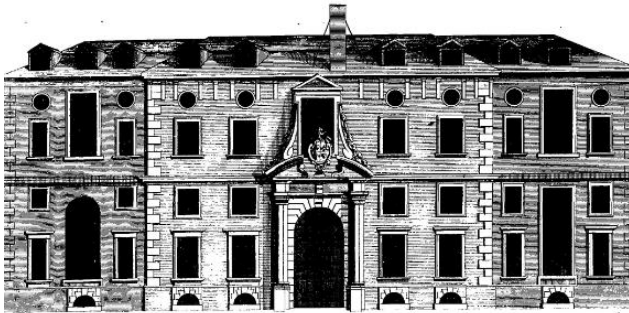
As for Benjamin, Jnr. we know a little of his life thanks to the diary kept by Joseph Grano, who met and described Benjamin in the debtors prison of The Marshalsea and which is detailed in the appendix under Benjamin Tudman, Jnr.

Below the burial record for Benjamin's first wife Mary, the mother of his children, dated 28<sup>th</sup> May, 1707, at St. Mary Woolnoth:



The eight and twentieth day of this month was buried in the middle isle of the church under her pew No ---- on the south side of the isle Mrs Mary Tudman the Wife of Mr Benjamin Tudman of this parish of St Mary Woolnoth Goldsmith and Banker in Linnen

The reference to Benjamin as a 'Banker in Linnen' on Mary (Pegge) Tudman's burial record is obscure and may refer to his role as a clothing contractor to the army. Below Goldsmith's Hall.



*Goldsmith's Hall, in Foster Lane.*

**Goldsmith's Hall**



[Interior of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street.]

**Interior of St. Mary Woolnoth**

On 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 1707, the following advertisement was placed in a London newspaper indicating that a burglary had taken place at Tudman's house at Stratford in Essex.

**Whereas the Houle of Mr. Benj. Tudman at Stratford in Essex, was broke open on Monday the 15th of this Instant September in the Night time, and the Goods following were Stolen, Viz. a Silver Mug or Cup engrav'd with a Coat of Arms (3 Bars dan fitty) 4 Silver Spoons with a Crest a Talbots Head on a Wreath, a Tea Spoon, 6 Knives colour'd Wood Hafts, and several other things of wearing Apparel,**

**If any one who will discover the Person or Persons concern'd in the said Robbery, so as one or more of 'em be apprehended and convicted, shall receive of the said Benj. Tudman a Reward of 20l. besides the benefit allow'd by Act of Parliament.**

**23rd September, 1707**

Whereas the House of Mr Benj. Tudman at Stafford in Essex was broken open on Monday the 15th of this Instant September in the Night time, and the Goods following were Stolen, Viz. a Silver Mug or Cup engrav'd with a Coat of Arms (3 Bars dan fitty) 4 Silver Spoons with a Crest a Talbots Head on a Wreath, a Tea Spoon, 6 Knives colour'd Wood Hafts, and several other things of wearing Apparel.

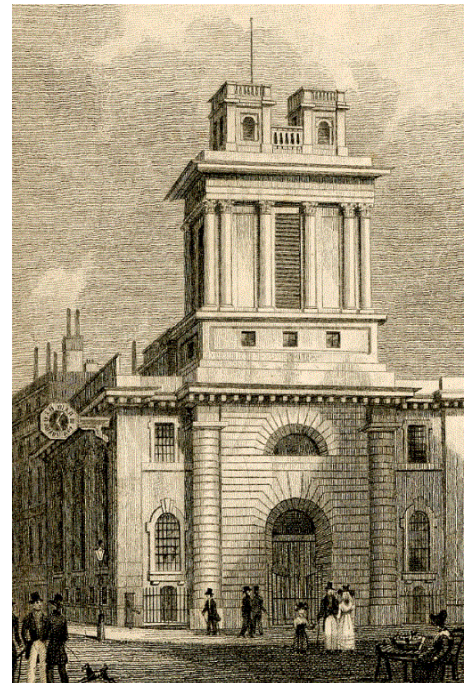
If anyone who will discover the Person or Persons concern'd in the said Robbery, so as one or more of 'em be apprehended and convicted, shall receive of the said Benj. Tudman a Reward of 20l. besides the benefit allow'd by Act of Parliament.

According to Carswell, in 1707 Tudman was prosecuted for improperly using armorial bearings at the funeral of his first wife Mary. The references to arms and crests in the advertisement above may have been made in support of his heraldic aspirations. However no reference to Tudman's prosecution has yet been located in any of the papers on or about 1707.

As we shall see, the house at Stratford in Essex mentioned in the advertisement above, which Susannah inherited from Benjamin, would feature quite prominently among the assets which her third husband, John Blunt, had to provide parliament

after the South Sea Company's collapse.

Tudman's goldsmith firm was originally established by Thomas Williams in about 1677. It was located at No. 76, Lombard Street under the sign of The Crown. The company



**St. Mary Woolnoth**

eventually evolved during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century into Messrs. Willis, Percival, and Co. but did not survive into the twentieth<sup>28</sup>.

In 1694 the firm of Williams and Tudman was embroiled in a court case which started when a certain Daniel Foe, before he was prefixed with a De, had received money from a man called Joseph Williams (no relation to Thomas). Some of this money was in cash and some in the form of a bank promissory note for £12. 10s. made out to Foe. Since Foe owed Thomas Williams money he took the promissory note to the firm of Williams and Tudman. Thomas Williams accepted the promissory note as discharge for the money that Foe owed him. He and Foe had done business before and Williams knew Foe well as a merchant and trader. Thomas then took the promissory note to Joseph Williams to collect the money in cash. Joseph refused to accept the note claiming that a promissory note could only be exchanged for cash by a goldsmith or banker and as he, Joseph, was neither he could not therefore exchange the note. So Thomas took Joseph to court in an attempt to recover his money and he won. In doing so he considerably expanded the role that promissory notes could play in the economy. The case today is considered one of the most significant steps taken toward the acceptance of paper money as currency. Meanwhile Joseph decided to sue Foe for other monies owed by Foe and so it went on.



**Daniel Defoe**

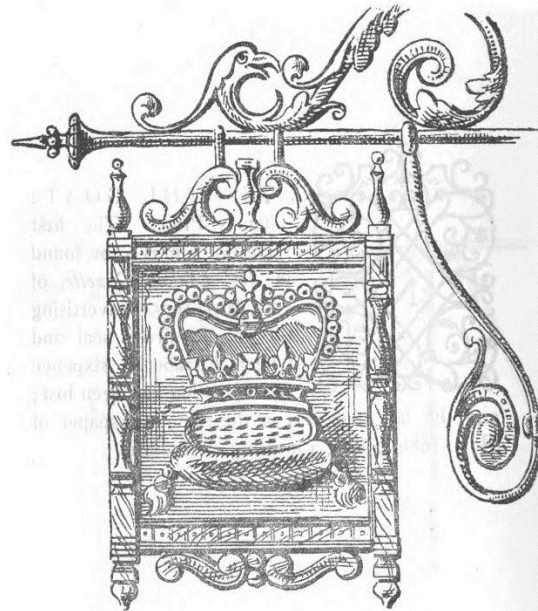
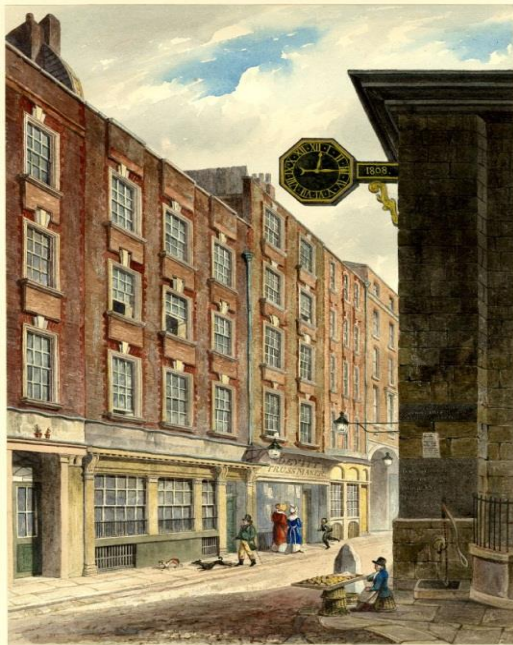
By 1697 Thomas Williams had died as the following advertisement on 16<sup>th</sup> August of that year indicates:

---

<sup>28</sup> *A Handbook of London Bankers.*

Whoever has any plate or jewells in the hands of Thomas Williams late of Lombard Street goldsmith deceased are desired to fetch them away by Michaelmas next otherwise they will be disposed.

Below left a watercolour of Lombard Street in 1808 showing Tudman's banking house at right (No. 76), but by then with a clock attached where the sign of The Crown once hung (right).



**No. 76 Lombard Street on the right, with clock and left the sign of the Crown**

We can piece together some of Tudman's commercial life through various advertisements he and his business partner Stephen Child placed in the newspapers of the age and which show the typical concerns of a banker, having mostly to do with the recovery of lost notes or documents.

**L**ost a Bank Note Numb. C. 203, dated the 30th of December 1704, payable to Mr Benj. Tudman and Company, or Bearer, for 53 l. 15 s. Whoever shall bring the said Note, or give notice of it, so that it may be had again, to Mr Robert Haseue at the Bank of England, or at Price's Brew-house near Golden Square, shall receive 10 s. reward. Payment is stopt at the Bank.

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**Lost or Mislaid on or about the 11th of February** last, a Cash-Book kept with Messieurs Tudman and Child, Goldsmiths, at the Crown in Lombard-street: The said Book is entirely full on the Debtor side, and a Balance due from said Goldsmiths, but of no use to any Body but the Proprietor, Payment being stopt: Whoever brings the said Book to the said Messieurs Tudman and Child, shall receive of them 10 s. Reward.

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**Dropt out of a Gentleman's Pocket on Friday the 10th Instant,** a Blue gilt Leather-Case with sundry Receipts and other Papers therein, as also one Bill of Exchange for 300 l. on Mr. Daniel Hayes, drawn from Amsterdam, and a Note of Mr. Daniel Short for 20 l. which Bill and Note are stopt for Payment, so of no use but to the Owner. Whoever brings the said Letter-Case and Papers to Messieurs Tudman and Child, Goldsmiths, in Lombard-street, shall have one Guinea Reward.

Dropt out of a Gentleman's Pocket on Friday the 10<sup>th</sup> Instant, a Blue gilt Leather-Case with sundry Receipts and other Papers therein, as also one Bill of Exchange for 300 l. on Mr. Daniel Hayes, drawn from Amsterdam, and a Note of Mr. Daniel Short for 20 l. which Bill and Note are stopt for Payment, so of no use but to the Owner. Whoever brings the said Letter-Case and Papers to Messieurs Tudman and Child, Goldsmiths, in Lombard-street, shall have one Guinea Reward.

From the minute books of the board of governors of Bridewell Hospital we learn that Benjamin was appointed a Governor on 14<sup>th</sup> July, 1699. And from thereon till his death, Tudman makes frequent appearances among the pages of the board's minute books. It may have been through his connection with Bridewell that Tudman made the acquaintance of his future wife's first husband, John Banner who was likewise a governor.

Below are two instances of Benjamin's appearance among the Bridewell Hospital minute books. The first dated 1699 shows his nomination to the board.

*Also At this Court the persons hereafter named were nominated to be Govern<sup>rs</sup> of this Hosp<sup>l</sup> (viz<sup>t</sup>)  
New Govern<sup>rs</sup> nominated Thomas Doloman Esq<sup>r</sup> in Eyre street in curie Piccadilly by M<sup>r</sup>.  
John Holloway - and  
M<sup>r</sup>. Benj<sup>n</sup> Tudman a Goldsmith in Lombard Street by M<sup>r</sup>. -  
Dep<sup>ty</sup> by Hazakerley.*

Bridewell Royal Hospital: Minutes of the Court of Governors. 14<sup>th</sup> July, 1699.

Also At this Court The persons hereafter named were nominated to be Governrs. of these Hosp<sup>l</sup>. (vizt)

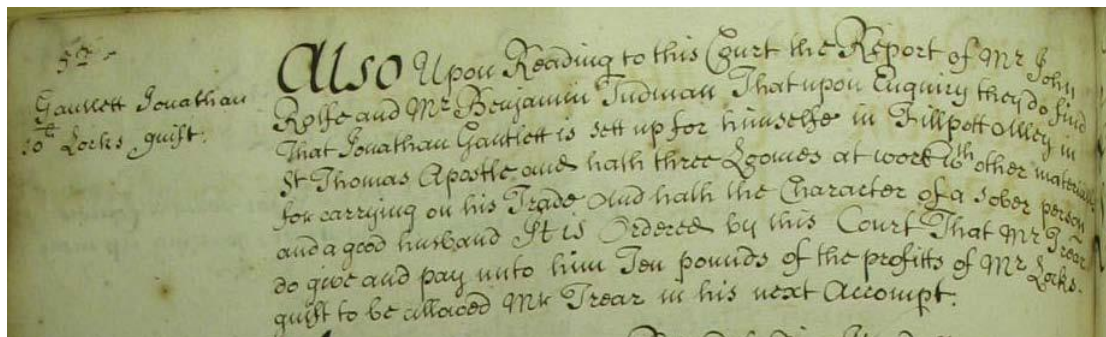
New Govrs. nominated Thomas Coleman Esqr. in Eyer Street neare Pickadilly by Mr. John Fellowe - and

**Mr. Benjn. Tudman a Goldsmith in Lombard Street** by Mr: Depty. Fazakerley<sup>29</sup>.



**The Court at Bridewell Hospital**

The second is a report written by Benjamin in 1701 supporting an inmate's application to maintain himself outside the hospital.

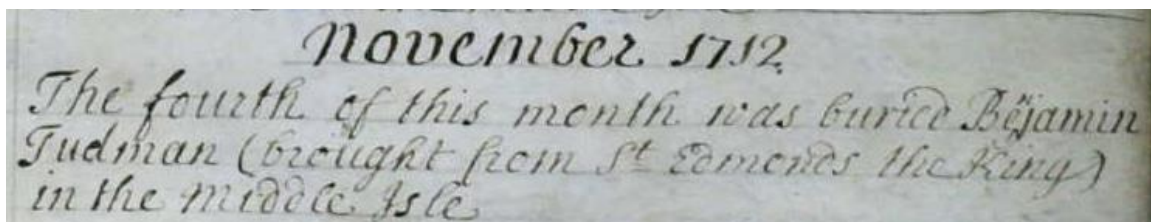


<sup>29</sup> Deputy Fazakerley was probably William, the father of Nicholas who in his time was a well-known lawyer and member of parliament.

Bridewell Hospital Minutes. 28<sup>th</sup> November 1701

Also Upon Reading to this Court the Report of Mr. John Rolfe and **Mr. Benjamin Tudman** That upon Enquiry they do find That Jonathan Gautlett is sett up for himselfe in Tinpott Alley in St. Thomas Apostle and hath three Loomes at work with other material for carrying on his Trade And hath the Character of a sober person and a good husband It is Ordered by this Court That Mr. Trear do give and pay unto him Ten pounds of the profitts of Mr Locks gift to be allowed Mr. Trear in his next Accompt.

Benjamin died at the end of October, 1712, and his burial record for 4<sup>th</sup> November, 1712, from the parish records of St. Mary Woolnoth shows that he was buried in the middle aisle (see below).



The fourth of this month was buried Benjamin Tudman (brought from St. Edmonds the King) in the middle aisle.

His body may have been brought from St. Edmond's the King in Lombard Street (shown below) to St. Mary Woolnoth because he wished to be buried near his first wife, Mary. This move from one parish to another is similar to that undergone by Susannah's son John Banner noted above.

### Benjamin Tudman's Will

Tudman wrote his will on 20<sup>th</sup> June, 1712. He styles himself as Esq. of London but does not identify as belonging to any particular parish.

He leaves the majority of his estate to his 'dear and loving wife' Susannah (Cradock) (Banner) and in particular "all the lands, grounds, and appurtenances of his estate at Stratford in Essex". He also appoints her as the full and sole executrix of his will.

However Susannah may well have experienced some hostility from her two Tudman step children, Benjamin, Jnr. and Margaret, as in his will



Tudman writes:

And I do strictly [...] demand and require my said children to be dutiful and respectful to my said dear loving wife and to take her advice in all reasonable things She having been a tender and affectionate Wife to me and a kind and loving Mother to them.

Benjamin also mentions his brothers Francis and John. The will was witnessed by John Blunt who would later marry Benjamin's widow. A second witness was Sam Blunt, a nephew of John's, who married John's daughter Rachel. Samuel Blunt was **St. Edmunds the King, Lombard Street** sword bearer for the City of London. After he died Rachel married a man named Parkes (see Susannah (Cradock) Blunt's will).

On 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 1717, an advertisement appeared in *The Daily Courant* announcing that the contents of Tudman's house at Iver in Buckinghamshire were up for sale:

**To Morrow, being the 3d of January, the Household Goods, Plate, Linnen, Pictures, China, and other Curiosities of Benjamin Tudman, Esq, brought from his House at Iver in Bucks, to the late Dwelling House of Mrs. Ashby's, over against the Red-Lyon and Bull in Red-Lyon-street, Holbourn, viz. A fine Crimson Damask Bed and other standing Beds, Bedding, Silk and Mohair Curtains, Easy Chairs, and Wallnut-Tree ditto, Peer and Chimney-Glasses, Sconces, Union Sutes, Card-Tables, Cabinets, Buroes, Skreens, and India Boards, Stoves and Brass Hearths, Carpiss, Clocks, a Chamber Organ, a Ring of Bells, and all sorts of Kitchen Furniture. The Goods to be seen this Day and to Morrow, till the Time of Sale. To begin at One o-Clock, and continue every Day at the same Hour till all be sold. Catalogues to be had at the House. N.B. The House to be Lett.**

To Morrow, being the 3d of January, the Household Goods, Plate, Linnen, Pictures, China, and other Curiosities of Benjamin Tudman, Esq., brought from his House at Iver in Bucks, to the late Dwelling House of Mrs. Ashby's, over against the Red Lyon and Bull in Red Lyon-street, Holbourn, viz. A fine Crimson Damask Bed and other standing Beds, Bedding, Silk and Mohair Curtains, Easy Chairs and Wall [?]-Tree ditto, Peer and Chimney-Glasses, Sconces, Union Sutes, Card-Tables, Cabinets, Buroes, Skreens, and India Boards, Stoves and Brass Hearths, Carpiss, Clocks, a Chamber Organ, a Ring of Bells, and all sorts of Kitchen Furniture. The Goods to be seen this Day and to Morrow, till the Time of Sale. To begin at One o-Clock, and continue every Day at the same Hour till all be sold. Catalogues to be had at the House. N.B. The House to be Lett.

**MARGARET TUDMAN'S MARRIAGE TO STEPHEN CHILD**

In 1703, Stephen Child son of the banker Sir Francis Child, went into partnership with Tudman and when Tudman died in 1712 Stephen Child took over his business. According to John Carswell, Child was a dissenter and a Whig.

Child also married Benjamin's daughter Margaret (Peggy) on 6<sup>th</sup> January, 1703 at St. Mary's, Leyton in Essex (IGI M16395-1). Stephen and Peggy (Tudman) Child had at least six children, although only two survived to adulthood.

Their first, born on 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 1705, was still born as the parish record from St. Mary Woolnoth shows:



The third day of this month Margaret the wife of Mr Stephen Child Goldsmith of this parish was delivered of a Male still born infant

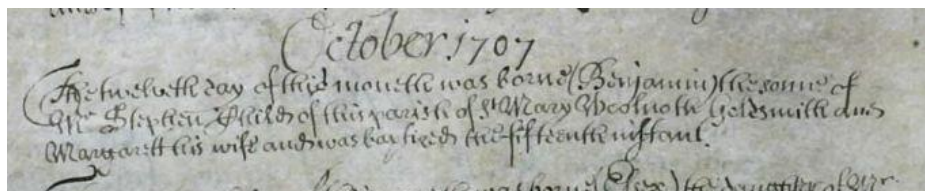
A second child, Samuel, was born on 5<sup>th</sup> June, 1706 and baptized two days later at St. Mary Woolnoth:



June 1706 Baptized 7th

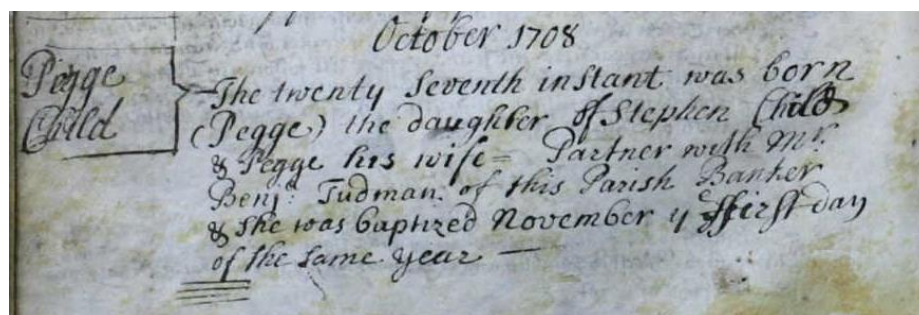
Baptized 7<sup>th</sup> The 5<sup>th</sup> instant was born Samuel the sonne of Mr Stephen Child of the Crowne in Lombard Street Banker gt 600 l. 12d:

A son Benjamin was born on 12<sup>th</sup> October, 1707, and was baptised on 15<sup>th</sup> of that month at St. Mary Woolnoth:



The Twelfth day of this month was borne (Benjamin) the sonne of Mr Stephen Child of this parish of St. Mary Woolnoth Goldsmith and Margarett his wife and was baptized the fifteenth day instant.

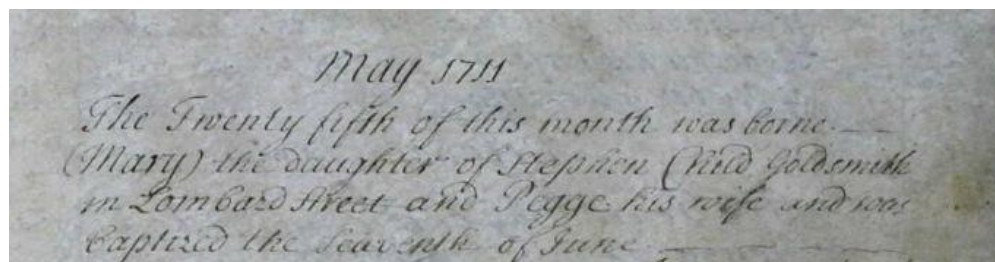
A daughter, Pegge, was born on 27<sup>th</sup> October, 1708 and baptised on 1<sup>st</sup> November at St. Mary Woolnoth:



October 1708

Pegge Child: The twenty seventh instant was born (Pegge) the daughter of Stephen Child & Pegge his wife Partner with Mr. Benj. Tudman of this Parish Banker & she was baptized November ye first day of the same year ---

Another daughter Mary was born on 25<sup>th</sup> May, 1711, and baptised on 7<sup>th</sup> June at St. Mary Woolnoth:

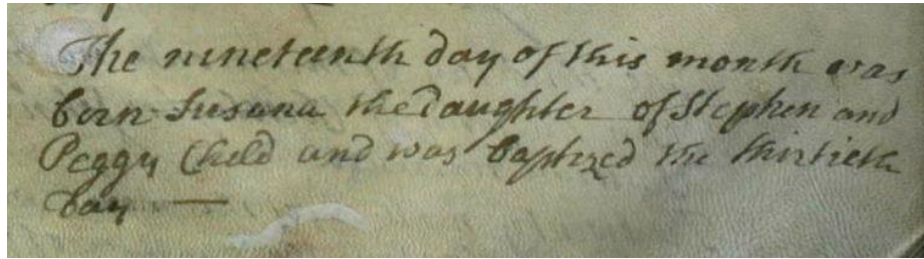


May 1711

The Twenty fifth of this month was borne - (Mary) the daughter of Stephen Child Goldsmith in Lombard Street and Pegge his wife and was baptized the seventh of June.

Although none of the above children lived much past their infancy, no burial records for them have yet been located. Only two daughters - Susanna and Jane - survived to adulthood.

Susanna was born on 19<sup>th</sup> July, 1713, and baptised on 30<sup>th</sup> July at St. Mary Woolnoth:



The nineteenth day of this month was born Susanna the daughter of Stephen and Peggy Child and was baptized the thirtieth day.

The register of the parish church of Richmond in Surrey shows that Jane Child was baptized on 23<sup>rd</sup> August, 1726.

20 THOMAS SON OF W. DOWNS.  
 Aug. 1 "Threherne" Smith son of Robert.  
 " W<sup>m</sup> son of John Dixon.  
 4 John son of M<sup>r</sup> Andrew Arnold.  
 10 Mary, a poor child from Laycoks.  
 " Mary Gardner, dau. of George.  
 23 Jane dau. of Stephen Child, gen<sup>t</sup>, & madam Marget.

(IGI [P01334-1](#))

Stephen died at his house in Richmond in May, 1762, and his passing was noted by the papers:

**The St. James's CHRONICLE;**  
 O R, THE  
**BRITISH EVENING-POST.**

Price TWO-PENCE HALF-PENNY.] From THURSDAY, MAY 20, to SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1762. No. 187.

**Stephen Child, Esq; at his house at Richmond, in Surry.**

**Stephen Child, Esq; at his house at Richmond, in Surry.**

### The Will of Stephen Child

Stephen Child of Richmond, freeman and citizen of London, wrote his will dated 29<sup>th</sup> November, 1743, in order to make my family Easy and that my two Daughters may have proper share of my estate...

He describes a series of agreements, the first one being a marriage settlement made around 15<sup>th</sup> January, 1703, between himself and Benjamin Tudman that refers to an indenture between the two men dated 7<sup>th</sup> January, 1702, in which the

two became partners as Goldsmiths for a 30 year term. Stephen states that he has two daughters viz. Susanna the wife of Anthony Ewer Esquire and Jane unmarried. Stephen says that he has already given five thousand pounds to Anthony Ewer as part of the marriage settlement "... for the better provision of my daughter Susanna as well as the benefit of the said Anthony Ewer" . He gives Susanna a further £3,000 worth of South Sea Annuity stock and other monies, etc. He gives to his:

... dear daughter Jane ... all that my house and garden on Richmond Green as well as another house on Richmond Green rented out at the time to William Little called 'The White House'... as well as two thousand five hundred pounds in South Sea Stock as well as all the rest of my

stock or stocks that I may be intitled unto in the several other companys and all other Goods effects and personal estate.

He also bequeaths one hundred pounds to his brother John Child.

He appoints his two daughters as joint executrixs of his will although he notes that:

I have left my daughter Susanna one of my Executors and yet I do order and strictly that she shall not have or receive any part of my Estate whatsoever but what I have particularly in this my said will devised to her.

Stephen directs his executors (i.e. Susanna and Jane) to pay Christ's Hospital and St. Bartholomew's Hospital £50 each.

He also wishes to have ten pounds paid to his nephew Francis Child of Hodington in Wiltshire for the use of the poor in that parish. He directs that one guinea be paid to his nephew Anthony Brook. Witnessed by Seth Grosvenor of Richmond.



**Sir Francis Child, father of Stephen Child**



In a codicil Child adds:

I desire to be buried in the new Ground lately added to the yard in Richmond Surry in a very private manner by Robert Smith the Parish clerk if living at my Decease that my Grave may be Inclosed with birch under Ground as usually done with a Stone or Marble over the Grave with the Words Stephen Child of this parish Obit \_\_\_\_\_ etc.

### Susanna Child and the Ewer Family

Stephen's eldest daughter, Susanna, married Anthony Ewer on 8<sup>th</sup> May, 1740, at St. Mary, Teddington in Surrey. They had one daughter - Elizabeth.

Anthony Ewer and Susanna Childs was married may 8 1740

Anthony Ewer and Susanna Childs was married

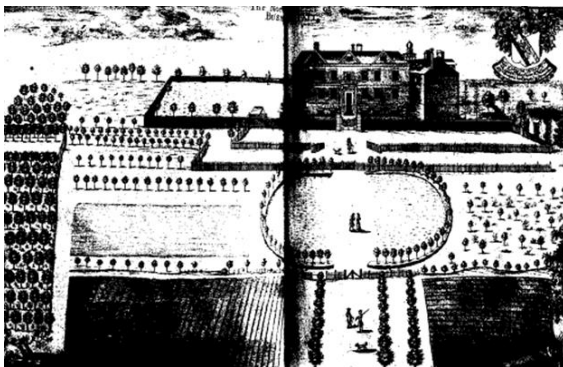
may 8 1740.

Sixteen years later, on 28<sup>th</sup> January, 1756, Anthony died:

THE  
WHITEHALL EVENING-POST;  
Or, London Intelligencer.  
From THURSDAY January 29, to SATURDAY January 31, 1756. N<sup>o</sup>. 1551.

Yesterday fe'nnight died, at his House in Queen-Square, Westminster, Anthony Ewer, Esq; of Bushy-Hall in the County of Hertford:

Yesterday se'nnight died, at his House in Queen-Square, Westminster, Anthony Ewer, Esq; of Bushy-Hall in the County of Hertford.



Bushey Hall in Hertfordshire, home of the Ewer family. It was demolished in 1950

Anthony was the son of Thomas and Mary (Montagu) Ewer. Anthony's mother, Mary (Montagu) Ewer, was the daughter of James Montagu a son of Henry 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Manchester. Anthony's sister, Jane Ewer, married Anthony Ashley Cooper, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Shaftesbury.



**Left James Montagu the son of Henry 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Manchester. James was the father of Mary (Montagu) Ewer who was the mother of Anthony Ewer who married Susanna Child. Right Anthony Ashley Cooper, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Shaftesbury who married Anthony Ewer's sister Jane**

Susanna (Child) Ewer's will dated 1799 (proved in 1802) contains specifics about her burial not often found:

I desire to be ----ly interred and privately buried by the side of my late husband Anthony Ewer, Esq. of Watford in Hertfordshire under the communion table a hearse and six horses to be attended by my own maid and man servant and buried by daylight and in a shirt and not to be laid out I likewise request to lie twelve hours before I am moved to be kept one week not to be seized up in my coffin --- the night before my internment ---- I require it to have a coffin lined with lead

Anthony and Susanna (Child) Ewer had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir Francis Wood on the 5<sup>th</sup> June, 1779. Francis and Elizabeth (Ewer) Wood had a daughter but that only daughter did not marry. When Elizabeth (Ewer) Wood died some of the Ewer estates passed to the 5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Shaftesbury as noted in Burke's peerage:

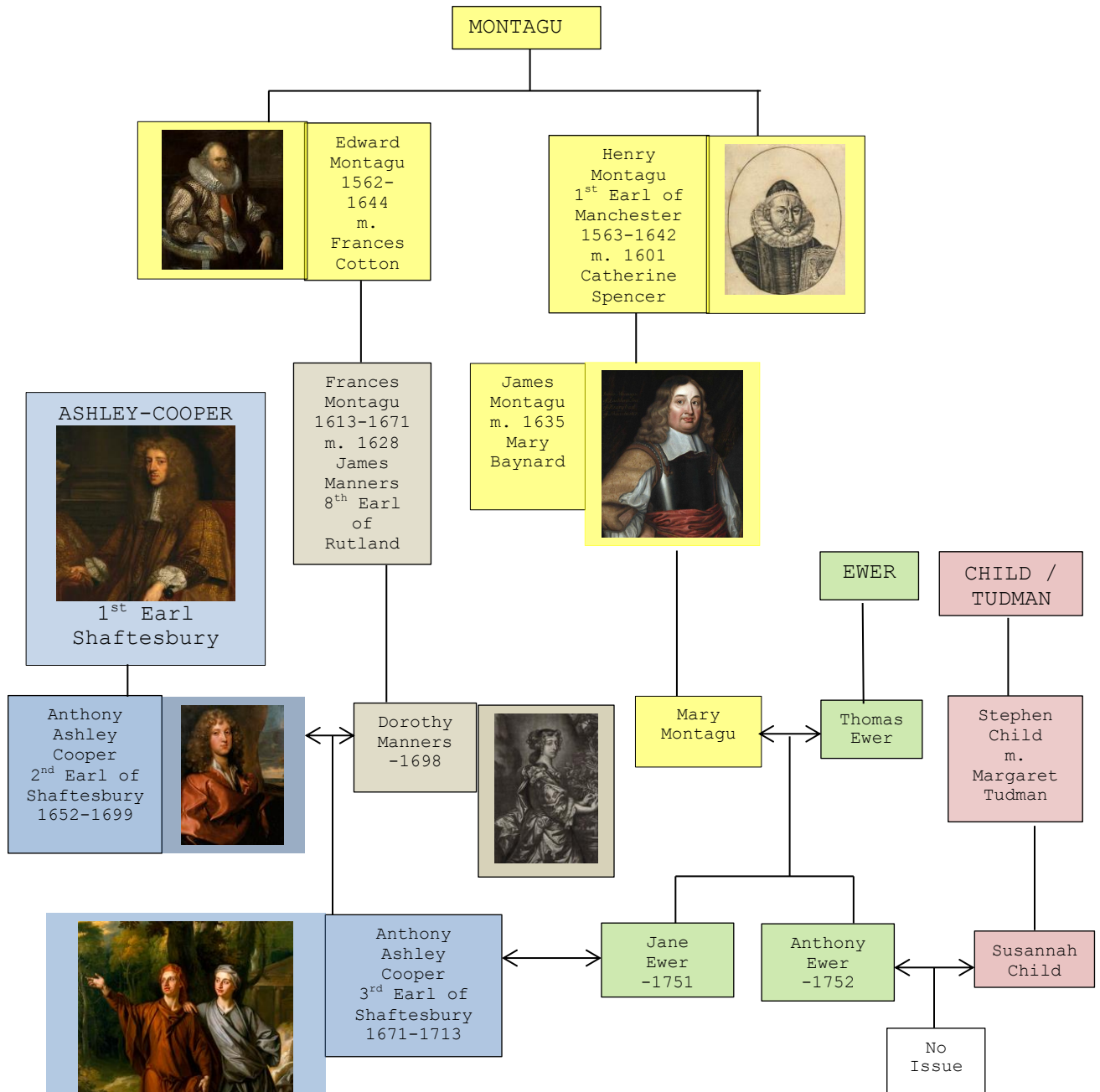
Lord Shaftesbury came into possession of Swine in November, 1796, on the death of

Lady Wood [Elizabeth Ewer], widow of Sir Francis Wood; her maiden name was Ewer; the family of Ewer then became extinct.

**1795.] Obituary of remarkable Persons :**

At his house on Richmond-green, Surrey, Sir Francis Wood, bart. so created Dec. 1, 1783. He was the second son of Francis Wood, late of Barnsley, in Yorkshire, esq. deceased; and married the daughter of ---- Ewe, esq. by whom he had a daughter, who, in the year 1787, was unmarried. His elder brother is the Rev. Henry Wood, D.D. of Barnsley, who had a son living, s. p. at the same time. His younger brother, Charles, who was master and commander in the royal navy, died in 1782, leaving two sons, Henry and Francis W. esqrs. and some daughters.

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Left: Anthony Ashley-Cooper, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Shaftesbury and his brother Maurice Ashley-Cooper by John Closterman, 1702. All subsequent Earls of Shaftesbury are descended from the 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl and Jane Ewer.

On 31<sup>st</sup> October, 1771, Stephen Child's second daughter, Jane, married Charles Price.



There was no issue of this marriage and so Stephen Child and Peggy Tudman have no descendants.

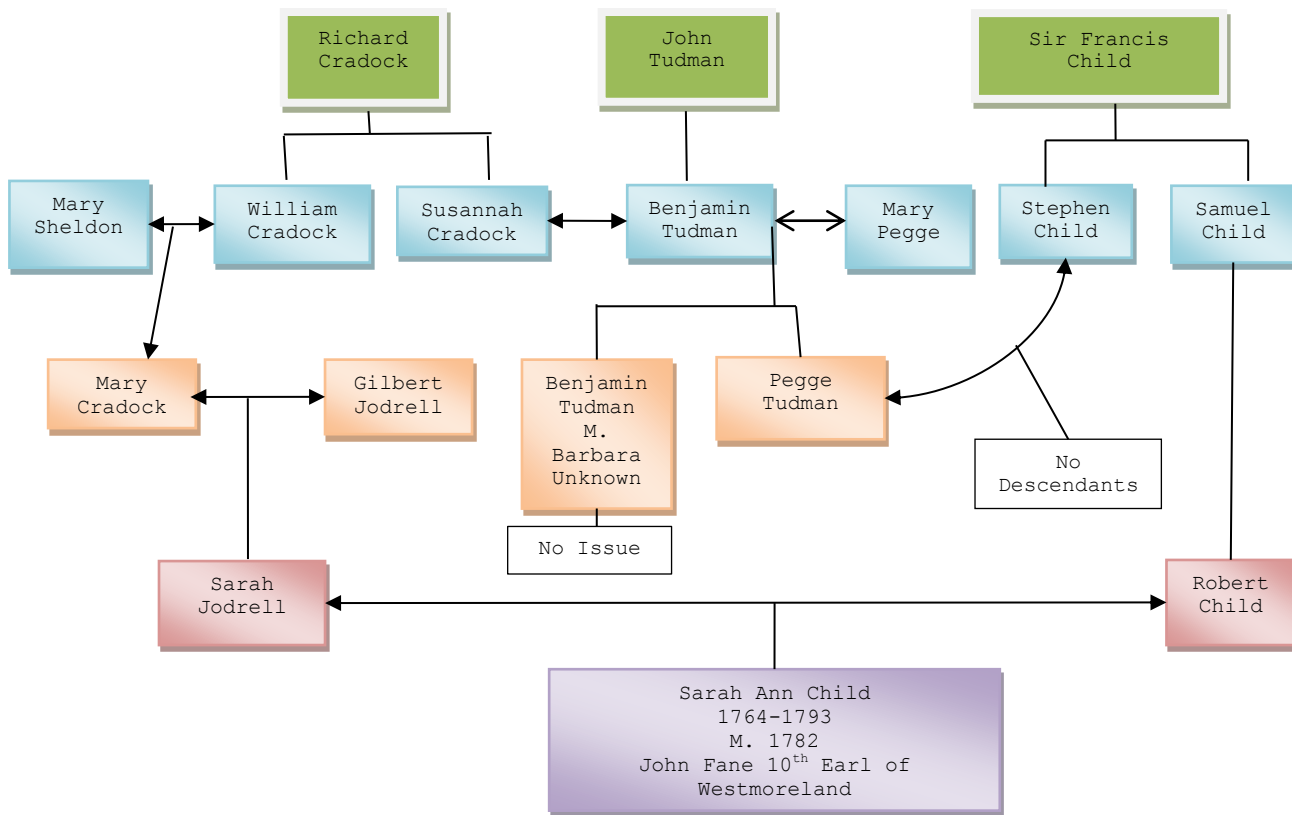
Below part of a Price family tree showing Jane Child and her marriage (at age 46) to Sir Charles Price. She died in June, 1810.

Mary Brigham, marr. at Rother- field Peppard 23 May 1754; bur. there 22 Feb- ruary 1767. 1st wife.	Sir Charles Price of Blounts Court, knight;— bapt. at Rotherfield Peppard 16 March 1727; of Balliol College, Oxford, matricu- lated 3 February 1747, aged 16; High Sheriff for co. Oxford 1760; knighted 4 March 1761; died at Chelmsford, co. Essex, 25 October, bur. at Rotherfield Peppard 1 November 1803. Will dated 26 April 1798, with codicil dated 13 October 1803, proved 9 December 1803 (P.C.C. 989 <i>Marriott</i> ).	Jane Child, dau. of Stephen Child of Richmond, co. Surrey, by Margaret his wife; bapt. at Richmond 23 August 1725; marr. 31 October 1771; bur. at Rotherfield Peppard 7 June 1810. Will dated 4 October 1805, proved by George Hyde 4 August 1810 (P.C.C. 432 <i>Collingwood</i> ). 2nd wife.
--	--	--

In her will, Susannah (Cradock) (Banner) (Tudman) Blunt bequeaths legacies to:

Kinsman Mr. Stephen Child, Mrs. Ewer, the daughter of the said Mr. Stephen Child  
Cousin Jane Child, another daughter of Mr. Stephen Child.

In 1763 Stephen's nephew Sir Robert Child, son of Stephen's brother Samuel, married Susannah (Cradock) Blunt's great niece Sarah Jodrell, the granddaughter of Susannah's brother William Cradock. (See Chart)



### SUSANNAH (CRADOCK) (BANNER) (TUDMAN) & THE BLUNT FAMILY

When illness which ended in death removed the goldsmith and army clothing contractor Benjamin Tudman from the scene, his widow Susannah consoled herself by marrying one of her late husband's colleagues on the Court of Directors of the South Sea Company - John Blunt - who must have appreciated her handsome fortune derived from her two earlier husbands.

The marriage took place on 22<sup>nd</sup> December, 1713, although so far the parish in which this took place has not been identified. He was fifty-three years old and she was forty-five. The resulting union added at least four of her 'Banner' children to the seven of his own.

John Blunt was born in 1665 the son of Thomas Blunt, a Baptist shoemaker of Rochester in Kent, and Isabella, daughter of Thomas Blacke, yeoman. He was baptized at St. Nicholas, Rochester, on 24<sup>th</sup> July, 1665. He attended the Merchant Taylors School and afterwards was apprenticed to

Daniel Richards, scrivener of Holborn.



**Merchant Taylors School's Cloisters**

Blunt's first marriage was to Elizabeth Court and took place on 16<sup>th</sup> July, 1689, at St. James, Duke's Place.



**John Blunt Br. Eliz. Court Spr. Jo Walter Fr**

John and Elizabeth had five sons and two daughters. Elizabeth died in 1708, although her burial record has not yet been found, and she was interred in a vault built for her by Blunt at Moorfields, the dissenters' cemetery.

### **JOHN and SUSANNAH BLUNT & THE COLLAPSE OF THE SOUTH SEA COMPANY**

Since the inception of the South Sea Company, Blunt has been regarded as the main protagonist in the drama that brought about the bursting of the South Sea Bubble in which thousands lost millions when the company's shares collapsed in 1720.

The nature of the affair will be described here only in so far as it impacted on the fortunes of John and Susannah (Cradock) Blunt's families.

Of the South Sea Company and its collapse, Tobias Smollett wrote:

The scheme was first projected by Sir John Blunt, who had been bred a scrivener, and was possessed of all the cunning, plausibility, and boldness requisite for such an undertaking. He communicated his plan to Mr. Aislable, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Secretary of State. He answered every objection, and the project was adopted. ... The South-Sea scheme promised no commercial advantage of any consequence. It was buoyed up by nothing but the folly and rapaciousness of individuals, which became so blind and extravagant, that Blunt, with moderate talents, was able to impose upon the whole nation, and make tools of the other directors, to serve his own purposes and those of a few associates.



Mr. Aislable, The Chancellor  
of the Exchequer



Tobias Smollett

According to the poet Alexander Pope, Blunt was:

... a Dissenter of the most religious deportment and professed to be a great believer. He declaimed against the corruption and luxury of the age, the partiality of Parliaments and the misery of party spirit. He was particularly eloquent against Avarice in great and noble persons.

John Carswell describes Blunt as being:

Burly, overbearing, glib, ingenious, and determined to get on. He was well fitted to make his way in the jungle of business, and from the first he was successful..... In the



techniques of his profession he was unequalled, and his coarse character contained just that trace of titanism which was to carry him for a moment to the summit of politics and finance. He was the driving force behind the company - in the prime of his life, with powerful jowls and heavily-lidded eyes, an industrious domineering man whom it was equally difficult to like and resist.

About Susannah and John's marriage Alexander Pope wrote in his *Epistles to Several Persons* the following:

A Nymph of Quality admires our Knight;  
He marries, bows at Court, and grows polite:  
Leaves the dull Cits, and joins (to please the fair)  
The well-bred cuckolds in St. James's air.



**Saint James's Park**

And before it all burst, John and Susannah basked in public adulation which was officially recognized when King George III honoured Blunt with a baronetcy. *The Weekly Journal or Saturday's Post* for 11<sup>th</sup> June, 1720, reported that:



SATURDAY June 11: 1720:

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to create John Blunt Esq. one of the Directors of the South Sea Company, a Baronet of Great Britain, for his extraordinary Services done that Company, and thereby raising the publick Credit to a Height not known before.

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But by the end of August, 1720, the company was beginning to teeter on the edge of a financial abyss and the fall, when it came, was fast and catastrophic. We have noted above Abraham's Cropp's involvement at the last meeting before the company finally collapsed. In a little over two weeks Blunt had sunk from being the most courted to being the most despised and hated man in London.

In his *Use of Riches* Alexander Pope described the situation as it unfolded as if it were a prophetic vision yet to come and revealed only to Blunt by a wizard:



Much-injured Blunt! why bears he Britain's hate?

A wizard told him in these words our fate:  
 'At length corruption, like a general flood  
 (So long by watchful ministers withstood,)  
 Shall deluge all; and avarice creeping on,  
 Spread like a low-born mist, and blot the sun;  
 Statesman and patriot ply alike the stocks,  
 Peeress and butler share alike the box,  
 And judges job, and bishops bite the town,  
 And mighty dukes pack cards for half-a-crown.  
 See Britain sunk in lucre's sordid charms.

However, one of the first victims following the collapse was John Blunt's nephew, Charles, whose death was reported

by *The Weekly Journal OR Saturday's Post* on 10<sup>th</sup> September, 1720:

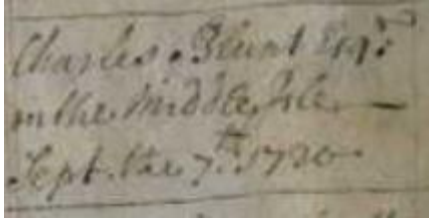


SATURDAY September 10. 1720.

just as he should have been turned out.  
 Sunday Morning Charles Blunt, Esq; Cousin to Sir John Blunt, one of the Directors of the South Sea Company, cut his own Throat at his House in Broad-street; upon his falling down on the Floor, the Servants ran up Stairs and found their Master weltring in his Blood; a Surgeon was immediately sent for, but came too late, for the poor unhappy Gentleman had done his Business too effectually: The Coroner's Inquest sat on his Corpse, and brought in the Verdict Non compos mentis: He has left a Wife and three or four Children, and 'tis said, died worth 250000 l.

Sunday Morning Charles Blunt, Esq; Cousin [actually nephew] to Sir John Blunt, one of the Directors of the South Sea Company, cut his own Throat at his House in Broad-street; upon his falling down on the Floor, the Servants ran up Stairs and found their Master weltring in his Blood; a Surgeon was immediately sent for, but came too late, for the poor unhappy Gentleman had done his business too effectually: The Coroner's Inquest sat on his Corpse, and brought in the Verdict Non compos mentis: He has left a Wife and three or four Children, and 'tis said, died worth 250000 l.

Below the record from St. Peter le Poer in Broad Street, showing that Charles was buried on 7<sup>th</sup> September in the middle aisle.



Charles Blunt Esq. in the Middle Isle  
Sept the 7<sup>th</sup> 1720.



St. Peter le Poer

The official Parliamentary inquiry into the collapse concluded that the Company had amazed all Europe:

... but whose foundation, being fraud, illusion, credulity, and infatuation, fell to the ground as soon as the artful management of its directors was discovered.

The directors were arrested, including Sir John, and were taken into the custody of the House of Commons on 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 1721.

**The Sub-Governor of the South-Sea Company, with nine of the Directors, and three of their Officers, have been taken into Custody since our last; Sir John Blunt and Sir John Lambert, Baronets, are confined at a Messenger's House in Tavistock-Street; and Sir Theodore Janssen and Sir John Fellows are confined at Mr. Hollingshead's House in Brownlow-Street in Drury-Lane: The others are, Sir John Chapman, Knt. Jacob Sawbridge, Francis Hawes, William Gore, Edward Gibbon, and William Holditch, Esquires; Mr. Grigsby, Mr. Sirmond, and Mr. Clark.**

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<sup>30</sup> Edward Gibbon was the grandfather of the author of *The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire*.



*View of the HOUSE OF COMMONS from the  
River Thames.*



*View of the Office of Ordnance with the Entrance of the  
HOUSE OF LORDS.*

Following the arrest of the Company's directors, the House of Commons then set up a committee of secrecy to investigate the whole affair which met at the South Sea House itself.

Once his examination began, and to the horror of many, John Blunt became a willing key witness to all that had occurred.

Afterwards, some of his colleagues tried to pry out of him what had happened at his examination but Blunt refused, telling them that he was under an obligation of secrecy and that 'The examination is very strict, and nothing but the truth will do'. The committee, having interrogated all those involved, concluded there had been a plot: 'of the deepest villainy and fraud that Hell had ever contrived to ruin a nation.'

On 4<sup>th</sup> February, 1721, after the House of Commons was done with Blunt, the House of Lords turned its attention to him and it is said, that of all the scenes of the South Sea Bubble, Blunt's examination by the Lords was probably the most extraordinary.

He was anxious, he said, to treat the House with all possible respect, but he had already been examined by the House of Commons, and as he did not remember his answers, he might, by answering the Lords questions contradict himself, and as he thought it hard to be compelled to accuse himself so he must refuse to answer their Lordships questions. Again and again he was directed to withdraw, called back and told he must answer. Each time he prevaricated, and finally refused to take the oath at all. Seething with frustration the Lords dismissed him.

The House then proceeded to review Blunt's extraordinary behaviour and came up with the following Resolution:

**"That Sir John Blunt having been asked several Questions, by the Committee of the whole House, upon Oath, and having refused to give any answer is guilty of the highest Contempt of this House, manifestly tending to defeat all Parliamentary Inquiries and Examinations, and of dangerous Consequence to the Constitution."**

A debate then ensued in which tensions grew. Some peers went so far as to accuse others of being secretly allied with Blunt and soon tempers began to fray and some were lost. The Duke of Wharton impugned Lord Stanhope's honor by suggesting he might be suffering from a venereal disease and Stanhope who was by then "seized with a transport of anger" told Wharton that his father would have easily sacrificed him for his own preferment.

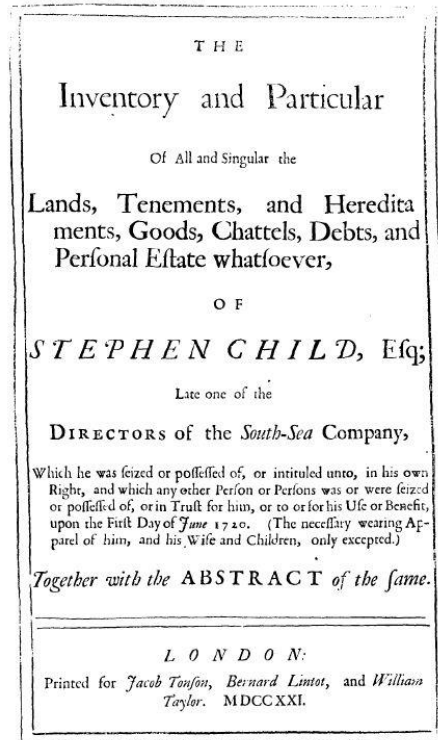
**Duke of Wharton****Lord Stanhope**

And so it went until suddenly Stanhope leaned forward, overcome by a violent headache, and collapsed. He was carried from the chamber and a day later was "seized with a suffocation" and died instantly from a cerebral hemorrhage. King George was so upset to have suffered the **"loss of so able and faithful a minister, of whose service his Majesty had so great need at this critical juncture"** that he could not eat his dinner that night and retired early to bed. Stanhope's collapse might have been precipitated by heavy drinking the night before.

After the parliamentary inquiries were over, it was decided to impose a levy on the estates of the directors by means of an act of Parliament known as the *South Sea Sufferers Bill*. To begin the process, the directors were made to provide Parliament with a complete list of all their estates and from this Parliament would then levy a fine on each. The inventory that Sir John Blunt produced (see title page below) ran to eighty pages while that of his wife's step son in law Stephen Child's was slightly less.



Title page of John Blunt's inventory



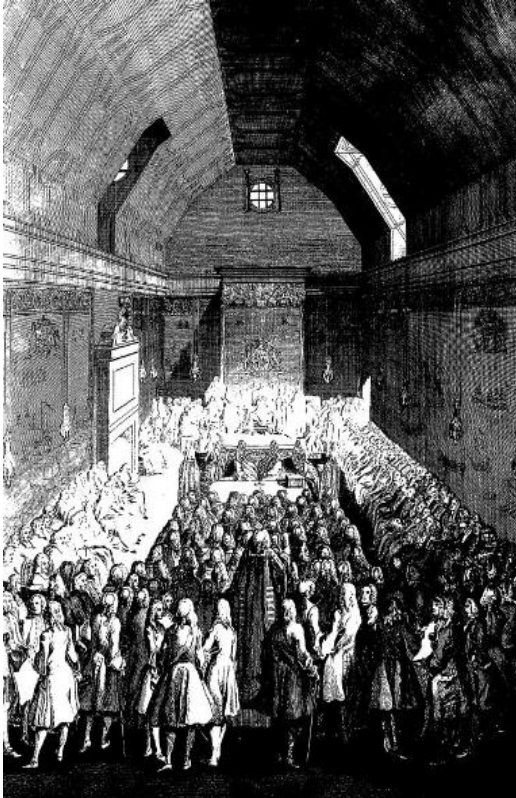
Title page of Stephen Child's inventory

In an attempt to protect her estate from being counted among her husband's, Susannah (Cradock) (Banner) (Tudman) Blunt published a petition on 17<sup>th</sup> July, 1721, which she presented to both houses of Parliament and which read, in part, as follows:

'... if the Bill for raising Money ... should pass into a Law, the Petitioner's Husband will be divested of his whole Estate; whereby he will not only be disabled from performing his Promise of making an Addition to her Fortune, but the Petitioner be deprived of the Possession and Income of her own Estate during her said Husband's Life [and she prays that] their Lordships will take the Petitioner's miserable Case into Consideration, and grant that the Estate she brought her said Husband on Marriage may be vested in Richard Mynshull of The Inner Temple and Abraham Crop of London, Merchant, her present Trustees, for her separate Use and Disposal; or that the Petitioner may be otherwise relieved.

The decision of both houses was that Susannah's petition be rejected.





**The House of Lords**



**The House of Commons**

But Susannah did not give up easily and at the end of October, 1728, she and three of her daughters<sup>31</sup> were found handing out her husband's petition (*The Case of Sir John Blunt*) to the members of the House of Commons as they entered the chamber. The newspapers at the time reported on her activities:

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<sup>31</sup> These might have included John Blunt's daughters. See the appendix for the three 'cases' of John Blunt, his wife Susannah, and Stephen Child.

On Tuesday last, Sir John Blunt's Lady and Three Daughters, attended at the Door of the House of Commons, and delivered to the Members, as they passed, the printed Case of Sir John, as it relates to his Lady; with whom, it sets forth, he had a large Fortune; that her Settlement is only of her own Fortune, the Income whereof, during his Life, will, by the Bill now depending, be taken away with the rest of his Estate: That he solemnly promised her before Marriage, he would make a considerable Addition to her Fortune, and publicly declared it; and therefore did put several Sums into South-Sea Stock and Subscriptions for her Use and Benefit, which he hath brought with the Gain thereof, into the Inventory of his Estate. So that she has no manner of Profit or Advantage from the Rise of the Stock; and that she hath, by a former Husband, Eleven Children and Grandchildren; and her Children's Fortunes being in the Redeemable Annuities, subscribed into the South-Sea Company, the greatest part thereof is sunk and lost thereby. We hear that several Pharo Tables have been lately suppress-

From *The London Evening Post* 24<sup>th</sup> October, 1728.

On Tuesday last, Sir John Blunt's Lady and Three Daughters, attended at the Door of the House of Commons, and delivered to the Members, as they passed, the printed Case of Sir John, as it relates to his Lady; with whom, it sets forth, he had a large Fortune; that her Settlement is only of her own Fortune, the Income whereof, during his Life, will, by the Bill now depending, be taken away with the rest of his Estate: That he solemnly promised her before Marriage, he would make a considerable Addition to her Fortune, and publicly declared it; and therefore did put several Sums into South-Sea Stock and Subscriptions for her Use and Benefit, which he hath brought with the Gain thereof, into the Inventory of his Estate. So that she has no manner of Profit or Advantage from the Rise of the Stock; and that she hath, by a former Husband, Eleven Children and Grandchildren; and her Children's Fortunes being in the Redeemable Annuities, subscribed into the South-Sea Company, the greatest part thereof is sunk and lost thereby.

Despite their best efforts, lasting almost eight years, to protect as much of their property from being leveraged as possible, there was little that John and Susannah could do.

In order to meet the levy placed on his estate by Parliament, assets had to be raised which included a house at Stratford in Essex that was placed on the market for let or for sale (*The Daily Post*, 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 1722).

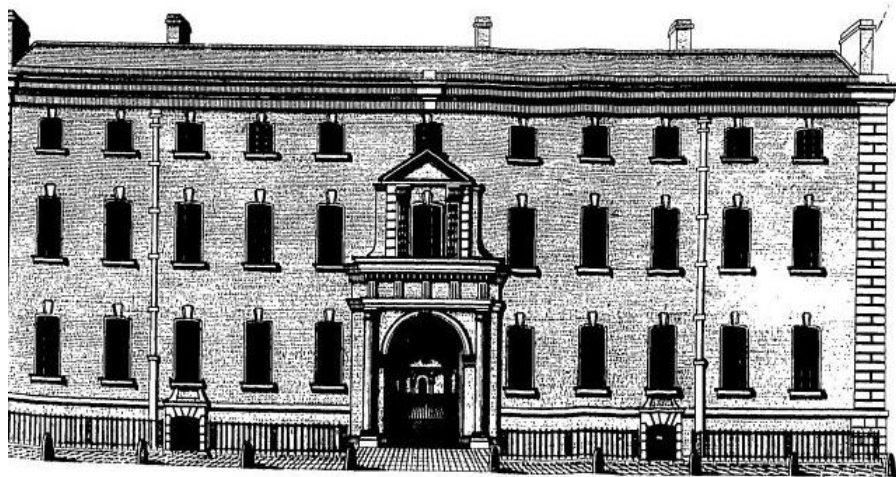
*To be SOLD, or LET,  
At Stratford in Essex, over against Sir John Blunt's,  
a Lease of about Nine Years of a large House, with four Rooms of a  
Floor besides Office-Houses, with a large Garden and valuabl- Greens,  
and a Field adjoining, with Coach-house, Stabling for 7 or 8 Horses,  
and a large Barn, with Brew-house, Wash-house, and all other Conve-  
nencies for a Family. Enquire at the said House, or at Mr. Strahan's  
against the Royal Exchange.*

To be SOLD, or LET,

At Stratford in Essex, over against Sir John Blunt's,

a Lease of about Nine Years of a large House, with four Rooms of a Floor besides Office-Houses with a large Garden, and valuable-Greens, and a Field adjoining, with Coach-house, Stabling for 7 or 8 Horses, and a large Barn, with Brew-house, Wash-house, and all other Conveniences for a Family. Enquire at the said House, or at Mr. Strahan's against the Royal Exchange.

This house may have been the house Susannah inherited from Benjamin Tudman but as John Blunt owned a number of properties in Essex and Susannah eventually died at her Stratford home it is not possible to determine exactly which house this is.



**The South Sea House, where Henry Man served as Deputy Secretary**

In 1723 Henry Blunt, John's son; Benjamin Tudman, Jnr., and George Goodwin made an attempt to claim against Blunt's estate as this newspaper article indicates:

J. M. M. M.

London, July 12, 1723.

*The Court of Directors of the Governour and Company of the Bank of England give Notice, That a General Court will be held at the Bank on Thursday next the 18<sup>th</sup> Instant, at Eleven in the Forenoon, being one of the Quarterly General Courts appointed by their Charter.*

Trustees-Office South-Sea House, July 11, 1723.

*Whereas Notice has been given in Writing to the Claimants on the Estate late of Sir John Blunt, Bart. (one of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company.) that the Trustees in whom the Estate of the said Sir John Blunt is vested, will inquire into the Claims made on his Estate on the 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 23<sup>d</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> Days of this Instant July. And whereas the Places of Abode of Henry Blunt, George Goodwin, and Benjamin Tudman, cannot be found; Notice therefore is hereby given by the said Trustees, that they will inquire into the Claims of the said Henry Blunt, George Goodwin, and Benjamin Tudman, made on the Estate late of the said Sir John Blunt, on Tuesday the 30<sup>th</sup> Instant, at Nine in the Forenoon, at their Office in the South-Sea House in Broad-street, London, at which Time the said Claimants are required to attend.*

Trustees-Office South-Sea House, July 11, 1723. Whereas Notice has been given in writing to the Claimants on the Estate late of Sir John Blunt, Bart. (one of the late Directors of the South Sea Company) that the Trustees in whom the Estate of the said Sir John Blunt is vested, will inquire into the Claims made on his Estate on the 16th, 17th, 23d, 24th and 26th Days of this Instant July. And whereas the Places of Abode of Henry Blunt, George Goodwin, and Benjamin Tudman, cannot be found; Notice thereof is hereby given by the said Trustees, that they will inquire into the Claims of the said Henry Blunt, George Goodwin and Benjamin Tudman, made on the Estates late of the said Sir John Blunt, on Tuesday the 30th Instant at Nine in the Forenoon, at their Office in the South Sea House in Broad-street, London, at which Time the said Claimants are required to attend.

Other assets belonging to Blunt were listed by the newspapers and gradually disposed of such as those that appeared in *The Daily Journal* on 20<sup>th</sup> December, 1728.

**The Estate late of Sir John Blunt, Bart. being the Moiety of the Manors of Eastham Burnells, Westham Burnells, and Tenements in the Parishes of Barking, Woolwich, Eastham, and Westham, in the Counties of Essex and Kent, put up at 3500 l. and sold for 4820 l. to Captain Bell.**

The Estate late of Sir John Blunt, Bart. being the Moiety of the Manors of Eastham Burnells, Westham Burnells, and Tenements in the Parishes of Barking, Woolwich, Eastham, and Westham in the Counties of Essex and Kent, put up at 3500l. and sold for 4820 l. to Captain Bell.

The public, enthralled by the process, began to speculate on the amounts that could be raised from the Directors' estates:

**'Tis hoped the Directors Estates will produce much more than Twelve Hundred Thousand Pound, as was at first talked of, since we are assured Sir John Blunt's and Mr. Grigsby's only amount to Seven Hundred Thousand Pound; however, the Whole Accounts are so voluminous, that they will take up the Committee near a Fortnight's Time to Ballance, and till that is done, and an Estimate made of the Particulars, there can be no Certainty,**

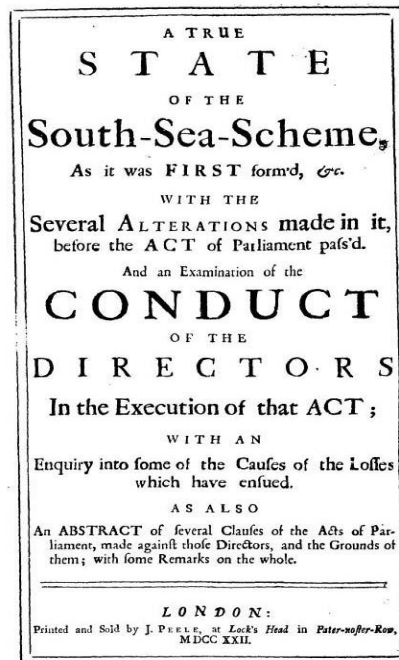
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In the end, Sir John Blunt raised more than £183,000 and of this he was initially allowed to keep only £1,000, but his allies in Parliament eventually raised that to £5,000. In his *True State of the South-Sea Scheme*, Blunt defended his record, accused the Bank of England of driving the company to exploit speculators, and finally blamed:

The distemper of the times, which captivated the Reason of Mankind in General, not only in England ... who leaving the usual Methods of Labour and Industry ... were all tainted with the fond Opinion of being rich at once.

**A LIST of the Estates, &c. of the late South-Sea Directors.**

	l.	s.	d.
Blunt	183,349	18	10
Chaplain	45,875	14	05
Chapman	39,161	06	08 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chester	140,372	15	06
De la Port	27,151	04	06
Edmonson	5,365	---	---
Gibbon	205,043	05	06
Gore	38,936	15	05
Hammond	22,707	04	02
Hawes	40,031	---	---
Holditch	39,527	10	04
Jacobson	11,481	04	---
Lambert	72,508	01	05
Morley	2,368	---	---
Page	34,817	12	03
Raymond	64,373	06	---
Read	117,298	12	---
Reynolds	18,367	16	02
Tillard	19,175	14	04
Surman	112,321	10	---
Grigsby	31,687	06	---
Sum of the above said Directors comes to;	1,161,921	16	6 $\frac{1}{2}$



**John Blunt's *True State* which was his account of what occurred**

It was Blunt's pervasive tone of righteous indignation throughout his *True State* that led Alexander Pope to begin his poem with a tongue in cheek: 'Much Injured Blunt!'

Stephen Child, as a Director of the South Sea Company, had to make a full accounting of all his assets which amounted to £64,687. However he claimed in a separate case to Parliament (see his broadsheet in the Appendix) that his involvement in the Company was minimal and he protests his absolute ignorance of any "mischievous Designs" and concludes that "Wife and Family are destitute of all other Subsistence" as he has "no employment and [is] out of trade and business". However, as with Blunt, Parliament rejected his appeal and placed demands on his estate that required Child to sell some of his assets. In

the end, Parliament was more lenient with Child than it was with Blunt, perhaps in part because of whose son he was, allowing him to keep £10,000.

Stephen Child, Esq; one of the late Directors of the South Sea Company, was on Wednesday last cleared by the Trustees, and had his Allowance out of his Estate according to the Act of Parliament.

Stephen Child, Esq; one of the late Directors of the South Sea Company, was on Wednesday last cleared by the Trustees, and had his Allowance out of his Estate according to the Act of Parliament.

**We hear the following Allowances will be made to the late South-Sea Directors out of their Estates,**

viz.		i.
Sir John Fellows, Bart. Sub-Governor	—	10000
Charles Joye, Esq; Deputy-Governor	—	5000
William Astell, Esq;	—	5000
Sir Lambert Blackwel, Bart.	—	10000
Sir John Blunt, Bart.	—	1000
Sir Robert Chaplin, Bart.	—	10000
Sir William Chapman, Knt. and Bart.	—	10000
Stephen Child, Esq;	—	10000

In March, 1727, while in the process of having his estate levied by Parliament John Blunt employed a member of the House of Commons, [John Ward](#), to help him hide fifty thousand pounds of his soon-to-be forfeited estate in a secret conveyance. However in the midst of the process Ward was arrested on an unrelated charge of forgery and thereby his dealings with Blunt were revealed. Blunt confessed and was not punished, but Ward was expelled from the Commons, placed in the pillory and finally imprisoned for a while in The Tower<sup>32</sup>.

In 1732, a year before he died, Blunt's armorial ambitions got the better of him and, like Tudman, he was prosecuted for the use of arms to which he was not entitled:

<sup>32</sup> After his death the following prayer was found among Ward's possessions "O Lord, Thou knowest I have nine estates in the City of London, and likewise that I have lately purchased an estate in fee-simple in the county of Essex. I beseech Thee to preserve the two counties of Middlesex and Essex from fire and earthquake; and as I have a mortgage in Hertfordshire, I beg of Thee likewise to have an eye of compassion on that county; and for the rest of the counties Thou mayest deal with them as Thou art pleased."

On Tuesday a Court of Honour was held at the Hall in the Office of Arms at Doctors Commons, when the Articles against Sir John Blount Bart. for assuming the Arms of Blount Lord Montjoye (now borne by Sir Edward Blount, of Sodington in Worcestershire, Bart. of that Family) were read and admitted, after several Arguments made against them by Dr. Andrews, and Dr. Paul, and which were supported by Dr. Henchman, &c.

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It is ironic that the members of the Blount family that Blunt tried to attach himself to armorially were friends of Alexander Pope. In a letter that Edward Blount wrote to the poet he says: "I have a secret pleasure, to have some of my descendants know, that their ancestor was 'great with Pope'." In the letters which passed between them, Edward appears to have been a scholar, a man of sense, and of liberal principles. (From: *The Genealogical History of the Croke Family*).

One of the last times that Blunt's name appeared in the newspapers was when he placed two advertisements in *The Daily Journal*. One appeared on 5<sup>th</sup> May, 1729 and the other on 17<sup>th</sup> April, 1732.

Stratford, May 5.

**WHEREAS** Thomas Parker, Coachman to Sir John Blunt, and before that, Coachman to Mr. Sallway, of Stratford in Essex, hath absented himself from the Service of the said Sir John Blunt, and without his Leave, ever since Tuesday Morning the 29th of April last, these are therefore to warn every Person against receiving or entertaining the said Thomas Parker; and if any Person will bring the said Thomas Parker to the said Sir John Blunt's, at Stratford, so that he may be brought to Justice, such Person shall receive a Reward of 5 s. for so doing.

*John Blunt.*

Stratford, May 5.

**WHEREAS** Thomas Parker, Coachman to Sir John Blunt, and before that, Coachman to Mr. Sallway, of Statford in Essex, hath absented himself from the Service of the said Sir John Blunt, and without his Leave, ever since Tuesday Morning the 29th of April last, these are therefore to warn every Person against receiving or entertaining the said Thomas Parker; and if any Person will bring the said Thomas Parker to the said Sir John Blunt's, at Startford, so that he

Stratford, April 17, 1732.

**Whereas** John Eastlake, Footman to Sir John Blunt, and who before lived with Mr. Watson, a Blackwell-Hall Factor in Lothbury, hath absented himself from the Service of his said Master Sir John Blunt, ever since Thursday Morning the 13th Instant; these are to require him to return immediately to his said Master's Service, and to warn all Persons not to receive, harbour, or entertain him, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril; and whoever shall bring him to his said Master at Stratford, on or before the 27th Instant, shall receive a Reward of 5 s.

**JOHN BLUNT.**

Stratford, April 17, 1732.

**Whereas** John Eastlake Footman to Sir John Blunt, and who before lived with Mr. Watson, a Blackwell-Hall Factor in Lothbury, hath absented himself from the Service of his said Master Sir John Blunt, ever since Tuesday Morning the 13<sup>th</sup> Instant; these are to require him to return immediately to his said Master's Service, and to warn all Persons not to receive, harbour, or entertain him, as they will answer the contrary to their

may be brought to Justice, such Person shall receive a Reward of 5 s. for so doing.

*John Blunt.*

Peril; and who ever shall bring him to his said Master at Stratford, on or before the 27<sup>th</sup> Instant, shall receive a Reward of 5s.

JOHN BLUNT.

### The Deaths of John and Susannah Blunt and their Wills

On 8<sup>th</sup> January, 1732, *The Daily Courant* denied reports of Sir John's death.

**The Report of the Death of Sir John Blunt, as mentioned in several Papers of yesterday, is without Foundation, altho' he continues very much indisposed.**

The Report of the Death of Sir John Blunt, as mentioned in several Papers of yesterday, is without Foundation, altho' he continues very much indisposed.

Blunt died at Bath in Somerset on 24<sup>th</sup> January, 1732/33, aged sixty-three, as reported in the newspaper:

**Last Week was remarkable for the Death of two famous Men, viz. Sir John Blunt, the Chief Projector of the fatal South-Sea Scheme of 1720, who died at Bath on Wednesday; and Mr. Woolston Author of the Discourses on our Saviour's Miracles, who died on Saturday night.**

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It is probably safe to say that the author of the *Discourses* mentioned above is less well known today than is Blunt. Another newspaper reported on his death some days later:



**Sir John Blunt, Bart. so much noted for the Share he had in the fatal South-Sea Scheme, having been long indispos'd, dy'd at Bath on Wednesday Morning.**



Sir John Blunt, Bart. so much noted for the Share he had in the fatal South Sea Scheme, having been long indispos'd, dy'd at Bath on Wednesday Morning.

After its arrival in London, Sir John's corpse was first laid out in state at Armourers and Brasiers Hall:

## The Daily Courant. N<sup>o</sup> 5246.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1732-3.

**On Monday Night the Corpse of Sir John Blunt was brought from the Bath to Founders Hall; and will be interred in a private Manner at the Burying-Ground in Moorfields, where the Corpse of his late Wife was deposited.**

On Monday Night the Corpse of Sir John Blunt was brought from the Bath to Founders Hall; and will be interred in a private Manner at the Burying-Ground in Moorsfields, where the Corpse of his late Wife was deposited.

## The London Evening-Post.

From THURSDAY, February 1, to SATURDAY, February 3, 1733.

**Last Night the Corpse of Sir John Blunt lay in State at Armourers and Brasiers Hall in Coleman-street, and was interr'd the same Evening with great Funeral Solemnity at the Burying-Ground in Moorfields in a Vault with his Wife.**

Last Night the Corpse of Sir John Blunt lay in State at Armourers and Brasiers Hall in Coleman-street, and was interr'd the same Evening with great Funeral Solemnity at the Burying-Ground in Moorfields in a Vault with his Wife.

His wife being Elizabeth (Court) Blunt who died in 1708.

Below left Armourers' and Braziers' Old Hall where John Blunt's corpse lay in state before being buried at Moorfields. The hall was torn down in 1840.



**Armourers' and Braziers' Old Hall where John Blunt's body lay in state**



**Moorfields - the dissenters cemetery where John Blunt was buried in the same vault as his first wife**

### **The Will of Sir John Blunt**

By his will, written at Bath in Somerset and dated 13<sup>th</sup> February, 1730, Blunt was able to bequeath £13,000 to his family. He identifies himself as Baronet of Stratford Langhorne in Essex, and notes that he writes the will himself, falling back on his early training as a scrivener. Below is the final part of his will after John has distributed his estate, most of which went to his wife, Susannah (Cradock) (Banner) (Tudman).

I wholly bequeath unto my dear and loving wife Susanna who I hereby make and ordain the sole and only Executrix of this my last will and testament and I require and command all my children to behave themselves dutifully and respectfully to her and to the end my said dear wife may quietly enjoy the severall legacies and bequests herein given devised or bequeathed unto her or for her benefit without any trouble or interruption from any of my children I think fitt hereby to declare that the Residue hereby given and devised to her is not very considerable and that before any of my children respectively shall take or receive any benefitt or advantage by this my will or by the Legacies or bequests hereby to them respectively given or bequeathed each of them respectively shall in Due form of Law Seal and Execute to my said Executrix a Generall Release in writing of all claims and demands whatsoever in respect of my Estate *except for or in respect of any restitution or satisfaction which shall or may*



*hereafter be made of or in respect of my estate of above two hundred thousand pounds which hath been most unjustly taken from me by a cruel and unjust Act of Parliament for it is my will and I do hereby direct that in case it shall at any time hereafter please God to inspire the Nation with that due sense of Justice as to make any Restitution or Satisfaction of or for or in respect of all or any part of my said Estate so unjustly taken away that whatever shall be had or received for or in respect of such restitution or satisfaction shall; be equally divided between my said six children...*

The Blunt baronetcy was assumed by John's eldest son Henry, (Harry) although soon after disaster struck the family as reported by *The Weekly Miscellany* of 24<sup>th</sup> February, 1733:

**On Monday Night between 11 and 12 o'Clock, a Fire broke out in the upper Part of the House of Sir Harry Blount, in Laurence-Pountney-Lane, which entirely destroy'd that House, and damag'd the adjoining. This dreadful Accident is said to be owing to the Carelessness of a Servant in the Nursery; the Family were all saved, but had scarce Time to preserve some Part of their Plate, &c.**

On Monday Night between 11 and 12 o'Clock, a Fire broke out in the upper Part of the House of Sir Harry Blount, in Laurence-Pountney Lane, which entirely destroy'd that House, and damag'd the adjoining. This dreadful Accident is said to be owing to the Carelessness of a Servant in the Nursery; the Family were all saved, but had scarce Time to preserve some Part of their Plate, &c.

The family survived the fire and some few days later Lady Blunt was delivered of a baby boy.

**A few Days since the Lady of Sir Henry Blunt, who was lately burnt out on St. Lawrence Pountney-Hill, was safely delivered of a Son, at his House in Dean's-Court in Doctor's-Commons, and on Monday last he was baptized by the Name of Henry.**

A few Days since the Lady of Sir Henry Blunt, who was lately burnt out on St. Lawrence Pountney-Hill, was safely delivered of a Son, at his house in Dean's-Court in Doctor's Commons, and on Monday last he was baptized by the Name of Henry .

**22<sup>nd</sup> March, 1733**

Eighteen month's later tragedy befell Sir Henry once more although 'mortification' was not as close as feared and he eventually died in 1759.

**A few Day since, as Sir Heny Blunt, Bart. Son of the late Sir 'John Blunt, Bart. was a Hunting in Essex, leaping over a small Ditch, he bruise'd himself in so terrible a manner, that its fear'd a Mortification will ensue.**

A few Days since, as Sir Heny [sic] Blunt, Bart. Son of the late Sir John Blunt Bart. was a Hunting in Essex, leaping over a small Ditch, he bruise'd himself in so terrible a manner, that it is fear'd Mortification will ensue.

**2<sup>nd</sup> December, 1734**

### **The Death of Susannah (Craddock) (Banner) (Tudman) Blunt**

Ten years after the death of Sir John Blunt, his widow Susannah (Craddock) (Banner) (Tudman) Blunt died at Stratford in Essex on 8<sup>th</sup> September, 1743.

**On Wednesday Night last died at her House at Stratford, the Lady Blount, Relict of Sir John Blount, Bart. one of the Directors of the South Sea Company in 1720.**

On Wednesday Night last died at her House at Stratford, the Lady Blount, Relict of Sir John Blount, Bart. one of the Directors of the South Sea Company in 1720.

Among those listed as buried in the registry of St. Vedast in Foster Lane, on 16<sup>th</sup> September, 1743, is: Dame Susanna Blunt, a Stranger, buried in ye North Isle. Her burial at St. Vedast was made in accordance with her will as in it she states that she wishes to be buried near the remains of her first husband John Banner.

On 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 1745, an advertisement was placed in the newspapers:

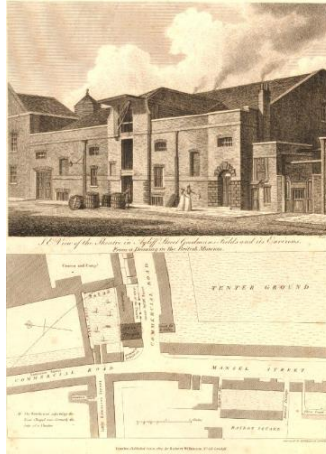
**To be LETT,**  
**THE** House late inhabited by the Lady  
 BLOUNT, near Stratford in Essex, consisting of five Rooms on a  
 Floor, with Coach-Houses, and Stabling for ten Horses, and all conven-  
 ient Offices, all in very good Repair, with four Acres of Garden Ground  
 well planted with all sorts of Fruits.  
 Enquire of Mr. William Houghton, in Bream's Buildings, Chancery-  
 Lane; or of Mr. Henry Balchen, in Mansfield-Street, Goodman's Fields.

To be LETT,

The House late inhabited by the Lady BLOUNT, near Stratford in Essex, consisting of five Rooms on a Floor, with Coach-Houses, and Stabling for ten Horses, and all convenient Offices, all in very good Repair, with four Acres of Garden Ground well-planted with all sorts of Fruits.

Enquire of Mr. William Houghton in Beam's Buildings, Chancery-Lane; or of Mr. Henry Balchen, in Mansfield-Street, Goodman's Fields.

The Henry Balchen of Mansfield Street noted above was the uncle of Mary (Balchen) Man and Elizabeth (Balchen) Cumberland and it was probably at his house that Mary's son Henry Man was born in 1748 and after whom he was named. Henry Balchen lived at Mansell Street *not* Mansfield Street as the advertisement would have it. William Houghton and Henry Balchen were both named in Abraham Cropp's will. William Houghton was also referred to in Abigail Cropp's will as having married her cousin Olimpea.



**Mansell Street and Goodman's Fields**

### **The Will of Susannah Blunt**

Susannah's will was prepared on 29<sup>th</sup> November, 1742, and proved on 10<sup>th</sup> September, 1743. She is described as Dame Susannah Blunt, widow, of the parish of Westham in the county of Essex and her sole Executrix is her daughter Susannah (Banner) Cropp, wife of Abraham Cropp, Esq. She bequeaths to the following:

Son Richard Banner Esquire and wife. She also forgives his debt owed to her and gives him the interest from two thousand pounds of South Sea Annuities 'standing in the name of Abraham Cropp and Abraham Henckell Esquires'.

Son-in-law Abraham Cropp and his wife [Susannah];

Grandson James Cropp;

Granddaughter Sarah Cropp;

Grandson Richard Cropp [Richard is added in the left margin and is barely visible].

Her five Purcell grandchildren: James, John, Edward, Thomas, and Maria Theresa. Maria Theresa gets over one thousand pounds, James five hundred, and the other three

Purcell brothers an annuity of twenty five pounds each to be paid out twice a year. Also, when her son Richard Banner dies her granddaughter Maria Theresa Purcell is to receive the interest that he had been receiving from the South Sea Annuities mentioned above.

[Susannah appears to have out lived most of her 'Banner' children including John, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Esther (Purcell) as she only mentions two - Richard Banner and Susannah Cropp]

Sister Sarah (Cradock) Boulter and brother Richard Cradock.

Her Kinsman: Captain John Balchen and his brother Henry Balchen and Henry's wife Mary. Mrs. Martha [Hitchcock] Balchen, "widow of my late kinsman, Richard Balchen", and their children viz: three sons William, James (see following paragraph), and one unnamed son<sup>33</sup> and three daughters Elizabeth [who married George Cumberland], Mary [who married John Man], and Ann [omitted is Susannah].

To James Balchen another son of the said Martha Balchen three hundred pounds be paid into the hands of Captain John Balchen and Henry Balchen to be by them placed out at interest for his use till he is out of his apprenticeship and then the same is to be paid to him absolutely for his own use the interest whereof is to be for his clothing during his apprenticeship.

[A search of apprenticeship records has so far not uncovered any for James.]

And, as we have already noted, she names her kinsman Mr. Stephen Child, Mrs. Ewer, the daughter of the said Mr. Stephen Child, Cousin Jane Child, another daughter of Mr. Stephen Child.

Mrs. Watson, widow of the late Doctor Watson of Walbrook, London. [not sure who this is but the Watsons are mentioned in her sister Sarah's will as well as John Blunt's and Jonathan Boulter's]

Friend Mrs. Cotton of Bethnal Green in the County of Middlesex. [This may well have been the mother of Thomas Cotton who in 1746 married Susannah's granddaughter Maria Theresa Purcell]

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<sup>33</sup> This is an error as there were only two male Balchens in this generation - James and William.

Mrs. Mary Henckell of Manor Street, Chelsea in the County of Middlesex.

Sir Harry Blunt, Baronet, son of my late husband Sir John Blunt, Bart., and to his lady.

Also, the following brothers and their wives and sisters of the said Sir Harry Blunt:

Mr. William Blunt and his wife.

Mr. Charles Blunt and his wife Elizabeth.

Elizabeth [Blunt] Young, widow.

Mrs. Parkes, wife of Mr. Parkes, watchmaker

Mrs. Parkes is Rachel Blunt who first married her cousin Samuel Blunt who witnessed Benjamin Tudman's will. Two newspaper articles referring to Rachel are shown below. The first refers to her second marriage to John Parkes:

**The same Day Mr. John Parkes, an eminent Merchant, was married to Mrs. Blunt, Relict of Samuel Blunt, Esq; and Daughter of the late Sir John Blunt, Bart. a Lady of great Merit and considerable Fortune.**

The same Day Mr. John Parkes, an eminent Merchant, was married to Mrs. Blunt, Relict of Samuel Blunt, Esq. and Daughter of the late Sir John Blunt, Bart. a Lady of great Merit and considerable Fortune. *Daily Post* 30<sup>th</sup> May, 1739

The second article announces Rachel (Blunt) Parkes' death:

**Yesterday the Corps of Mrs. Rachael Parkes, the Wife of Mr. John Parkes, Merchant and Watchmaker, in Cornhill, was decently interr'd in the Parochial Church of St. Mary at Islington. She was the Daughter of Sir John Blunt, Bart. and Sister to Sir Henry Blunt, Bart. in Laurence-Pountney-Lane; and was a Gentlewoman both of a considerable Fortune and Accomplishments, and a loving and endearing Wife, of strict Virtue, and great Merit, which makes the Loss of her greatly lamented.**

Yesterday the Corps of Mrs. Rachel Parkes, the Wife of Mr. John Parkes, Merchant and Watchmaker, in Cornhill, was decently interr'd in the Parochial Church of St. Mary at Islington. She was the Daughter of Sir John Blunt, Bart., and Sister to Sir Henry Blunt, Bart. in Lawrence-Pountney-Lane; and was a Gentlewoman both of a Considerable Fortune and Accomplishments, and a loving and caring Wife of strict Virtue, and great Merit, which makes the Loss of her greatly lamented. *Daily Advertiser* 6<sup>th</sup> September, 1744.

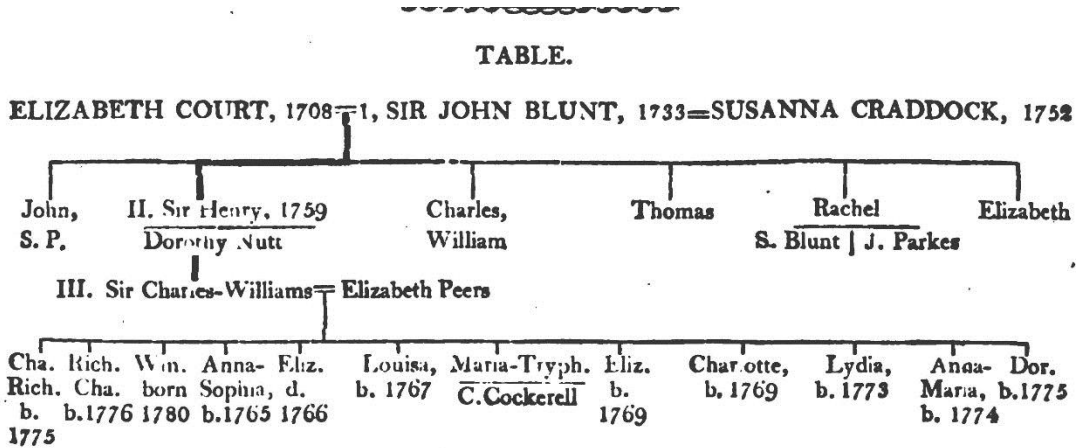
All the rest and residue of her estate she leaves to her daughter Susannah Cropp her sole executrix.

She wishes that her 'body be interred in Foster Lane church, Cheapside in London near the remains of my late husband Banner' [i.e. St. Vedast].

She ... 'nominates and appoints my friend Abraham Henckell of London Merchant and my kinsman Henry Balchen trustees to see the due and true performance of this my last will and testament.'

Probate was granted on 20<sup>th</sup> September, 1743, to Susannah (Banner) Cropp.

The family tree of the Blunt family below is from *The Baronetage of England* by William Bateham page 197, and shows Susannah (Craddock) Blunt's death occurring in 1752, nine years after it in fact did.



This may have been because of a mistake that appeared in an issue of *The London Evening-Post* on 21<sup>st</sup> December, 1752.

Numb. 3924

## The London Evening-Post.

From THURSDAY December 21, to SATURDAY December 23, 1752.

**On Thursday last died at her Seat at Twickenham,  
Lady Blount, Widow of the late Sir John Blount, one  
of the South-Sea Directors in the Year 1720.**

On Thursday last died at her Seat at Twickenham, Lady Blount, Widow of the late Sir John Blount, one of the South-Sea Directors in the Year 1720.

There was a Blount family of Twickenham, one which was particularly close to the poet Alexander Pope, (see note on Edward Blount above) but which had nothing to do with Sir John Blunt of the South Sea Company, nor his widow. And, as we have noted, it was this Blount family whose armorial bearings John Blunt had tried unsuccessfully to assume. An attempt which was repeated by his son Sir Henry Blunt in March, 1736:-





Yesterday was held a Court of Honour in the Painted Chamber, Westminster, before the Right Hon. the Earl of Effingham, Deputy Earl-Marshal of England; when the Examples exhibited against Sir Henry Blunt, Son of Sir John Blunt, Bt. for bearing (as they alledge) Arms which did not belong to him, were learnedly argued by the Civilians on both sides for some time, and were admitted; after which the Court adjourned to the 19th of this Month.

#### LONDON.

Yesterday Sir Edmund Isham, Bart. Judge of the Earl Marshal's Court, gave the following Sentence in the Cause between Dr. HENCHMAN and Sir Henry Blunt, Bart. That Sir Henry Blunt had usurp'd the Arms libell'd against; that he shall within 35 Days disclaim them, expunge, blot out and deface them, wherever painted or engrav'd; pay 100 l. and certify the Earl Marshal that he had obey'd this Sentence before the 26th of October next, to which Day the Court was adjourn'd. And

We are inform'd that Sir Henry Blunt, not being willing to have his Right to the Arms he bears try'd there, did not oppose their Sentence, but has appeal'd to the Court of Delegates, where he intends to have it determin'd.

Consult the *Blunt* of *London* Court in the *Temple*.

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*From The Heraldry of Worcestershire: Being a Roll of the Arms Borne by the Several Noble, Knightly, and Gentle Families ...*

The Court of Chivalry, or Earl Marshal's Court; (before which tribunal offenders against heraldic law were summoned to appear), had from abuses become a public grievance, and "as obnoxious as the Star Chamber." Its dissolution was proposed in Parliament by the Earl of Clarendon as early as 1640. As it cannot imprison (says Blackstone), and as by the resolutions of the superior courts it is now confined to so narrow and restricted a jurisdiction, it has fallen into contempt and disuse. "It nevertheless lingered on till about the year 1737, when an action was brought against Sir John Blunt [actually Henry], of South Sea notoriety, for usurping the arms of the distinguished family of Blount, of Sodington. But the whole business was imprudently begun, and unskilfully conducted the lawyers who were consulted laughed at it; and although the court proceeded so far as to fine some of the parties, it was unable to carry its decision into effect; and so the Blunt family carry to this day with impunity the time-honoured bearings of the Blounts, of Sodington.

Whatever armorial ambitions Sir John Blunt, and later his son, may have had were more than made up for by at least one of their descendants. For instance, a direct descendant was Edmund Walter Blunt (1869-1939) who married Sibel

Mackenzie the eldest daughter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Cromartie who died without leaving a son. The title passed to the earl's daughter, Sibel (Mackenzie) Blunt, thus making Edmund Blunt the 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl. Their son Roderick Blunt became the 4<sup>th</sup> Earl and the Chief of the Clan Mackenzie.



**Blount of Sodington**



**The Arms of the Earl of Cromartie now borne  
by a direct descendant of Sir John Blunt's**

Because of the heavy involvement of Susannah Cradock's family in the South Sea Company and the extraordinary number of familial connections that existed among its directors, a separate 'paper' concerned only with the families of the directors, and how these are related to one another will be produced later.