

Grand Masters of the United Grand Lodge of England [UGLE] and of Scotland

ref: Preston's Illustrations of Masonry - History of Masonry in England during the Reign of King George II

* also data from Laurence Gardner – The Shadow of Solomon, pg. 88 – 92. Other data as noted.

The below data has been compiled for reference owing to the frequent usage of 'royal' Titles for personages in the ranks of the United Grand Lodge of England [UGLE]. While many famous and notable royals have served the Grand Lodge, the Titles somehow hide the actual names of the persons serving with such distinction. Hence I have dug through my genealogical archives and such other sources as noted below, to give a summary of these founders and pillars of the Craft.

I have additional papers on the interesting genealogical connections, of many of the below Brothers and also Masonic connections to the *Royal Society of London* of some of these and other early Brothers, for those who may be interested such matters.

Additionally, there are other charts available for the genealogical connections of many of the founding members of the Knights Templar and the Kings of Jerusalem, specially the 'Baldwins' and their lines.

This is a work 'in progress.' If you have information you would like to share, add, or correct, please contact the present compiler at garylheinmiller@gmail.com or www.ondhs.syracuseasons.com

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UGLE Grand Masters & DGMs and Fellows of the Royal Society [FRS] - 1719-1741

AQC Vol. 113 – 2000, pg. 93

Remarks by Bro. Bruce G. Hogg

“based very largely on . . . the tables prepared by Clarke, J. R., as Appendices I and III in his paper

The Royal Society and Early Grand Lodge Freemasonry, AQC 80, 1967, pp. 110-119 . . .”

See also, Lomas, Robert, *Freemasonry and the Birth of Modern Science*, Barnes & Nobles Books, New York. 2002.

Note: The following extract from Trevor Stewart's 'dissertation' on Freemasonry and Hermeticism is printed here to lend some general background material for consideration [re: <http://srcic-canada.org/stewartintro.html>]. Unfortunately, Bro. Stewart provides no details as to the names of the members alluded to below.

. . . Attention has been drawn from time to time to the fact that at any one time during the first half of the 18th century at least 25% of the Fellows of the Royal Society were freemasons. According to the 1723 masonic membership *List*, 40 Fellows (i.e., 25% of the total membership of the Royal Society) belonged to London Lodges. Of these, 23 were Fellows before their Initiations and 16 were elected to their Fellowships after their Initiations. Of the former sub-group, 13 had been elected before the 're-founding' of the Grand Lodge in June 1717. Examination of the 1723 *List* shows that 32 of these 40 Fellows still retained their membership of their Lodges and it also shows that a further 27 had been initiated before them. Of this latter 'intake', 16 had been elected to their Fellowships before their Initiations and 11 were elected after that. By 1725, 59 Fellows (i.e., still 25% of the Society's total membership!) were freemasons. Examination of the *Lists* for 1723, 1725 and 1730 shows that nine Fellows continued their membership of their various Lodges throughout the decade. It has also been noted that these Fellows were members of at least 29 different Lodges that worked mostly in or around the central London area. Therefore, it has been assumed that this 'elite' membership was not concentrated in just a few Lodges; nor were they simply responding to the novelty of belonging to a new institution; nor to the social cachet of belonging (when it may have been perceived that some important noblemen had accepted the titular leadership of it in successive years). The assumption is that there must have been something more than the mere re-enactment of medieval builders' ceremonies which attracted these distinguished men who contributed to the scientific literature of the nation.

However, before too much weight is placed on this remarkable incidence of Fellows of the Royal Society as freemasons, the morphology of Royal Society membership itself. For instance, it is by no means certain what kind of sample the membership of the Society provides. While it may be accepted that the Society did form some kind of English elite in the field of 'scientific investigation', it remains unclear even to this date what precise relationship its membership bore to the contemporary English scientific community generally and no one has yet been able to answer the following crucial and related questions:

1. What prompted some scientific enthusiasts to join the Society while others did not accept membership?
2. To what extent could membership be due to motives that had nothing to do with an interest/skill in science?

It is beginning to emerge that less formal and even accidental factors limited recruitment to the Society and these produced thereby both positive and negative distortions in the membership. These distortions are important factors in assessing the relationship between the Society's membership and the general phenomenon of scientific enthusiasm in late Stuart England. It is now clear that in its early days the Royal Society was never central to the scientific activities of those many investigators who were based elsewhere in the provinces. Furthermore, judging from the elaborate **genealogical links** delineated in the data collected assiduously by William Bullock in the late 1820s, there are many instances when the only apparent reason for someone joining the Royal Society seems to have been the candidates' social and/or family connections with those who were already members. Many of its aristocratic recruits were valued as much for the social eminence as for their enthusiasm and the inclusion of those names in the published membership lists gave much-needed testimony to the Society's espousal of the 'new science' as well as lending a certain social rose. Indeed, there is every reason now to suspect that these printed sheets were used deliberately as roselytizing propaganda by the Society and that there may well have been considerable truth in the common contemporary and repeated complaint that the Fellows came to the meetings 'only as to a play to amuse themselves for an hour or so'. While analysis of the Society's membership cannot illustrate fully the social, political or religious affiliations of science, nevertheless it may provide a partial illustration of the social, political or religious affiliations of the supporters of the Royal Society in London – which is something quite different. Moreover, the same sort of caveat can be made about not attributing too much significance to the involvement of 25% of the Fellows in Freemasonry. If a quarter of the Society's members became freemasons because they judged that there was something worthwhile pursuing in the Lodges' activities, *what does that say about the remaining 75% who did not become freemasons?*

That said, the Royal Society did have a sustained interest in Hermeticism in its early decades. Prominent members then were as much exercised by the underlying mystical principles and harmonies of the perceived universe as they were about furthering practical experimentation. In 1667, for example, the Society issued several alchemical and 'Hermetic' questionnaires to foreign correspondents to solicit their views and accumulate records of their experiences. Lynn Thorndike's analysis of the first 20 volumes of the Society's *Philosophical Transactions* revealed that there was a persistent preoccupation in Hermeticism over several generations in common with members of other such Societies in Europe and Keith Hutchinson has shown that there were continuing underlying Hermetic qualities in the Scientific Revolution. In the Society's library there are meticulous MSS copies of geometric drawings taken directly from *Perspectiva Corporum Regulatium*, a book published in 1568 by Wenzel Jamnitzer. He was a distinguished member of a secretive circle of scholars, the *Rosenkreuzern*, which flourished in Nurnberg in the early decades of the 17th century. The same clandestine association had no less a personage than Gottfried Leibniz (1646-1716), one of the most original 'scientific' thinkers of the age, as its secretary. Another of its prominent members, Johann Wulfer, emigrated to London in the latter part of the same century and became a close associate of four Fellows of the Royal Society: Boyle, Pell, Oldenberg and Haak. Another Rosicrucian group, called *Aufrichtige Gesellschaft von der Tanne*, flourished in Strasbourg from 1633. One of its leading proponents, Georg Rudolph Weckherlin (1584-1653), also came to live in London and after 1642 was employed in several key Chancery posts. He became a close friend of Hartlib and Pell. A third such group, the *Collegium Philosophicum* (or *Societas Ereunetica*) was founded in Rostock in 1619 by Joachim Junge (1587-1657). He was also a close associate of Hartlib. Likewise, Comenius, who was connected closely with Zesen, the founder of the *Drei Rosen* group in Hamburg, came to reside in London in 1641 at the express invitation of Hartlib and his Oxford circle. There were several other such sustained connections among English 'scientific revolutionaries' with Continental 'Rosicrucianism' at that time – particularly among those various English groups that were not centred on Oxford and London – and therefore, those Hermetic doctrines espoused by the Continental sources may have percolated into early speculative Freemasonry via the Royal Society.

Many writers, regrettably, give the titles only; the underlined names are not given in Bro. Hogg's AQC paper:

GM	Age	Title		
1719	36	Desaguliers, John T [1683-1744]	LLD	FRS 1714
1721	c. 31	<u>Montagu</u> , John, [1688/90-1749]	2nd Duke of Montagu [with note]	FRS 1718
1723	28	<u>Scott</u> , Francis, [1695-1751]	Earl of Dalkeith (1732 2nd Duke of Buccleuch)	FRS 1724
1724-25	23	<u>Lennox</u> , Charles, [1710*-50]	2nd Duke of Richmond (and Lennox)	FRS 1724
1726-27	39	<u>Hamilton</u> , James, [1686-1744]	Lord Paisley (1734 7th Earl of Abercorn)	FRS 1715
1727-28	34	<u>Hare</u> , Henry, [1693-1749]	3rd Lord Coleraine	FRS 1730
1731	33	<u>Coke</u> , Thomas, [1697-1759]	Lord Lovell [later [1744] 1st Earl of Leicester)	FRS 1735
1733	30	<u>Lyon</u> , James, [1702-1735]	7th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne	FRS 1732
1734	31	<u>Lindsay</u> , John, [1702-1749]	20th Earl of Crawford (4th Earl of Lindsay)	FRS 1732
1736	31	<u>Campbell</u> , John, [1705-1782]	4th Earl of Loudoun	FRS 1737
1737	21	<u>Bligh</u> , Edward, [1715-1747]	2nd Earl of Darnley	FRS 1738
1739	c. 22	<u>Raymond</u> , Robert, [c. 1717-56]	2nd Lord Raymond	FRS 1740
1741	c. 39	<u>Douglas</u> , James, [1701-1768]	14th Earl of Morton (GM of Scotland 1739)	FRS 1733
			President of the Royal Society 1764-68	

*should be b. 18 May 1701

No.	Year[s]	Name	Title[s]	FRS
		Premier Grand Lodge		
1	1717	Sayer, Anthony [Antony]		
2	1718	Payne, George Esq.		
3	1719	Desaguliers, Rev. John Theophilus	A.M.	1714
4	1720	Payne, George Esq.		
5	1721	Montagu, John	2nd Duke of Montagu	1818
6	1722-23	Wharton, Philip	6th Lord, 1st Duke of Wharton	
7	1723	Scott, Francis	Earl of Dalkeith, 2nd Duke of Buccleuch	1724
8	1724-25	Lennox, Charles	2nd Duke of Richmond and Lennox	1724
9	1726-27	Hamilton, James	Lord Paisley, 7th Earl of Abercorn [1734]	1715
10	1727	O'Brien, William	4th Earl of Inchiquin	
11	1728	Hare, Henry	3rd Lord Coleraine	
12	1728	King, James	4th Lord Kingston	
13	1729-30	Howard, Thomas	8th Duke of Norfolk	
14	1731	Coke, Thomas	Lord Lovell, later 1st Earl of Leicester	1735
15	1732	Browne, Anthony [resigned to Lord Teynham]	6th Lord Viscount Montague	
16	1732	Roper, Henry	10th Lord Teynham	
17	1733	Lyon, James	7th Earl of Strathmore & Kinghorne	1732
18	1734	Lindsay, John	20th earl of Crawford; 4th Earl of Lindsay	1732
19	1735	Thynne, Thomas	2nd Viscount Weymouth	
20	1736	Campbell, John	4th Earl of Loudoun	1737
21	1737	Bligh, Edward	2nd Earl of Darnley	1738
22	1738	Brydges, James	9th Duke of Chandos, Viscount Wilton; Earl of Caernarfon; Marquis of Caernarfon	
23	1739	Raymond, Robert	2nd Lord Raymond	1740
24	1740	Keith, John	3rd Earl of Kintore	
25	1741-42	Douglas, James	Lord Aberdour, later 14th Earl of Morton	1733
26	1742-43	Ward, John	7th Lord Ward, 2nd Viscount Dudley and Ward	
27	1744-45	Lyon, Thomas [2]	8th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne	
28	1745-46	Cranston or Cranstoun, James	6th Lord Cranston	
29	1747-52	Byron, William	5th Baron, Lord Byron of Rochdale	
30	1752-53	Proby, John	1st Baron Carysfort	
31	1754-57	Brydges, James	Marquis of Carnarvon; later Duke of Chandos	
32	1757-61	Douglas, Sholto	15th Earl of Morton Sholto Charles Douglas, Lord Aberdour, afterwards 15th Earl of Morton	
33	1762-64	Shirley, Washington	5th Earl of Ferrers	
34	1764-66	Blayney or Blaney, Lt. Gen. Cadwallader	9th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan	
35	1767-72	Somerset, Henry	5th Duke of Beaufort	
36	1772-76	Petre, Robert Edward (1742-1801) [3]	9th Baron Lord Petre	
37	1777-82	Montagu, George	4th Duke of Manchester	
38	1782-90	Hanover, HRH Henry Frederick	Duke of Cumberland	
38a	1782-89*	Howard, Kenneth Alexander (1767-1845)	1st Earl of Effingham	
39	1790	Hanover, George (IV) Augustus Frederick	Prince of Wales; King of England	
39a	1790-1813*	Rawdon, John	Lord Rawdon, Earl Moira	
39	1792-1813	Hanover, George (IV) Augustus Frederick	Prince of Wales; King of England	
	1813	United Grand Lodge of England	Union of 1813	
40	1813-43	Hanover, Prince Augustus Frederick	Duke of Sussex	
	1834-38*	Dundas, Thomas	Lord Dundas	
40a	1835	Spencer-Churchill, Henry John, Deputy GM		
40b	1839-40*	Lambton, George John, Pro Grand Master	1st Earl of Durham	24 May
	1841-43*	Dundas, Thomas	2nd Earl of Zetland	1860
41	1844-70	Dundas, Thomas	2nd Earl of Zetland (Shetland)	
42	1870-74	Robinson, George Frederick Samuel	1st Marquess of Ripon; 3rd Earl de Grey and 2nd Earl of Ripon	
43	1874-1901	Windsor, Albert Edward (VII)	Prince of Wales	
	1874-90*	Herbert, Henry Howard Molyneux	4th Earl of Carnarvon, FRS	
	1891-98*	Booth-Wilbraham, Edward	1st Earl of Lathom	
	1898-1908*	Amherst, William	3rd Earl Amherst	
	1908*	Russell, Arthur Oliver Villiers	Lord Ampthill; 2nd Baron Ampthill	
44	1901-39	Windsor, Prince Arthur	Duke of Connaught and Strathearn	
45	1939-42	Windsor, Prince George	Duke of Kent	
46	1942-47	Lascelles, Henry	6th Earl of Harewood	
47	1947-50	Cavendish, Edward	10th Duke of Devonshire	
48	1951-67	Lumley, Lawrence Roger	11th Earl of Scarbrough	
49	1967-	Windsor, Prince Edward	Duke of Kent	
		Antient GL		
A1	1753	Turner, Robert		
A2	1754-56	Vaughn, Hon. Edward		

A3	1756-60	Stewart, William [GM Ireland 1738]	1st Earl of Blessington; 3rd Viscount of Mountjoy	
A4	1760-65	Ersine, Thomas Alexander	6th Earl of Kellie	
A5	1766-70	Mathew, Hon. Thomas		
A6	1771-74	Murray, John	3rd Duke of Atholl	
A7	1775-81?	Murray, John	4th Duke of Atholl	
A8	1783-91	MacDonnell, Randall William	6th Earl and 2nd Marquess of Antrim	
A9	1791-1813	Murray, John	4th Duke of Atholl	
A10	1813	Windsor, HRH Edward	2nd Duke of Kent	

* Acting Grand Master or Pro Grand Master

FRS = Fellow of the Royal Society of London

[1] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip,_Duke_of_Wharton

[2] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earl_of_Strathmore_and_Kinghorne

[3] <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/History/Barons/barons3.html>

*Great Kings, Dukes and Lords,
Have laid by their Swords,
Our myst'ry to put a good grace on;
And ne'er been ashamed
To hear themselves nam'd
With a Free and an Accepted Mason.*

Bro. Matthew Birkhead - 1722

No. Date Grand Master

1. 1717 **Anthony Sayer**



http://freemasonry.bcy.ca/biography/sayer_a/sayer_a.html

1672 - January, 1742

At the Revival in 1717 "Mr. Anthony Sayer, gentleman" was elected the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England.

"We also find the name among the worthies of the Old King's Arms Lodge, No. 28, London, England, the name of that somewhat elusive character, Anthony Sayer, the first Grand Master of England, about whom less definite information is known than any of his successors in that high office."

Nothing is known of his life other than he was often in straightened circumstances, petitioning Grand Lodge for charity on 21 November, 1724, 21 April, 1730 and 17 April, 1741 and receiving support from the Old King's Arms Lodge on 2 February, 1736 and 3 March, 1740. His death is recorded in the minutes of the Old King's Arms Lodge as occurring in the month prior to January 6, 1742



Grand Master : 1717

Senior Grand Warden : 1719

Grand Lodge of England

Member

Lodge of Fortitude and Old Cumberland No. 12

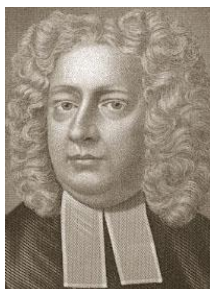
Tyler, Old King's Arms Lodge No. 28

Member, Lodge at the Apple Tree Tavern, Charles Street

Source: *Constitutions*, 1738, p. 110; [Denslow](#); *The Freemason*, June 6, 1925. Mezzotint by John Faber the younger, c. 1749/50, after a lost portrait by Joseph Highmore.

2. 1718 **George Payne, Esq.**

3. 1719 **Rev. John Theophilus Desaguliers**



http://freemasonry.bcy.ca/biography/desaguliers_j/desaguliers_j.html

March 12, 1683 - February 29, 1744

The Rev. John Theophilus Desaguliers LL.D., F.R.S. was born in Rochelle, France. The son of a Huguenot clergyman, Desaguliers was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. His reputation as a lecturer on experimental philosophy obtained for him a Fellowship in the English [Royal Society](#). He was the inventor of the planetarium.

Elected the third Grand Master of England in 1719, Desaguliers was a zealous collector of early masonic manuscripts. Although attributed to [Dr. James Anderson](#), the General Regulations found in the first edition of the [Constitutions](#) were compiled under his supervision.

Grand Master, 1719

Deputy Grand Master, 1723

Deputy Grand Master, 1725, *Grand Lodge of England*

Source: [Encyclopedia of Freemasonry](#), Albert Mackey. p. 276-7.

John Theophilus Desaguliers, LLD

<http://chem.ch.huji.ac.il/~eugenii/history/desaguliers.html>

b. March 12, 1683, Rochelle, France; d. February 29, 1744.

Elected the third Grand Master of England in 1719, Desaguliers was a zealous collector of early masonic manuscripts. Although attributed to [Dr. James Anderson](#), the General Regulations found in the first edition of the [Constitutions](#) were compiled under his supervision.

Grand Master, 1719

Deputy Grand Master, 1723, 1725, *Grand Lodge of England*

Jean Theophile Desaguliers was a son of a Protestant minister, a Huguenot who sought refuge in England in 1685 after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

A demonstrator for the Royal Society, he made the first generalizations of the two kinds of electricity. 1) A body electrical per se, is such a body in which one may excite electricity by rubbing, patting, hammering, melting, warming, or any other action on the body itself. 2) A non-electric is such a body as cannot be made electrical by any action upon the body itself immediately, though it is capable of receiving the virtue (electricity) from an electric. Non-electrics were called conductors by Desaguliers. This sounds like a contradiction in terms, but if you realize that a piece of metal can not be electrified by rubbing you may see the connection.

Between 1729 and 1736, two English friends, [Stephen Gray](#) and Jean Desaguliers performed a series of experiments which showed that a cork or other object as far away as 800 or 900 feet could be electrified by connecting it to a rubbed glass tube with materials such as metal wires or hempen string. They found that other materials, such as silk, would not convey the effect. As a matter of fact, they discovered in early, painstaking experiments that the distant object would not become electrified if the transmission line made contact with the earth, but only if they separated or insulated it from the earth by suspending it on silken threads.

Gray had previously shown that solid or hollow objects of any given material behave the same way when electrified. From all these experiments, it became clear that electrification is a surface effect; that the electric "virtue" or "fluid" would move freely along some materials-named, by Desaguliers, "non-electrics" or "conductors" - from one body to another. The earth, the human body, metals, moisture are immediately recognized as conductors. Materials which do not conduct electricity came to be called nonconductors or insulators.

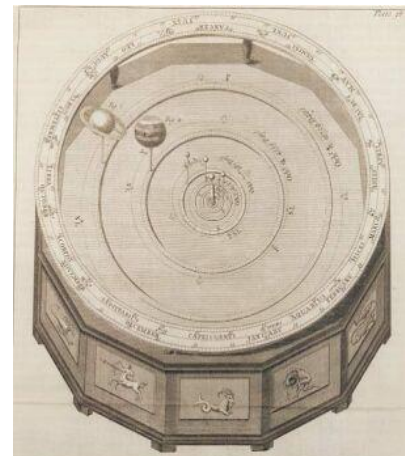
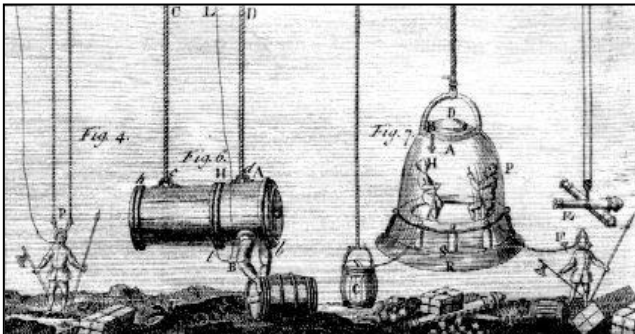


A metal rod or sphere when held in the hand and rubbed with fur shows no sign of electrification, but when mounted on a nonconductor, the metal is readily electrified. The electrical charge is no longer conducted away to be shared with the huge object which is the earth. When this was realized, it was found that practically any material can be electrified by friction. Water is found to be a conductor. It renders insulators conducting when the surfaces are wet or moist. This makes understandable the rapid loss of charge by electrified bodies on humid days.

Jean Theophile Desaguliers was an ardent advocate of Newtonian optics, on which he lectured and gave demonstrations. His research on colour and binocularity was important for the science. In 1716 Desaguliers reported a method of binocular combination that became widely employed in other studies of binocular vision, namely, placing an aperture in such a position that two more distant, adjacent objects were in the optical axes of each eye. Under these circumstances red and green patches of silk did not mix after the manner of combining prismatic lights, but engaged in rivalry. Desaguliers also investigated size perception and showed that apparent size was determined by apparent distance rather than physical distance. Moreover, he did not base his conclusions on his own observation but on those of 'any unprejudiced Person'. Thus, both stimulus control and the use of the unbiased observer were employed in eighteenth century experimental studies of vision.

Jean Theophile Desaguliers designed instruments and devices for different areas of science and technology, including astronomy and even diving.

The Virtual Orrery - an apparatus that illustrates the relative positions and motions of bodies in the solar system by rotation and revolution of balls moved by wheelwork; sometimes incorporated in a clock (J. T. Desaguliers, *Course in Experimental Philosophy*).





Model of a diving bell designed by Desaguliers

<http://web.mit.edu/dryfoo/Masonry/Essays/desag.html>

Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes, which had for nearly a century assured to French Protestants a religious liberty and a legal status. As a result of the Revocation thousands of loyal French were driven into exile. Among those who were forced to flee was this Huguenot clergyman, John D. Desaguliers. Escape was difficult and dangerous, but hiding his two year old son, John Theophilus, in a wine cask which was loaded on a ship bound for England, Desaguliers managed to find refuge.

It is to be regretted that so little is known of this babe of the wine cask -- only the scanty Masonic records and a few contemporary notices -- because Freemasonry and modern civilization owe more to him than to any other person of the 18th century.

The Rev. John D. Desaguliers became chaplain of a French Huguenot church in London and there personally guided the training of his son in the classical languages. Later, with the assistance of the boy, then only in his teens, he founded a school at Islington. Thus at an early age, this youth formed the habit of molding other's minds. He never lost that habit. He became the great pedagogue of Hanoverian England.

After the death of his father, John Theophilus Desaguliers decided to finish his studies at Oxford, where he attained fame in Experimental Philosophy, or Science. He was given the chair of Experimental Philosophy in Christ Church College and acclaimed the great authority of all Europe.

In 1713 he left Oxford for London, taking spacious quarters, and in them gave lectures. Thus he became the first public lecturer on Science in Europe. Success immediately greeted his audacious enterprise, because the people of London had never seen anything like this. They crowded his quarters. He became the fashion. The greatest noblemen of his time honored his courses with their attendance and him with their friendship. He became one of the most important personages of all London, the intimate of the illustrious Sir Isaac Newton. He was elected "Fellow of the Royal Society of London", chosen Curator and Demonstrator of that august Society, and it was here that Desaguliers took the great doctrines of Newton and through his experiments made them accessible and understandable to the minds of all. He invented the planetarium. His scientific and philosophical treatises and books were accepted as the standard works of his day.

The social world was so carried away with enthusiasm for his lectures that he was invited by royalty to give his experiments at court. His patriotic zeal and the quality of his endeavors won for him one of the most prominent places in Hanoverian England.

If at any time in her history England needed strong leadership it was at this moment. There had been a continuous political strife and dissension. Morality was at a low ebb. Religiouswise that nation, as perhaps the rest of the world, was in a chaotic state. Fads and isms had sprung up. Confusion was the order of the day. Darkness was upon the face of the deep.

On June 24th, 1717, as a strategic move in the political game of chess between the Houses of Hanover and Stuart, the Hanoverians, just to accomplish their own selfish ends, gathered together four comparatively unimportant Masonic Lodges lying in the outskirts of London to form the Grand Lodge of London, the first Grand Lodge of Masonry. It was on that day that Freemasonry, all unexpectedly, started on its world mission.

For at least two centuries people on all sides had been looking for such a thing as Freemasonry. Inquiring minds, irritated by the social and Intellectual discipline imposed by the Church, had been centers of resistance, around which formed societies which took issue with the Church. For a long time those forces had been turning expectantly toward Masonry. Every ism indeed had sought the influence of some one or more of the Masonic Guilds, and one can well imagine the chaos in that multitude of loosely organized associations which seemed groping without aim or purpose.

For a time it looked as though even this newborn Masonry was to fail, but in 1719 Desaguliers was elected Grand Master, and he brought to Freemasonry the life it needed. He wrote most of its ritual. He brought to it his experimental philosophy, and gave to it a touch of Newtonian Christianity, a belief in Newton's God, now and for the first time, "The Great Artificer and Creator of the Universe." The world had been openly venal and immoral. It had been attacking religion in self defense, and all the more easily because religion seemed but an ancient dogma. But here was a new idea in religion, one appealing to the intelligence instead of offering a creed, for it based upon analysis and reality. Here a contemplation of nature produced certain logical facts. It taught men to think.

Desaguliers brought back into Masonry many of those had been in the habit of neglecting it. Further he introduced into Fraternity a group of the greatest noblemen of England. He it was who inaugurated the idea of making speeches at the end of Masonic banquets. Again, he restored the ancient custom of presenting at the conclusion of banquets those emphatic toasts which played such an important role in the formal life of England. These took the place of our contemporary political discussions and created the political atmosphere of the day.

Fashion is one of the most powerful of social forces. Freemasonry under Desaguliers became the fashion. The very elite of England quickly rushed to the order. Its Grand Masters were selected from the highest of the nobility. Powerful indeed became our Brotherhood and one definitely designed for the temporal influence by reason of the importance of its leaders.

Those who developed this new order enjoyed a success that surpassed their fondest hopes. Their aim had been a strong central Lodge around which the other Lodges in and about London, then working in an incoherent manner, could be grouped. But around this new movement the nobility, the clergy, the army, the middle classes, all the forces of the nation, gathered in a single body. So astounding a revolution of the human spirit had not been witnessed since the explosion of primitive Christianity. England found a

national unity and as a consequence, England became for the entire civilized world a perfect example of enlightened government. The exact formula, suited to the amount, had been found.

Fifteen years after its formation the Grand Lodge of London had become the center of all English Freemasonry, and after thirty years dominated the Masonry of the world -- thanks to one man!

The latter days of Desaguliers appear to be clouded in mystery, perhaps in sadness. One report has it that misfortune overtook him, and that sorrow and poverty were his fate. Cawthorn, in a poem, entitled the "Vanity of Human Enjoyments", intimates in the following lines that he was in very necessitous circumstances at the time of his death:

"How poor, neglected Desaguliers fell;
How he who taught two gracious kings to view
All Boyle ennobled and all Bacon knew,
Died, in a cell without a friend to save.
Without a guinea, and without a grave."

What matter it as to his end? It is what he did while here that is the measure of the man. He took an old dying order and gave to it a philosophy which was peculiarly his own. He added a touch of science, and then a practical concept of the Great Architect and Organizer of the world; into this he breathed a prayer and Speculative Freemasonry was born. Through the force of his own personality he brought to this new institution the important men of England, royalty, the nobility, the elite, the great minds. Because of the purity of its principles, and because of the importance of its early leaders brought in by Desaguliers, Freemasonry since his day has been a living thing, pulsating with the very best that is to be found in man.

1710-12 Taught mechanics at Hart Hall (Hereford College)
1713 Lectured at Westminster; Invited by Newton to repeat some experiments
1714 Chosen a member of the Royal Society and Curator/Demonstrator.
1715 Published first history of the telescope; invented room ventilator
1716 Paper on binocular vision.
1717 Lectured on Newton to George I; published abstracts of his lectures
1718 Bachelor and doctor of laws at Oxford.
1719 Paper on telescope use by the near sighted
Elected 3rd GM of GLE; Newton stood godfather to D's daughter
Third Degree???
1720 Translated (his student) Gravesande's Latin "popularization" of Newton into English
1723 Deputy GM
1725 Second term as Deputy GM; One of his three portraits
1734 Publication of vol. 1 of A course of Experimental Philosophy, including description of first planetarium
1734 1st Copley Medal from RS
1736 2nd Copley Medal; electrical experiments with student Stephen Gray
1741 3rd Copley Medal (electricity)
1744 Vol. 2 published; also year of his death.

4. 1720 **George Payne, Esq.**

5. 1721 **John Montagu, 2nd Duke of Montagu**

John Montagu, 2nd Duke of Montagu >
b. 29 Mar 1690, Boughton, Weekley, Northants, Eng; d. 16 Jul 1749, Privy Gardens, Eng

Fascinating, eccentric, generous, visionary, he was a man of varied interests, ranging from antiquities, heraldry and architecture to opera, astronomy and medicine. He gave away a fifth of his income in pensions, tried to establish a free port on the banks of the Beaulieu River, allowed experiments with electricity in his London home and was well known for his practical jokes

<http://www.geocities.com/mbrodgers/wga77.html>

Burke's Dormant and Extinct Peerages; Hist/Rel Ref. CS/ 422/ .B88/ 1962.

Under MONTAGU, EARLS of: Sir Edward Montagu.

Sir John Montagu, 4th baron; 2nd Duke of Montagu.

This nobeman officiated as lord high constable of England at the coronation of King George I. In the reign of George I., the Duke of Montagu filled several public situations of the highest honour.

Knight of the Garter - Mar. 31, 1718.

Knight of the Bath - May 27, 1725.

(Great Master of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath - Knighted)

At the accession of King George II., he was continued in favour, and at the coronation of that monarch, he carried the sceptre with the cross. His grace died 5 July 1749, when all his honours became EXTINCT.

"The Complete Peerage" vol. 9, British Ref. Area/ 942/ D22cok.

Under: Montagu of Boughton.



Master of the Great Wardrobe, 1709 till his death; was an officer in the Army, serving in Flanders; Major Gen. 1735, Lieut. Gen. 1739, General 1746; Col. of 1st troop of Horse Guards (1st Life Guards), 1715-1721 and June to Aug. 1737, and Col. of the 3rd regt. of Horse (now 2nd Dragoon Guards), 1740 till his death. Lord High Constable for the Coronation of George I, 20 Oct. 1714; Master Forester and Warden of Rockingham, 1715; Lord Lieut. of Northants and of Warwickshire, 1715 till his death; ... K.G. 31 Mar. 1718; **Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England Freemasons, 1721-1722.** ... K.B. 27 May 1725.

Title - Sir
 Christening - 11 APR 1690, Weekley, Northants, England
 Burial - 20 JUL 1749, Warkton, England

spouse: Churchill, Mary (1689 - 1751)
 - m. 20 Mar 1704/05 in St.James, London, England
 -----child: Montagu, John (1706 - 1711)
 -----child: Montagu, Isabella (~1708 -)
 -----child: Montagu, Eleanor (~1710 -)
 -----child: Montagu, Mary (~1712 - 1775)
 -----child: Montagu, George (~1715 - ~1715)
 -----child: Montagu, Edward Churchill (b1725 - 1727)

Parents of Mary Churchill:



John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough, b. 24 Jun 1650, Ashe, Devon; d. 16 Jun 1722, the Great Lodge, Windsor Great Park, Berkshire; bur, Westminster Abbey (but later removed to Blenheim Palace) http://www.berkshirehistory.com/bios/jchurchill_1dofm.html
 John Churchill came of good West Country stock, being the son of Sir Winston Churchill, Comptroller of the Board of green Cloth and an ardent Royalist, by Elizabeth Drake, sister of Sir John Drake of Ashe in Devon. He was educated at St. Paul's School in London, but his masters failed to inspire him with any literary tastes, or even to teach him the art of correct spelling. At the age of seventeen, he entered the army, where, with the assistance of his sister, Arabella, then mistress en titre of the Duke of York, he advanced rapidly. Churchill's handsome face and attractive manners also aided his rise, but he early showed his real military capacity by his conduct at the sieges of Nimeguen and Maestricht, where his gallantry earned him the praise of Turenne.

In 1678, he crowned an arduous courtship by marrying Sarah Jennings, one of Princess Anne's attendants. In pursuance of his interests, which were always his chief concern, Churchill shared the Duke of York's vicissitudes of fortune in the later years of King Charles II, and was raised to the peerage as Lord Churchill in 1682. The defeat of the rebels at Sedgemoor was largely due to his coolness, nor was there any reason to doubt his loyalty to the Duke as the new King, James II, until the success of William of Orange's usurpation was inevitable. It is true that Churchill was a firm Anglican and that, when the King's Catholic leanings became notorious, he had open communication with the Prince of Orange; but it is difficult to believe that religious scruples alone would have sufficed to change his allegiance, had he been unable to reconcile them with his worldly advantage.

Churchill's desertion from James was a great accession of strength to William, for through the influence of his wife, he brought over also that lady's bosom friend, the Princess Anne. William soon created him Earl of Marlborough and a member of the Queen's Council. In 1690, the King further entrusted him with the command of an expedition against Cork, in which his military talents were for the first time indisputably shown. Yet, in spite of these honours, Marlborough was in correspondence with James. His motives are difficult to discern, but they must have been strong, for his judgment was seldom at fault. Some inkling of his dealings leaked out, however, and he was disgraced, together with his protectress, Princess Anne (1692). In later years, his correspondence with the Jacobites was renewed, but his overtures were never received with confidence. The story that he betrayed, to the French King, a plan of attack upon the port of Brest in 1694, and that the result was the defeat of the English troops and the death of their gallant leader Talmash, wears a different colour if we may believe that William actually suggested to Marlborough to write the information to France in the hope of diverting a large French army to the west. The attack on Brest had merely been intended as a feint, which Talmash's rashness pushed home. It is certainly difficult to think of Marlborough as a betrayer of English soldiers, whatever he might have been with regard to English and Dutch Kings.

The death of Queen Mary brought about Earl of Marlborough's return to favour, but William bestowed no further post of trust upon him until 1698, when he became Governor of the little Duke of Gloucester, who died in 1700. In 1701, he was appointed to command the troops in Holland. Queen Anne's accession made Marlborough the most powerful man in England, Commander-in-Chief, Master-General of the Ordnance and a Knight of the Garter. By means of his wife's domineering influence, he was able to impose his views upon the Queen and to carry on the War of Spanish Succession with little fear of opposition at home. He became Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces and, after his first campaign, was promoted to a Dukedom (14th December 1702). His army was a motley force which he could only control by exercising the most unfailing courtesy and the most delicate tact, while at critical moments his dispositions were liable to be utterly frustrated by the timorous obstinacy of the Dutch deputies. Yet, at the end of nine years, he had four times routed the best armies and the best marshals of France, had captured numberless fortresses thought to have been rendered impregnable by the skill of Vauban, and was threatening to march on Paris itself. No leader was ever called upon to overcome greater obstacles before bringing his troops into action and no leader ever handled his men more consummately on the field of battle, or took more zealous care for their comfort and welfare in camp and on the march. He was rewarded with adoration by his soldiers and was able to expect of them marches and fights such as no one else could expect.

In Marlborough, a genius for administration, for diplomacy and for war were united. As a general, he had an unerring and instantaneous perception of his enemy's weak spot, together with that complete coolness of calculation which enabled him to form a sound and clear judgement in dealing with any situation, whether military or political. Thus, from 1702-11, his summers were spent

in fighting the French, while, each winter he returned home to receive fresh honours and to secure his position. His fame reached its height after the campaign of Ramillies, one of the most brilliant ever fought. From this point his power at home waned. The intrigues of Harley and Mrs. Masham gradually undermined, at Court, the position of his Duchess and also that of the Whigs, on whom Marlborough relied. Swift's attacks, which began 1710, were most bitter and constant successes could not stifle the foolish cry that Marlborough was prolonging the war from motives of ambition. Finally, his own ill-judged demand of the Captain-Generalship for life gave his enemies an opportunity to overthrow him. In 1711, he was recalled and was violently assailed in Parliament. Next year, he retired abroad rather than face the ingratitude of his countrymen. On George's accession, he returned and was once more Captain-General, but was never seriously trusted or consulted. His health had long been weak and he took little part in public affairs. A third paralytic stroke finally ended his life at his chief residence, the Great Lodge (now called Cumberland Lodge) in Windsor Great Park, and he was buried in Westminster Abbey (but later removed to Blenheim Palace).

No adequate estimate has ever been written of Marlborough's complex character. In few men have greatness and meanness been so inextricably interwoven. Utterly lacking in idealism, intent only on his own advancement, of an extraordinary avarice, he yet possessed the moral force and the power of inspiring others without which no great commander can be truly great. In political life, he was unstable and unprincipled, yet he was singularly devoted, both as a husband and a father. Whatever his defects as a man and a politician may have been, in the field, he exhibited all the spiritual and intellectual qualities which mark a born general; and, judged by these alone, not even Wellington can claim to have equaled him as a soldier.

Edited from Emery Walker's "Historical Portraits" (1909).

John Churchill Married:



Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, b. 5 Jun 1660, Holywell, St. Albans, Hertfordshire; d. 18 Oct 1744, Marlborough House, Westminster, Middlesex.

<http://www.berkshirehistory.com/bios/sjennings.html>

Sarah was the daughter of a Hertfordshire gentleman, Richard Jennings of Sandridge by his wife, Frances Thornhurst, and became Maid of Honour to Mary of Modena, Duchess of York and, afterwards, Queen of England & Scots. In 1678, she married the rising young soldier, John Churchill, who loved her passionately and was governed by her, absolutely, until the day of his death. Sarah, very early, became the especial friend of the dull and discontented Princess Anne. It was she who, in 1688, won Anne over to the cause of the Glorious Revolution and it was probably her influence which moved her Tory husband (whom King James II had loaded with favours) in the same direction. From the date of Anne's marriage, 1683, began the series of letters between the Princess and the Lady Churchill under the assumed names of 'Mrs. Morley' and 'Mrs. Freeman'. From that time until 1703, there was no cloud upon this remarkable friendship

which, one would think, must have bored the witty and high-spirited Sarah considerably. Her only son died in boyhood, in 1703, and her eldest daughter, Henrietta, married the son of Lord Godolphin. Her second daughter married the son of Lord Sunderland, her third married the Earl of Bridgewater and her fourth the Duke of Montagu.

Meanwhile, Sarah became, at Anne's accession, Mistress of the Robes, Keeper of the Privy Purse, Ranger of Windsor Great Park and, soon afterwards, a Duchess. What is more to the point, she also showed strong tendencies to become a Whig and to move her husband into the same political sphere. Quarrels with the Tory Queen were the natural result, yet the Duchess continued to show great favour to her bitterly Whiggish son-in-law, Sunderland, whom she at last succeeded in forcing upon Anne as Secretary of State in 1706. This was the beginning of the end and Anne's favour was gradually transferred to Abigail Hill, Mrs. Masham, a relative of the Duchess, who had, in fact, introduced her to the Royal Court. Queen Anne was evidently frightened of Sarah, who did not scruple to use strong and, indeed, inexcusable language to her. The last interview between this strange pair of friends took place in April 1710 and, early the next year, Sarah was dismissed from all her offices. When, in 1712, her husband was also dismissed, she followed him to the Continent and only returned with him to England upon Anne's death.

Sarah spent most of her life at the Great Lodge (now Cumberland Lodge) in Windsor Great Park, a house she had coveted long before her appointment as the Park Ranger. She also spend a little time at Marlborough House near St. James' Palace and Wimbledon Manor. After her husband's death, in 1722, the Duchess was also busy completing the hideous structure of Blenheim Palace and she had a long series of spirited quarrels with most people around her, including her architect, her family and the King's ministers. She left, by her will, a legacy to William Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, probably because she believed him to be the re-incarnation of her own spirit of opposition and pugnacity.

Edited from Emery Walker's "Historical Portraits" (1909).

The frontispiece of the Book of Constitutions shows John, 2nd Duke of Montagu, Grand Master from 1721-1722, together with his Deputy and Wardens, handing the Constitutions to his successor, Phillip, Duke of Wharton, Grand Master 1722- 1723, who is also flanked by his Deputy and Wardens. Beneath the figures is the 47th Proposition of Euclid.

For more on the Engraver, John Pine, see
<http://www.mqmagazine.co.uk/issue-10/p-07.php>



6. 1722-1723 Philip Wharton, Duke of Wharton.



http://freemasonry.bcy.ca/biography/wharton_p/wharton_p.html

December, 1698 - May 31, 1731

A Jacobite sympathizer zealous for the Hanover Settlement and one-time president of one of perhaps three [Hell-Fire Clubs](#) in London, the second Marquis of Wharton was a colourful figure of the period. Evidence suggests that he was the instigator of the [Gormogons](#). As publisher of *True Briton* from June 3, 1723 until February 17, 1724, his writings resulted in his printer, Samuel Richardson, being tried for libel and his own self-exile to the Continent where his service for the King of Spain in the siege of Gibraltar led to a charge of High Treason. With his estates frozen, he was living in Rouen when he was outlawed on April 3, 1729 for not appearing on the charge of High Treason. He died in indigence at a Bernadine convent in Catalonia, May 31, 1731.

His masonic history is equally colourful. Without having served as Master of his lodge — the lodge at the King's Arms, near St Paul's — he arranged to be elected the sixth Grand Master on June 24, 1722, when he also appointed [Dr. Desaguliers](#) his Deputy Grand Master and [James Anderson](#) a Grand Warden. The following year, at the Grand Festival of June 24, 1723, he attempted, unsuccessfully, to deprive the Grand Master of the privilege of appointing his Deputy by making the office subject to election in Grand Lodge. Unsuccessful in his attempt, the minutes of Grand Lodge record that "The late Grand Master went away from the Hall without Ceremony."

From that date he had nothing further to do with Grand Lodge, although he did constitute the first lodge in foreign parts on the rolls of the Grand Lodge of England: No 50, the French Arms in St. Bernard Street, Madrid, from which a request for recognition was received on 17 April 1728 and granted on 27 March 1729, nearly six years after the Duke of Wharton's term of office had come to an end. (Subsequently No. 1 of the Grand National Orient of Spain.)

Grand Master: 1722-23, Grand Lodge of England

Grand Master: 1729-31 c., Grand Lodge of France

Source: [AQC vol. xii](#) (1899), p. 106. Cf. [AQC vol 104](#) (1991) p. 36: "The Duke of Wharton served as Master of the lodge at the King's Arms near St Paul's." Also see: [AQC vol. 86](#) (1973), p. 24-25.

Philip Wharton

21 Dec 1698 – 31 May 1731

6th Lord Wharton; 1st Duke of Wharton

Grand Master, London Grand Lodge – 24 Jun 1722 – 24 Jun 1723

Parents

Thomas Wharton, 5th Lord, 1st Marquess of Wharton (b Aug 1648, d 12 Apr 1716)

[m1. \(16.09.1673\) Anne Lee \(dsp 29 Oct 1685, dau of Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley, 3rd Bart\)](#)

[m2. \(07.1692\) Lucy Loftus \(d 05 Feb 1715-6, dau of Adam Loftus, Viscount Loftus\)](#)

<http://www.thebookofdays.com/months/may/31.htm>

Philip Wharton, Duke of Wharton >

by John Simon, after Charles Jervas, early 18th century, mezzotint, 13 3/4 in. x 10 in. (350 mm x 255 mm) paper size



BRILLIANT ALMOST BEYOND COMPARISON was the prospect with which this erratic nobleman began his earthly career. His family, hereditary lords of Wharton Castle and large estates in Westmoreland, had acquired, by his grandfather's marriage with the heiress of the Goodwins, considerable property, including two other mansions, in the county of Buckingham. His father, Thomas, fifth Lord Wharton, was endowed with uncommon talent, and had greatly distinguished himself at court, in the senate, and in the country.

Having proved himself a skilful politician, an able debater, and no less a zealous advocate of the people than supporter of the reigning sovereign, he had considerably advanced his family, both in dignity and influence. In addition to his hereditary title of Baron Wharton, he had been created Viscount Winchenden and Earl of Wharton in 1706; and in 1715, George I made him Earl of Rathfarnham and Marquis of Gatherlough in Ireland, and Marquis of Wharton and Malmesbury in England. He was also entrusted with several posts of honor and emolument. Thus, possessed of a large income, high in the favor of his sovereign, the envy or admiration of the nobility, and the idol of the people, he lived in princely splendor—chiefly at Wooburn, in Bucks, his favorite country-seat, on which he had expended £100,000 merely in ornamenting and improving it.

With the view of qualifying Philip, his only surviving son, for the eminent position he had achieved for him, he had him educated at home under his own supervision. And the boy's early years were as full of promise as the fondest or most ambitious father could desire. Handsome and graceful in person, he was equally remarkable for the vigor and acuteness of his intellect. He learned with great facility ancient and modern languages, and, being naturally eloquent, and trained by his father in the art of oratory, he became a ready and effective speaker. When he was only about nine years old, Addison, who visited his father at Winchenden House, Bucks, was charmed and astonished at 'the little lad's' knowledge and intelligence; and Young, the author of the *Night Thoughts*, called him 'a truly prodigious genius.' But these flattering promises were soon marred by his early predilection for low and dissolute society; and his own habits speedily resembled those of his boon companions. His father, alarmed at his perilous situation, endeavored to rescue him from the slough into which he was sinking; but his advice and efforts were only met by his son's increased deceit and alienation. When scarcely fifteen years old, he contracted a clandestine marriage with a lady greatly his inferior

in family and station *. When his father became acquainted with this, his last hope vanished. His ambitious spirit could not bear the blow, and he died within six weeks after the marriage.

* m1. (2 Mar 1714-5) Martha Holmes (d 14.04.1726, dau of Maj. Gen. Holmes)

Hope still lingered with the fonder and deeper affections of his mother. But self-gratification was the ruling passion of her son; and, reckless of the feelings of others, he rushed deeper and deeper into vice and degradation. His mother's lingering hope was crushed, and she died broken-hearted within twelve months after his father. These self-caused bereavements, enough to have softened the heart of a common murderer, made no salutary impression on him. He rather seemed to hail them as welcome events, which opened for him the way to more licentious indulgence. For he now devoted himself unreservedly to a life of vicious and sottish pleasures; but, being still a minor, he was in some measure subject to the control of his guardians, who, puzzled what was best to do with such a character, decided on a very hazardous course. They engaged a Frenchman as his tutor or companion, and sent him to travel on the Continent, with a special injunction to remain some considerable time at Geneva, for the reformation of his moral and religious character.

Proceeding first to Holland, he visited Hanover and other German courts, and was everywhere honorably received. Next proceeding to Geneva, he soon became thoroughly disgusted at the manners of the place, and, with contempt both for it and for the tutor who had taken him there, he suddenly quitted both. He left behind him a bear's cub, with a note to his tutor, stating that, being no longer able to submit to his treatment, he had committed to his care his young bear, which he thought would be a more suitable companion to him than himself—a piece of wit which might easily have been turned against himself. He had proceeded to Lyons, which he reached on the 13th of October 1716, and immediately sent from thence a fine horse as a present to the [Pretender](#), who was then living at Avignon. On receiving this present the Pretender invited him to his court, and, on his arrival there, welcomed him with enthusiasm, and conferred on him the title of Duke of Northumberland.

From Lyons he went to Paris, and presented himself to Mary D'Este, widow of the abdicated King James II. Lord Stair, the British ambassador at the French court, endeavored to reclaim him by acts of courtesy and kindness, accompanied with some wholesome advice. The duke returned his civilities with politeness—his advice with levity. About the close of the year 1716, he returned to England, and soon after passed to Ireland; where he was allowed, though still a minor, to take his seat in parliament as Marquis of Catherlough. Despite his pledges to the Pretender, he now joined his adversaries, the king and government who debarred him from the throne. So able and important was his support, that the king, hoping to secure him on his side, conferred on him the title of Duke of Wharton. When he returned to England, he took his seat in the house as duke, and almost his first act was to oppose the government from whom he had received his new dignity.

Shortly afterwards he professed to have changed his opinions, and told the ministerial leaders that it was his earnest desire to retrace his steps, and to give the king and his government all the support in his power. He was once more taken into the confidence of ministers. He attended all their private conferences; he acquainted himself with all their intentions; ascertained all their weak points; then, on the first important ministerial measure that occurred, he used all the information thus obtained to oppose the government, and revealed, with unblushing effrontery, the secrets with which they had entrusted him, and summoned all his powers of eloquence to overthrow the ministers into whose confidence he had so dishonorably insinuated himself. He made a most able and effective speech—damaging, indeed, to the ministry, but still more damaging to his own character. His fickle and unprincipled conduct excited the contempt of all parties, each of whom he had in turn courted and betrayed.

Lost to honor, overwhelmed with debt, and shunned by all respectable society, he abandoned himself to drunkenness and debauchery. 'He drank immoderately,' says Dr. King, 'and was very abusive and sometimes mischievous in his wine; so that he drew on himself frequent challenges, which he would never answer. On other accounts likewise, his character was become very prostitute.' So that, having lost his honor, he left his country and went to Spain. While at Madrid he was recalled by a writ of Privy Seal, which he treated with contempt, and openly avowed his adherence to the Pretender.

By a decree in Chancery his estates were vested in the hands of trustees, who allowed him an income of £1200 a-year. In April 1726, his first wife died, and soon afterwards he professed the Roman Catholic faith, and married one of the maids of honor* to the Queen of Spain. This lady, who is said to have been penniless, was the daughter of an Irish colonel in the service of the King of Spain, and appears only to have increased the duke's troubles and inconsistency; for shortly after his marriage he entered the same service, and fought against his own countrymen at the siege of Gibraltar. For this he was censured even by the Pretender, who advised him to return to England; but, contemptuous of advice from every quarter alike, he proceeded to Paris. Sir. Edward Keane, who was then at Paris, thus speaks of him:

* m2. (23 Jul 1726) Maria Theresa O'Neill (dsp 13 Feb 1777, dau of Col. Henry O'Neill)

'The Duke of Wharton has not been sober, or scarce had a pipe out of his mouth, since he left St. Idefonso . . . He declared himself to be the Pretender's prime minister, and Duke of Wharton and Northumberland. "Hitherto," added he, "my master's interest has been managed by the Duke of Perth, and three or four other old women, who meet under the portal of St. Germain's. He wanted a Whig, and a brisk one, too, to put them in a right train, and I am the man. You may look on me as Sir Philip Wharton, [Knight of the Garter](#), running a race with Sir [Robert Walpole](#), Knight of the Bath—running a course, and he shall be hard pressed, I assure you. He bought my family pictures, but they shall not be long in his possession; that account is still open; neither he nor King George shall be six months at ease, as long as I have the honor to serve in the employment I am now in." He mentioned great things from Muscovy, and talked such nonsense and contradictions, that it is neither worth my while to remember, nor yours to read them. I used him very cavalierement, upon which he was much affronted—sword and pistol next day. But before I slept, a gentleman was sent to desire that everything might be forgotten. What a pleasure must it have been to have killed a prime minister!'

From Paris the duke went to Rouen, and living there very extravagantly, he was obliged to quit it, leaving behind his horses and equipage. He returned to Paris, and finding his finances utterly exhausted, entered a monastery with the design of spending the remainder of his life in study and seclusion; but left it in two months, and, accompanied by the duchess and a single servant, proceeded to Spain. His erratic career was now near its close. His dissolute life had ruined his constitution, and in 1731 his health began rapidly to fail. He found temporary relief from a mineral water in Catalonia, and shortly afterwards relapsing into his former state of debility, he again set off on horseback to travel to the same springs; but ere he reached them, he fell from his horse in a fainting fit, near a small village, from whence he was carried by some Bernardine monks to a small convent near at hand. Here, after

languishing for a few days, he died, at the age of thirty-two, without a friend to soothe his dying moments, without a servant to minister to his bodily sufferings or perform the last offices of nature.

On the 1st of June 1731, the day after his decease, he was buried at the convent in as plain and humble manner as the poorest member of the community. Thus, in obscurity, and dependent on the charity of a few poor monks, died Philip Duke of Wharton—the possessor of six peerages, the inheritor of a lordly castle, and two other noble mansions, with ample estates, and endowed with talents that might have raised him to wealth and reputation, had he been born in poverty and obscurity. By his death his family, long the pride of the north, and all his titles, became extinct. The remnant of his estates was sold to pay his debts; and his widow, who survived him many years, lived in great privacy in London, on a small pension from the court of Spain. Not long before he died, he sent to a friend in England a manuscript tragedy on Mary Queen of Scots, and some poems; and finished his letter with these lines from Dryden:

'Be kind to my remains; and oh! defend
Against your judgment your departed friend!

Let not the insulting foe my fame pursue,
But shade those laurels that descend to you.'

Notwithstanding this piteous appeal, [Pope](#) has enshrined his character in the following lines:

Clodio—the scorn and wonder of our days,
Whose ruling passion was the lust of praise;
Born with whate'er could win it from the wise,
Women and fools must like him, or he dies;
Though wondering senates hung on all he spoke,
The club must hail him master of the joke.
Shall parts so various aim at nothing new?
He'll shine a Tully and a Wilmot too.
Thus, with each gift of nature and of art,
And wanting nothing but an honest heart;
Grown all to all, from no one vice exempt,
And most contemptible to shun contempt;
His passion still to covet general praise,
His life to forfeit it a thousand ways:
His constant bounty no one friend has made;
His angel tongue no mortal can persuade;

A fool, with more of wit than half mankind,
Too quick for thought, for action too refined;
A tyrant to the wife his heart approves,
A rebel to the very king he loves;
He dies, sad outcast of each church and state,
And, harder still! flagitious, yet not great.
Ask you, why Clodio broke through every rule?
'Twas all for fear the knaves should call him fool
* * * * *

What riches give us, let us first inquire:
Meat, fire, and clothes. What more? Meat, clothes, and fire.
Is this too little? Would you more than live?
Alas! 'tis more than Turner finds they give;
Alas! 'tis more than—all his visions past—
Unhappy Wharton, waking, found at last!

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip,_Duke_of_Wharton

Philip Wharton, 1st Duke of Wharton (December 21, 1698–May 31, 1731) was a rare instance in [English](#) history — not since the 15th century — where a [dukedom](#) was conveyed upon a [minor](#) not closely related to the monarch, and was the last of the original [Wharton Barony](#).

He received the title of [Baron](#) upon the death of his father in [1715](#) just a month after the marriage to his first wife, Martha Holmes. Wharton was created Duke of Wharton in [1718](#) when he was 19 years old.

His short life was filled with controversy. He became involved with the [Hellfire Club](#) which was suppressed for "blasphemy and profaneness". He was known for frequenting the gambling clubs of London and lost considerable sums in the [South Sea Bubble](#). Finally he went into the service of the Old Pretender, [James Francis Edward Stuart](#), who bestowed upon him (illegally, of course) the title of [Duke of Northumberland](#) and thereafter membership in the [Order of the Garter](#).

In service to the Pretender, Wharton traveled to [Rome](#) and then to [Madrid](#), and fought against the English army at [Gibraltar](#). For this and other indiscretions, such as publicly asserting that [George II](#) was illegitimate, he was outlawed and attainted for high treason and on [April 3, 1729](#), his titles were declared forfeit by [Parliament](#) and his property confiscated.

Philip Wharton died on [May 31, 1731](#) at the age of 32, utterly destitute, in a monastery near Popley, [Catalonia](#). He was without heirs.

Note: Philip's sister, Jane Wharton, d. bef 1761, "Baroness of Wharton," married 17 Jun 1733, Robert Coke, d. 1750, **brother of Thomas William Coke, 1697-1759, 1st Earl Leicester, GM Premier GL 1731 [below]**.

<http://www.twickenham-museum.org.uk/detail.asp?ContentID=181>

Inherits great wealth

Known from 1706 as Viscount Winchendon, he inherited three Marquisates from his father in 1716, a year after his first marriage. He also inherited great influence and wealth, both of which he dissipated.

Philip's father Thomas, Marquis of Wharton from 1715, was a strong supporter of William of Orange and is credited with having composed the famous ballad Lilli Burlero in 1688



Philip was of a different persuasion, visiting James the Pretender at Avignon in 1716 and corresponding at length with the exiled John Erskine, now the [Duke of Mar](#). He too asked James for and was promised a Dukedom, of Northumberland, at the age of 18. It was not a title which he could use in England but, following a creditable performance in the Irish Parliament the government found it expedient to create him the first and only Duke of Wharton in 1718, the youngest non-royal duke ever created.

< Wharton Hall, Westmoreland

Leases The Grove and pays court to Lady Mary Wortley Montague

In 1722, more or less bankrupt, he took a lease of The Grove, at the top of Cross Deep, possibly at the suggestion of [Lady Mary Wortley Montagu](#) whose father, the Duke of Kingston had been his guardian.

Arriving with a considerable entourage he paid court to her, infuriating [Alexander Pope](#), and reputedly conducted a passionate affair with her. However, he did not stay long and left for Ireland, probably without paying the rent for the property.

Dies in Europe

He went abroad in 1725 and the following year married again. After migrating round Europe, in and out of the Pretender's favour he considered returning to England but finally enlisting in a Spanish Foot Regiment, died in the monastery at Poblet at the age of 32.

Pope wrote of him at some length in his first Moral Essay probably noting Wharton's death, in 1731:

*Wharton, the scorn and wonder of our days,
Whose ruling passion was the lust of praise...*

Further reading:

Mark Blackett-Ord, Hell-Fire Duke, Kensal Press, 1982

Lewis Melville, The Life and Writings of Philip Duke of Wharton, John Lane, 1913

The first Grand Lodge after the accession of George II, to the throne was held at the Devil Tavern, Temple-bar

7. 1723 Francis Scott, Earl of Dalkeith, 2nd Duke of Buccleuch

<http://www.genealogics.org/getperson.php?personID=I00002933&tree=LEO>

b 11 Jan 1695, d. 22 Apr 1751

Father [James Scott, Earl of Dalkeith](#), b. 23 May 1674 Mother [Lady Henrietta Hyde](#)

[Lady Jane Douglas](#) Married 5 Apr 1720 Privy Gardens, Whitehall Children

> 1. [Francis Scott, Earl of Dalkeith](#), b. 19 Feb 1721, London

2. [Lord Charles Scott](#), b. 14 Feb 1727

3. [Lady Jane Scott](#)

4. [Lady Anne Scott](#)

5. [Lady Mary Scott](#)

m2. [Alice Powell](#) Married 4 Sep 1744 St. George's Chapel, Mayfair

OTHER TITLES: Earl of Doncaster, Lord Scott of Tindale

BIOGRAPHY

Born on 11 January 1695 at St. James's, Westminster, he was just ten when he lost his father. In 1723 and 1724 he was Grand Master of Freemasons, and Representative Peer for Scotland from 1734 to 1741. At first a supporter of Walpole, he later opposed him and in 1741 voted for the motion to remove him from the King's Councils.

By Act of Parliament of 22 March 1743, he and the heirs male of his body were restored to the English Peerages of Baron Scot of Tindal and Earl of Doncaster, previously forfeited by his grandfather's attainder. He took his seat the next day. After the death of his wife, Lady Jean Douglas, 'he plunged into such low amours, and lived so entirely with the lowest company, that his person was scarcely known to his equals, and his character fell into utter contempt'.

He also became a spendthrift, recklessly chopping down his forests to make money from the sale of timber which he could spend on his 'low amours'. It was no doubt that in this company he found his second wife, Alice Powell, said to have been a washerwoman at Windsor.

He died in his 57th year on 22 April 1751 and was buried 'very meanly'. His widow died on 13 December 1765 and was buried at the Huguenot Cemetery of Mount Nod, Wandsworth, Surrey.

Sources

1. ~Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage, London, 1938, Reference: page 418.
2. The Complete Peerage 1936, Doubleday, H.A. & Lord Howard de Walden, Reference: vol II page 367.
3. ~Europäische Stammtafeln, J.A. Stargardt Verlag Marburg., Schwennicke, Detlev, Editor, Reference: vol III/2 page 369.

8. 1724-1725 Charles Lennox, 2nd Duke of Richmond and 2nd Duke of Lennox

The 2nd duke, by his marriage with Sarah, daughter of the 1st Earl Cadogan, was father of Lady Caroline Lennox, who eloped with Henry Fox, and was the mother of Charles James Fox, and of the beautiful Lady Sarah Lennox (1745-1826) with whom George III. fell in love and contemplated marriage, and who afterwards married, first, Sir Thomas Bunbury, from whom she was divorced, and secondly, George Napier, by whom she was the mother of Generals Sir Charles and Sir William Napier.
Lord High Constable of England 1727.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~milingenealogy/d954.html>

He was married to Sarah CADOGAN on 4 Dec 1719. (23) Children were: Emilia Mary LENNOX, Charles LENNOX 3rd Duke of Richmond & Lennox, Lord George Henry LENNOX .

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p10237.htm>

daughter of William Cadogan, 1st Earl Cadogan and Margaretta Cecilia Munter.

Children:

General Lord George Henry Lennox+ d. 1805

Lady Georgiana Carolina Lennox+ b. 27 Mar 1723, d. 24 Jul 1774

Charles Lennox b. 9 Sep 1730, d. Nov 1730

Lady Emilia Mary Lennox+ b. 6 Oct 1731, d. 27 Mar 1814

Charles Lennox, 3rd Duke of Richmond b. 22 Feb 1734/35, d. 29 Dec 1806

Louisa Augusta Lennox b. 24 Nov 1743

Lady Sarah Lennox+ b. 14 Feb 1745, d. Aug 1826

Lady Cecily Lennox b. 20 Mar 1750

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Lennox%2C_2nd_Duke_of_Richmond

Charles Lennox, 2nd Duke of Richmond, 2nd Duke of Lennox (born at Goodwood, Sussex on [18 May 1701](#); died at Godalming on [8 August 1750](#)) was the son of [Charles Lennox, 1st Duke of Richmond](#).

He was an early Grand Master Mason from 1724, shortly after the formation of the Grand Lodge; it appears that his father had been a master mason in Chichester in 1696.

The 2nd Duke of Richmond was perhaps early [cricket](#)'s greatest patron. He is forever associated with Sussex; he was born at [Goodwood](#), lived and died at [Godalming](#) and is buried in [Chichester Cathedral](#). He captained his own XI and his players included some of the earliest known professionals such as his own groom [Thomas Waymark](#), who was the game's foremost all-rounder in the first half of the [18th Century](#).

He married [Lady Sarah Cadogan](#) (1706–1751), daughter of [William Cadogan, 1st Earl Cadogan](#), on [4 December 1719](#) at [The Hague, Netherlands](#). They had eight children:

[Lady Georgiana Carolina Lennox \(1723–1774\)](#), married [Henry Fox, 1st Baron Holland](#) and had issue.

[Charles Lennox \(9 September 1730–November 1730\)](#)

[Lady Emilia Mary Lennox \(1731–1814\)](#), married [James FitzGerald, 1st Duke of Leinster](#) and had issue.

[Charles Lennox, 3rd Duke of Richmond \(1733–29 December 1806\)](#)

[General Lord George Henry Lennox \(1738–1805\)](#)

[Louisa Augusta Lennox \(1743–1821\)](#)

[Lady Sarah Lennox \(1745–1826\)](#), married [Thomas Bunbury, 6th Bt](#) and had issue.

[Lady Cecily Lennox \(20 March 1750–1769\)](#)

Charles Lennox, 2nd Duke of Richmond, is recorded in the [Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland](#) as having had a natural son by Sophia, heiress of family of [Howkins](#) of [Brownsover](#) in [Warwickshire](#), by the name of William (born [1747](#)).

<http://www.standrew518.co.uk/ENCYC/MacEncM2.htm>

The old Lodge No. 4 had met at the Rummer and Grapes in 1717, then moved to the Horn Tavern in New Palace Yard, Westminster. (The Black Death had begun in that spot.) The Duke of Richmond was Master in 1737-8, with George Payne as Deputy Master. In 1772 it met at the King's Arms in the same neighborhood. After the Union of the Modern and Ancient Grand Lodges in 1813 it continued as Somerset Lodge, then in 1828 it absorbed the Royal Inverness Lodge. (For history see No. 4, by A. W. Oxford; Quaritch; London; 1928). In the Horn Lodge the Duke of Richmond initiated Lord Chesterfield, the Duke of Tuscany, the Emperor Francis I, etc. The Duke later became sponsor of Lodges in Tuscany, the first in Italy, and it was against these that Clement XII addressed his denunciations in 1738 in the first of the Papal Bulls against Masonry. Richmond had been one of the generals who had put down the Jacobite rebellion in Scotland. In one way or another Lodge No. 4 was at the center of more history, Masonic and civil, than any other Lodge in the world.

In 1735 the Duke of Richmond and Dr. Desaguliers constituted a new Lodge in Paris in the Rue de Bussy, which met in the home of the Duchess of Portsmouth and was mainly composed of English peers. Ambassador Waldegrave was a founder, and his son Lord Chewton was initiated at the time.

9. 1726-1727 **James Hamilton**, Lord Paisley, 7th Earl of Abercorn [1734], FRS 10 Nov 1715

<http://www.genealogics.org/getperson.php?personID=I00020990&tree=LEO>

b. 22 Mar 1685; d. 11 Jan 1744 London, Cavendish Sq

Father [James Hamilton, 6th Earl of Abercorn](#) Mother [Elizabeth Reading](#)

m. [Anne Plumer](#), b. 29 Jun 1690, Ware Married 26 Mar 1711 Date is of contract or similar Children

1. [James Hamilton, 8th Earl of Abercorn](#), b. 22 Oct 1712, London, Queen Str., Holborn

> 2. [Hon. John Hamilton](#), b. 2 Mar 1714

> 3. [Hon. & Rev. George Hamilton](#), b. 11 Aug 1718

a fellow of the Royal Society, and wrote treatises on harmony and loadstones

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Hamilton,_7th_Earl_of_Abercorn

James Hamilton, 7th Earl of Abercorn FRS PC ([March 22, 1686](#) – [January 11, 1744](#)) was a Scottish and Irish nobleman, the son of [James Hamilton, 6th Earl of Abercorn](#) and Elizabeth Reading.

In April 1711, he married Anne Plumer (1690–1776), by whom he had eight children:

[James Hamilton, 8th Earl of Abercorn](#) (1712–1789)

[Captain Hon. John Hamilton](#) (c. 1714–1755)

Hon. William Hamilton, died young
 Reverend Hon. George Hamilton ([August 11, 1718](#) – [November 26, 1787](#)), Canon of Windsor, married Elizabeth Onslow (d. 1800) and had issue
 Hon. Plumer Hamilton, died young
 Hon. William Hamilton ([February 18, 1721](#) – 1744)
 Lady Anne Hamilton ([June 12, 1715](#) – [December 14, 1792](#)), married on [August 16, 1746](#) [Sir Henry Mackworth, 6th Baronet](#)

A scientist, he became a [Fellow of the Royal Society](#) on [November 10, 1715](#), and published *Calculations and Tables on the Attractive Power of Lodestones*, a book on magnetism, in 1729.

He was sworn a [Privy Counsellor](#) in Great Britain on [July 20, 1738](#) and a [Privy Counsellor](#) in Ireland on [September 26, 1739](#). On [October 17](#) of that same year, [George II](#) issued a [royal charter](#) to the nation's first [orphanage](#) for [abandoned children](#), the [Foundling Hospital](#), of which Hamilton was a founding Governor.

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p11027.htm#i110267>

James **Hamilton**, 7th Earl of Abercorn was born on 22 March 1685/86.¹ He was the son of [James Hamilton, 6th Earl of Abercorn](#) and [Hon. Elizabeth Reading](#).¹ He married [Anne Plumer](#), daughter of [Colonel John Plumer](#) and [Mary Hale](#), between 26 March 1711 and 28 April 1711 in [Widford, Hertfordshire, England](#).¹ He died on 11 January 1743/44 at age 57.¹ He was buried on 16 January 1743/44.¹

James Hamilton, 7th Earl of Abercorn was styled as *Lord Paisley* between 1701 and 1734.¹ He was invested as a Fellow, Royal Society (F.R.S.) on 10 November 1715.¹ He wrote the book *Calculations and Tables on the Attractive Power of Lodestones*, published 1729.¹ He succeeded to the title of *7th Lord Paisley, Hamilton, Mountcashell and Kirkpatrick* [S., 1606] on 28 November 1734. He succeeded to the title of *3rd Baronet Hamilton, of Donalong, co. Tyrone and of Nenagh, co. Tipperary* [I., 1660] on 28 November 1734. He succeeded to the title of *7th Lord Paisley, co. Renfrew* [S., 1587] on 28 November 1734. He succeeded to the title of *8th Lord Hamilton, Baron of Strabane, co. Tyrone* [I., 1617] on 28 November 1734.¹ He succeeded to the title of *7th Earl of Abercorn* [S., 1606] on 28 November 1734.¹ He succeeded to the title of *2nd Viscount Strabane* [I., 1701] on 28 November 1734.¹ He succeeded to the title of *7th Lord Abercorn, co. Linlithgow* [S., 1603] on 28 November 1734. He succeeded to the title of *2nd Baron Mountcastle, co. Tyrone* [I., 1701] on 28 November 1734.¹ He was invested as a Privy Counsellor (P.C.) on 20 July 1738.¹ He was invested as a Privy Counsellor (P.C.) [Ireland] on 26 September 1739.¹

Family [Anne Plumer](#) b. 29 June 1690, d. 7 August 1776

Children

1. [James Hamilton, 8th Earl of Abercorn](#) b. 22 Oct 1712, d. 9 Oct 1789¹
2. [Captain Hon. John Hamilton](#)+ b. c 1714, d. 18 Dec 1755¹
3. [Reverend Hon. George Hamilton](#)+ b. 11 Aug 1718, d. 26 Nov 1787²

10. 24 Jun 1727 **William O'Brien**, 4th Earl of Inchiquin

William Cowper Esq. his Deputy [GM]

<http://www.ugle.org.uk/ugle/the-history-of-grand-lodge.htm>

In 1723 the first rulebook – the Constitutions of Masonry – was published and William Cowper, Clerk of the Parliaments, was appointed Secretary to the Grand Lodge to keep minutes of its meetings. From June 24, 1723, when William Cowper--Clerk of the Parliaments, and a member of the Horn Lodge, Westminster--was appointed Secretary, we have the records of the Grand Lodge of England in unbroken sequence to the present day.

<http://www.cichw.net/pmtime1.html>

<http://www.stirnet.com/HTML/genie/british/oo/obrien04.htm>

1694 Birth of **William O'Brien**, 4th Earl of Inchiquin, son of the 3rd Earl. Died 18 Jul 1777. Grandmaster of the Freemasons of England (1726) ; an original member of the Order of the Bath. (Like George Byng, Lord Torrington?) Also Lord of the Bedchamber to Frederick, Prince of Wales. Married Anne, Countess of Orkney. Portrait painted by William Hogarth. NB: the two Monamy yacht paintings (one dated 1738) presented to the Royal Cork Yacht Club were donated by the Marquis of Thomond (Earl of Inchiquin) in 1805(?). This Marquis of Thomond was probably Murrough O'Brien, nephew and successor of the 4th Earl, created Marquis of Thomond in 1800.

The Monamy entitled "The English Fleet at Anchor with the Admiral's ship sailing", signed lower left, canvas 61" x 33", with the original carved giltwood frame 71" x 42", was bought from Leggatt, St James's Street, in about 1925, and was described as "From the collection of the Marquis of Thomond". (ref Letter to Paul Mellon July 10th, 1970 from R.E.de Zoete: also John Baskett Ltd, note 21st September 1970). The Hon James O'Brien, brother of the 4th Earl of Inchiquin, who died 1771, was Grandmaster of the Freemasons of Munster. MP for Youghal.

11. 19 Dec 1727 **Henry Hare**, 3rd lord **Coleraine** invested

<http://www.stirnet.com/html/genie/british/hh4aa/hare01.htm>

3rd Lord Coleraine (b 10.05.1693, dspl 10.08.1749)

m. (c01.1717/8) Anne Hanger (d 10.01.1754, dau of John Hanger, Governor of the Bank of England)

p. Rosa Duplessis

(A) Henrietta Hare

<http://www.faithforduty.co.uk/History.htm>

Every Old Boy of the Tottenham Grammar School is aware that the ancient Boys' School was re-endowed in the 17th Century by Sarah, Duchess of Somerset. Her benefaction was inspired by her husband, the second Lord Coleraine, who lived in Bruce Castle, situated in the parkland bordered by what is now Lordship Lane, Tottenham.

His grandson and successor, Henry Hare, the third Lord Coleraine, who also lived in the Castle, was Lord of the Manor and a Governor of the School. He became an eminent Freemason and was installed as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England on 29th December 1727. The number of all the regular Lodges in the year 1730 attached to the Grand Lodge's second book of minutes was 25, headed by the name of the Rt Hon the Lord Coleraine. It is recorded in Masonic annals that he was a member of a Lodge which first met in 1725 at the 'Blue Posts', Devereux Court, a turning off the Strand. The Lodge transferred in 1727 to the 'Swan' at Tottenham High Cross in Ware Road (now Tottenham High Road).

It is probable that the petition for this Lodge was signed in the early days of January 1725. The necessary procedure for the formation of the Lodge would have taken about a fortnight and the Lodge was duly constituted on January 22nd. However no number or name was then assigned to it and it does not appear in the Engraved List for that year. Before 1750, few Lodges possessed distinguishing names but were usually known under the names of the Inns where they met. It first appears on the Engraved List of 1728 as Lodge No. 73 but was renumbered in 1729 to 38 following an order of Grand Lodge that all Lodges should be entered in order of Constitution. Lord Coleraine was Worshipful Master of this Lodge in 1731 but unfortunately the names of the Wardens are not mentioned. This Lodge still exists and is now known as Castle Lodge of Harmony No. 26 and meets at the Café Royal.

Thinking back some 275 years, we can picture His Lordship leaving his Castle, walking down the lane to Ware Road, turning right, up the hill, passing the old Grammar School, of which he was a Governor, and attending his Lodge at the 'Swan' at High Cross just across the road.

<http://www.mancuniensis.info/Chronology/Chronology1679FPX.htm>

1679

Sarah, Duchess of Somerset, appoints by her will sixteen scholarships in Brazenose College, Oxford, and the same number in St. John's College, Cambridge, and directed that the scholarships should be elected by turns for ever out of Manchester School and the free schools of Hereford and Marlborough. She was the second daughter of Sir **Edward Alston**, Kt. She married, firstly, **George Grimston**, eldest son of Sir **Harbottle Grimston**, of Bradfield, Essex, Bart. He died in 1655, before his father, and his widow was married to **John Seymour**, fourth Duke of Somerset, who died 1675. The Duchess of Somerset then married **Henry Hare**, the 2nd Lord Coleraine, by whom she was survived. She had no issue, and was buried in Westminster Abbey November 2, 1692. She left her property principally in charities. The residue went to her eldest sister's grandson, the Hon. **Langham Booth**, son of the Earl of Warrington. (See Hibbert-Ware's *Foundations*, vol. iii.) Le Neve says that she lived apart from Lord Coleraine several years, being of a covetous humour, and left nothing to the Lord Coleraine.⁽⁷⁾

Antiquary. Had estates at Tottenham, Middlesex. He was married three times, first to Constantia (died 1680), daughter of Sir Richard Lucy, bart., of Broxbourne, Hertfordshire by whom he had Hugh (1668-1707) and other children, secondly to Sarah, duchess dowager of Somerset (died 1692); and thirdly, in 1696 to Elizabeth Portman (died 1732), widow of Robert Reade of Cheshunt, Hertfordshire.

Some of his papers are in the Bodlean Library. See N.D.B.

William Petyt was legal advisor and Steward to the Earl of Coleraine. In October 1690, William Petyt was giving evidence to a Committee of the Commons, on the 6th October he informed the Committee that 'on Monday he is to go out of town to keep the Lord Coleraine's Court and cannot return until Wednesday, so prays that he may not attend until after that time'.

ENGLISH SCHOOL, EARLY 18TH CENTURY PORTRAIT OF HENRY HARE, 3RD LORD COLERAINE (1668-1749) 86.5 by 68.5cm., 34 by 27 in. oil on canvas half-length, wearing a red coat Provenance: Hurstmonceux Castle, Sussex E1000-1500
Realised price: 1920

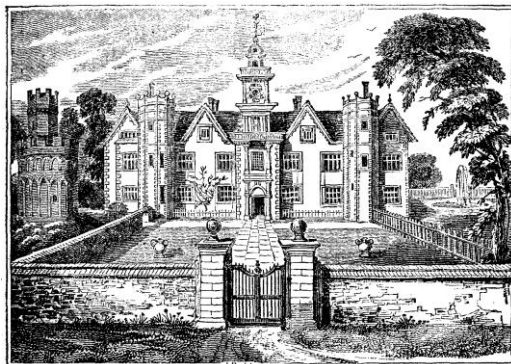
THE MIRROR OF LITERATURE, AMUSEMENT, AND INSTRUCTION.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1829.

[PRICE 2d.

BRUCE CASTLE, TOTTENHAM.



See also additional graphics at

<http://www.mickbruff.pwp.blueyonder.co.uk/highroad/howitwas/brucecastle.html>

The engraving represents this interesting structure, as it appeared in the year 1686; being copied from a print, after a picture by Wolridge. The original castle was very ancient, as appears by the foundations, and an old brick tower over a deep well, the upper part of which has been used as a dairy. The castle is said to have been built by Earl Waltheof, who, in 1069 married Judith, niece to William the Conqueror, who gave him the earldom of Northampton and Huntingdon for her portion. Matilda or Maud, their only child, after the death of Simon St. Liz, her first husband, married David, first of the name, king of Scotland; and Maud, being heiress of Huntingdon, had in her own right, as an appendix to that honour, the manor of Tottenham in Middlesex. Robert Bruce, grandson of David, Earl of Huntingdon, and grandfather to Robert I. of Scotland, memorable as the restorer of the independence of

his country, became one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland in 1290, but being superseded by John Baliol, Bruce retired to England, and settled at his grandfather's estate at Tottenham, repaired the castle, and acquiring another manor, called it and the castle after his own name. Shakspeare says,

Fearless minds climb soonest unto crowns,

and the fortunes of the two Bruces are "confirmation strong as holy writ."

The estate being forfeited to the crown, it had different proprietors, till 1631, when it was in the possession of Hugh Hare, **Lord Coleraine. Henry Hare, the last Lord Coleraine** of that family, having been deserted by his wife, who obstinately refused, for twenty years, to return to him, formed a connexion with Miss Roze Duplessis, a French lady, by whom he had a daughter, born in Italy, whom he named Henrietta Roza Peregrina, and to whom he left all his estates. This lady married the late Mr. Alderman Townsend; but, being an alien, she could not take the estates; and the will being legally made, barred the heirs at law; so that the estate escheated to the crown. However, a grant of these estates, confirmed by act of parliament, was made to Mr. Townsend and his lady, whose son, Henry Hare Townsend, Esq. in 1792, voluntarily sold the property [pg 2] for the payment of the family debts; and "although the castle may soon be leveled with the ground, yet the destruction of this ancient fabric will acquire him more honor, than if the prudence of his ancestors had enabled him to restore the three towers, of which now only one remains."¹

The present mansion is partly ancient, and partly modern, and was very lately the property of Sir William Curtis, Bart. Up to the period at which the castle is represented in the engraving, the building must have undergone many alterations, as the tower on the left, and the two octagonal and center towers, will prove. The grounds there appear laid out in the trim fashion of the seventeenth century, and ornamented with fountains, vases, &c.

<http://molcat.bl.uk/msscat/HITS0001.ASP?VPath=c:/inetpub/wwwroot/mss/data/msscat/arevhtml/61132.htm&Search='chalmers'&Highlight=T>

Paper: ff. iv + 220. 17th-cent. foliation, 20-238 throughout. Folio. XVI cent. On a slip in a late 18th-early 19th centt. hand is written 'This MS. came out of the Coleraine Family. Last Ald. Townsend of Bruce Castle', f. iii. Henry Hare, 3rd Baron Coleraine, antiquary, of Bruce Castle, Tottenham, d.1749; his daughter married Alderman James Townsend, of London, who d.1787.

Bruce Castle

<http://greentottenham.homestead.com/Bruce1.html>

The original land of the manor was owned by Judith, niece of William the Conqueror (1066), in right of her uncle. She married Waltheof, a Saxon Earl. He daughter married into the Scottish Royal family, and the land rights passed to them.

In 1254 the Scottish 'de Bruce' family owned part of the land. When Robert the Bruce seized the Scottish throne, King Edward II of England retaliated by snatching back the manor at Tottenham, but eventually normality was restored and Robert came South and built Bruce Castle on the site.

In 1514 the dilapidated castle and manorial rights were given to Sir William Compton, close friend of King Henry VIII. He may have built a Tudor house on the site. (Sir William was a bit of a scoundrel, and thought that being King Henry's best friend meant he could dodge Tudor building regulations).

The Round Tower was built at about the same time from red bricks obtained locally. The walls are three feet thick, and some of the original Tudor bricks remain. We do not know what the original purpose of the Round Tower was, but the latest theories are that it was a hawk mews, used for keeping birds of prey for the medieval sport of falconry.

There are records that Henry VIII had a meeting with his sister Margaret at Bruce Castle in 1516. Margaret was then Queen of Scotland.

William Compton's grandson was in residence in 1593 and he received a visit from Queen Elizabeth I. Incredible to think that the beautiful oak tree which is the centerpiece of the park, would have been young then. Perhaps Queen Elizabeth sat under its shade. When plague struck the area at the end of the 16th century, Bruce Castle was used as a refuge.

We know that in 1626 the house and surrounding land was owned by Hugh Hare, Lord Coleraine, who died in 1667 by choking on a turkey bone while eating his supper one evening.

By 1680, **Sir Henry Hare, the 2nd Lord Coleraine**, was Lord of the Manor. He is reputed to have been a cruel person and mystery surrounds the death of his young wife, Constantia Lucy. He is said to have banished her to the upper floor of the house, and eventually to the tiny room underneath the clock. She is said to have committed suicide and killed her young child by jumping off the balcony with the baby, and her ghost is said to haunt Bruce Castle and be visible on the anniversary of her death in November, when she appears at the window.

Sir Henry married again, and began ambitious refurbishments to impress his second wife, Sarah, Dowager Duchess of Somerset. These building works took place between 1682 and 1684. The clock tower was built at this time. It is believed that he gave the building the name of Bruce Castle.

Henry Hare's grandson, also called Henry, was the next owner and he added more rooms and the coat of arms which can still be seen on the North face of the house. He spent a lot of time touring Europe, and he had an illegitimate French daughter called Henrietta Rose. Because of her illegitimacy and nationality she was unable to inherit the estate, but she petitioned Parliament. This resulted in the estate being given to her husband James Townsend who was an MP who also became Lord Mayor of London. He changed the entrance to the East Wing and built the parapet in front of the Tudor gables on the 2nd floor. This work, in addition to other changes, cost so much money that eventually Bruce Castle was put up for auction.

<http://diarysearch.co.uk/Subweb/1739ad.htm>

COLERAINE, Henry Hare, third Baron (1693-1749) Antiquary B75 - 1739
Matthews: Travel diary; brief notes of a tour through Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk.
Historical Manuscripts Commission Portland Manuscripts, VI, 1901, pp 70-71.

-
12. 27 Dec 1728 **James King**, 4th lord **Kingston** invested
27 Dec 1729 Nathaniel Blackerby Esq, Deputy Grand Master [died June 1742]

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/the_builder_1928_june.htm

On June 24, 1727, the Grand Master nominated Payne, Folkes and Sorrel, the first and third being members of No. 4, "to be three of the Committee of Seven for Managing the Bank of Charity." At the same time he nominated Nathaniel Blackerby to be Treasurer.

Blackerby was also a member of No. 4. This office he held until April 6, 1738. The reason for his resignation is very interesting and is quoted in full.

It was proposed and carried that the Treasurer should give and find security for the money in his charge. "The Treasurer then stood up and thanked the Brethren for the honour they had done him in continuing him so long their Treasurer, but told them that he could not be insensible to the Indignity offered him in the above Resolutions and the ill-treatment he had met with in the Debate and that he resented the same in the highest manner. And then resigned his office of Treasurer and promised to send next morning to the G. S. a Draught on the Bank for the Ballance in his hands." He was never again present at Grand Lodge.

No. 4 was not slow in showing its confidence in its old member, for the London Daily Post of April 22, 1738, states that "On Thursday last there was a numerous appearance of Persons of Distinction of the Society of Free and Accepted Masons at the Lodge held at the Horn Tavern in New Palace Yard, Westminster, when his Grace the Duke of Richmond having resign'd the Mastership of the said Lodge, by the unanimous Consent of all the Members present, Nathaniel Blackerby, Esq. (the late Treasurer of the whole Society, formerly Deputy to the Lord Kingston, when Grand Master, and also to his Grace the late Duke of Norfolk) was chosen Master of the Lodge."

James King 4th Baron [Lord] Kingston, b. 1693, France; d. 26 Dec 1761 Martyr Worthy, Hants.

m1. [Elizabeth Meade](#) Children

1. [Hon. Margaret King](#)
2. [Hon. William King](#)

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p11741.htm>

Sir Robert King, 2nd Earl of Kingston¹ (M)

b. 1754, d. 17 April 1799, #117402

Father [Sir Edward King, 1st Earl of Kingston](#)¹ b. 29 March 1726, d. 8 November 1797

Mother [Jane Caulfeild](#)¹ d. April 1784

Sir Robert **King**, 2nd Earl of Kingston was born in 1754.¹ He was the son of [Sir Edward King, 1st Earl of Kingston](#) and [Jane Caulfeild](#).¹ He married [Caroline FitzGerald](#), daughter of [Richard FitzGerald](#) and [Margaret King](#), on 5 December 1769.¹ He and Caroline **FitzGerald** were separated.¹ He died on 17 April 1799 in [Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ireland](#).¹

Sir Robert King, 2nd Earl of Kingston was educated between 1767 and 1768 in [Eton College, Eton, Berkshire, England](#).¹ He was styled as *Viscount Kingsborough* between 1768 and 1797.¹ He held the office of Member of Parliament (M.P.) for County Cork between 1783 and 1797.¹ He held the office of a Governor of County Cork in 1789.¹ He held the office of Custos Rotulorum of County Roscommon between 1797 and 1799.¹ He succeeded to the title of *2nd Baron Kingston of Rockingham, co. Roscommon* [l., 1764] on 8 November 1797.¹ He succeeded to the title of *6th Baronet King, of Boyle Abbey, co. Roscommon* [l., 1682] on 8 November 1797.² He succeeded to the title of *2nd Viscount Kingston of Kingsborough, co. Sligo* [l., 1766] on 8 November 1797.¹ He succeeded to the title of *2nd Earl of Kingston* [l., 1768] on 8 November 1797.¹ On 18 May 1798 he was tried by his peers in the House of Lords for the murder of Colonel Henry Gerald FitzGerald, for seducing his daughter. He was acquitted as no witnesses came forward.³

Family [Caroline FitzGerald](#) b. circa November 1754, d. 13 January 1823

Children

1. [Lt.-Col. Sir Henry King](#)+ d. 26 Nov 1839⁴
2. [Rear-Admiral James William King](#)+ d. 14 Feb 1848⁵
3. [John King](#)⁶
4. [Mary King](#)⁶
5. [Diana King](#)⁶
6. [Sir George King, 3rd Earl of Kingston](#)+ b. 28 Apr 1771, d. 18 Oct 1839³
7. [Margaret King](#)+ b. 1773, d. 29 Jan 1835⁶
8. [General Robert Edward King, 1st Viscount Lorton of Boyle](#)+ b. 12 Aug 1773, d. 20 Nov 1854³
9. [Reverend Richard FitzGerald King](#)+ b. 8 Apr 1779, d. 22 Sep 1856⁴

Richard FitzGerald¹ (M)

b. before 1738, #117403

Father [Robert FitzGerald, 19th Earl of Kildare](#)² b. 1675, d. 20 February 1744

Mother [Mary O'Brien](#) b. before 1694

Richard **FitzGerald** was born before 1738. He was the son of [Robert FitzGerald, 19th Earl of Kildare](#) and [Mary O'Brien](#).² He married [Margaret King](#), daughter of [James King, 4th Baron Kingston](#) and [Elizabeth Meade](#).³

Richard FitzGerald lived in [Mount Ophaly, County Kildare, Ireland](#).¹

Family [Margaret King](#) b. before 1738, d. 29 January 1763

Children

1. [unknown FitzGerald](#)+¹

2. [Caroline FitzGerald](#)+ b. c Nov 1754, d. 13 Jan 1823¹

Margaret King¹ (F)

b. before 1738, d. 29 January 1763, #117404

Father [James King, 4th Baron Kingston](#)¹ b. 1693, d. 26 December 1761

Mother [Elizabeth Meade](#)² b. before 1722, d. 6 October 1750

Margaret **King** was born before 1738. She was the daughter of [James King, 4th Baron Kingston](#) and [Elizabeth Meade](#).^{1,2} She married [Richard FitzGerald](#), son of [Robert FitzGerald, 19th Earl of Kildare](#) and [Mary O'Brien](#).³ She died on 29 January 1763 in [Capel Street, Dublin, County Dublin, Ireland](#).³

her married name became FitzGerald.³ In 1761 she inherited £6,000 a year and a large personal fortune.³

James King, 4th Baron Kingston¹ (M)

b. 1693, d. 26 December 1761, #117405

Father [John King, 3rd Baron Kingston](#)² b. circa 1664, d. 15 February 1727/28

Mother [Margaret O'Cahan](#)² b. circa 1662, d. 29 April 1721

James **King**, 4th Baron Kingston was born in 1693 in [France](#).² He was the son of [John King, 3rd Baron Kingston](#) and [Margaret O'Cahan](#).² He married, firstly, [Elizabeth Meade](#), daughter of [Sir John Meade, 1st Bt.](#) and [Elizabeth Butler](#).² He married, secondly, [Isabella Ogle](#) in July 1751 in [Pangbourne, Berkshire, England](#).³ He died on 26 December 1761 in [Martyr Worthy, Hampshire, England](#), without legitimate surviving male issue.² He was buried in [Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ireland](#).³ His will was probated in February 1762.³

on 8 January 1707/8 as an infant, he petitioned for naturalisation, as "born out of her Majesty's allegiance, but are good Protestants."² He held the office of Grand Master of the Freemasons between 1728 and 1730.² He succeeded to the title of *4th Baron Kingston, of Kingston, co. Dublin [I., 1660]* on 15 February 1727/28.² He was invested as a Privy Counsellor (P.C.) [Ireland] on 24 April 1729.² He held the office of **Grand Master of the Freemasons** [Ireland] between 1730 and 1732.² He held the office of Grand Master of the Freemasons [Ireland] from 1735 to 1736.² He held the office of Grand Master of the Freemasons [Ireland] between 1745 and 1747.²

On his death, the Barony of Kingston became extinct.³

Family 1 [Elizabeth Meade](#) b. before 1722, d. 6 October 1750

Children

1. [Hon. William King](#) d. 7 Dec 1755³
2. [Elizabeth King](#)⁴
3. [Margaret King](#)+ b. b 1738, d. 29 Jan 1763¹

Family 2 [Isabella Ogle](#) d. 9 December 1761

John King, 3rd Baron Kingston¹ (M)

b. circa 1664, d. 15 February 1727/28, #117406

Father [Sir John King, 1st Baron Kingston](#)² b. before 1625, d. 1676

Mother [Catherine Fenton](#)² b. before 1643, d. 1669

John **King**, 3rd Baron Kingston was born circa 1664 in Boyle Abbey.¹ He was the son of [Sir John King, 1st Baron Kingston](#) and [Catherine Fenton](#).² He married [Margaret O'Cahan](#), daughter of [Florence O'Cahan](#), in 1683.¹ He died on 15 February 1727/28 in [Middle Temple, London, England](#).¹ He was buried on 17 February 1727/28 in [Temple Church, London, England](#).¹

John King, 3rd Baron Kingston was educated in [Reverend Edward Jones' School, Kilkenny, County Tipperary, Ireland](#).¹ He was educated on 1 June 1678 in [Trinity College, Dublin, County Dublin, Ireland](#).¹ He renounced Protestantism, and became a Roman Catholic.¹ He was invested as a Privy Counsellor (P.C.) to King James II.¹ He followed King James II to France, and was accordingly outlawed.¹ He succeeded to the title of *3rd Baron Kingston, of Kingston, co. Dublin [I., 1660]* in December 1693.¹ On 3 September 1694 he obtained a free pardon by the Privy Seal.¹ On 12 December 1715 he subscribed the oath, and sat in the House of Lords [Ireland].¹

Family [Margaret O'Cahan](#) b. circa 1662, d. 29 April 1721

Children

1. [Robert King](#)³
2. [James King, 4th Baron Kingston](#)+ b. 1693, d. 26 Dec 1761¹
3. [Hon. Sophia King](#) b. b 1707, d. a 8 Jan 1707/8¹
4. [Hon. Catherine King](#) b. b 1721⁴

Sir John King, 1st Baron Kingston¹ (M)

b. before 1625, d. 1676, #117407

Father [Sir Robert King](#)¹ b. before 1609, d. 1657

Mother [Frances Folliott](#)¹

Sir John **King**, 1st Baron Kingston was born before 1625. He was the son of [Sir Robert King](#) and [Frances Folliott](#).¹ He married [Catherine Fenton](#), daughter of [Sir William Fenton](#) and [Margaret FitzGibbon](#).¹ He died in 1676.¹

Sir John King, 1st Baron Kingston fought in the English Civil War in 1641, in the King's Army.¹ He was commander of the Boyle Castle in 1642.¹ He fought in the relief of Elphin Castle, where he won distinction as commander of the relieving force.¹ In 1649 he was voted £100 by Parliament.¹ He fought in the defeat of the Catholic Army on 21 June 1650, where he personally captured the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clogher.¹ He was invested as a Knight on 5 June 1660.¹ He was created *1st Baron Kingston, of Kingston, co. Dublin [IRELAND]* on 4 September 1660.¹ He held the office of a Commissioner of the Court of Claims [Ireland] in December 1660.¹ He was invested as a Privy Counselor (P.C.) [Ireland] in December 1660.¹ He gained the rank of Captain in 1661 in the service of the Earl of Mountrath's regiment of cavalry.¹ He held the office of Commissary General of Horse in 1661.¹ He held the office of a Parliamentary Commissioner on 27 June 1661, to go to England.¹ In 1664 he had a large grant of land in Counties Cork, Kildare, and Limerick.¹ He held the office of Joint Governor of Connaught in 1666.¹ He was Colonel of the Lord Kingston's Cavalry Regiment between 1672 and 1675.²

Family [Catherine Fenton](#) b. before 1643, d. 1669

Children

1. [Robert King, 2nd Baron Kingston](#) b. c 1659, d. Dec 1693¹
2. [John King, 3rd Baron Kingston](#) b. c 1664, d. 15 Feb 1727/28¹

13. 29 Jan 1730 **Thomas Howard**, 8th duke of **Norfolk** installed

http://freemasonry.bcy.ca/agc/anno_lucis/anno_lucis.html

The abbreviation 'A.L.' is first found in Pine's *List of Lodges* of 1725. The letters appear under the armorial bearings of the Grand Master. Pine continued to use this abbreviation in subsequent editions of his *List*. So did Cole who produced them after Pine. The abbreviation is also found under the armorial bearings of the 8th Duke of Norfolk, Grand Master 1730-1, which were included in the second Minute Book of the premier Grand Lodge.

Thomas Howard 8th Duke of Norfolk, b. 11 Dec 1683; d. 23 Dec 1732, London, Norfolk House

<http://www.genealogics.org/getperson.php?personID=I00008287&tree=LEO>

m. Mary Winifred Franziska Sherburne, b. 26 Dec 1692, London Married 26 May 1709

<http://www.cichw.net/pmtime2a.html>

1729-30 Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, appointed Grand Master of English Freemasonry.

A painting by Peter Monamy, [dated 1730](#), is in Arundel Castle, seat of the Duke of Norfolk.

1731 Duke of Norfolk, GM, a Roman Catholic, presented the Sword of Gustavus Adolphus to Grand Lodge.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Howard,_8th_Duke_of_Norfolk

[The Most Noble Thomas Howard, 8th Duke of Norfolk \(11 December 1683 – 23 December 1732\)](#) was the son of Lord Thomas Howard and [Mary Elizabeth Savile](#). Upon his father's death, he gained the title of 17th [Baron Furnival](#) and 8th [Duke of Norfolk](#). He married [Mary Maria Winifred Francisca Sherburne](#) (?-1754), daughter of Sir [Nicholas Sherburne](#), Bt., on [26 May 1709](#). Thomas Howard died on [23 December 1732](#) at age 49 without a male heir. Upon his death, the title passed to his brother, [Edward Howard](#), [9th Duke of Norfolk](#).



< Arundel Castle

http://www.arundelcastle.org/pages/01_castle.htm

Apart from the occasional reversion to the Crown, Arundel Castle has descended directly from 1138 to the present day, carried by female heiresses from the d'Albini to the Fitzalans in the 13th century and then from the Fitzalans to the Howards in the 16th century and it has been the seat of the Dukes of Norfolk and their ancestors for over 850 years. From the 15th to the 17th centuries the Howards were at the forefront of English history, from the Wars of the Roses, through the Tudor period to the Civil War. Among the famous members of the

Howard family are the 2nd Duke of Norfolk (1443-1524), the victor of Flodden, Lord Howard of Effingham, who with Sir Francis Drake repelled the Armada in 1588, the Earl of Surrey, the Tudor poet and courtier, and the 3rd Duke of Norfolk (1473-1554), uncle of Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard, both of whom became wives of King Henry VIII (1491-1547).

These were politically dangerous times: the 'Poet' Earl was executed in 1547; his father, the 3rd Duke of Norfolk only escaped the death penalty because King Henry VIII died the night before the execution was due and the 4th Duke (1536-72) was beheaded for plotting to marry Mary Queen of Scots. There have been two cardinals and a saint in the Howard family; St Philip Howard, 13th Earl of Arundel (1557-95) died in the Tower of London for his faith. By contrast, his son, the 'Collector' 14th Earl (1585-1646), as his nickname suggests, was responsible for many of the treasures which can be seen today. The results of all this history are concentrated at the Castle, which houses a fascinating collection of fine furniture dating from the 16th century, tapestries, clocks, and portraits by Van Dyck, Gainsborough, Mytens, Lawrence, Reynolds, Canaletto and others. Personal possessions of Mary, Queen of Scots and a selection of historical, religious and heraldic items from the Duke of Norfolk's collection are also on display.

During the Civil War (1642-45), the Castle was badly damaged when it was twice besieged, first by Royalists who took control, then by Cromwell's Parliamentary force led by William Waller. Nothing was done to rectify the damage until about 1718 when **Thomas, the 8th Duke of Norfolk (1683-1732) carried out some repairs**. Charles Howard, the 11th Duke (1746-1815), known to posterity as the 'Drunken Duke' and friend of the Prince Regent subsequently carried out further restoration.

History of Thornbury Castle

<http://www.thornburycastle.co.uk/history.asp>

The earliest account of Thornbury and the manor exists in the time of King Athelstan (A.D. 925-940) who was grandson of King Alfred the Great. It was then owned by Aylward and in A.D. 1020 his grandson Brictric succeeded to it. Brictric was ambassador at the Court of Baldwin, Count of Flanders where he attracted the love of Baldwin's daughter Matilda. However, Brictric felt no affection for the lady and hastily returned to England. Matilda later married William the Conqueror who seized the Manor, together with other properties



owned by Brictric, and gave it to his Queen. Not satisfied with this, she then had Brictric imprisoned in Winchester where, two years later, he died. Matilda died in 1083 and the Manor reverted to the King. William Rufus ascended the throne in 1087 and granted Thornbury to Robert Fitzhamon as a reward for his support. It then passed through 28 generations to William Stafford Howard, Earl of Stafford, **who sold it to his cousin Thomas Howard, 8th Duke of Norfolk, in 1727 and in whose family it remained until 1959.**

http://72.14.203.104/search?q=cache:fb3Tl6YhPmkJ:mss.library.nottingham.ac.uk:6334/dynaweb/family/ne_estates/nw/%40GenericBookTextView/83%3Bcs%3Ddefault%3Bts%3Ddefault+%228th+duke+of+norfolk%22&hl=en&gl=us&ct=clnk&cd=16

For many years the Worksop Manor Estate in Nottinghamshire rested in the hands of the Howard family, Dukes of Norfolk. It had come into the family in 1606, following the marriage of Althea, daughter and heiress of the Earl of Shrewsbury to Thomas, Earl of Arundel (grandson of the 4th Duke of Norfolk). After descending through the cadet branches of the Howard family, the estate finally emerged into the senior line with the succession of Thomas Howard, **8th Duke of Norfolk** in 1701. For some time afterwards, Worksop Manor became the principal family seat. In 1839, however, Bernard, 12th Duke of Norfolk, sold the Worksop estates to Henry Pelham-Clinton, 4th Duke of Newcastle under Lyne, who was consolidating his family's land holdings in Nottinghamshire.



<http://www.nottshistory.org.uk/Jacks1881/worksop.htm>

This house was built in the late 16th century for the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, and probably designed by Robert Smythson. The building was burnt down in 1761.

< Worksop Manor in the early 19th century.

James Paine was commissioned to build a replacement for the Elizabethan mansion. However, only one wing was completed and work stopped on the house in 1767. The wing was demolished in the 1840s.

On 5 Jun 1730, Thomas Howard, 8th Duke of Norfolk, deputized Col. Daniel Coxe of New Jersey, a member of the Lodge at the Devil Tavern within Temple Bar, London, to be The Provincial Grand Master of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. His deputation took effect 24 Jun 1730, and extended to 24 Jun 1732. The deputation authorized Bro. Coxe to appoint his officers for the two years he was the Grand Master.

14. 29 Mar 1731 **Thomas William Coke**, lord **Lovell**, afterwards 1st earl of **Leicester** installed

The dukes of **Norfolk** and **Richmond**, the earl of **Inchiquin**, and lords **Colerane** and **Montague**, with several other persons of distinction, seldom failed to give their attendance.

The most remarkable event of lord Lovell's administration, was the **initiation of Francis duke of Lorraine, afterward emperor of Germany**. By virtue of a deputation from his lordship, a lodge was held at the Hague, where his highness was received into the first two degrees of masonry. At this lodge, **Phillip Stanhope earl of Chesterfield**, then ambassador there, presided; Mr. **Strickland, esq.**, acted as **Deputy**, and Mr. Benjamin Hadley with a Dutch brother as Wardens. His highness coming to England in the same year, was advanced to the third degree at an occasional lodge convened for the purpose at Houghton-hall in Norfolk, the seat of sir **Robert Walpole**; as was also **Thomas Pelham, duke of Newcastle**.

* **1731 33 Coke, Thomas, Lord Lovell (later [1744] 1st Earl of Leicester) [10C6R]**

b. 17 Jun 1697; d. 29 Apr 1759

FRS 1735; GM UGLE 1731 [AQC Vol. 113 - 2000, pg. 93]

Note: His brother, Robert, d. 1750, married Jane Wharton, d. bef 1761, "Baroness of Wharton," **sister of Philip Wharton, 1698/99-1731, 1st Duke of Wharton, GM Premier GL 1722-23 [above]**.

<http://www.cichw.net/pmtime2a.html>

Thomas Coke, Lord Lovel, afterwards Lord Leicester, installed GM of Grand Lodge. Coke, or [Cook](#), is named as an owner of one of Kirkall's "Vandervelds".

<http://www.holkham.co.uk/family/index.html>

Builder of Holkham Hall

Orphaned at 10 (1707) father (Edward) died within months of his wife (Carey) suffering from the Plague. They were great lovers of the theatre and collected many plays - none survive today.

Sent to Longford his Uncle's estate as a more fitting place to bring up a young nobleman. He was regarded as an able pupil but loved outdoor pursuits.

On 6 June 1711 his tutor Wilkins reported from Longford (referring to cockfighting) "Seeing that this diversion does hinder his course of studies. I've reduced this pleasure to once a week, since it is most impossible to take him quite off it". On 9 July Coke wrote " I have no sport here now, cock fighting is out..."

His tutor on the grand tour was Dr Thomas Hobart a Fellow of Christ's College (1699 - 1728) Cambridge. He was given leave of absence by his college "to be away from England for 3 years to go along with Mr Cook the Duke of Leeds grandson". In fact Thomas was away from England for six years from 1712 to 1718. He returned to this country in May of that year, in June he became 21 and in July married Lady Margaret.

Lady Margaret Tufton 3rd daughter of the Earl of Thanet and one of five co-heirs. She was declared Baroness de Clifford on 3rd August 1734. Born 16 June 1700; married Thomas on 3rd July 1718 died 28 February 1775 at age 74. She is buried at Tittleshall. It was she who completed the building, decoration and furnishing of the house. In 1742 he was made a founder member of the newly created Order of the Bath. Since appointment to this honour was a political decision it seems likely that he was sponsored by his friend Walpole. He speculated in the disastrous South Seas stock and his resulting losses delayed the building of Holkham for many years. The first payment for digging the foundation trenches of the Family wing was not made until March 1734 although work on the grounds, on a massive scale, had been underway for some 12 years before this.

Whig MP for Norfolk 1722 - 1728, staunch supporter of Robert Walpole
 Created Baron Lovell of Minster Lovell on 28 May 1728
 Grand Master of Freemasons 1731-2
 Joint Postmaster General 1733-45; 1745 - 1758; and PMG to his death
 Fellow of the Royal Society 27 March 1735
 Made Earl in 1744

Cause of his death not known although in 1757 he visited another country house and was weighed there, a custom of the time we're told - he was 19 stone

Quote from letter dated 3 Jan 1714/15 "During my voyage round Italy I have brought several of the most valuable authors that have writ in Italian or about the country.

9 Mar 1715 Coke and Burlington in Milan for the night. Only time they could have met.

1715 Robert Manser's estate bought making enclosure of Holkham easier.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Coke,_1st_Earl_of_Leicester

Thomas Coke, 1st Earl of Leicester (1697–1759) was a wealthy [English](#) land-owner and patron of the arts. He is particularly noted for commissioning the design and construction of [Holkham Hall](#) in north [Norfolk](#).

He was the son of Edward Coke (Coke is pronounced like the surname "Cook") and Carey Newton. As a young man, Coke embarked on a six-year '[Grand Tour](#)', returning to England in the spring of 1718. During his time overseas in [Rome](#) in 1715, he made the acquaintance of [Richard Boyle, 3rd Earl of Burlington](#), the aristocratic [architect](#) at the forefront of the [Palladian](#) revival movement in England, and of [William Kent](#). Both were later to be engaged by Coke to work on his mansion at [Holkham](#) which housed the considerable collection of works of art that Coke had accumulated on his travels.

However, Coke was badly affected by financial losses when his investments in [The South Sea Company](#) proved worthless. This delayed the building of Coke's planned new country estate for over ten years. It was not until around 1732 that Burlington and Kent made their first drawings for the new [mansion](#). Norfolk architect [Matthew Brettingham](#) was also influential in its design (though he attributed the design of the Marble Hall to Coke himself). Work on the foundations began in 1734, but it was to be 30 years before work was completed.

Coke, who had been created [Earl of Leicester](#) in 1744, died in 1759, five years before the completion of Holkham, having never fully recovered his financial losses. His only son predeceased him, so Holkham was inherited by his nephew Wenman Coke, who died in 1776 and was succeeded by his son [Thomas William Coke](#), later [1st Earl of Leicester of Holkham](#).

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holkham_Hall

Holkham Hall

Holkham Hall. The severely Palladian south [facade](#) with its [Ionic portico](#) is devoid of arms or motif; not even a blind window is allowed to break the void between the windows and roof-line, while the lower windows are mere piercings in the stark brickwork. The only hint of ornamentation is from the two terminating [Venetian windows](#).



Holkham Hall, [Norfolk, England](#), is an 18th century [country house](#) constructed in the [Palladian](#) style for [Thomas Coke^{\[1\]}, 1st Earl of Leicester^{\[2\]}](#) by the architect [William Kent](#) with advice from the architect and aristocrat [Lord Burlington](#). Burlington's [Chiswick House](#) is the prototype for many of England's Palladian revival houses.

Holkham Hall is one of England's finest examples of the Palladian revival style of architecture, the severity of the design being closer to [Palladio](#)'s ideals than many of the other numerous Palladian style houses of the period. The [Holkham estate](#), formerly known as Neals, had been purchased in 1609 by Sir [Edward Coke](#), the founder of the family fortune. It remains today the [ancestral](#) home of the [Coke](#) family, [Earls of Leicester of Holkham](#).

Architects and patron

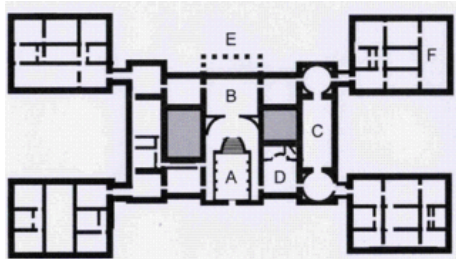
The builder of Holkham was Thomas Coke,^[3] later 1st [Earl of Leicester](#), born in 1697. A cultivated, wealthy man, he had made the [Grand Tour](#) in his youth, being away from England for six years between 1712 and 1718. It is thought he first met [Burlington](#), the aristocratic architect at the forefront of the Palladian revival movement in England, and William Kent in Italy in 1715; it is possible that there in the original home of Palladianism, the idea of a new mansion at Holkham was conceived. Returning to England with not only a newly acquired library but also [art](#) and [sculpture](#) collections with which to furnish the planned new [mansion](#), Coke made disastrous investments in [The South Sea Company](#). The resultant notorious losses when the South Sea Bubble burst in 1720 were to delay the building of Coke's planned new country estate for over ten years. Coke, who had been created Earl of Leicester in 1744, died in 1759 five years before the completion of Holkham, having never fully recovered his financial losses.

Although [Colen Campbell](#) was employed by Thomas Coke in the early 1720s, the oldest existing working and construction plans for Holkham were drawn by [Matthew Brettingham](#) under the supervision of Thomas Coke, in 1726. These followed the guidelines and

ideals for the house as defined by Kent and Burlington. The Palladian revival style chosen was at this time making its return in England. The style had made a brief appearance in England, before the [Civil War](#), introduced by [Inigo Jones](#), but following the [Restoration](#) had been replaced in popular favour by the [Baroque](#) style. The "Palladian revival", popular in the 18th century, was loosely based on the appearance of the works of the 16th century Italian architect [Andrea Palladio](#). It did not, however, adhere to his strict rules of proportion. The style eventually evolved into what is generally referred to as [Georgian](#), still popular in England today. It was the chosen style for numerous houses in both town and country. Holkham is exceptional for its severity of design, and closer (than most) adherence to Palladio's ideals.

Thomas Coke, who masterminded the project, delegated the on-site architectural duties to the local Norfolk architect Matthew Brettingham, who was employed to be the on-site clerk of works. Brettingham also seems to have been the retained estate architect prior to this date. William Kent was mainly responsible for the interiors of the Southwest pavilion, or family wing block, particularly the Long Library. Kent also produced a variety of alternative exteriors, suggesting a far richer decoration than Thomas Coke wanted. In 1734, the foundations were begun, and building was to continue for thirty years until in 1764 the great house was completed.

The design of Holkham



Simplified, unscaled plan of the [piano nobile](#) at Holkham, showing the four symmetrical wings at each corner of the principal block. 'A' Marble Hall; 'B' The Saloon; 'C' Statue Gallery, with circular [tribunes](#) at each end; 'D' Dining room (*the classical apse, gives access to the tortuous and discreet route by which the food reached the dining room from the distant kitchen*), 'E' The South Portico; 'F' The Library in the self-contained family wing.

The Palladian style was beloved by [Whigs](#) such as Thomas Coke, who liked to identify themselves with the [Romans](#) of antiquity. William Kent was responsible for the external appearance of Holkham. He based the design on Palladio's unbuilt Villa Mocenigo, as it appears in his *I Quattro Libri dell'Architettura*, but with certain

modifications. The plans for Holkham were of a large central block of two floors only, containing on the [piano nobile](#) level a series of symmetrically balanced [state rooms](#) situated around two [courtyards](#). No hint of these courtyards is given externally; they are purely for lighting rather than recreation or architectural value. This great central block was in turn flanked by four smaller, rectangular blocks, or wings, and at each of its corners linked to the main house not by long [colonnades](#) as would have been the norm in Palladian architecture, but by short two-storey wings of only one bay.

External appearance

The external appearance of Holkham can best be described as a huge [Roman palace](#). However, as with most architectural designs, it is never quite that simple. Holkham is a Palladian house, and yet even by Palladian standards the external appearance of Holkham is austere and devoid of [ornament](#) (see *illustration*). The reasons for this can almost certainly be traced to Coke himself. The on-site, supervising architect of Holkham, Matthew Brettingham, related that Coke required and demanded "commodiousness", which can be interpreted as comfort. Hence rooms that were adequately lit by one window, had only one, as a second may have improved the external appearance but would have made a room cold or draughty. As a result the few windows on the piano nobile,



although symmetrically placed and balanced, appear lost in a sea of brickwork; albeit these yellow [bricks](#) were cast as exact replicas of ancient Roman bricks expressly for Holkham. Above the windows of the piano nobile, where on a true Palladian structure the windows of a [mezzanine](#) would be, there is nothing. The reason for this is the double height of the state rooms on the piano nobile; however, not even a blind window is permitted to alleviate the severity of the [facade](#). On the ground floor, the [rusticated](#) walls are pierced by small windows more reminiscent of a prison than a grand house. One architectural commentator, [Nigel Nicolson](#), has described the house as appearing as functional as a [Prussian](#) riding school.

< Holkham Hall. *Foreground right*: One of the four identical secondary wings.

The principal, or South facade, is 344 [feet](#) (104.9 [m](#)) in length (from each of the flanking wings to the other), its austerity relieved on the piano nobile level only by a great six-[columned portico](#). Each end of the central block is terminated by a slight projection, containing a [Venetian window](#) surmounted by a single storey square tower and capped roof, similar to those employed by [Inigo Jones](#) at [Wilton House](#) nearly a century earlier. Interestingly, a near identical portico was designed by Inigo Jones and [Isaac de Caus](#) for the Palladian front at Wilton, but this was never executed.

The flanking wings (*illustrated right*), containing service and secondary rooms, are externally identical: three bays, each separated from the other by a narrow recess in the elevation. Each of the three bays is surmounted by an unadorned [pediment](#). The composition of stone, recesses, pediments and chimneys of the four blocks is almost reminiscent of the [English Baroque](#) style in favour ten years earlier, employed by Sir [John Vanbrugh](#) at [Seaton Delaval Hall](#). One of these wings, as at the later [Kedleston Hall](#), was a self-contained country house to accommodate the family when the state rooms and central block were not in use.

Interior

Inside the house, the Palladian form reaches a height and grandeur seldom seen in any other house in England—a deliberate contrast to the austere facades. What is remarkable is that this unique grandeur is obtained with an absence of excessive ornament. The house is entered through the "Marble" Hall (the chief building fabric is in fact [Derbyshire alabaster](#)), modelled by Kent on a Roman [basilica](#). The room is 50 feet (15.2 m) from floor to ceiling and is dominated by the broad white marble flight of steps leading to the surrounding gallery, or [peristyle](#): here alabaster [ionic columns](#) support the gilded roof and ceiling, copied from a design by Inigo Jones, inspired by the [Pantheon](#) in [Rome](#). The fluted columns are thought to be replicas of those in the [Temple of Fortuna Virilis](#), also in Rome. Around the hall are statues in niches; these are predominantly plaster copies of ancient classical deities.

The hall's flight of steps lead to the piano nobile and state rooms. The grandest, the saloon, is situated immediately behind the great portico, with its walls lined with [Genoa velvet](#) and a [coffered](#), gilded ceiling. In this room hangs [Rubens's](#) *Return from Egypt*. On his

[Grand Tour](#), the 1st Earl acquired a collection of [Greek](#) and Roman [sculpture](#) which is contained in the massive "Statue Gallery", which runs the full length of the house north to south. The North Dining Room, a cube room of 27 feet (8.2 m) contains an [Axminster](#) carpet that perfectly [mirrors](#) the pattern of the ceiling above. A [bust](#) of [Aelius Verus](#), set in a [niche](#) in the wall of this room, was found during the restoration at [Nettuno](#). A classical [apse](#) gives the room an almost temple air. The apse in fact contains concealed access to the labyrinth of corridors and narrow stairs that lead to the distant kitchens and service areas of the house. Each corner of the east side of the principal block contains a square salon lit by a huge Venetian window, one of them — the Landscape Room — hung with paintings by [Claude Lorrain](#) and [Nicolas Poussin](#). Much of the furniture in the state rooms was also designed by William Kent, in a stately classicising baroque manner.

So restrained is the interior decoration of the state rooms, or in the words of [James Lees-Milne](#), "chaste", that the smaller, more intimate rooms in the family's private south-west wing were decorated in similar vein, without being overpowering. The long [library](#) running the full length of the wing still contains the collection of books acquired by Thomas Coke on his Grand Tour through [Italy](#), where he saw for the first time the Palladian [villas](#) which were to inspire [Holkham](#).

Holkham today

The Coke Monument. In the grounds of Holkham Hall, pictured in 1999.

The cost of the construction of Holkham is thought to have been in the region of £90,000 (allowing for [inflation](#), approximately £8m in 2006). This vast cost nearly ruined the heirs of the 1st Earl, but had the result that they were financially unable to alter the house to suit the whims of taste. Thus, the house has remained almost untouched since its completion in 1764. Today this perfect, if severe, example of Palladianism is a thriving private estate. Though open to the public for tours, it is still the family home of the [Earls of Leicester of Holkham](#).



Notes

1. ↑ Thomas Coke, 1st Earl of Leicester (1697–1759), the builder of Holkham, should not be confused with his grandnephew [Thomas Coke, 1st Earl of Leicester of Holkham](#) (1754–1842) the celebrated [agrarian](#) who also lived at Holkham Hall. Thomas Coke, 1st Earl of Leicester (builder of Holkham) died without surviving sons, hence his Earldom died with him. Holkham then passed to Thomas Coke's nephew Wenman Roberts. Roberts assumed the Coke surname, but could not inherit the title. It was Wenman Roberts's son Thomas Coke, born in 1754 (the agrarian), for whom the title Earl of [Leicester](#), of Holkham in the County of Norfolk, was created in 1837. The new title was an honour granted in recognition of the holder's services to [politics](#) and [agriculture](#). As this [earldom](#) was of a new creation, he too became the 1st Earl. It is his descendant Edward Coke, 7th Earl of [Leicester](#), who lives at Holkham today. The [surname](#) "Coke" is pronounced "Cook".
2. ↑ The Earldom of Leicester has been, to date, created seven times. Thomas Coke the builder of Holkham was the 1st Earl of the 5th creation. His grand nephew Thomas Coke was the 1st Earl of the 7th creation.

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[Holkham Hall](#)
[Database of Houses](#)
[Map sources](#) for Holkham Hall

http://www.dicamillocompanion.com/Houses_hgpm.asp?ID=1064

History

Earlier House(s) / Building(s):

Hill Hall, a medieval house, was torn down by the 1st Lord Leicester to make way for his new house, the present Holkham Hall.

House Replaced By:

Built / Designed For:

Thomas Coke, 1st Earl of Leicester

Collections:

This field lists art objects that **are currently or were previously in the collection** of the house.

For information on the history of British currency, [click here](#). To use a chart that allows you to compare the purchasing power of money in Great Britain from 1264 to any other year, including the present, [click here](#). To use a currency conversion to see the current value of the British pound, [click here](#).

The Statue Gallery and Tribunes are collectively 105 feet long and contain one of the finest collection of Classical sculpture in private hands. The collection was formed by the 1st Earl (of the first creation) and contains the ancient Greek bust of Thucydides, one of the earliest portraits of man (circa 4 B.C.). The Marble Hall contains the marble relief "The Death of Germanicus" by Thomas Banks, circa 1774, commissioned by the 1st Earl, where it was later joined by Chantrey's "Signing of Magna Carta" and Westmacott's "Trial of Socrates." It has been suggested by modern scholars that the grouping of these three sculptures reflected the 1st Earl's support of parliamentary reform (the Earl was a fervent Whig and enthusiastic supporter of Charles James Fox). In addition, there are also marble reliefs by Chantrey, Lorenzi, and Westmacott. The Saloon contains many masterpieces, among them "The Return of the Holy Family" by Rubens, and "The Duc d'Arenberg" by Van Dyck and also includes a pair of gilded side tables designed by Kent (most of the state furniture at Holkham was designed by Kent) and carved by Rysbrack that incorporate 2 magnificent table-top mosaic pavements excavated from Hadrian's villa Adriana near Tivoli, which date to 123-125 AD. The

Landscape Room contains the largest number of works by Claude Lorraine (7) in private hands and is also particularly rich in paintings by Gaspar Poussin, with 5 in the collection. In addition, the Landscape Rooms contains works by Gaspard Dughet, Salvator Rosa, Vernet, and Mehus, all hung in their 1773 positions. The Green State and North State Dressing Room are rich in paintings of the Italian renaissance, including "Galatea and Polyphemus" by Carracci, painted on stone and weighing approximately 100 pounds, and Bastiano di Sangallo's copy of Michelangelo's mural cartoon for Florence's Palazzo Vecchio (the original cartoon was maliciously destroyed soon after its completion and Holkham's copy is the only one remaining). There is a fine portrait of Coke of Norfolk by Gainsborough in the South Dining Room. The Parrot bedroom contains a portrait of Charles James Fox by Joshua Reynolds and on staircase outside the bedroom hangs van Dyck's painting of the Duke of Richmond. Leonardo da Vinci's Codex Leicester was sold to Armand Hammer for £2.2 million at Christie's on December 12, 1980. Raphael's "Cartoon of the Virgin and Child With Infant St. John the Baptist" was sold for £761,790 in 1986 to the National Gallery of Art, Washington. "Madonna and Child with St. Helen and St. Francis" by Amico Aspertini sold for £345,000 on April 11, 1986 to The National Museum of Wales. On July 2, 1991 64 Old Master drawings sold at Christie's for £3.2 million. The following drawings were sold from the collection at Holkham: Cortona's "Christ on the Cross with the Virgin Mary, St. John and St. Mary Magdalen," went to the Getty Museum for £245,500; Reni's "Head of a Young Woman," which went to the Metropolitan Museum for £145,000; and "Female Figure with a Sceptre and Globe," by Veronese, which was purchased by the National Museum, Stockholm; 6 other drawings went to foreign private collectors. "View of the Tiber Valley" by Nicolas Poussin was sold to the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford for £156,450, 1992. Giovanni Benedetto Castiglione's "Head of an Oriental in Profile to the Left" was sold in 1992 to the Victoria & Albert Museum for £210,150. "A Wooded River Landscape, with Cascades and Three Men Dragging a Net" by Pietro da Cortona sold for £268,000 in 1992 to the Barber Institute of Fine Arts and Birmingham City Council jointly. Guercino's "Reclining Nude Woman Lifting a Curtain" sold for £106,162 to the National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside in 1992. "Design for the Tomb of Cardinal Carlo Emanuele Pio da Carpi" by Gian Lorenzo Bernini sold to the National Gallery of Scotland in 1992 for £40,230. Nicolas Poussin's "Wooded Landscape with River God Gathering Fruit" sold to Mr. J.B. Davidson of Chicago in 1992 for £134,000. "St. George and the Dragon" by Francesco de' Rossi, called il Salviati, sold in 1992 for £104,975 to the Cleveland Museum of Art. Guido Reni's "Head of a Woman Looking Up" sold for £145,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1992. "Christ on the Cross with the Virgin Mary, St. John and St. Mary Magdalene" by Cortona, sold in 1992 to the Getty Museum for £245,500.

House & Family History:

The Coke family fortunes were founded by Sir Edward Coke (1552-1634), Attorney General to Elizabeth I and Lord Chief Justice to James I. Sir Edward is best remembered for his dictum "an Englishman's home is his castle." Five generations later his descendant, Thomas Coke (1697-1759 -- created 1st Earl of Leicester of the first creation in 1744) returned from the Grand Tour and decided that his medieval home, Hill House, was not appropriately impressive enough to house his newly-collected treasures. He wanted to create a Temple of The Arts in Norfolk. The design for Holkham was based on Palladio's unbuilt Villa Mocenigo, as illustrated in his "Quattro Libri." Construction began in 1734, with the yellow-gray bricks all being made on the Estate, and was completed by his widow in 1764, ultimately costing the immense sum of £92,000 (approximately \$21 million in 2002 dollars). Holkham was designed, in collaboration with Lord Burlington and the Earl of Leicester (it is believed that the basic design was Leicester's) by William Kent, between 1734 and 1762. Kent was directly responsible only for the exterior, the Marble Hall, the Statue Gallery, the Southwest Wing (Family Wing), the Long Library, and the interior of the Southwest Wing. The South Front is 11 bays and is topped with corner towers with low pyramidal roofs; the South Front's great portico contains 10 giant Corinthian columns, 6 of which are to the front. The main house was designed for display and was intended primarily for state functions; it is flanked by 4 tripartite angle pavilions, each of a single story over a rusticated basement; these were for everyday living and comprise the Strangers' Wing, the Kitchen Wing, the Family Wing, and the Chapel Wing. Each wing is linked to the main house by a single-bay piano nobile. The inspiration for The Marble Hall was Palladio -- modeled on his designs for a Temple of Justice; the ground level contains walls of pink Derbyshire alabaster with a Greek key pattern below and a wave pattern above. The 18 magnificent fluted pink alabaster Ionic columns on the piano nobile were copied from the Temple of Fortuna Virilis in Rome, and the coving modeled after the Roman Pantheon, with the design of the ceiling from an idea by Inigo Jones. Kent based his design for the Statue Gallery, which contains the finest collection of Classical sculpture in the world in private hands, on the famous ruins of the Temple of Venus and Rome in Rome, a design element that was also used in the Gallery at Chiswick House and at Spencer House, both in London. The North Dining Room is a perfect 27-foot cube with an Axminster carpet that reflects the pattern of the ceiling; the bust of Aelius Verus in a wall niche was found during the dredging of the port of Nettuno. The Saloon, which contains a fine collection of paintings, has a ceiling to the designs of Desgodetz and contains a pair of gilded tables designed by Kent (most of the state furniture at Holkham was designed by Kent) and carved by Rysbrack that incorporate 2 magnificent table-top mosaic pavements excavated from Hadrian's villa Adriana near Tivoli, which date to 123-125 AD. The Long Library, designed by Kent, contains an exceptionally fine chimneypiece also by Kent (executed by Marsden) of 2 Ionic pilasters with an overmantel that holds a mosaic of a lion killing a leopard excavated from Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli. Both George V (1912) and Queen Victoria (1835) stayed in The Green State Bedroom. The famous "Coke of Norfolk" (created 1st Earl of Leicester of the second creation by Queen Victoria in 1837) was a great agricultural reformer (he invented the four course rotation, involving successive rotations of wheat, grass, barley, and turnips) and a fervent supporter of the Americans during the American Revolution; he is quoted as having said "every night during the American War did I drink the health of General Washington as the greatest man on earth." Starting in the early 1800s, and continuing for over 20 years, Coke of Norfolk planted 50,000 trees a year on his Estate -- over 1 million trees in total. There is a fine portrait of Coke of Norfolk by Gainsborough in the South Dining Room. As a young man he had an affair in Italy with Bonnie Prince Charlie's wife, Princess Louise. William (Billy) Coke, the nephew of the 1st Earl of Leicester of the 2nd creation (Coke of Norfolk) goes down in history as the inventor of the bowler hat. In the mid-19th century, during a visit to his London hat makers, Locks of St. James's (still in business today - James Lock & Co. Ltd., 6 St. James's Street, London SW1), Billy Coke asked the hat makers to design a hard, domed, close-fitting hat for gamekeepers on the Holkham Estate, one that would withstand the sticks of poachers when the keepers were out on night patrol. The result was the bowler -- so-called because Locks (as they still do today) subcontracted the making of the hat to the firm of Bowler Brothers. The hat was later adopted by men working in the City of London and became known as the "bowler." The bowler acquired the nickname of a billycock, after Billy Coke, and if one visits Locks today and asks for a billycock they will know exactly what sort of hat you are referring to. A well-made bowler should withstand the weight of a man standing on it - but not jumping on it! Holkham's 8 gamekeepers still wear bowlers to this day.

Richard Wilson and Alan Mackley, writing in "Creating Paradise: The Building of the English Country House, 1660-1880," call Holkham "the supreme English example of pure neo-Palladian taste on the grand scale."

Garden, Park, Follies and Outbuildings:

Lancelot "Capability" Brown landscaped the Park. William Andrews Nesfield designed the south formal garden. The great fountain was created between 1849 and 1857 by Charles Raymond Smith and represents St. George and the Dragon. The Park includes 3,000 acres, with 600 head of fallow deer and a 5-mile beach on the Norfolk coast. The Park also contains many outbuildings, among them the Obelisk to the south of the House, constructed in 1730 on the highest ground on the Estate, The Temple, and Samuel Wyatt's Great Barn. The Ice House dates from the time of the earlier house, Hill Hall (early 17th century). The large Stables were built in the 1860s; since 1979 they have been home to the Bygones Museum of historic autos, tractors, and steam engines. The model village near the North Gate was designed and built in the 19th century. Holkham today (2004) comprises a 25,000-acre agricultural estate and employs approximately 160 people.

Chapel & Church:

The Chapel was completed by the first Lady Leicester after her husband's death. It was decorated by James Miller; its walls are of the same Derbyshire alabaster as The Marble Hall. The paintings on the Chapel walls are by Renaissance artists. St. Withburga's Church contains a 13th century tower and has been substantially rebuilt over the centuries.

15. 19 Apr 1732 **Anthony Browne**, 6th Lord Viscount **Montague** installed

b. 1686 - 23 Apr 1767

Among the distinguished personages present on that Occasion were the **dukes of Montagu and Richmond**; the earl of **Strathmore**; and **lords Colerane, Teynham and Carpenter**; **sir Francis Drake** and **sir William Keith** barts. and above four hundred other brethren.

The Grand Master resigned the chair to Lord **Teynham**, and from that time till the expiration of his office never attended another meeting of the Society

Thomas Barton esq. the Deputy Grand Master.

Anthony Browne, 6th Viscount Montague who owned Muntham Court and partook of the sport of hunting.



Muntham Court in Finton, West Sussex, UK (2,000 acres)

<http://www.stirnet.com/HTML/genie/british/bb4fz/brown01.htm>

m. (28.07.1720) Barbara Webb (d 07.04/24.09.1779, dau of Sir John Webb, 3rd Bart of Odstock and Hatherop)

Children:

Anthony Joseph Browne, 7th Viscount Montagu (b 11.04.1728, d 09.04.1787) m. (02.07.1765) Frances Mackworth (b 28.08.1731, d 03.03.1814, dau of Herbert Mackworth of the Gnoil)

a. George Samuel Browne, 8th Viscount Montagu (b 26.06.1769, d unm 10.1793)

b. Elizabeth Mary Browne (b 05.02.1767, dspms) m. (1794) William Stephen Poyntz of Midgham, later of Cowdray Park (bpt 20.01.1770, d 08.04.1840)

Mary Browne m. Sir Richard Bedingfield, Bart

Barbara Webb (bef 1706-1779), wife of Lord Anthony, was the sister of Anna Marie Webb (1693-1723) who married James Radcliffe, 1689-1716, 3rd Earl of Derwentwater, who was beheaded for his part in the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715. His brother, **Charles Radcliffe**, 1693-1746, **5th Earl of Derwentwater**, was similarly beheaded at Tower Hill for his part in the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745, having also served as **GM GL of France 1736-38**.

VISCOUNT MONTAGUE'S CURSE

http://www.findonvillage.com/0147_viscount_montagues_curse.htm

Text copyright Valerie Martin 1999

At the time of the pillaging of the monasteries — the disestablishment of the Roman Catholic Church and redistribution of its wealth by King Henry VIII, it is said that a gentleman by the name of Sir Anthony Browne was holding a banquet in the Abbey Hall. I have discovered that a cowed figure of a monk approached his table and solemnly damned him with the punishing utterance —

"By fire and water thy line shall come to an end, thus shall it perish over the land".

I have found that Sir Anthony Browne's family was to have connections with mystery and intrigue in future years, leading in the meantime their successors to Muntham Court in Findon.

It was during John Cheale's tenure as the Lord of the Manor of Findon that the grand gentleman with the name of Anthony Browne, the 6th Viscount Montague, moved to the Findon area. He proceeded to have a new house designed at Muntham by Joseph Merlott in 1743. The intention was to use the estate as a hunting box for the Charlton Hunt from Goodwood.

When completed, his red brick Georgian mansion at Muntham, enhanced by carefully laid out great plantations and fishponds, was more than just a mere hunting lodge. Little is known about the actual house and gardens at this time, except for the Viscount laying out the plantations. The property on all accounts provided an extremely attractive gentleman's country retreat, if rather secluded, being one-mile north-west of the village. It was protected by the Downs and woodland from the bane of the plague-bearing west wind — dreaded by all. The grandly laid out grounds and surrounding farmlands were extensive and in 1754 the new owner even —

"brought water with great expense to the house".

As the water table was more than 200 feet below the surface in most places in Findon, the supply of water must have been a serious problem to all the eighteenth century owners; hence the number of large trial holes excavated in the vicinity of Muntham Court. These were noted and commented on by the Bishop, Dr. Richard Pococke (1704-65) on one of the travels in 1754 when passing through Findon. The water was almost certainly laboriously raised by buckets. The source of power may have been a horse or a donkey engine until pumps were installed.



< Cowdray House ca 1820

The Browne family moving to their "hunting box" in the Findon district was to be the subject of much tragedy in the near future, believed to have resulted from the almost forgotten old monk's curse during the reign of Henry VIII.

Sir Anthony and his wife stayed at Muntham for twenty-two happy years until 1761, and during this time it appears that there were no retributions or untoward violently happenings to blight their tenure. I do not know if there were any owners or tenants in between but the Muntham Estate was eventually sold to William Frankland in 1765 for £6,300.

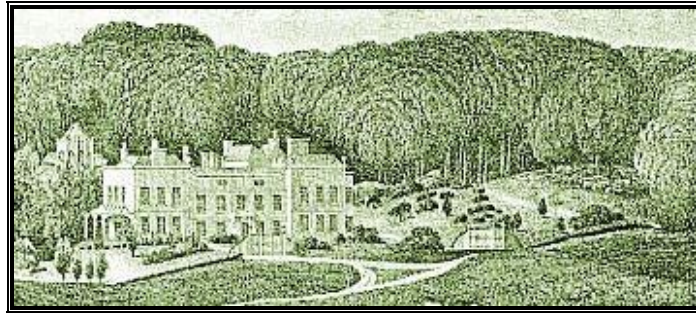
In 1793 the curse came calling, two centuries after the monk's wrath. There was a massive blaze at the Browne's mansion at Cowdray. The watchman calling "fire in the North Gallery" awakened the skeleton staff on duty on Thursday 24th September in the dead of night. The property blazed like a tinder-box and it is reputed to have smouldered on for a whole fortnight afterwards.

Supposition was rife and resurrected the words of the ecclesiastical man and brought the curse to the forefront once more. At the same time as Cowdray was destroyed by fire, its then owner, the 8th Viscount, was tragically drowned while attempting to shoot the cataracts in a rowing boat at Laufenburg on the Rhine. He died before he knew about the loss of his house back in England.

Later, in 1815, the two sons of the Viscount's only sister were drowned when their boat capsized off the shore at Bognor. The monk's words seemed to be ringing true at last. By fire and water!



Artist's view of Cowdray in Elizabethan times, from a painting in Knockhundred Row
<http://www.nsadler.demon.co.uk/cowdray/gallery2/pages/004painting.htm>



Muntham Court at the end of the 18th century.

16. 1732 **Henry Roper, 10th Lord Teynham**

<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/History/Barons/barons3.html>

ROPER, LORD TEYNHAM

HENRY ROPER, baron Teynham of Teynham.

This nobleman was born 3 March 1764, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 10 December 1786.

The family of Roper has been traced back to the reign of king Henry the second; and their name, which was originally Musard, has been variously written, de Rubra Spatha, Rouspee, Rospere, Ropere and Rooper. John Roper, in the reign of king Henry the eighth, was attorney general to that monarch, and died 7 April 1524, having issue,

1. William, who married Margaret, daughter of sir Thomas More lord high chancellor of England.
2. Christopher, father of John, who was created by king James the first baron Teynham of Teynham.

Henry, eighth lord Teynham, fifth in descent from John first lord Teynham, conformed to the established religion soon after the accession of king George the first. By his first wife he had issue,

1. Philip, ninth lord Teynham.
2. **Henry, tenth lord Teynham. Lord Teynham married secondly Anne, baroness Dacre.**

Henry, tenth lord Teynham, married first Catherine, daughter of Edmund Powel of Sandford in the county of Oxford esquire; by which lady, who died 26 August 1765, he had issue,

1. Henry, eleventh lord Teynham.
2. Francis, born 25 January 1738, who married Mary, daughter of ----- Lyttelton esquire.
3. Philip, born 13 October 1739, who married Barbara, daughter of - ---- Lyttelton esquire.
4. Mary Catherine, born 24 December 1743, and married 23 April 1773 to Thomas, son of sir George Mostyn of Talacre in the county of Flint baronet.
5. Winifred, born 5 December 1744.
6. Thomas, born 2 February 1746. Lord Teynham married secondly 7 September 1772 , ---- - relict of Thomas Davis esquire; and dying 28 April 1781, his lady married secondly -- November 1782 Evan John Gerard of Highton in the county of Lancaster esquire.

Henry, eleventh lord Teynham, married Elizabeth, daughter of ----- Webber esquire, and relict of John Mills of Woodford Bridge in the county of Essex esquire; by which lady he had issue,

1. Betty Maria, born 7 August 1761.
2. Catherine, born 2 August 1762.
3. Henry, present ,and twelfth lord Teynham.
4. Anne, born 1765,
5. John, born 28 March 1767.

CREATION. Baron Teynham of Teynham in the county of Kent 9 July 1616.

CHIEF SEAT. Linstead Lodge in the county of Kent.

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p3548.htm#i35477>

Philip Roper, 9th Baron Teynham (M)

b. 28 February 1707, d. 13 June 1727, #35476

Father [Henry Roper, 8th Baron Teynham](#) b. circa 1676, d. 16 May 1723

Mother [Catherine Smythe](#) b. before 1689, d. 26 April 1711

Philip **Roper**, 9th Baron Teynham was born on 28 February 1707. He was the son of [Henry Roper, 8th Baron Teynham](#) and [Catherine Smythe](#). He died on 13 June 1727 at age 20, unmarried.

Philip Roper, 9th Baron Teynham gained the title of *9th Baron Teynham*.



< Arms of the Barons Teynham

Henry Roper, 10th Baron Teynham (M)

b. before 1711, d. 21 April 1781, #35477

Father [Henry Roper, 8th Baron Teynham](#) b. circa 1676, d. 16 May 1723
 Mother [Catherine Smythe](#) b. before 1689, d. 26 April 1711

Henry Roper, 10th Baron Teynham was born before 1711. He was the son of [Henry Roper, 8th Baron Teynham](#) and [Catherine Smythe](#). He married, firstly, [Catherine Powell](#), daughter of [John Powell](#) and [Anne Wyndham](#), on 17 July 1733. He married, secondly, [Ann Brinkhurst](#), daughter of [John Brinkhurst](#), on 28 February 1766. He married, thirdly, [Elizabeth Newport](#) on 7 September 1772. He died on 21 April 1781.

Henry Roper, 10th Baron Teynham gained the title of *10th Baron Teynham*.

Family 1 [Catherine Powell](#) d. 22 September 1765

1. Child [Henry Roper, 11th Baron Teynham](#)+ b. 7 May 1733, d. 10 Dec 1786

Family 2 [Ann Brinkhurst](#) d. 16 January 1771

Family 3 [Elizabeth Newport](#) b. before 1757

Catherine Powell (F)

d. 22 September 1765, #35478

Father [John Powell](#)

Mother [Anne Wyndham](#)

1. Catherine Powell was the daughter of [John Powell](#) and [Anne Wyndham](#). She married [Henry Roper, 10th Baron Teynham](#), son of [Henry Roper, 8th Baron Teynham](#) and [Catherine Smythe](#), on 17 July 1733. She died on 22 September 1765.

17. 7 Jun 1733 James Lyon, 7th earl of Strathmore installed by proxy

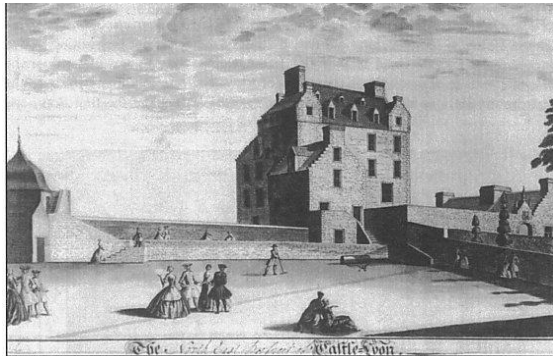
The earl of Strathmore succeeded lord Montague in the office of Grand Master, and being in Scotland at the time, was installed by proxy at an assembly at Mercers'-hall on the 7th of June 1733. [Preston's Illustrations]

On the 13th December, a Grand Lodge was held at the devil tavern, at which his lordship and his officers, the earl of Crawford, sir Robert Mansel, a number of Past Grand Officers, and the Masters and Wardens of fifty-three lodges were present.

James Lyon b. 24 Dec 1702 Glamis; christened, d. 4 Jan 1734/35 Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland

<http://www.genealogics.org/getperson.php?personID=I00064579&tree=LEO>

GM UGLE 1733; FRS [AQC 113 - 2000, pg. 69]; also 9th Earl of Kinghorne



James Lyon 7th Earl of Strathmore & Kinghorne, b. 24 Dec 1702, Glamis; d. 4 Jan 1735 Edinburgh

m. [Mary Oliphant](#), b. 6 Aug 1701 Married 6 Mar 1731

<http://www.answers.com/topic/castle-huntly>

Castle Huntly is thought to date from the 15th century and was built by [Baron Gray of Fowls](#) under licence from [James II of Scotland](#). The castle changed hands in 1614 when it was acquired by the then [Earl of Strathmore](#) who changed its name to **Castle Lyon**. In the 1770s, the castle was sold by the widow of the 7th Earl of Strathmore, electing to live in London, to George Paterson of the [East India Company](#) [for £40,000] who also changed the name back to Castle Huntly.

He was the brother of **Thomas Lyon** (1704-1753), 8th Earl of Strathmore, **GM Premier GL 1744** [below].

18. 30 Mar 1734 John Lindsay, 20th earl of Crawford; 4th Earl of Lindsay

The dukes of Richmond and Buccleugh, the earl of Balcarras, lord Weymouth, and other eminent persons, honored the Grand Lodge with their presence during the earl of Crawford's presidency.

John Lindsay, 20th Earl of Crawford (4th Earl of Lindsay)

b. 4 Oct 1702; d. 24 Dec 1749, London, dsp

<http://www.stirnet.com/HTML/genie/british/ll/lindsay05.htm>

m. (03.04.1747) Jean Murray (d 10.10.1747, dau of James Murray, 2nd Duke of Atholl)

John was succeeded by his kinsman George Lindsay-Crawford below.

 AQC Vol. 113 - 2000, pg. 93

1734 - age 31, FRS 1732, and Grand Master, UGLE

<http://www.genealogics.org/getperson.php?personID=I00058151&tree=LEO>

He became well known as 'the gallant Earl of Crawford'. Educated at the University of Glasgow and at the military academy at Vaudeuil in Paris, he entered the army in 1726. In January 1732 he became a Representative Peer for Scotland which he remained until his death. In 1733 he became Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, and in 1734 and 1735 was Grand Master of the Freemasons in Scotland.

In 1735 he joined the Imperial army and was at the battle of Claussen on 17 October 1735. In April 1738 he served with the Russian army against the Turks. He distinguished himself in various engagements, as also at the battle of Krotzha, near Belgrade, on 22 July 1739 when his horse was killed under him and he himself severely wounded.

He returned to Scotland and was Adjutant General 1739-1743, then Colonel of the 43rd Foot (the 'Black Watch') 1739-1740. At the Battle of Dettingen, 16 June 1743, he held a command and there was made a Knight Banneret by the King. On 30 April 1745 he conducted the retreat at Fontenoy. He then returned to Scotland to repress the Rising of 1745 and shared in the defeat of the Allies at Roucoux, in the Netherlands, 11 October 1746.

At Belford on 3 March 1747 he married Lady Jean Murray but she died of fever within six months. He himself died on 24 December 1749 in great suffering from a wound, inflicted in 1739, which had broken out for the 29th time.

19. 17 Apr 1735 **Thomas Thynne**, 2nd Lord [Viscount] **Weymouth** installed

in presence of the **dukes of Richmond and Athol**; the **earls of Crawford, Winchelsea, Balcarras, Wemys and Loudon**; the **marquis of Beaumont**; **lords Catheart and Vere Bertie**; **sir Cecil Wray** and **sir Edward Mansel** barts. and a splendid company of other brethren.

Lord Weymouth never honored any of the Communications with his presence during his presidency; Deputy, **John Ward, esq. afterwards lord viscount Dudley and Ward**

Thomas Thynne 2nd Viscount Weymouth, b. 21 May 1710; 13 Jan 1751 Horningsham

m1. Lady Elizabeth Sackville, b. Abt 1712 Married 6 Dec 1726 Whitehall

m2. Lady Louisa Carteret, b. est 1714 Married 3 Jul 1733 Children

> 1. Thomas Thynne, 1st Marquess of Bath, 3rd Viscount Weymouth, b. 13 Sep 1734

2. Henry Frederick Carteret, 1st Baron Carteret of Hawnes, b. 17 Nov 1735

BIOGRAPHY

He inherited the tile and Longleat from his great-uncle. He was born a month after his father died of smallpox. He was a Tory in politics and, **in 1735 and 1736, was Grand Master of the Freemasons**. On 6 December 1726 at Whitehall, he married Lady Elizabeth Sackville, daughter of the Duke of Dorset. After the marriage, Thomas went on his travels and was abroad when, on 19 June 1729 aged only seventeen, Elizabeth died.

On 3 July 1733, he married Lady Louisa Carteret and they became the parents of two sons. However, Louisa died on 25 December 1736, aged only about twenty-two. After his second wife's death he appears to have neglected Longleat and never lived there again. He appears to have been a selfish man, who nearly ruined himself and his sisters by his extravagance after his wife's death. However, in 1731, Mrs. Delany spoke of him as 'good natured and affectionate, but liberal without distinction, warm in temper, he could not bear contradiction and had not discernment enough to be reasoned with'.

20. 15 Apr 1736 **John Campbell**, 4th Earl of **Louden** [John Campbell, 4th Earl of Loudoun]

The **duke of Richmond**; the **earls of Albermarle and Crawford**, **lords Harcourt, Erskine and Southwell**; Mr. Anstis garter king at arms, Mr. Brady lion king of arms, and a numerous company of other brethren, were present on the occasion. Loudonville, Albany Co., New York is named for him.

John Campbell

4th Earl of Loudoun; General

b. 5 May 1705, d. 27 Apr 1782, Loudoun Castle; unmarried

Grand Master UGLE 1736; FRS [AQC 113; 2000, pg. 69]

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p3305.htm#i33042>

Campbell, John [4th Earl of Loudoun] (1705-1782) Commander-in-Chief of British forces in North America: Loudoun came to North America in 1756 to command troops in the French and Indian War. Expecting the colonists to pay for the war under his direction, he was surprised to find the Americans concerned about rights. The colonists were reluctant to fund the British war being fought in North America, and were clear about their opinions. Loudoun then changed the emphasis of his strategy, depending on troops organized and trained in England, and funded by English taxpayers. Insufficient support and encouragement from the British Government, the colonial assemblies, and the weather made it impossible for him to mount an offensive. Although he was less than successful militarily, Loudoun left behind a regular army that was well prepared to conquer Canada.

Portrait is painted in his 'regimentals'. He raised Loudoun's Highlanders 1745-48. He also wears what is now known as Murray of Tullibardine whereas the regimental tartan was that which is now called Hunting MacLeod

<http://ketocin.8m.com/LordLoudoun.html>

On February 17, 1756, John Campbell, the 4th Earl of Loudoun, was appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Virginia, and on March 20th Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in America. The historian, Bancroft, describes the middle aged Scottish Earl as being passionately zealous for the subordination and inferiority of the Colonies, utterly wanting in the qualities of a military officer, or of a statesman, or a man in any sort of business."

His past military undertakings show from the very outset he was an officer utterly lacking in initiative, ability, courage or intelligence, and only a short sighted monarch would have dreamed of centering on him the powers and prerogatives which he was soon to assume. Even Benjamin Franklin, that great statesman, shook his head in wonder over the appointment, and later wrote in his autobiography --

On the whole I then wonder'd much, how such a Man came to be entrusted with so important a Business as the Conduct of a great Army; but having since seen more of the great World, and the means of obtaining & Motives for giving Places, & Employments, my Wonder is diminished. General Shirley, on whom the Command of the Army devolved upon the Death of Braddock, would in my opinion if continued in Place, have made a much better Campaign than that of Loudoun in 1757, which was frivolous, expensive, and disgraceful to our Nation beyond Conception.

Franklin summed up Loudoun's character as one of which "...Indecision was one of the Strongest Features."

But Loudoun was aristocratically oblivious to all his own shortcomings, and in order to bolster up his dignity and importance, his Commission (which was prepared by a friend of his, Chancellor Hardwick) described him as Governor of the central, ancient, and populous dominion of Virginia; -- a position that conferred on him powers which made him independent of any and all other Colonial Governors, and superior to them. The Governors of the several colonies were "ex officio" civil and military representatives of the King, but they could only take the initiative even in their own respective provinces in the absence of the "Governor-General," or "Continental Commander," or his representatives. This Commission, which was certainly contrary to the spirit of the British Constitution, was renewed successively and without change until the period of Independence, and was one of the contributing causes of the dissatisfaction which resulted in the overthrow of British domination.

Interestingly enough, and a point frequently raised as a black mark against him, during his entire tenure Loudoun never set foot in the colony he was supposed to govern. In all fairness, however, that precedent had been set by a number of former "absentee governors" who accepted this plum political position without ever leaving England. However, none managed to initiate such chaotic havoc in such a short amount of time as did Lord Loudoun.



According to Bancroft, Loudoun came to America under the impression that "he would unite the Colonies by military rule, sway the magistrates by authority, and compel its assemblies distinctly and precisely to understand that the King required of them a general fund to be issued and applied as the Commander-in-Chief should direct, and to provide all such charges as might arise from furnishing quarters."

He arrived in New York on July 23, 1756, already several months overdue, with (according to historian and biographer Stanley Pargellis) "...a 'mattre de hotel', a 'vallet de chamber', a cook, a groom, a coachman, a postillion, a footman, two mistresses (only one, Jean Masson, being specifically named), wine, plate, silverware, two secretaries, a surgeon, seventeen personal servants, loads of furniture, nineteen horses with their housings of green velvet and glack and gold, his traveling coach, his chariot, and his street coach."

War with France had been declared by England in May, 1756, so that military activities had been under way in New England for some time. The leader of this mobilization was Governor Shirley of Massachusetts. He and Loudoun immediately clashed, for Loudoun did not consider himself a "leader, among equals" but undertook at once to put into operation the unusual powers bestowed upon him. He dismissed Shirley for incompetence and ordered him to return to England.

The entire entourage then proceeded to Albany where Loudoun immediately assumed command of the forces assembled there. The settlement at Oswego had been threatened by the French forces, strongly reinforced by the Indians, and colonists appeals for help had been answered by Governor Shirley who had gathered here the regiments of New England, New Jersey, and New York, amounting to some 7000. The presence of the British regulars brought this number up to 10,000 not counting the garrison at Oswego. With such a force as this, under a competent leader, the situation might easily have been saved, but Loudoun procrastinated and did nothing. The result was that on August 12, 1756 the undermanned Fort at Oswego was attacked, and on the 14th it capitulated to the French General Montcalm. Many of the 1600 American defenders suffered death at the hands of the Indians, and many were taken prisoners. Webb, who commanded the garrison, fled to Albany in terror.

Even after the fall of Oswego, Loudoun might have proceeded to carry the war into the enemy's country, and invade Canada; instead he disbanded the provincial soldiers, and then forcibly quartered the regular British troops - comprised mostly of the worst dregges of society, including hardened prisoners - upon the good people of New York and Philadelphia. In spite of their bitter protests to such an action, Loudoun turned a sour ear, compelling the populace by force to give food and shelter to the troops who had done nothing for their protection, or the safety of the frontier.

In 1757 the Governors of Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland and Pennsylvania met in Philadelphia to discuss holding the existing boundaries and possibly extending their territory. In writing to the Prime Minister, William Pitt, Loudoun declares that

At this critical juncture Benjamin Franklin was chosen to go to England and act as spokesman and representative of the colonists, but the House of Commons had already declared that "the colonists had no right to question the levies, nor to neglect the orders from the Crown."

With the announced intention of besieging the French colony of Louisburg in Nova Scotia, Loudoun proceeded to Halifax, with 10,000 men and 16 ships of the line, and several frigates. Having arrived he laid out parade grounds, and established barracks, and went so far as to plant gardens so that the troops would be provided with vegetables in order to ward off scurvy. Here he conducted sham battles, mock skirmishes, and showy parades, sapping the fighting spirit of the men until mutiny began to smolder among the troops. Loudoun then gave orders to embark as though he would proceed to Louisburg, but before they could leave the harbor, news came that the French fleet was sighted and that it outnumbered that of the British by one ship. He immediately retreated back to New York without firing a shot or striking a blow.

At this juncture Loudoun decided that Long Island be fortified and made the central point of defense of the Continent. In spite of the vast troops at his heel, he made no positive move to carry reinforcements to the colonists whose very lives were threatened.

Meanwhile the men who were holding the frontier lines found no support or comfort either from Albany or from New York. News of the pitiful state of things was not slow in reaching England and the Parliament, and although Lord Sackville attempted to defend the conduct of Loudoun in failing to bring his military operations to a successful issue, William Pitt exploded in a rage. "Nothing is done. Nothing is attempted." He roared to Parliament. "We have lost all the waters. There is not a boat on the lakes. Every door is open to France." Benjamin Franklin was in England during this time, and wrote in his diary

"...I understood that Mr. Pitt gave ... as one Reason for Removing this General, and sending Amherst & Wolf, that the Ministers never heard from [Loudoun] and could not know what he was doing."

Parliament also had had enough, and ordered Loudoun to return home. Oblivious of his disgrace, Loudoun packed up his belongings and sailed back to Great Britain a month later in 1758, leaving behind a "trail of debris" of such proportions that the festering anger and resentment of the American people never healed. His abuses became instead a rallying cry for a full fledged revolt less than twenty years later. As fate would have it, the county which bears his name garnered the honor of sending the most men of any county in Virginia to fight for freedom in the Revolutionary War.

In retrospect Loudoun never seemed to understand the spirit of the men who were founding the new nation, but sought to impose upon them the magisterial exercise of British authority. His vote in Parliament that the crown's authority in America "...should be sustained by fire and sword .." was badly misplaced, and during his short tenure as Commander in Chief, he never looked beyond his own misconceptions to see the true value and noble spirit of the people who proudly called themselves "American".

Footnote: Loudoun went on to serve in the British army in Spain in 1762, as second in command, before returning home to Scotland for good a few years later. He died, unmarried, at his home in Scotland on April 27, 1782, a year before the British General Cornwallis surrendered to the American General George Washington at Yorktown. The title of Lord passed to his cousin John Mure Campbell, the third son of the second Earl of Loudoun. The family motto 'I Bide My Time' remains today with Loudoun County, Virginia as an almost forgotten legacy.

Photograph of etching of the Ramsey portrait of John Campbell, 4th Earl of Loudoun, is courtesy of the Balch Library, Leesburg, VA. Owned by the Loudoun County Historical Society.

21. 28 Apr 1737 **Edward Bligh**, 2nd earl of **Darnley**

in presence of the **duke of Richmond**, the **earls of Crawford and Wemsy**, **lord Gray**, and many other respectable brethren. The most remarkable event of the his lordship's administration, was the **initiation of the late Frederick prince of Wales**, his present majesty's father, at an occasional lodge convened for the purpose at the palace of Kew, over which Dr Desaguliers presided as Master. **Lord Baltimore**, col. Lumley, the hon. major Madden, and several other brethren, were present. His royal highness was advanced to the second degree at the same lodge; and at another lodge convened at the same place soon after, raised to the degree of a master mason.

Edward Bligh b. 9 Nov 1715; d. 22 Jul 1747 Cobham Hall, Kent, unmarried, bur. Westminster Abbey
<http://www.thepeerage.com/p2931.htm#i29302>
1737, age 21, FRS 1738, Grand Master UGLE

<http://www.genealogics.org/getperson.php?personID=I00091163&tree=LEO>

b. 9 Nov 1715, d. 22 Jul 1747 Cobham Hall, Kent, Buried Westminster Abbey; unmarried
Father John Bligh, 1st Earl of Darnley, b. 28 Dec 1687 Mother Lady Theodosia Hyde, suo jure Baroness Clifton, b. 9 Nov 1695

<http://www.shapero.com/index.php?detail=63037&type=book&dept=Early+English&cat=Early+English&subcat=&PHPSESSID=074378accbd9fb4714735cc9781381f4>

[MASONIC ELECTION CARD]

[Darnley] Grand Master

*You are desir'd to meet your brethren the Free and Accepted Masons
[At Fishmongers Hall in Thames Street]*

*On the 24th day of April at 12 a Clock at Noon,
to chuse a Grand Master and other General Officers & to dine.
No [: 567.] [10] Shillings. [6d].
N.B. No brother to be admitted uncloath'd, or arm'd.*

[London, 1737.]. Engraved invitation card (30 x 24cm), text encircled by a decorative border incorporating masonic symbolism of measuring instruments, compasses, mistletoe, signed by Sturt, completed in manuscript, black wax stamp with an excellent impression of the Freemasons Arms, in a fine state of preservation.

A scarce engraved invitation card by John Sturt (1658-1730) for the election of the Grand Master of the Freemasons of England in 1737/8. Edward Bligh, 2nd Earl of Darnley (1715-1747), was Grand Master of the Premier Grand Lodge in 1737. Presumably this card relates to the election which voted in his successor, Henry, 2nd Duke of Chandos. The election would have been followed by a dinner. Darnley is recorded as being a member of the Lodge of Felicity No.58, which met at the Gun Tavern in Jermyn Street. He was made a fellow of the Royal Society in 1738 and was Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales in 1742-7. He was buried at Westminster Abbey. The card must have been engraved before Sturt's death in 1730. An early and unusual survival from what was a formative period for Freemasonry.

Price: £ 650

1738 - Papal Bull against Freemasonry

Jan 1738 new edition of the **Book of Constitutions**, which brother **James Anderson** was ordered to prepare for the press; and which made its appearance

22. 27 Apr 1738 **Henry Brydges**, 2nd Duke of Chandos

<http://www.pglherts.org/southgate.htm>

The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England (the 'Moderns') in 1738 was the Marquess of Carnarvon who became the Second Duke of Chandos and resided at West Lodge, Cockfosters. His son, the Third Duke, was also Grand Master of the 'Moderns' between 1754-1756 and lived at Minchenden House on Southgate Green.

James Brydges, marquis of Carnarvon, afterwards 9th duke of Chandos invested



At this assembly, the **duke of Richmond**; the **earls of Inchiquin, Loudon and Kintore**; **lords Colerane and Gray**; and a numerous company of other brethren, were present.

James Brydges, 9th Duke of Chandos, b. 6 Jan 1674; d. 9 Aug 1744

<http://www.berkshirehistory.com/bios/jbrydges.html>

Viscount Wilton; Earl of Caernarfon; Marquis of Caernarfon; Duke of Chandos
His Chaplain, 1717, was **J. T. Desaguliers**

James was the eldest son of James, 8th Lord Chandos of Sudeley, and Elizabeth the eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Barnard of Bridgnorth (Salop). His father was sent as Ambassador at Constantinople in 1680 and died 16th October 1714. The son was elected Member of Parliament for the City of Hereford in 1698 and sat for the same place until the accession of King George I when, on 19th October 1714, he was created Viscount Wilton and Earl of Caernarfon. On 30th April 1719, he was created Marquis of Caernarfon and Duke of Chandos. In 1707, he had been appointed Paymaster-General of the Forces Abroad, a lucrative office which he held until 1712. He employed his wealth in building a splendid house, Canons at Whitchurch, near Edgware (Middlesex), and began another, of which only two 'pavilions' were finished, in Cavendish Square. The last was discontinued upon his buying the Duke of Ormonde's house in St. James's Square. Three architects were employed and the Italian painters Purgotti and Paolucci. One of 'the ablest accountants in England' was appointed to superintend the expenses, which are said to have amounted to £200,000. Alexander Blackwell laid out the gardens. There was a magnificent chapel, in which was maintained a full choir. Handel spent two years at Canons. He composed twenty anthems for the service, and there produced his first English oratorio, 'Esther'.

In December 1731, Alexander Pope published his 'Epistle to Lord Burlington,' in which occurs the famous description of Timon's villa, and Timon was at once identified with the Duke of Chandos. It was noted that Chandos had made a present of £500 to Pope. In the year 1732, appeared a spurious edition of the epistle, to which Hogarth prefixed a caricature representing Pope bespattering the Duke's coach. Pope indignantly denied the report in a letter to John Gay, signed by his friend William Cleland, and published in the newspapers of the day. He denied it also in his private correspondence to Lord Oxford, Caryll and Aaron Hill. He inserted a compliment to Chandos in the epistle on the 'Characters of Men,' first published in February 1733: "Thus gracious Chandos is beloved at sight".

In spite of certain inapplicable details, there can be no doubt that Pope took some hints from Canons and should have anticipated the application. There is, however, no reason to suppose that he had received any favours from Chandos. A refusal to answer the charge would have been better than a denial which rather strengthened the general belief. The point is discussed in Mr. Courthope's introduction to the 'Epistle to Burlington'. Warburton, in a note to the edition of 1751, stated that some of Pope's lines were fulfilled by the speedy disappearance of Canons - thus, by an odd oversight, confirming the application which he denied.

Daniel Defoe, in his 'Tour through Great Britain' (1725) describes the splendours of Canons in terms which recall Timon's villa. He says that there were 120 persons in the household - though Pope tells Hill that there were not 100 servants - and says that the choir entertained them every day at dinner. A poem called 'Chandos; or, the Vision' (by Gildon), was published in 1717, and another, on

the same subject, by S. Humphreys, in 1728. Chandos got into difficulties by speculative investments and, in 1734, Jonathan Swift, in his verses on 'the Duke and the Dean,' says that 'all he got by fraud is lost by stocks.' He accuses Chandos of neglecting an old friend on becoming 'beduked.' On 31st August 1734, he had asked Chandos to present some Irish records, formerly belonging to Lord Clarendon, Lord-Lieutenant in 1685, to the University of Dublin. The failure of the request probably annoyed him. Swift, in his 'Characters of the Court of Queen Anne,' had called Chandos 'a very worthy gentleman, but a great compiler with every court.'

In April 1721, the Duke was appointed Governor of the Charterhouse and, on 25 August, Lord-Lieutenant of Herefordshire and Radnorshire, offices to which he was again appointed in 1727 on the accession of George II. He was also Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews. He was thrice married: first, on 27th February 1697, to Mary (d.1712) the daughter of Sir Thomas Lake of Canons; secondly, to his 2nd cousin, Cassandra (d.1735) the daughter of Sir Francis Willoughby of Wollaton (Nottinghamshire); and thirdly, to Lydia Catherine the daughter of John Van Hatten and widow of Sir Thomas Davall of Ramsey (Essex). The 'Princely Chandos' died at Canons on 9th August 1744. He was buried under a gorgeous monument at Stanmore Parva, in the church which he had rebuilt in 1715, and was succeeded in the Dukedom by his second son, Henry, who was famous for buying his second wife from a Newbury ostler.

Canons was sold for its materials by auction upon the 1st Duke's death. One William Hallet built a house with some of them on the vaults of the old one. The staircase was re-erected in Chesterfield House and the statue of King George I helped, until 1873, to make Leicester Square hideous. The Dowager Duchess took up residence at Shaw House, near Newbury, a fine property which her husband had purchased in 1721 but legal complications had prevented him from occupying until seven years later. She was buried in the church there upon her death in 1750.

Edited from Leslie Stephens & Sidney Lee's "Dictionary of National Biography" (1891).

15 Aug 1738 **Frederick the Great. afterwards king of Prussia, was initiated into masonry**, in a lodge in Brunswick, under the Scots constitution, being at that time Prince Royal. So highly did he approve of the initiation, that, on his accession to the throne, he commanded a Grand Lodge to be formed at Berlin, and for that purpose obtained a patent from Edinburgh.

23. May 1739 **Robert Raymond, 2nd Lord Raymond**

During the presidency of lord Raymond, no considerable addition was made to the list of lodges and communications were seldom honored with the company of the nobility. [This was the period of the schism between the Antient and Modern Grand Lodges].

<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/History/Barons/Extinct3Barons.html>

RAYMOND, 15 January 1731.

Robert Raymond was created by king George the second baron Raymond, which title became extinct upon the death of Robert, second lord Raymond, 1753.

<http://www.stirnet.com/HTML/genie/british/zworking/blundell01.htm>

A. Sir George Blundell, 2nd Bart of Blundell Manor, Sheriff of King's County (d c1665, 3rd or 4th son)

m. (by 1642) Sarah Colley (d 25.02.1701, dau of Sir William Colley of Edenderry)

i. Sir Francis Blundell, 3rd Bart of Blundell Manor and Edenderry (b 30.01.1643, d c1707)

m1. (01.12.1670/1) Ursula Davys (dsp bur 23.05.1673, dau of Sir Paul Davys, Secretary of State, by Mary Crofton)

m2. (1675) Anne Ingoldsby (d 14.07.1705, dau of Sir Henry Ingoldsby, 1st Bart of Beggestown)

a. Sir Montague Blundell, Viscount Blundell (bpt 19.6.1689, d 19.08.1756) m.

(09.1709) Mary Chetwynd (d 09.12.1756, dau of John Chetwynd of Grendon)

(1) Mary Blundell m. (04.06.1733) William Trumbull of Easthampstead Park

(2) Chetwynd Blundell

m1. (25.06.1741) Robert Raymond, 2nd Lord (b c1717, dsp 19.09.1756)

m2. (05.04.1762) Robert Bertie, Governor of Cork (b 14.11.1721, dsp 10.03.1782, Lt. Gen)

(3)+ other issue - Montague (dvp un m 21.01.1732), Elizabeth



< Robert Raymond, **1st Baron Raymond** (1673-1733), Chief Justice

<http://www.npg.org.uk/live/search/portrait.asp?LinkID=mp69446&rNo=0&role=sit>

by and published by John Simon, after James Maubert

Date: circa 1700-1725

<http://www.angeltowns.com/town/peerage/peersr1.htm>

Created 15 Jan 1731 **1st Baron** Robert Raymond b. 20 Dec 1673, d.18 Mar 1733 age 59; MP for Bishops Castle 1710-1715, Yarmouth; IOW 1715-1717, Ludlow 1719-1722 and Helston 1722-1727. Solicitor General 1710-1714. Attorney General 1720-1724. Chief Justice of the Kings Bench 1725-1732. PC 1725

Created 18 Mar 1733 to 19 Sep 1756 **2nd Baron** Robert Raymond b. c 1717, d. 19 Sep 1756 [Peerage extinct on his death](#)

24. Apr 1740 **John [William] Keith, 4th earl of Kintore**

William Keith 4th Earl of Kintore, b. ca 1702; d. 22 Nov 1761 unmarried
<http://www.genealogics.org/getperson.php?personID=I00275868&tree=LEO>
See below, re: 3rd GM of Scotland, which sez this is John [Keith], 3rd earl of Kintore
1738–1739: John Keith, 3rd Earl of Kintore GM of Scotland; (GM of England 1740)

<http://www.stirnet.com/HTML/genie/british/kk/keith04.htm>

John Keith, 1st Earl of Kintore (d 12.04.1715)

m. (24.04.1662) Margaret Hamiton (b 15.01.1641, dau of Thomas Hamilton, 2nd Earl of Haddington)

a. William Keith, 2nd Earl of Kintore (d 05.12.1718)

m. (before 1698) Catherine Murray (d 01.1726, dau of David Murray, 4th Viscount Stormont)

i. John Keith, **3rd Earl of Kintore** (bpt 21.05.1699, dsp 22.11.1758)

m. (21.08.1729) Mary Erskine (b 05.07.1714, d 19.02.1772, dau of James Erskine, Lord Grange, of Mar family)

ii. William Keith, 4th Earl of Kintore (bpt 05.01.1702, d unnm 22.11.1761)

iii. Catherine Margaret Keith (bpt 29.06.1619, d 01.03.1762)

m. (mcrd 27.11.1703) David Falconer, 5th Lord of Halkerton (b 05.1681, d 24.09.1751)

The earldom of Kintore passed to their grandson Anthony Falconer, 5th Earl of Kintore.

iv. Jean Keith (d unnm)

In 1740, one of the earlier aristocratic (but not Royal) grand masters of English-Modern Freemasonry was John, 3rd Earl of Kintore, Grand Master, Premier Grand Lodge, England, [from Hamill's lists].



Keith Hall

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/the_builder_1918_december.htm

In Russia, [Field Marshal] James [Francis Edward Keith], after trying his fortune in Spain, became Master of a lodge either at Moscow or St. Petersburg (now Petrograd) in 1732, was present with his brother, [George Keith, 10th] Earl Marischal, at the session of the Grand Lodge of England in 1840 and on being recalled to Russia bore with him a commission as Provincial Grand Master, which was granted by his kinsman, [John Keith] Lord Kintore [3rd Earl]. In 1744 after having attained the rank of Lieutenant-General he left Russia, joined the Prussian Army as a Field Marshal and was killed at the battle of Hochkirchen in 1758. In 1761 a Field Lodge was established in the Russian Army which at this time had its headquarters at Mareinburg, West Prussia.

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/the_builder_1918_december.htm

The first lodge was established at Madrid in 1728 by Philip, Duke of Wharton, who with James (afterwards Marshal) Keith was a Jacobite Refugee and had fought in the Spanish trenches before Gibraltar the previous year. The Craft became inactive but revived during the Peninsular War (1808-14). Ferdinand VII in 1814 however abolished the Institution and declared Freemasons to be guilty of treason and many Freemasons both of Spain and Portugal were imprisoned or put to death.

Note: Upon the death of John Keith's brother, William (4th Earl of Kintore) in 1762 (unmarried):

<http://www.electricscotland.com/WEBCLANS/earldoms/chapter5s6.htm>

On the death of the fourth Earl of Kintore, and the failure of male issue in 1761, [George Keith] 10th Earl Marischal [q.v.] became heir to the estates of the earldom. He stayed for some time in Scotland, but was back to Prussia in 1762. He again returned to Scotland in August, 1763, and repurchased some of his estates with the intention of settling in his native land. But Frederick the Great was extremely anxious that Keith would return to Prussia. Accordingly, on the 15th of May, 1764, the silver plate belonging to Earl Marischal at **Keithhall** — consisting of household utensils and articles, were packed up, to be sent to Hamburg by his orders, and the Marischal himself returned to Prussia. He was greatly esteemed by Frederick the Great, and spent the evening of his days in peace and comfort. On the 28th of May, 1778, he died unmarried in his 86th year. Thus terminated the main lineal line of one of the oldest and most illustrious families of Scotland.

Hon. James Erskine - Lord Grange

1679-1754

Father-in-law of John Keith, 3rd Earl of Kintore

*Note: Hon. James Erskine's daughter, Mary (1714-1772), married (1729) **John Keith** (1699-1758), 3rd Earl of Kintore, **GM - Premier GL 1740**. He was also **GM Scotland 1738-39**. Hon. James Erskine's brother was John Erskine (1675-1732/37), 6th/27th Earl of Mar, 11th Lord Erskine who was the father of Thomas 'Lord' Erskine (d. 1766), **GM Scotland 1749-50**.*

On the east side of Niddry's Wynd, nearly opposite to Lockhart's Court, was a handsome house, which early in the eighteenth century was inhabited by the Hon. James Erskine, a senator, better known by his legal and territorial appellation of Lord Grange, brother of John Earl of Mar, who led the great rising of 1715 on behalf of the Stuarts. He was born in 1679, and was called to the Scottish bar in 1705. He took no share in the Jacobite enterprise which led to the forfeiture of his brother, and the loss, ultimately of the last remains of the once great inheritance in the north from which the ancient family took its name.

He affected to be a zealous Presbyterian and adherent of the House of Hanover, and as such he figures prominently in the "Diary" of the industrious Wodrow, supplying that writer with many shreds of the Court gossip, which he loved so dearly; but Lord Grange is chiefly remembered for the romantic story of his wife, which has long filled and interesting page in popular literature and been the theme of more than one work of fiction.

She was Rachel Chiesley, the daughter of that Chiesley of Dalry who, in a gust of passionate resentment, shot down the Lord President Lockhart, and she inherited from him a temper prompt to ire. She and her husband had been married upwards of twenty years, and had several children, when a separation was determined upon between them. "Some portion of her father's violent temper appears to have descended to his daughter," says the editor of Lord Grange's Letters, "and aggravated by drunkenness, rendered her marriage for many years miserable, and led a last, in the year 1730, to her formal separation from her husband."

According to Lady Grange's account, there had been love and peace for twenty years between her and Lord Grange, when he conceived a sudden dislike, and would live with her no longer; while he, on the other hand, asserted that he had long been tortured by her "unsubduable rage and madness," and had failed in every effort to soothe or bring her to reason. She was a woman of more than common beauty. Another account has it that in her girlhood Grange had seduced her and she compelled him to marry her by threatening to pistol him, and reminding him that she was Chiesley's daughter.

In effecting the separation, he allowed her 100 pounds a year so long as she lived peacefully apart from him; but his frequent journeys to London, and rumours of certain amours there, inflamed her jealousy, and after being for some time in the country, she returned and took lodging near her husband's house in Niddry's Wynd, as she herself touchingly relates, "that I might have the pleasure to see the house he was in, and to see him and my children going out; and . . .

in, and to see him and my children when going out; and I made his relations and my own speak to him, and was always in hopes that God would show him his sin of putting away his wife contrary to the laws of God and man; and this was no secret, for the President of the Session, and some of the Lords, the Solicitor-General, and some of the advocates and ministers of Edinburgh, know all this to be truth. When I lost all hopes, then I resolved to go to London."

Lord Grange's account is somewhat different. She tormented him and the children by reproachful cries from her windows; and he states, that "in his house, at the bottom of Niddry's Wynd, where there is a court, through which one enters the house, one time among others, when it was full of chairs, chairmen, and footmen, who attended the company that were with himself, or his sister Lady Jane Paterson (wife of Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn), then keeping house together, she came into this court, and among that mob shamelessly cried up to the windows injurious reproaches, and would not go away, though intreated, till hearing the late Lord Lovat's voice" she would seem then to have retired. He also asserts that one day she assailed him in church; on another, she compelled him to take refuge in a tavern, and threatened even to assault him on the Bench.

Tradition asserts that Lord Grange was dissipated, restless, intriguing, and was concerned in some Jacobite plots subsequently to the battle of Sheriffmuir; that in revenge his wife threatened to inform the Government; and there is proof, from one of his own letters, that she had actually taken her seat in one of the occasional stages which then ran between Edinburgh and London, and he bribed her to give her seat to another traveller, after which he would seem to have resolved upon "sequestering her," as he phrased it; and in a long letter written by herself, and dated January 26th, 1741, she gives an ample detail of how this was effected.

The plot was concerted between Lord Grange and some west Highland chiefs, among whom was the unscrupulous old Lord Lovat. A party of Highlanders, wearing the livery of the latter, made their way into her lodgings in Niddry's Wynd on the evening of the 22nd January, 1730, seized her with violence, knocking out some of her teeth, and, tying a cloth over her head, bore her forth, as if she had been a corpse.

"I heard voices about me," she relates; "but being blindfolded I could not discover who they were. They had a [sedan] chair at the stair-foot, which they put me in; and there was a man in the chair who took me on his knee, and I made all the

struggle I could; but he held me fast in his arms, and hindered me to put my hands to my mouth, which I attempted to do, being tied down. The chair carried me off very fast, and took me without the ports; and when they had opened the chair and taken the cloth off my head to let me get air, I perceived, it being clear moonlight, that I was a little way from the Multer's Hill,* and the man on whose knee I sat was Alexander Foster, of Carsebonny, who had there six or seven horses and men with him, who said all these were his servants, though I knew some of them to be my Lord Lovat's servants, who rode along. One of them was called Alexander Frazer, and the other James Frazer, and his groom, whose name I know not."

From that night Niddry's Wynd knew her no more. She had two sons grown to manhood at the time she was so mysteriously spirited away; her daughter was married to John Earl of Kintore; yet none of her relations ever made the slightest stir in the matter, though the Aberdeenshire seat of the Earl was once suggested as a place of residence for her.

Leaving the vicinity of Edinburgh by the Lang Gate, a ride of twenty miles brought her, with her captors, to Muiravonside, where she was secured, under guard, in the house of John Macleod, advocate; but a man being posted near her bed, she could neither enter it nor take repose. Next night she was secured farther off, in an old solitary tower, at Wester Polmaise, where for fourteen weeks she was kept in a room, the windows of which were boarded over, access to the garden even being denied her.

On the 12th of August a Highlander named Alexander Grant suddenly appeared, and announced that she must prepare for the road again; and by her captors, who gave out that she was insane, she was conveyed by rough and secluded ways, where she could neither ride nor walk, but had to be borne in their arms, sleeping at night in a bothy, till she found herself on the shore of Loch Houran, an arm of the sea, in the land of Glengarry. Then "bitterly did she weep and implore compassion, but the Highlanders understood not her language, and though they had done so, a departure from the orders which had been given them was not to be expected from men of their character," and she was hurried on board of a ship.

There she learned that she was now in the custody of Alexander Macdonald, tacksman of Heiskar, a small island three leagues westward of North Uist, belonging to Sir Alexander Macdonald of

* Where now the Register House stands.

Sleat, and so named probably from the vast resort and slaughter of seals formerly made on its bleak and desolate rocks. Few or none, we are told, who have not seen the black deep bosom of Loch Hourn, its terrific rampart of mountain turrets, and the long, narrow gulf in which it sleeps in the cradle of its abyss, can conceive its profound and breathless stillness when undisturbed by the wild gusts of the coires, or gales, that sweep through its narrow gorge. It was in such an interval of peace that Lady Grange embarked, and for nine days her vessel lay becalmed. Two miserable years she abode in Heiskar.

In June, 1734, a sloop, commanded by a Macleod, came to Heiskar to convey the victim of all these strange precautions to the most remote portion of the British Isles, St. Kilda, "far amid the melancholy main," where she was placed in a cottage composed of two small apartments, with a girl to wait upon her, and where, except for a short time in the case of Roderick Macleannan, a Highland clergyman, there was not a human being who understood the language she spoke.

No newspapers, letters, or intelligence, came hither from the world in which she had once dwelt, save once yearly, when a steward came to collect, in kind, birds' feathers and so forth, the rent of the poor islanders. In St. Kilda she spent seven years, and how she spent them will never be known, yet they were not passed without several mad and futile efforts to escape.

Meanwhile all Edinburgh knew that she had been forcibly abducted from Niddry's Wynd by order of her husband, but the secret of her whereabouts was sedulously kept from all; but now the latter had resigned his seat on the bench, and entered political life, as a friend of the Prince of Wales and opponent of Sir Robert Walpole.

At length, in the gloomy winter of 1740-1, a communication from Lady Grange for the first time reached those in Edinburgh, who had begun to wonder and denounce the singular means her husband had taken to ensure domestic quiet. It was brought by the minister Macleannan and his wife Katharine MacInnon, both of whom had quitted St. Kilda in consequence of a quarrel with the steward of Macleod of that ilk. Macleannan was provided with letters for Lady Grange's law-agent, Mr. Hope, of Rankeillor, who made all the necessary precognitions, including those of people at Polmaise and elsewhere; after which he made application to the Lord Justice-Clerk for warrants empowering a search to be made, and the Laird of Macleod and others to be arrested; and when Mr. John Macleod, advocate, was cited, he declared

that he had no authority to appear for Lord Grange, "but repelled the charges against his chief and clansmen, claiming that no warrant should be granted upon the evidence of such scandalous and disreputable persons as Macleannan and his wife;" and Rankeillor was ordered to produce letters of evidence that those shown were actually written by Lady Grange, and being found to be in the writing of Macleannan, they were dismissed as insufficient, and warrants were refused.

Undeterred by this, Hope, on the 12th of February, fitted out a sloop, commanded by William Gregory, with twenty-five well-armed men, and sent him, with Mr. Macleannan on board, "to search for and rescue Lady Grange wherever she could be found;" but Macleod, on hearing of the departure of the sloop—which got no farther than Horse Shoe Harbour, in Lorn (where the master quarrelled with his guide, Mrs. Macleannan, and put her ashore)—had Lady Grange removed, and secluded in Assynt, at a farm-house, closely watched. There she became enfeebled in mind and body, the result of violent passions, intoxication, and latterly sea-sickness, which produced settled imbecility; and the unhappy lady thus treated was the wife of a man who, "not to speak of his office of a judge in Scotland, moved in English society of the highest character. He must have been the friend of Lyttelton, Pope, Thomson, and other ornaments of Frederick's Court; and, as the brother-in-law of the Countess of Mar, who was sister of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, he would figure in the brilliant circle which surrounded that star of the age of the second George. Yet he does not appear to have ever felt a moment's compunction at leaving the mother of his children to fret herself to death in a half-savage wilderness."

In a letter of his, dated Westminster, in June, 1749, in answer to an intimation of her death, he wrote thus callously:—"I most heartily thank you, my dear friend, for the timely notice you gave me of the death of that person. It would be a ridiculous untruth to pretend grief for it; but as it brings to my mind a train of various things for many years back, it gives me concern. . . . I long for the particulars of her death, which you are pleased to tell me I am to have by the next post."

After her removal to Skye her mind sunk to idiocy. She exhibited a restless desire to ramble, and no motive now remaining for restraint, she was allowed entire freedom, and the poor wanderer strolled from place to place, supported by the hospitality and tenderness which, in the Highlands, have ever given a sacred claim to the idiot poor. In this state she lingered for seven

years, and in June, 1749, died in a cottar's humble dwelling at Idragal, seventeen years after her abduction on that evening of January from her house in Niddry's Wynd.

Cecilia's Hall," and still fewer may remember them now.

On the death of Lord Drummore, in 1755, the society performed a grand concert in honour of his

25. 19 Mar 1741 **James Douglas, 14th earl of Morton; Lord Aberdour**

http://www.nationalgalleries.org/collections/advanced_search.php?objectId=8209

The Earl of Morton was both rich and learned; he was President of the Royal Society in London, a member of the Académie Française, and one of the first Trustees of the British Museum. This portrait was commissioned for the family's new house at Dalmahoy, not far from Edinburgh. The Earl is seen with his first wife, Agatha Halyburton, and their children. Sholto, aged seven, holds a bow and arrow, James, aged four, is still dressed in skirts, and three-year old Mary proudly displays her carved wooden doll. The eldest daughter, Frances, on the left, died shortly before the picture was completed, and baby George, on his mother's lap, did not survive childhood.



James Douglas 14th Earl of Morton, b. ca 1703; d. 12 Oct 1768 Chiswick, Middlesex, England.

m1. Agatha Halyburton Married Bef 1731 Children

> 1. Sholto Charles Douglas, 15th Earl of Morton, b. 1732, Edinburgh [GM Premier GL 1757-81]

2. Lady Mary Douglas, b. 1748

m2. Bridget Heathcote, b. 1723, Rutland Married 31 Jul 1755 St.James's Sq, Westminster Children

> 1. Lady Bridget Douglas

> 2. Hon. John Douglas, b. 1 Jul 1756

BIOGRAPHY

From 1730 until 1738 he was styled Lord Aberdour and from then onwards he was Earl of Morton. Before 1731 he married Agatha Halyburton, daughter of James Halyburton of Pitcur. On 18 May 1739 he became a Representative Peer for Scotland, which he was until he died. **He was Grand Master Mason of Scotland 1739-1740 and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England March 1741 to April 1742.**

He inherited the estates of Orkney in 1738. By act of Parliament, 16 March 1742, he obtained the absolute Lordship of Orkney and Shetland, but disposed of the same in 1766, for 63,000 pounds sterling, to the Dundas family. In 1745 he went to live in Paris with his wife and child. In 1746 he was imprisoned in the Bastille but after three months was allowed to return to England. His wife died in Edinburgh on 11 December 1748.

On 31 July 1755 he married Bridget Heathcote. In 1764 he became President of the Royal Society which he remained until he died on 12 October 1768, his widow surviving him by thirty-six years.

Lord Morton' Hints

<http://nationaltreasures.nla.gov.au/site/Treasures/item/nla.ms-ms9-113-s003>

When HMB *Endeavour* set sail to observe the transit of Venus (1768–1771), the papers of its captain, Lieutenant James Cook, contained a list of suggestions from James Douglas, 14th Earl of Morton (1702–1768) and president of the Royal Society, which had organised the government-funded voyage. Among them was advice on how to treat indigenous inhabitants of the lands they visited, some of which—against unwarranted use of firearms, for example—was unusual counsel in the 18th century.

Morton was a product of the Enlightenment, a natural philosopher, deeply interested in scientific matters.

Cook observed most of the Hints—but had he followed all of them, Mabo might not be a household word in Australia today.

Taking possession of the east coast of Australia, Cook overlooked two significant pieces of advice: 'They [the Indigenous inhabitants] are the natural, and in the strictest sense of the word, the legal possessors of the several Regions they inhabit', and 'No European Nation has a right to occupy any part of their country, or settle among them without their voluntary consent'.

The full text of this 14 page document is on line at the above URL.

When Cook sailed past in 1770 he gave a name to this still unwritten land: Morton Bay XE "Morton Bay" (after James Douglas, 14th Earl of Morton , and misspelled by later cartographers as Moreton Bay).

<http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/exhibns/scottish/geography.html>

A map of the North coast of Britain ... by a geometrical survey done at the desire of the Philosophical Society at Edinburgh. [1744]

The Reverend Alexander Bryce was well known in his day as a mathematician and had some local fame as a poet. The above referenced map of the North of Scotland is inscribed to the Earl of Morton. James Douglas, 14th Earl of Morton (1702-1768), was a close friend of the mathematician Colin Maclaurin and was largely responsible in 1739 for the remodelling of the Medical Society of Edinburgh into the Society for Improving Arts and Sciences. He was chosen as its first president. Morton was also a prominent Fellow of the Royal Society for thirty years, during which time he contributed several papers, mainly on astronomical topics, to its *Transactions*.

<http://www.nls.uk/catalogues/online/additions/0102/manpur.html>

In the holdings of the National Library of Scotland, in their principal additions to their collections [2001-2002], is listed a manuscript purchase [Acc 11958]:

Warrant, 1746, summoning James Douglas, 14th Earl of Morton, to attend the trials for High Treason of Lords Kilmarnock, Cromartie and Balmerino [for their participation in the unhappy Jacobite Rebellion in 1745].

Note: The 4th Earl of Kilmarnock, William Boyd, husband of Lady Anne Livingston of Callendar, was executed 18 Aug 1746. [GM, GL of Scotland – 1743]

George MacKenzie, 3rd Earl of Cromartie, was reprieved and ultimately pardoned. [GM, GL of Scotland – 1737-38]

http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa3870/is_200301/ai_n9231891/pg_1

Lady Jemima [nee Campbell], the wife of Philip Yorke, writes on Monday, 8 May [1749]:

But now I think of it I forgot in my last to mention a great & extraordinary Event, one of those unexpected fortunate Events which may happen perhaps once in a whole Life, & which help'd among other new & surprizing Things to make the last Thanks-giving Week so memorable. Guess it if you can? Nothing less I assure you than the Hearing St.-Germain Play.

This Party was made (I can't imagine how) at **Ld. Morton's**: an Invitation from him to the Family at Powis-House (brought about accidentally in Conversation) & to Us here, to dine with him & hear Monsr. le Comte [Saint-Germain].

James Douglas, 14th Earl of **Morton** (1702-68), lived at no.29 Upper Brook Street (the site now occupied by Brook House on the corner of Upper Brook Street and Park Lane). His first wife, Agatha, had died the previous year. Lord **Morton** had taken a grand tour to Italy in the late 1720s and had spent time there in the company of fellow antiquary Daniel Wray who was part of the Grey-Yorke family circle. 13 Powis House was in Great Ormond Street and was the London home of Jemima's father-in-law, the Lord Chancellor. 14

26. Apr 1742-43 **John Ward, 7th lord Ward; 2nd Viscount Dudley and Ward**



Lord Ward continued two years at the head of the fraternity.

John Ward 7th Lord Ward, 2nd Viscount Dudley and Ward; b. 22 Feb 1725; d. 10 Oct 1788
m. Mary Fair Married 15 Jul 1738

<http://www.genealogics.org/getperson.php?personID=I00317814&tree=LEO>

<http://www.stirnet.com/HTML/genie/british/ww/ward01.htm>

John Humble Ward, 1st Viscount Dudley and Ward, 6th Lord Ward (b 1700, d 06.05.1774)
m1. (26.12.1723) Anne Maria Bourchier (d 12.12.1725, dau of Charles Bourchier of Clontarf)
((A)) **John Ward, 2nd Viscount Dudley and Ward, 7th Lord Ward** (b 22.02.1724-5, dsp 10.10.1788)

m. (15.07.1738) Mary Fair (dau of Gamaliel Fair of Norfolk)

<http://www.dudley.gov.uk/leisure-and-culture/parks-and-open-spaces/himley-hall/past-present--future>

In 1740, John Ward became the 6th Lord Ward and inherited the Himley Estates. At the same time he was elected as an MP and his new high status position called for a more impressive home. The old manor house was demolished and a replacement built in the classical Palladian style. On its completion it was immediately extended and additional wings were added.

Himley Hall >

A medieval Lord of the Manor expected his people to live and work nearby, but by the eighteenth century the aristocracy preferred a wide area of parkland around their stately homes. Himley village was relocated, completed when the church was re-erected on its present site in 1764. In 1774 John Ward died and was succeeded by his son John. He brought in Lancelot 'Capability' Brown to re-design the parkland. This included the creation of the great lake, a new carriage approach to the Hall from the Dudley Road, and the planting of scattered clumps of trees throughout the estate. Archaeological evidence suggests that Henry Holland, Capability's son-in-law and an accomplished architect, also came to Himley and made further additions and alterations to the house at this time.



John died without an heir in 1788, and so his title passed on to his brother, William Ward, who became 3rd Viscount. Some said he had a likeness for 'port and fiddling', but he was known locally as the 'Poor man's friend' as he supported several local charities. A great music lover, he installed an organ at Himley by John Avery, a skilled organ builder who had worked on the organs at Westminster Abbey and Winchester Cathedral. He was also a patron of the Birmingham Music Festival.

27. Apr 1744 **Thomas Lyon, 5th earl of Strathmore** [see notes under children of the 4th Earl].

Grand Master of Scotland 1740–1741: [Thomas Lyon, 8th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne](#) (G.M. of England; 1744) during whose administration, being absent the whole time, the care and management of the Society devolved on the other Grand Officers

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earl_of_Strathmore_and_Kinghorne

Thomas Lyon, 8th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne (1704-1753)

John Bowes, 9th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne (1737-1776)

Thomas Lyon, 8th Earl of Strathmore (1704–18 January 1753) was the son of [John Lyon, 4th Earl of Strathmore](#).

On 20 July 1736, he married [Jean Nichol森](#), at [Houghton-le-Spring](#). They had seven children:

[John Bowes, 9th Earl of Strathmore](#) (1737–1776)

James Philip Lyon (1738–1763)

Hon. Thomas Lyon ([1741–1796](#))
Mary Lyon (d. [1767](#))
Susan Lyon (d. 26 Feb [1769](#))
Anne Lyon (c. 1753–?)
Jane Lyon (d. [1836](#))

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p950.htm#i9492>

John **Lyon**, 4th Earl of Strathmore was born on 8 May 1663 in Castle Lyon. He was the son of [Patrick Lyon, 3rd Earl of Strathmore](#) and [Helen Middleton](#). He married [Lady Elizabeth Stanhope](#), daughter of [Philip Stanhope, 2nd Earl of Chesterfield](#) and [Lady Elizabeth Butler](#), on 21 September 1691. He died on 10 May 1712 at age 49.

John Lyon, 4th Earl of Strathmore gained the title of *4th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne*.

Family [Lady Elizabeth Stanhope](#) b. circa 1663, d. 24 April 1723

Children [note: the 5th, 6th and 7th Earls of Strathmore were all deceased before the 1744 Grand Mastership above, leaving only the 8th Earl alive in 1744 or the 9th Earl, who was born in 1737 and would have been only 7 years old in 1744]

1. [Lady Helen Lyon](#) b. d. 19 Dec 1723¹
2. [Catherine Lyon](#)
3. [Patrick Lyon, Lord Glamis](#) b. 1692, d. Sep 1709
4. [Philip Lyon, Lord Glamis](#) b. 29 Oct 1693, d. 18 Mar 1711/12
5. [John Lyon, 5th Earl of Strathmore](#) b. 27 Apr 1696, d. 13 Nov 1715
6. [Charles Lyon, 6th Earl of Strathmore](#) b. c 1699, d. 11 May 1728
7. [Hendrie Lyon](#) b. 1 Jul 1700
8. [James Lyon, 7th Earl of Strathmore](#) b. c 1702, d. 4 Jan 1734/35
9. [Thomas Lyon, 8th Earl of Strathmore](#) b. 6 Jul 1704, d. 18 Jan 1753
10. [Mary Lyon](#) b. b 1712, d. 26 May 1780



Thomas Lyon was the great great grandfather of **Alice Pleasance Liddell** (1852-1934), also known to history as Lewis Carroll's 'Alice in Wonderland' or 'Alice Through the Looking Glass.'

Note how the first letters of the last lines of *Alice Through the Looking Glass* spell out Alice's full name:

A Boat Beneath a Sunny Sky by Lewis Carroll

A boat beneath a sunny sky,
Lingering onward dreamily
In an evening of July -

Children three that nestle near,
Eager eye and willing ear,
Pleased a simple tale to hear -

Long has faded that sunny sky:

Echoes fade and memories die:
Autumn frosts have slain July.

Still she haunts me, phantomwise,
Alice moving under skies
Never seen by waking eyes.

Children yet, the tale to hear,
Eager eye and willing ear,

Lovingly shall nestle near.

In a Wonderland they lie,
Dreaming as the days go by,
Dreaming as the summers die:

Ever drifting down the stream -
Lingering in the golden dream -
Life, what is it but a dream?

28. Apr 1745-46 **James Cranston**, 6th lord **Cranston** [**Cranstoun**]

<http://www.scotfood.org/history/nation/cranston.htm>

James, sixth Lord Cranstoun, succeeded his father in 1727, and died at Portman Square, London 4 July 1773. He married Sophia, daughter of Jeremiah Brown of Abscourt in Surrey, with whom he obtained twelve thousand pounds, and she afterwards succeeded to a larger fortune. She had an estate in the West Indies, and a jointure of seven hundred pounds. Her ladyship remained only four months a widow, as she took for her second husband, on 10th November, 1773, Michael Lade, Esq., councillor at law, and died 26 October 1799. By this lady, Lord Cranstoun had five sons and two daughters.

The eldest, William, and the third, James, successively enjoyed the title. The Hon. George Cranstoun, the fifth son, born in 1761, was captain of an independent company of foot in Africa, which was reduced in 1783. In 1795 he became captain in the 131st foot, was appointed major of a West India regiment in 1796, and the same year was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of that corps. In 1801 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 64th regiment of foot, which regiment he commanded at the capture of Surinam in May 1804, when he was wounded. He had the rank of colonel in the army 1st January 1805, and died at Surinam, 8th March 1806, in his 45th year, unmarried.

VI. JAMES, sixth Lord Cranstoun, succeeded his father in 1727, and obtained in 1756 an act for the sale of the estate in Northumberland, settled on his marriage for the benefit of Sophia, Lady Cranstoun and their issue, for raising money to discharge the encumbrances affecting it, and also towards disencumbering his estate in Scotland, settled also for the benefit of Lady Cranstoun and the issue of their marriage. He married, before 1749, Sophia, daughter of Jeremiah Brown of Abscourt in Surrey, with whom he obtained a considerable fortune, and who owned an estate in the West Indies. He appears to have been reduced to impoverished circumstances, notwithstanding his wife's fortune, as in April 1737 he borrowed from the poor's money of the parish of Crailing a sum of twenty pounds, which at intervals over a period of thirty years the kirk session made fruitless efforts to recover, neither threats of legal proceedings nor the censure of the church being of any avail.¹ He died in Portman Square, London, 4 July 1773, and his widow on 26 October of the same year married Michael Lade, councillor of law. She died on 26 October 1779. The issue of Lord Cranstoun's marriage were:—

James Cranstoun, created 6th Lord 27 Jan 1727; d. 4 Jul 1773

<http://www.stirnet.com/HTML/genie/british/cc4rz/cranstoun02.htm>

Cuthbert Cranstoun of Thirlestainmains **ancestry not known**

1. John Cranstoun of Morriestoun
 - A. Sir William Cranstoun, 1st Lord Cranstoun (d 06.1627)
 - m. [Sarah Cranstoun \(dau of Sir John Cranstoun of Cranstoun\)](#)
 - i. John Cranstoun, 2nd Lord (dsp by 1648)
 - m1. (mcr 22.11.1616) Elizabeth Scott (dau of Walter Scott, 1st Lord of Buccleuch)
 - m2. (1623) Helen Lindsay (d 1658, dau of James Lindsay, 7th Lord of the Byres)
 - ii. James, Master of Cranstoun (d 1633)
 - m1. [\(before 10.12. 1612\) Elizabeth Makgill \(dau of David Makgill of Cranston Riddell\)](#)
 - a. Elizabeth Cranstoun
 - m. [\(1632\) Thomas Craig of Riccartoun](#)
 - m2. [Elizabeth Stewart \(dau of Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell\)](#)
 - b. William Cranstoun, 3rd Lord (a 07.1664)
 - m. [\(mcr 10.07.1643\) Mary Leslie \(dau of Alexander Leslie, 1st Earl of Leven\)](#)
 - (1) James Cranstoun of Crailing, 4th Lord (d before 1688)
 - m. Anne Don (dau of Sir Alexander Don, Bart of Newton)
 - (A) William Cranstoun of Crailing, 5th Lord (d 17.01.1726-7)
 - m. [\(before 1703\) Jean Ker \(d 03.1768, dau of William Ker, 2nd Marquess of Lothian\)](#)
 - (i) **James Cranstoun of Crailing, 6th Lord (d 04.07.1773)**
 - m. (before 1749) Sophia Brown (d 26.10.1779, dau of Jeremiah Brown of Abscourt)
 - (a) William Cranstoun of Crailing, 7th Lord (b 03.09.1749, d unm 29.07.1778)
 - (b) Brown Cranstoun (bpt 31.03.1754, d unm)
 - (c) James Cranstoun of Crailing, 8th Lord (bpt 26.06.1755, dsp 22.09.1796)
 - m. (19.08.1792) Elizabeth Montolieu (b c1770, d 27.08.1797, dau of Lewis Charles Montolieu)
 - (d) Charles Cranstoun (d 11.1790)
 - m. Elizabeth Turner (d 02.02.1781)
 - ((1)) James Edmund Cranstoun, 9th Lord (d 05.09.1818)
 - m. (25.08.1807) Anne Linnington Macnamara (d 22.11.1858, dau of John Macnamara of St. Christopher)
 - ((A)) James Edward Cranstoun, 10th Lord (b 12.08.1809, d 18.06.1869)
 - m. (1843) Elizabeth Seale (d 23.12.1899, dau of Sir John Henry Seale, Bart)
 - ((i)) Pauline Emily Cranstoun
 - ((B)) Charles Frederick Cranstoun, 11th Lord (b 1813, d unm 28.09.1869)
 - ((C)) Eliza Linnington Cranstoun (b 15.08.1808, d 23.01.1849)
 - m. (24.02.1838) Richard Ford of Heavitree (d 01.09.1858)
 - ((D)) Anna Caroline Cranstoun (b 23.12.1812, d 17.11.1847)
 - (e) George Cranstoun (bpt 21.12.1761, d unm 08.03.1806)
 - (f) Elizabeth Cranstoun (bpt 16.09.1751)
 - (g) Charlotte Cranstoun (bpt 31.03.1764)

<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/chron-tables/private/p-chron13.htm>

1756 - James Lord Cranstoun's estate in Northumberland: sale for payment of incumbrances affecting the same and disincumbering his estate in Scotland, settled also for the benefit of his wife and issue.

Lord Cranstoun's brother was Captain William Henry (Beau Didapper) Cranstoun (1714-1752).

Captain William Henry Cranstoun and Miss Bland

<http://www.exclassics.com/newgate/ng250.htm>

see the full length book, "The Trial of Mary Blandy" in my personal archives MSWord documents, MASDATA/MASHIST

MARY BLANDY - Executed 6th of April, 1752, for murdering her Father at the Request of her Lover



< Illustration: Mary Blandy confessing having poisoned her father

It has been a melancholy remark that two young ladies -- Miss Jefferies and Miss Blandy -- well educated, and of considerable expectations from the parents whom they murdered, should, as it were, at the same moment contemplate the death of their protectors.

Yet, though Miss Blandy's crime was committed on blood nearest in consanguinity, she does not appear to have been that determined murderess we find in Miss Jefferies.

Public conversation was long divided on their fate, and in comparisons of their different degrees of crimes.

There is too much reason to fear that both had been seduced by villainous men: but Miss Jefferies, as will be seen, was a premeditated and determined murderess. Over the fate of the wretched Miss Blandy

we may indulge somewhat of commiseration; for the profligate wretch who seduced her was a disgrace to the noble blood from which he derived existence; and what renders his crime more heinous was his being a married man.

It will appear that, had not this corrupt twig of the noble branch of the tree of genealogy from which he grew spread his insidious snares to entangle the heart and corrupt the mind of Miss Blandy, she would not have been guilty of the abominable and unnatural crime of parricide.

In a moral point of view, though the law may not immediately overtake the villainy, we would appeal to the hearts of the readers of our own sex -- nay, we would ask the question, in cooler moments of youth -- "Can there be a more destructive vice than the seduction of a virtuous female, under promise of marriage?" Will not your inflamed passions cool? and then what must be the stings of conscience when you find the too-willing sacrifice to your lust a wretched creature, neglected by her friends, the scorn of the virtuous part of her sex, and the prey of your own?

Thus are we led to acknowledge, with sorrow, the lines of the poet, on a seduced woman:--

"Man, the lawless libertine, may rove,
Free and unquestion'd, thro' the paths of love:
But woman, sense and nature's easy fool --
If poor weak woman swerve from virtue's easy rule --
If, strongly charm'd, she tempt the flow'ry way,
And in the softer paths of pleasure stray --
Ruin ensues, remorse, and endless shame,
And one false step entirely damns her fame:
In vain with tears the loss she may deplore,
In vain look back to what she was before;
She sets, like stars that fall, to rise no more."

Mary Blandy was the only daughter of a Mr Francis Blandy, an eminent attorney at Henley-upon-Thames, and town-clerk of that place. She had been educated with the utmost tenderness; and every possible care was taken to impress her mind with sentiments of virtue and religion. Her person had nothing in it remarkably engaging, but she was of a sprightly and affable disposition, of polite manners, engaging in conversation, and was much distinguished by her good sense.

She had read the best authors in the English language, and had a memory remarkably retentive of the knowledge she had acquired. In a word, she excelled most of her sex in those accomplishments which are calculated to grace and dignify the female mind.

The father being reputed to be rich, a number of young gentlemen courted his acquaintance, with a view to make an interest with his daughter: but, of all the visitors, none were more agreeable, both to father and daughter, than the gentlemen of the army; and the former was never better pleased than when he had some of them at his table.

Miss Blandy was about twenty-six years of age when she became acquainted with **Captain William Henry Cranstoun**, who was then about forty-six. He was the son of Lord Cranstoun, of an ancient Scotch family, which had made great alliances, by intermarriages, with the nobility of Scotland. Being a younger brother, his uncle, Lord Mark Ker, procured him a commission in the army, which, with the interest of fifteen hundred pounds, was all he had for his support.

Cranstoun married a Miss Murray in Scotland, in the year 1745, and received a handsome fortune with her; but he was defective in the great article of prudence. His wife was delivered of a son within a year after the marriage. About this period he received orders

to join his regiment in England, and was afterwards sent on a recruiting party to Henley, which gave rise to the unhappy connexion which ended so fatally.

It may seem extraordinary, and is, perhaps, a proof of Cranstoun's art, that he could ingratiate himself into the affections of Miss Blandy; for his person was diminutive, he was so marked with the small-pox that his face was in seams, and he squinted very much: but he possessed that faculty of small-talk which is unfortunately too much esteemed by many of the fair sex.

Mr Blandy, who was acquainted with Lord Mark Ker, was fond of being deemed a man of taste, and so open to flattery, that it is not to be wondered at that a man of Cranstoun's artifice ingratiated himself into his favour, and obtained permission to pay his addresses to the daughter.

Cranstoun, apprehending that Miss Blandy might discover that he had a wife in Scotland, informed her that he was involved in a disagreeable lawsuit in that country with a young lady, who claimed him as a husband; and so sure was he of the interest he had obtained in Miss Blandy's affections, that he had the confidence to ask her if she loved him well enough to wait the issue of the affair. She told him that, if her father and mother approved of her staying for him, she had no objection.

This must be allowed to have been a very extraordinary declaration of love, and as extraordinary a reply.

Cranstoun endeavoured to conduct the amour with all possible secrecy; notwithstanding which it came to the knowledge of Lord Mark Ker, who wrote to Mr Blandy, informing him that the captain had a wife and children in Scotland, and conjuring him to preserve his daughter from ruin.

Alarmed by this intelligence, Mr Blandy informed his daughter of it; but she did not seem equally affected, as Cranstoun's former declaration had prepared her to expect some such news; and, when the old gentleman taxed Cranstoun with it, he declared it was only an affair of gallantry, of which he should have no difficulty to free himself.

Mrs. Blandy appears to have been under as great a degree of infatuation as her daughter, for she forbore all farther inquiry, on the captain's bare assurance that the report of his marriage was false. Cranstoun, however, could not be equally easy. He saw the necessity of devising some scheme to get his first marriage annulled, or of bidding adieu to all the gratifications he could promise himself by a second.

After revolving various schemes in his mind, he at length wrote his wife, requesting her to disown him for a husband. The substance of this letter was, that, "having no other way of rising to preferment but in the army, he had but little ground to expect advancement there, while it was known he was encumbered with a wife and family; but, could he once pass for a single man, he had not the least doubt of being quickly preferred, which would procure him a sufficiency to maintain her, as well as himself, in a genteeler manner than now he was able to do. All, therefore (adds he), I have to request of you is, that you will transcribe the enclosed copy of a letter, wherein you disown me for a husband; put your maiden name to it, and send it by the post: all the use I shall make of it shall be to procure my advancement, which will necessarily include your own benefit. In full assurance that you will comply with my request, I remain, your most affectionate husband,

"W. H. Cranstoun."

Mrs. Cranstoun, ill as she had been treated by her husband, and little hope as she had of more generous usage, was, after repeated letters had passed, induced to give up her claim, and at length sent him the requested paper, signed Murray, which was her maiden name.

The villainous captain, being possessed of this letter, made some copies of it, which he sent to his wife's relations, and his own: the consequence of which was that they withdrew the assistance they had afforded the lady, which reduced her to an extremity she had never before known.

Exclusive of this, he instituted a suit before the lords of session, for the dissolution of the marriage; but when Mrs. Cranstoun was heard, and the letters read, the artful contrivance was seen through, the marriage was confirmed, and Cranstoun was adjudged to pay the expenses of the trial.

At the next session Captain Cranstoun preferred a petition, desiring to be heard by counsel on new evidence, which it was pretended had arisen respecting Miss Murray. This petition, after some hesitation, was heard; but the issue was, that the marriage was again confirmed, and Cranstoun was obliged to allow his wife a separate maintenance.

Still, however, he paid his addresses to Miss Blandy with the same fervency as before; which coming to the knowledge of Mrs. Cranstoun, she sent her the decree of the Court of Session, establishing the validity of the marriage.

It is reasonable to suppose that this would have convinced Miss Blandy of the erroneous path in which she was treading. On this occasion she consulted her mother: and, Cranstoun having set out for Scotland, the old lady advised her to write to him, to know the truth of the affair.

Absurd as this advice was, she wrote to him; but, soon after the receipt of her letter, he returned to Henley, when he had impudence enough to assert that the cause was not finally determined, but would be referred to the House of Lords.

Mr Blandy gave very little credit to this assertion; but his wife assented at once to all Cranstoun said, and treated him with as much tenderness as if he had been her own child; of which the following circumstance will afford ample proof.

Mrs. Blandy and her daughter being on a visit to Mrs. Pocock, of Turville Court, the old lady was taken so ill as to be obliged to continue there for some days. In the height of her disorder, which was a violent fever, she cried "Let Cranstoun be sent for." He was

then with the regiment at Southampton; but, her request being complied with, she no sooner saw him than she raised herself on the pillow, and hung around his neck repeatedly exclaiming "(My dear Cranstoun, I am glad you are come; I shall now grow well soon!" So extravagant was her fondness, that she insisted on having him as her nurse; and he actually administered her medicines.

On the following day she grew better; on which she said "This I owe to you, my dear Cranstoun; your coming has given me new health and fresh spirits. I was fearful I should die, and you not here to comfort that poor girl. Flow like death she looks!"

It would be ungenerous to the memory of Mrs. Blandy to suppose that she saw Cranstoun's guilt in its true light of enormity; but certainly she was a most egregious dupe to his artifices.

Mrs. Blandy and her daughter having come to London, the former wanted forty pounds, to discharge a debt she had contracted unknown to her husband; and Cranstoun coming into the room while the mother and the daughter were weeping over their distresses, he demanded the reason of their grief; of which being informed, he left them, and, soon returning with the requisite sum, he threw it into the old lady's lap. Charmed by this apparent generosity, she burst into tears, and squeezed his hand fervently; on which he embraced her, and said, "Remember, it is a son; therefore do not make yourself uneasy: you do not lie under any obligation to me."

Of this debt of forty pounds, ten pounds had been contracted by the ladies while in London, for expenses in consequence of their pleasures; and the other thirty by expensive treats given to Cranstoun at Henley, during Mr Blandy's absence.

Soon after this Mrs. Blandy died; and Cranstoun now complaining of his fear of being arrested for the forty pounds, the young lady borrowed that sum, which she gave him, and made him a present of her watch: so that he was a gainer by his former apparent generosity.

Mr Blandy began now to show evident dislike of Captain Cranstoun's visits: but he found means to take leave of the daughter, to whom he complained of the father's ill treatment; but insinuated that he had a method of conciliating his esteem; and that when he arrived in Scotland he would send her some powders proper for the purpose; on which to prevent suspicion, he would write, "Powders to clean the Scotch pebbles."

It does not appear that the young lady had any idea that the powders he was to send her were of a poisonous nature. She seems rather to have been infatuated by her love; and this is the only excuse that can be made for her subsequent conduct, which appears otherwise totally inconsistent with that good sense for which she was celebrated.

Cranstoun sent her the powders, according to promise; and Mr Blandy being indisposed on the Sunday se'nnight before his death, Susan Gunnel, a maid-servant, made him some water-gruel, into which Miss Blandy conveyed some of the powder, and gave it to her father; and, repeating this draught on the following day, he was tormented with the most violent pains in his bowels.

When the old gentleman's disorder increased, and he was attended by a physician, his daughter came into the room, and, falling on her knees to her father, said, "Banish me where you please; do with me what you please, so you do but forgive me; and, as for Cranstoun, I will never see him, speak to him, or write to him, as long as I live, if you will forgive me."

In reply to this the father said, "I forgive thee, my dear, and I hope God will forgive thee, but thou shouldst have considered before thou attemptedst any thing against thy father; thou shouldst have considered I was thy own father."

Miss Blandy now acknowledged that she had put powder in his gruel, but that it was for an innocent purpose; on which the father, turning in his bed, said, "O such a villain! to come to my house, eat of the best and drink of the best my house could afford; and, in return, take away my life, and ruin my daughter. O! my dear, thou must hate that man."

The young lady replied, "Sir, every word you say is like a sword piercing to my heart; more severe than if you were angry: I must kneel, and beg you will not curse me." The father said, "I curse thee my dear! how couldst thou think I would curse thee? No, I bless thee, and hope God will bless thee, and amend thy life. Do, my dear, go out of the room; say no more, lest thou shouldst say any thing to thy own prejudice. Go to thy Uncle Stephens; and take him for thy friend: poor man! I am sorry for him."

Mr Blandy dying in consequence of his illness, it was suspected that the daughter had occasioned his death; whereupon she was taken into custody, and committed to the gaol at Oxford.

She was tried on the 3d of March, 1752; and, after many witnesses had been called to give evidence of her guilt, she was desired to make her defence, which she did in the following speech:--

"My lord, -- It is morally impossible for me to lay down the hardships I have received. -- I have been aspersed in my character. In the first place it has been said I spoke ill of my father; that I have cursed him, and wished him at hell; which is extremely false. Sometimes little family affairs have happened, and he did not speak to me so kindly as I could wish. I own I am passionate, my lord; and in those passions some hasty expressions might have dropped; but great care has been taken to recollect every word I have spoken at different times, and to apply them to such particular purposes as my enemies knew would do me the greatest injury. These are hardships, my lord, such as yourself must allow to be so. It was said too, my lord, that I endeavoured to make my escape. Your lordship will judge from the difficulties I laboured under: -- I had lost my father; -- I was not permitted to go near him; -- I was forsaken by my friends -- affronted by the mob -- and insulted by my servants. -- Although I begged to have the liberty to listen at the door where he died, I was not allowed it. My keys were taken from me; my shoe-buckles and garters too -- to prevent me from making away with myself, as though I was the most abandoned creature. What could I do, my lord? I verily believe I must have been out of my senses. When I heard my father was dead, I ran out of the house, and over the bridge, and had nothing on but a half sack and petticoats, without a hoop -- my petticoats hanging about me. The mob gathered round me. Was this a condition, my lord, to make my escape in? A good woman beyond the bridge, seeing me in this distress, desired me to walk in till the mob was dispersed: the town-sergeant was there. I begged he would take me under his protection, to have me home: the woman said it was not proper,

the mob was very great, and that I had better stay a little. When I came home they said I used the constable ill. I was locked up for fifteen hours, with only an old servant of the family to attend me. I was not allowed a maid for the common decencies of my sex. I was sent to gaol, and was in hopes there at least this usage would have ended; but was told it was reported I was frequently drunk; that I attempted to make my escape; that I did not attend at chapel. A more abstemious woman, my lord, I believe, does not live.

"Upon the report of my making my escape, the gentleman who was high-sheriff last year (not the present) came and told me, by order of the higher powers, he must put an iron on me. I submitted as I always do, to the higher powers. Some time after he came again, and said he must put a heavier one upon me; which I have worn, my lords till I came hither. I asked the sheriff why I was so ironed. He said he did it by command of some noble peer, on his hearing that I intended making my escape. I told him I never had any such thought, and I would bear it with the other cruel usage I had received on my character. The Reverend Mr Swinton, the worthy clergyman who attended me in prison, can testify I was regular at the chapel when ever I was well: sometimes I really was not able to come out, and then he attended me in my room. They have likewise published papers and depositions, which ought not to have been published, in order to represent me as the most abandoned of my sex, and to prejudice the world against me. I submit myself to your lordship, and to the worthy jury. I do assure your lordship, as I am to answer at the great tribunal where I must appear, I am as innocent as the child unborn of the death of my father. I would not endeavour to save my life at the expense of truth: I really thought the powder an innocent inoffensive thing; and I gave it to procure his love (meaning toward Cranstoun). It has been mentioned, I should say, I was ruined. My lord, when a young woman loses her character, is not that her ruin? Why, then, should this expression be construed in so wide a sense? Is it not ruining my character to have such a thing laid to my charge? And, whatever may be the event of this trial, I am ruined most effectually."

The trial lasted eleven hours, and then the judge summed up the evidence, mentioning the scandalous behaviour of some people respecting the prisoner, in printing and publishing what they called depositions taken before the coroner relating to the affair before them: to which he added, "I hope you have not seen them; but, if you have, I must tell you, as you are men of sense and probity, that you must divest yourselves of every prejudice that can arise from thence, and attend merely to the evidence that has been given."

The judge then summed up the evidence with the utmost candour; and the jury, having considered the affair, found her guilty without going out of court.

After the conviction she behaved with the utmost decency and resignation. She was attended by the Reverend Mr Swinton, from whose hands she received the sacrament on the day before her execution, declaring that she did not know there was anything hurtful in the powders she had given her father.

The night before her death she spent in devotion; and at nine in the morning of the 6th of April, 1752, she left her apartment, being dressed in a black bombasin, and having her arms bound with black ribands.

The clergyman attended her to the place of execution, to which she walked with the utmost solemnity of deportment; and, when there, acknowledged her fault in administering the powders to her father; but declared that, as she must soon appear before the most awful tribunal, she had no idea of doing injury, nor any suspicions that the powders were of a poisonous nature.

Having ascended some steps of the ladder, she said, "Gentlemen, don't hang me high, for the sake of decency." Being desired to go something higher, she turned about and expressed her apprehensions that she should fall. The rope being put round her neck, she pulled her handkerchief over her face, and was turned off on holding out a book of devotions which she had been reading.

The crowd of spectators assembled on this occasion was immense; and when she had hung the usual time she was cut down, and the body, being put into a hearse, was conveyed to Henley, and interred with her parents, at one o'clock on the following morning.

It will now be proper to return to Cranstoun, who was the original contriver of this horrid murder. Having heard of Miss Blandy's commitment to Oxford gaol, he concealed himself some time in Scotland, and then escaped to Boulogne, in France. Meeting there with Mrs. Ross, who was distantly related to his family, he acquainted her with his situation, and begged her protection; on which she advised him to change his name for her maiden name of Dunbar.

Some officers in the French service, who were related to his wife, hearing of his concealment, vowed revenge, if they should meet with him, for his cruelty to the unhappy woman; on which he fled to Paris, from whence he went to Furnes, a town in Flanders, where Mrs. Ross had provided a lodging for his reception.

He had not been long at Furnes when he was seized with a severe fit of illness, which brought him to a degree of reflection to which he had been long a stranger. At length he sent for a father belonging to an adjacent convent, and received absolution from his hands, on declaring himself a convert to the Romish faith.

Cranstoun died on the 30th of November, 1752; and the fraternity of monks and friars looked on his conversion as an object of such importance, that solemn mass was sung on the occasion, and the body was followed to the grave not only by the ecclesiastics, but by the magistrates of the town.

His papers were then sent to Scotland, to his brother, Lord Cranstoun; his clothes were sold for the discharge of his debts; and his wife came into possession of the interest of the fifteen hundred pounds above mentioned.

This case is one of the most extraordinary that we shall have occasion to record in these volumes. The character and conduct of Cranstoun are infamous beyond all description. A married man seeking a young lady in marriage, deluding her by the vilest artifices, and the most atrocious falsehoods; and then murdering her father to obtain the object of his wishes, exhibits an accumulated picture of guilt to which no language can do justice. His sufferings afterwards appear to have been a providential punishment of his crimes. We are to hope that his penitence was sincere; but it is impossible to think highly of a religion that offers

immediate pardon and absolution to a criminal, of whatever magnitude, on the single declaration of his becoming a convert to that religion.

With regard to Miss Blandy, the public have ever been divided in opinion on her case. Those who have presumed on her innocence have tacitly acknowledged that she was very weak, which contradicts the accounts we have of her genius and mental acquirements. On the contrary, those who have insisted on her guilt, have made no allowances for the weakness of the female mind; nor considered the influence of an artful man over the heart of a girl in love.

Her solemn declaration of her innocence would almost tempt one to think that she was innocent; for it is next to impossible to suppose that a woman of her sense and education would depart this life with a wilful lie in her mouth.

Be all this as it may, an obvious lesson is to be learnt from her fate. -- Young ladies should be cautious of listening to the insidious address of artful love as they know not how soon, and how unsuspectingly, their hearts may be engaged to their own destruction, founded on the violation of all their nobler duties.

<http://www.scotfood.org/history/nation/cranston.htm>

About the history of the Hon. William Henry Cranstoun, the fifth son, born in 1714, there is something very uncommon. He was a captain in the army, and married at Edinburgh on the 22d of May 1744, Anne, daughter of Mr. David Murray, merchant in Leith, who was the son of Sir David Murray of Stanhope, bart. The marriage was a private one, on pretence that its being known might prevent his preferment in the army, as she was a Roman Catholic. No witness was present but a single woman. The clergyman was brought by Captain Cranstoun, and was not known to Miss Murray or the other woman. They lived together, in a private manner, till sometime in July thereafter. Then the lady went to an uncle's house in the country, while the captain staid among his own relations till November, and then proceeded to London. A close correspondence was kept up between them as husband and wife. Before he left she acquainted him of her being in the way of becoming a mother, and he, in consequence, in his absence wrote very affectionately both to herself and her uncle, acknowledging her to have been his wife from the middle of the preceding May, but still insisted on the marriage being kept secret. He afterwards informed all his relations of it, and they visited and corresponded with her as his wife. At her confinement she was attended by one of his sisters. A daughter was born at Edinburgh, on February 19th, 1745, and was baptized by a minister of the established church, in presence of several of the relations on both sides. The child was held up to baptism by one of the captain's brothers, and named after his mother, by express orders from himself. Notwithstanding all this, Captain Cranstoun disowned his marriage in 1746, alleging that they were never married; that he had only promised to marry her in case she should turn protestant; that double the time agreed for her changing her religion was now elapsed, without her doing so; that what he had said to his friends was only to amuse them and save her honour; and that now he would never marry her, but was willing to support her to the utmost of his power. The lady raised a declarator of her own marriage, and of her daughter's legitimacy, before the commissaries of Edinburgh, the summons of which was executed in October 1746. In the process a great number of letters written by the captain and the lady were produced, and after a tedious litigation the commissaries, on the 1st Marcy 1748, decreed them to be married persons, and the child to be their lawful daughter; on the 7th of April following, they decreed the captain to pay the lady an annuity of forty pounds sterling for herself, and ten pounds for their daughter so long as she should be alimmented by her, both to commence from the date of citation, and on the 11th of May, they ordained him to pay her forty pounds of costs, and nearly sixty pounds for extracting the decret. Captain Cranstoun advocated the case to the court of session, but he was equally unsuccessful there. It seems that during the proceedings he courted a young lady in Leicestershire, but all hopes of a union with her were put a stop to, when the match was nearly concluded, on the lady's friends hearing that he was already married. About the year 1746, having gone to Henley to recruit, Miss Mary Blandy, the daughter of a retired attorney at Reading, possessing, according to report, ten thousand pounds, fell in love with him, and as her father disapproved of the captain's addresses, on account of his having a wife alive in his native country, she poisoned him on the 5th of August 1751, with some powder which Capt. Cranstoun had sent her from Scotland, in a packet containing Scots pebbles, and labelled "to clean pebbles with," having mixed it in his gruel. For this heinous crime she was tried at Oxford in February 1752, and being found guilty she was hanged on the Castle green of that city, on the 6th of April thereafter. In Miss Blandy's statement after her condemnation, she alleged that the powders were sent to her by her lover to be given to her father as love-potions, to make him kind to them both, and induce him to consent to their marriage, and that he had written to her that he had consulted a Mrs. Morgan, "a cunning woman" in Scotland, who had assured him that they would have that effect, which she thoroughly believed. There does not appear to have been any grounds for supposing that the captain was in any way accessory to the murder. He died 2d December 1752, a few months after Miss Blandy's execution.

Fotherley Baker, Esq. (d. 1754) - Deputy Grand Master of England in 1744 under Lord Cranstoun and also under Lord Byron until 1752.

29. 30 Apr 1747- 2 Mar 52 **William Byron, 5th lord Byron of Rochdale**

http://freemasonry.bcy.ca/biography/byron_w/byron_w.html

November 5, 1722 - May 19, 1798

William Byron, 5th Baron, succeeded to the title upon the death of his father on August 8, 1736. A Lieutenant in the Royal Navy from 1738, he was constituted Master of the Royal Staghounds from December 5, 1763 until 1765. Lord William was elected Grand Master of the Premier Grand Lodge of Freemasons from April 30, 1747 to March 20, 1752 when he placed Lord Carysfort as his successor and "all expressed the greatest Joy at the happy Occasion of their Meeting".

In 1765 Lord Byron was tried for the dueling death of William Chaworth. Debrett called it a duel while the *Encyclopedia Britannica* described it as a drunken brawl. He was found guilty of manslaughter, "but claiming the benefit of the statute of Edward VI, he was discharged by simply paying the fee" on April 16 1765. Although known later in life as the "wicked Lord Byron", he appears to have been a popular Grand Master, his frequent absences from the country notwithstanding.

An anonymous publication entitled *The Complete Free-mason : or Multa Paucis for Lovers of Secrets* (1763/64) attempted to blame Lord Byron for what was then thought to be a schism between the Ancient and Premier Grand Lodges. It is now clear that this conflict was not a schism and that the discontent had its beginnings some years before Lord Byron was installed as Grand Master. According to Preston: "During the five years that his lordship presided over the fraternity, no diligence was spared, on his part, to preserve the privileges of Masonry, to redress grievances, and to relieve distress. When business required his attendance in the country, Fotherley Baker, Esq., the Deputy Grand Master, and Secretary Revis were particularly attentive to the Society in his absence."

The poet, George Gordon, 6th Baron, Byron of Rochdale (1788-1824)—who was not a freemason—was William's great-nephew.

Grand Master: April 30, 1747 to March 20, 1752, Premier Grand Lodge of England

Source: [Ars Quatuor Coronatorum](#), "Lord Byron, G.M." [H.J. Whympere](#), vol. vi. (1893) pp. 17-20. Also see William Preston, *Illustrations of Masonry*, 2nd ed. ; Grand Lodge 1752 minutes reprinted in Gould, *History of Freemasonry*, p. 396; Albert F. Calvert, *The Grand Lodge of England 1717-1917*, being an account of 200 years of English Freemasonry . Henry Jenkins Limited Aerundel Place, Haymarket, S.W.1. MCMXVII. p. 118; *Grand Lodge 1717-1967*. Printed for the United Grand Lodge of England at the University Press, Oxford, 1967 Foreword: A. S. Frerep. p. 271.

<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/History/Barons/barons3.html>

BYRON, LORD BYRON.

WILLIAM BYRON, lord Byron of Rochdale.

This nobleman was born 5 November 1722, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 8 August 1736. He embraced the profession of the navy, and was constituted 5 December 1763 master of his majesty's stag hounds, which office he resigned in the year 1765. Having unfortunately killed in a rencontre William Chaworth esquire, he was tried by the house of peers, and acquitted 16 April in that year.

Lord Byron married 28 March 1747 Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Charles Shaw of Besthorpe in the county of Norfolk esquire; by which lady, who died 5 April 1788, he has issue,

1. William, born 27 October 1749, and elected 1774 to represent the borough of Morpeth in the county of Northumberland. He married Juliana Elizabeth, daughter of John, son of William fourth lord Byron, by which lady he had issue
 1. William.
William, the father, died 22 June 1776.
2. Caroline, born 17 January 1755.

The family of Byron had large possessions in England in the reign of William the conqueror. Sir John Byron fought in the army of king Henry the seventh at the battle of Bosworth 22 August 1485.

Sir John Byron, third in descent from Nicholas, brother of sir John, had issue,

1. John, who was constituted by king Charles the first in the year 1641 lieutenant of the Tower of London, from which office he was removed upon the joint representation of both houses of parliament in the following year. He had a command at the battles of Edgehill and Newberry; soon after which he was created baron Byron of Rochdale, with remainder to his brothers. He was appointed in the following year commander in chief of the reinforcements from Ireland; and after some successes was besieged in Chester, where he surrendered to sir Thomas Fairfax in the year 1645.
2. Richard, second lord Byron, who distinguished himself in the civil war.
3. Philip, who was killed at the siege of York in the year 1644.
4. Thomas, who was wounded at the battle of Hopton Heath 19 March 1643.

William, fourth lord Byron, grandson of Richard second lord Byron, married Frances, daughter of William Berkeley lord Berkeley of Stratton; by which lady, who married secondly -- August 1740 sir Thomas Hay of Alderstone in the county of Lothian baronet, she had issue,

1. Isabella, born 10 November 1721, and married first to Henry fourth earl of Carlisle, and secondly 11 December 1759 to sir Richard Musgrave of Hayton Castle in the county of Cumberland baronet of Nova Scotia.
2. William, present and fifth lord, Byron.
3. John, who embraced the profession of the navy, and serving in the squadron of lord Anson in 1740, was castaway, and suffered incredible hardships for five years, of which he afterwards published a narrative. He was sent out upon a voyage of discovery to the Straits of Magellan in the year 1764, and was appointed in the year 1778 commander in chief of his majesty's fleet in the West Indies, which post he resigned in the year 1780. Admiral Byron married -- August 1748 Sophia, daughter of John Trevanion of Carhays in the county of Cornwall esquire; by which lady he had issue
 1. John, born 7 February 1756, who was appointed 19 January 1785 captain lieutenant of the twelfth regiment of foot, and married Amelia, baroness Coniers;
 2. George Anson, born 30 November 1758, and appointed a captain in the royal navy 3 April 1779 ;
 3. Frances, married to Charles Leigh esquire, a colonel in the army;
 4. Juliana Elizabeth, married to William son of William lord Byron;
 5. Sophia Maria, married -- September 1783 to sir Robert Wilmot of Osmanston in the county of Derby baronet;
 6. and Charlotte Augusta.

Admiral Byron died -- April 1786.

4. Richard, born 28 October 1724, who embraced the clerical profession, and married 14 January 1768 daughter of ---- Farmer esquire.
5. George, born 22 April 1730, and married to Frances, daughter of Elton Levet of the borough of Nottingham esquire; by which lady he has issue
 1. Isabella, born 20 October 1754;
 2. John, born 14 September 1758 ;
 3. and Frederic
 4. George, born 21 November 1764.

CREATION. Baron Byron of Rochdale in the county palatine of Lancaster 24 October 1643.

CHIEF SEATS. Newsted Abbey and Bulwel Park in the county of Nottingham.

30. 20 Mar 1752 **John Proby**, 1st lord **Carysfort**

3 Apr 1753 re-elected lord **Carysfort**

Dr. Manningham, his Deputy

John Proby Baron Carysfort, m. [Hon. Elizabeth Allen](#); Child 1. [John Joshua Proby, 1st Earl of Carysfort](#), b. 12 Aug 1751

<http://thepeerage.com/p3451.htm#i34503>

Sir John Proby, 1st Baron Carysfort

b. 25 November 1720, d. 18 Oct 1772

Father [John Proby](#) d. 1760

Mother [Jane Leveson-Gower](#) b. before 1704, d. 10 June 1726

Sir John Proby, 1st Baron Carysfort was born on 25 November 1720. He was the son of [John Proby](#) and [Jane Leveson-Gower](#).

He married [Hon. Elizabeth Allen](#) on 27 August 1750. He died in 1792.

Sir John Proby, 1st Baron Carysfort was created *1st Baron Carysfort*.

Family [Hon. Elizabeth Allen](#) b. before 1734, d. 18 March 1783. Elizabeth was the sister of **John Allen** (bef 1708-1745), 3rd Viscount Allen, **GM Ireland 1744**.

1. Child [John Joshua Proby, 1st Earl of Carysfort](#) b. 12 Aug 1751, d. 7 Apr 1828

http://www.irelandnow.com/restored_g.html

Glenart Castle Co. Wicklow

A historic castle estate set amid 63 acres of ground and woodland. Glenart Castle was originally built around 1750 and was formerly the Irish Residence of the Earl of Carysfort. Around 2 km from Arkiow on the road to Woodenbridge in the picturesque Avoca Valley just 44 miles from Dublin & 1.5 hours drive from Dublin Airport.

Glenart Estate goes back to the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland which began in 1169. Between 1177 and 1185 large quantities of land were granted by Prince John acting on behalf of his father King Henry II to Theobald Walter from whom were descended the Butler Family and the Earls of Ormonde. The Butlers held their possession in this area for the next 500 years.

In April 1714 James, Duke of Ormonde, granted the fee-farm to John Allen of Stillorgan, Co. Dublin for £1,140.00 containing 8528 acres which had been demised on the 2nd March, 1713 for lives renewable forever, at a rent of £380.00 and two fat beavers or £3.00.

The first Allen Family to settle in Ireland was John Allen who came over from Holland near the end of the 17th Century. He was made Baron Allen of Kildare and Viscount Allen of Stillorgan. He was succeeded by his son John who was a member of the Irish Parliament for 25 years representing in succession Counties Dublin, Carlow and Wicklow His second son, Robert became M.P. for the Borough of Carysfort in Co. Wicklow. John died unmarried in 1745 and he also had three sisters.

In 1750, the eldest sister Elizabeth Allen was married to John Proby who was raised to the peerage in 1752 as Baron Carysfort of Co. Wicklow. Through this marriage John Proby came into possession of Glenart Castle and this Arkiow Estate. He died in 1772 and was succeeded by his only son John Joshua who was created the 1st Earl of Carysfort in 1789, and also a Peer in the UK in 1801 under the title of Baron Carysfort of the Norman Cross. John Joshua died in 1828 and succeeded by his second son John who was born in 1780.

John Proby, 2nd Earl of Carysfort joined the British Army and reached the rank of a General. He died in 1855 unmarried. Succeeded by his brother Granville Levenson Proby, who became the 3rd Earl of Carysfort.

Granville Levenson Proby, the 3rd Earl joined the royal navy and became admiral in 1857. He was M.P. for Wicklow from 1816 to 1829 and Sheriff of Co. Wicklow in 1831. He married Isabella Howard, a granddaughter of the 1st earl of Wicklow in 1818 He died in 1868. He was succeeded by Granville Levenson as the 4th Earl of Carysfort.

Granville Levenson the 4th Earl became a member of Parliament in 1858 until he succeeded to the title in 1868. He died in 1872 and was succeeded by his brother William Proby, the 5th Earl of Carysfort.

William Proby, the 5th Earl of Carysfort was born in 1836. He was captain of Wicklow military in 1861, High Sheriff in 1866 and Lord Lieutenant of Co. Wicklow from 1890 until his death in September 1909. William Proby was Senior Magistrate of the Arkiow Bench and always presided when he was resident in Glenart Castle. In 1860, William Proby married Charlotte, daughter of Rev. Robert Booshy but had no children. After his death, as the male line of the Proby's had ceased, so also did the Earldom.

<http://thepeerage.com/p1359.htm>

John Joshua Proby, 1st Earl of Carysfort (M)

b. 12 August 1751, d. 7 April 1828, #13584

Father [Sir John Proby, 1st Baron Carysfort](#) b. 25 November 1720, d. 1792

Mother [Hon. Elizabeth Allen](#) b. before 1734, d. 18 March 1783

John Joshua **Proby**, 1st Earl of Carysfort was born on 12 August 1751. He was the son of [Sir John Proby, 1st Baron Carysfort](#) and [Hon. Elizabeth Allen](#). He married, firstly, [Elizabeth Osbourne](#), daughter of [Rt. Hon. Sir William Osbourne](#) and [Elizabeth Christmas](#), on 19 March 1774. He married, secondly, [Elizabeth Grenville](#), daughter of [Rt. Hon. George Grenville](#) and [Elizabeth Wyndham](#), on 12 April 1787. He died on 7 April 1828 at age 76.

John Joshua Proby, 1st Earl of Carysfort gained the title of *1st Earl of Carysfort*. He gained the title of *2nd Baron Carysfort*.

Family 1 [Elizabeth Osbourne](#) d. November 1783

1. Child [Admiral Granville Levenson Proby, 3rd Earl of Carysfort](#) b. 12 Nov 1782, d. 3 Nov 1868

Family 2 [Elizabeth Grenville](#) b. 24 October 1756, d. 21 December 1842

31. Mar 1754 to 18 May 1757 **James Brydges, marquis Carnarvon** (later 3rd Duke of Chandos)



< Lord James and his sister, Lady Caroline Brydges

<http://thepeerage.com/p1252.htm#i12511>

Sir James **Brydges**, 3rd Duke of Chandos was born on 27 December 1731. He was the son of [Sir Henry Brydges, 2nd Duke of Chandos](#) and [Lady Mary Bruce](#). He was baptised on 14 January 1731/32 in [St. James' Church, Westminster, London, England](#). He married, firstly, [Margaret Nicol](#), daughter of [John Nicol](#) and [Margaret Poole](#), on 22 March 1753 in [St. George's Church, St. George Street, Hanover Square, London, England](#), with a fortune of £150,000. He married, secondly, [Anne Eliza Gamon](#), daughter of [Richard Gamon](#) and [Elizabeth Grace](#), on 21 June 1777 in [St. George's Church, St. George Street, Hanover Square, London](#). He died on 29 September 1789 at age 57 in [Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England](#), without male issue. He was buried on 10 October 1789 in [Whitchurch, Middlesex, England](#).

Sir James Brydges, 3rd Duke of Chandos succeeded to the title of *7th Lord Kinloss* [S., 1602] on 10 February 1746/47, although he did not assume this title. He was educated in [Cambridge University, England](#).

He held the offices of:

Ranger of Enfield Chase in 1753.

Grand Master of Freemasons between 1754 and 1757.

Member of Parliament (M.P.) (Whig) for Winchester between 1754 and 1761.

Lord of the Bedchamber between 1760 and 1764.

Member of Parliament (M.P.) (Whig) for Radnorshire between 1761 and 1768.

Lord-Lieutenant of Hampshire from 1763 to 1764.

Lord-Lieutenant of Hampshire between 1771 and 1780.

Lord Steward of the Household between 1783 and 1789.

He succeeded to the titles of:

6th Baronet Brydges, of Wilton, co. Hereford [E., 1627] on 28 November 1771.

11th Baron Chandos of Sudeley, co. Gloucester [E., 1554] on 28 November 1771.

3rd Viscount Wilton, co. Hereford [G.B., 1714] on 28 November 1771.

3rd Marquess of Carnarvon [G.B., 1719] on 28 November 1771.

3rd Duke of Chandos [G.B., 1719] on 28 November 1771.

3rd Earl of Carnarvon [G.B., 1714] on 28 November 1771.

He was invested as a Privy Counsellor (P.C.) on 12 May 1775. He held the office of High Steward of Winchester.²

On his death, all of his honours and titles became extinct, except for the Lordship of Kinross.

m1. [Anne Eliza Gamon](#) d. 20 January 1813

Child [Lady Anne Elizabeth Brydes](#) d. 15 May 1836

m2. [Margaret Nicol](#) b. circa 1736, d. 14 August 1768

<http://www.richard-green.com/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabid=6&tabindex=5&objectid=1346>

James and Caroline Brydges were scions of one of the most powerful dynasties of the earlier eighteenth century. They were the children of Henry, Marquis of Carnarvon, later 2nd Duke of Chandos (1708-1771), and Lady Mary Bruce, daughter of the 3rd Earl of Ailesbury, who descended on her mother's side from Henry VIII's sister Mary, Duchess of Suffolk. Their grandfather was James, 1st Duke of Chandos (1673-1744) - Pope's 'princely Chandos' - who built the great house at Cannons near Stanmore and employed Handel as one of his thirty in-house musicians. Charming and canny, Chandos rose on the coat-tails of the Duke of Marlborough and in eight years as paymaster-general of British forces abroad garnered £600,000 for himself, making him one of the richest men in England. James and Caroline spent much time with their grandfather at Cannons after their mother died in 1738, but their father was heavily in debt and Cannons was sold by auction for its materials in 1747.

Henry Carnarvon was attached to the court of Frederick, Prince of Wales and this may have influenced the choice of Dandridge to paint his children. Frederick championed more informal, rococo-influenced painters as a riposte to his loathed father George II's Germanic stolidity: Dandridge had made an equestrian portrait of the Prince circa 1732 (National Portrait Gallery, London) and his light, gracious manner appealed to the Prince's circle. However, despite the informal charm of the children's pets and the garden setting of this double portrait, James is shown magnificently dressed, as befits his status as heir. His silver-gilt laced coat, waistcoat and swordbelt echo adult court dress, as do his powdered curls, which may be a wig. His miniature sword would have had the blade and scabbard fused or bolted together, to avoid the temptation for little boys to indulge in fights.

James, Lord Wilton became Lord Carnarvon upon his grandfather's death in 1744 and 3rd Duke of Chandos upon his father's death in 1771. He was MP for Winchester 1754-61 and for Radnorshire 1761-8; Lord of the Bedchamber 1760-4 and Lord Lieutenant for Hampshire 1763-4 and 1771-80. He was made a Privy Counsellor in 1775 and Lord Steward of the Household in 1783. In 1753 James married Margaret Nicol of Minchenden House, Southgate, a lady of 'immense fortune' (£150,000) according to Horace Walpole, who also brought the 'Chandos portrait' of Shakespeare into the family (now in the National Portrait Gallery, London). James was married for a second time in 1777, to Anne Gamon, widow of Roger Hope Elletson; George III and Queen Charlotte stood as sponsors to their first daughter. The 3rd Duke seems to have inherited his grandfather's amiability, for Gibbon described him as 'a man of great sweetness of nature and good-breeding'. On a more modest scale, he inherited 'princely Chandos's' taste for patronage and the arts, commissioning Robert Adam to build Chandos House off Cavendish Square (1769-70). 'Humble, gentle, charitable, and pious', Chandos died in 1789 (Gentleman's Magazine, 1789, p.958). The Dukedom died with him, but his property was inherited by his surviving daughter Anna, who married the 2nd Duke of Buckingham.

Lady Caroline Brydges was born at Chandos House in St James's Square on 20th March 1729/30, 'very full of measles', which her mother had caught from a sister (CH Collins Baker, *The Life and Circumstances of James Brydges, First Duke of Chandos*, Oxford 1949, p.255). Her father Lord Carnarvon had just been appointed First Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. In 1753 she married James Leigh of Adlestrop, Gloucestershire, a great-nephew of the 1st Duke of Chandos. Their only son, James Henry Leigh, was a second cousin to Jane Austen. Lady Caroline died in 1804 and is buried in Adlestrop church.

<http://www.pglherts.org/southgate.htm>

The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England (the 'Moderns') in 1738 was the Marquess of Carnarvon who became the Second Duke of Chandos and resided at West Lodge, Cockfosters. His son, the Third Duke, was also Grand Master of the 'Moderns' between 1754-1756 and lived at Minchenden House on Southgate Green.

<http://www.dukesofbuckingham.org/places/other/minchenden.htm>

Minchenden House was in Enfield, near (and now within) London.

The house was built around 1747 by John Nichol. His widow, Margaret, married [James Brydges](#), 3rd Duke of Chandos, father of the first Duchess. His second wife, the [Duchess Dowager of Chandos](#), lived at Minchenden during her insanity. [Mary Buchanan](#) also lived there for a short while, as did [Richard Gamon](#) until his death. It was also home to the Misses Williamson.

On the death of the Duchess in January 1813, the house passed to the Buckinghams. From 1822, they unsuccessfully tried to let the property. By 1827, the house and grounds were decaying:

When I was at Minchenden Bason requested me to state to your Grace that the Kitchen Garden was not in Cultivation & that He had neither the means to cultivate or manure [...] Bason has been affected with gout &c. for the last month & is still incapable of business consequently your Grace's Beautiful Villa is in a most deplorable state... If you sell [the manor of Hollick] I should propose laying the purchase money out in the most necessary repairs at Minchenden House &c. &c. (Thomas Crawford to [Anna Eliza Brydges](#). HEH STG Correspondence Box 363 (30); 1827/10/07)

In 1828, interest was expressed in renting the house:

I have this day a Note from Lady Nugent requesting the particulars for Letting Minchenden House & Garden. I have answered by stating that the Letting of Minchenden House and Garden was not thought of when I left Southgate and that I found it necessary to consult your Grace. (Thomas Crawford to [Anna Eliza Brydges](#). HEH STG Correspondence Box 363 (52); 1828/08/28)

Lady Nugent did not rent the house and in October and November 1828, the house was advertised for rent.

If Minchenden is not Let by the 6th of October I wish to be informed if your Grace pleases to advertise it again. (Thomas Crawford to Anna Eliza Brydges. HEH STG Correspondence Box 363 (54); 1828/09/26)

I have again advertised Minchenden House to be let in the Morning Chronicle & Courier Newspapers. (Thomas Crawford to Anna Eliza Brydges. HEH STG Correspondence Box 363 (55); 1828/11/03)

The house was not let. In 1832, [Sir Edward East](#) was intending to spend the summer there; he noted that the House cost £3,000 a year to run and suggested it as a home for the first Duchess (HEH STG Correspondence Box 6 (22); 1832/04/26). The house and grounds had improved when [Richard Temple](#) visited in 1833:

I returned last night from my [?] Holidays. Minchenden looked very nice. The opening of the great Cedar by throwing down the Wall is a great improvement. The Yew Hedge remains untouched. [More on the Garden...] (Temple to Anna Eliza Brydges. HEH STG Correspondence Box 7 (30); undated. 1833?)

Before the end of 1836, Minchenden House was sold Isaac Walter for £13,800 ([Beckett](#), page 197). A [painting of Minchenden](#) was sold at the 1848 sale, the catalogue entry giving the date of sale as 1829.

The house was demolished in 1853 and the ground are now Minchenden Oak Gardens.



View of Minchenden House ca 1800 at Southgate in Enfield, residence of the Duchess of Chandos.

http://www.dukesofbuckingham.org/people/family/brydges/dukes_of_chandos.htm

(16 December 1731 to 29 September 1789)

The second Duke died in 1771 and was succeeded by James, his only son by his first wife. The third Duke was an amiable and charitable man. He commissioned Robert Adam to build Chandos House in London. His sister was Lady Caroline Brydges (later Leigh), who became guardian of the first Duchess.

In addition to his father's titles, James was from 1747 also Baron Kinloss and a Baronet. He held many public offices:

1754-61: MP for Winchester

1760-04: Lord of the Bedchamber
 1761-68: MP for Radnorshire
 1783: Lord Steward of the Household
 1771-80: Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire
 He lived at Avington and married twice:

Margaret Nichol. On 22 March 1753 he married Margaret (3 February 1734 to 14 August 1768), daughter of John Nichol of Southgate. She had a fortune of £150,000, including Minchenden House in Middlesex. She died in 1768 and has memorials at Avington and Whitchurch.

Pious resignation through her lingering illness... religious without enthusiasm; just without severity; charitable without ostentation; generous without profusion; she was blessed with beauty, rank and fortune... (Extract from the Whitchurch memorial, which may be identical to the Avington memorial)

Anne Eliza Gamon. In 1777, James married Anne Eliza, daughter of Richard Gamon of Datchworthbury, Hertfordshire and widow of Roger Hope Elletson.

James Brydges died in 1789 (obituary).

Chandos or Chandois?

When Nugent Buckingham meets the 3rd Duke of Chandos in 1786, he writes about the meeting to his brother, William Wyndham Grenville (HMC Fortescue I, 259). In this letter, he spells the name "Chandois" suggesting a French pronunciation. Without reviewing the original Fortescue document, however, this spelling cannot be confirmed. If the spelling is correct, the pronunciation is most likely "Chandois" as Buckingham was a scholarly man, well versed in French and not prone to trivial mistakes in spelling.

<http://www.dukesofbuckingham.org/places/jamaica/hope.htm>

Hope Plantation, Jamaica



From [Maria Nugent's Journal](#)

The first Duchess, [Anna Eliza](#), inherited the Hope Estate from her mother, [Anne Eliza](#) widow of Roger Hope Elletson, who was Lieutenant Governor of [Jamaica](#) from 1766–68. Presumably the estate is named after Roger Hope.

It was sold after the collapse of the families fortunes and in 1881, two hundred acres of the Hope Estate was purchased by the Government to establish an [experimental garden](#). This more recently was a pleasure garden but is now under [threat from housing](#).

[Lady Maria Nugent on Hope](#)

October 1st 1801

About 10 we drove to the Hope estate. 1[1] We took a cross road, through a sugar plantation, or rather cane-piece, as it is called; a negro man running before the carriage, to open the gates. The Hope estate is very interesting for me, as belonging to dearest Lady Temple, 2[2] and I examined every thing very particularly. It is situated at the bottom of a mountain, and as the Hope river runs through it, the produce is more certain than on estates in general, which often suffer from the great droughts in this part of the world. A severe hurricane alone can affect it. It is said to be an old estate, and not further improveable than yielding, as it does now, 320 hogsheads of sugar.—They say that, though it is incapable of yielding more, it is better, as being a sure produce, than most estates in the island, which are liable to great vicissitudes.—As you enter the gates, there is along range of negro houses, like thatched cottages, and a row of cocoa-nut trees and clumps of cotton trees. The sugarhouse, and all the buildings, are thought to be more than usually good, and well taken care of. The overseer, a civil, vulgar, Scotch officer, on half-pay, did the honours to us; but, when we got to the door of the distillery, the smell of the rum was so intolerable, that, after a little peep at the process, I left the gentlemen, and went to the overseer's house, about a hundred yards off. I talked to the black, women, who told me all their histories. The overseer's chere amie, and no man here is without one, is a tall black woman, well made, with a very flat nose, thick lips, and a skin of ebony, highly polished and shining. She shewed me her three yellow children, and said, with some ostentation, she should soon have another. The marked attention of the other women, plainly proved her to be the favourite Sultana of this vulgar, ugly, Scotch

1[1] The present botanical gardens. The great house stood where the superintendent's house now is.

2[2] Afterwards [Marchioness of Buckingham](#).

Sultan, who is about fifty, clumsy, ill made, and dirty. He had a dingy, sallow-brown complexion, and only two yellow discoloured tusks, by way of teeth. However, they say he is a good overseer; so at least his brother Scotchman told me, and there is no one here to contradict him, as almost all the agents, attornies, merchants and shop-keepers, are of that country, and really do deserve to thrive in this, they are so industrious. I should mention that there is an excellent hospital on this estate, which is called a hot-house,

http://www.dukesofbuckingham.org/sources/documents/huntington/st/st_111.htm

A Newspaper Report of the Death of the 3rd Duke of Chandos

Duke of Chandos

Sept 1789

"Tuesday evening last died suddenly at Tunbridge Wells after a short but most painful illness, which he bore with the utmost fortitude & resignation the most Noble James Duke of Chandos, Marquis & Earl of Carnarvon, Viscount Wilton, Baron Chandos of Sudeley Castle, & Baronet. Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, Ranger of Enfield Chase & High Steward of the City of Winchester.

His Grace's birth was most illustrious. He was descended from the Great Sir John Chandos who made so conspicuous a figure in the Reign of King Edward the third, & was one of the Knights of the Garter at the first institution of that most noble Order, whose descendant Sir John Bruges [sic] was created by Queen Mary, Baron Chandos of Sudeley Castle, the 8th of April 1554.

In 1714 on the accession of King George the 1st the Honble James Brydges (who afterwards became the 9th Lord Chandos) was created the Marquis & Earl of Carnarvon & Duke of Chandos. His Grace was maternally of Royal descent, being descended from Mary Queen Dowr of France & Daughter of Henry 7th, who afterwards married with Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, & through Heiresses of the great Houses of Grey, Duke of Suffolk, Seymour, Bruce & Saville to his Grace. His Mother was one of the Daughters & Co Heirs of Charles Lord Bruce afterwards Earl of Aylesbury & was the first Wife of Henry 2d Duke of Chandos, by whom she had James the last Duke, & Lady Caroline relict of James Leigh Esq of Adlestrop in Gloucestershire. His Grace was born the 27th of December 1731 and at the General Elections in 1754 & 1761 he was elected Knight of the Shire for Radnorshire. On the accession of his present Majesty he was appointed one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bed Chamber, which he resigned in 1764 & in 1784 he was appointed Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.

Such were his honours & his high descent, to which his private virtues added a still greater lustre. Fervent & unfeigned in his devotion, his charity & benevolence were unbounded; in his principles he was loyal, moderate, & firm & in his friendships had the warmest heart!"

Sir R.R. Bart.

James Brydges b. 16 Dec 1731; d. 29 Sep 1789 Tunbridge Wells, bur. Whitchurch

m1. Margaret Nicol Married 22 Mar 1753 St.George's, Hanover Sq.

m2. Anne Eliza Gamon Married 21 Jun 1777 St.George's, Hanover Sq.

Child 1. Anna Elizabeth Brydges, de Jure Baroness Kinloss

Note:

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/the_builder_1925_june.htm

under date of April 4, 1755, **James Brydges**, Marquis of Carnarvan, Grand Master of England, had issued a Deputation to Gridley appointing him to be "Provincial Grand Master of all Such Provinces and Places in North America and the Territories thereof, of which, no Provincial Grand Master is at presently appointed," etc.

or

Henry Brydges b. chr. 1 Feb 1708 Kensington, Midx. ; d. 28 Nov 1771 Biddesden, Hants; bur. Whitchurch

m1. Lady Mary Bruce, b. Abt 1700 Married 21 Dec 1728 St.Martin's-in-the-Fields Children

> 1. Lady Caroline Brydges

> 2. James Brydges, 3rd Duke of Chandos, b. 16 Dec 1731

The 3rd Duke of Chandos's son-in-law, the 2nd Marquess of Buckingham, was created Duke of Buckingham and Chandos in 1822.

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duke_of_Chandos"

m2. Anne Wells Married 25 Dec 1744 Mayfair Children

1. Lady Augusta Anne Brydges

m3. Elizabeth Major, b. Abt 1731 Married 28 Jul 1767 West Ham, Essex

Note: in Mar 1754 Henry Brydges, Marquess of Carnarvan and Grand Master of Masonry in England, warrented a Lodge . . . in Wilmington, NC. <http://www.grandlodge-nc.org/nclor/ltr/C1.pdf>

32. 18 May 1757 - 1761 **Sholto Charles Douglas**, lord **Aberdour**

Sholto Charles Douglas, Lord Aberdour, afterwards 15th Earl of Morton 1755-57 [GM, Grand Lodge of Scotland 1755-57] (*G.M. of England*; 1757-61)

b. 1732, Edinburgh; d. 25 Sep 1774, Taormina, Sicily

<http://www.genealogics.org/getperson.php?personID=I00389266&tree=LEO>

http://www.grandlodgescotland.com/glos/G.M.M.'s/grand_master_masons.htm

m. 19 Nov 1758, Catherine Hamilton, b. Dec 1736; d. 25 Apr 1823, Park Street, Middlesex.

5 Oct 1760

King George II died

33. 1762 – 1764 **Washington Shirley**, 5th Earl Ferrers, FRS 12 Oct 1761



< **Engraving of Staunton Harold Hall about 1740**

<http://www.shirleyassociation.com/NewShirleySite/NonMembers/England/stauntonharold.html>

The first house at Staunton was built by Sir William de Staunton in 1324 and became the home of the Shirley family in 1423 when Sir Ralph Shirley married Margaret de Staunton. She was the heiress of her family's estate.

The present Palladian-style Hall was built in the 18th century by Washington Shirley, the 5th Earl Ferrers

<http://www.stirnet.com/HTML/genie/british/ss4as/shirley2.htm>

(iv) Laurence Shirley of Staunton Harold (b 26.09.1693, d 27 Apr 1743, 5th son) m. Anne Clarges (d 27 May 1782, d/o Sir Walter Clarges, Bart)

(a) Laurence Shirley, 4th Earl Ferrers (b 18 Aug 1720, dsp 05 May 1760) m. (16.09.1752, div) [Mary Meredith \(dau of Amos Meredith, son of Sir William of Henbury\)](#)

(b) **Washington Shirley, 5th Earl Ferrers** (b 26 Mar

1722, dsp 11 Oct 1778, Vice Admiral) m. Anne Elliot (b ca 1723, d 26 Mar 1791, dau of John Elliot of Plymouth)

(c) Robert Shirley, 6th Earl Ferrers (b 18 Jul 1723, d 17 Apr 1787) m. (26.12.1754) [Catherine Cotton \(d 16/26.03.1786, dau of Rowland Cotton of Etwell\)](#)

(1) Robert Shirley, 7th Earl Ferrers (b 21 Sep 1756, d 02 May 1827) m1. (13 Mar 1778) Elizabeth Prentise (d 14 Sep 1799, d/o John Prentise)



A Philosopher giving a Lecture on the Orrery

The 5th Earl **Ferrers** paid £210 for *The Orrery* in 1766 [the equivalent of £19,824.98 in 2006]

A Philosopher giving that lecture on the Orrery, in which a lamp is put in place of the Sun (normally known by the shortened form *A Philosopher Giving a Lecture on the Orrery* or just *The Orrery*) caused a great stir, as it replaced the Classical subject at the centre of the scene with one of a scientific nature.

The Orrery was painted without a commission, probably with the expectation that it would be bought by [Earl Ferrers](#), an amateur astronomer who had an [orrery](#) of his own, and with whom the painter Joseph Wright's friend, [Peter Perez Burdett](#), was staying while in [Derbyshire](#). Ferrers did purchase the painting and it is now held by [Derby Museum and Art Gallery](#)

<http://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/heritage/GeorgeEdwards/image13.htm>

The Pompadour >

Gleanings of Natural History (1758) Volume 3, plate 341

'This is one of those Birds taken in a French prize by the Right Honourable Earl Ferrers. They were said to be for Madam Pompadour. It being a Bird of excessive beauty, I hope that Lady will forgive me for calling it by her name. It is a native of Cayana in South-America.'

Many of the illustrations in the third volume of **Gleanings** depict the South American birds captured from a French ship by Captain Washington Shirley (later the 5th Earl of Ferrers) during the Seven Years War for control of North America. Edwards dedicated the volume to Ferrers and stated that without the 'most curious parcel of natural subjects in high preservation' he could not have finished the book.





<http://collage.cityoflondon.gov.uk/collage/app?service=external/Item&sp=l18%3AFerrers%2C+Laurence+Shirley%2C+4th+Earl++++%3A%3AF&sp=15005&sp=X>

View of the execution of Laurence, the 4th Earl of Ferrers at Tyburn, 1760.

The execution is watched by a large crowd;

a grandstand to the left seats many people and horseguards form a circle around the scaffold.

The Earl was executed for the murder of his steward.

34. 1764 – 1766 **Lt. Gen Cadwallader [Cadwalder] Blayney [or Blaney]**, 9th Lord Blayney

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p13106.htm>

Reverend Charles Talbot Blayney, 8th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan¹ (M)

b. 27 January 1714, d. 29 September 1761, #131044

Father [Cadwallader Blayney, 7th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan](#)¹ b. 21 April 1693, d. 19 March 1732/33

Mother [Mary Touchet](#)¹ d. September 1721

Reverend Charles Talbot **Blayney**, 8th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan was born on 27 January 1714.¹ He was the son of [Cadwallader Blayney, 7th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan](#) and [Mary Touchet](#).¹ He married [Elizabeth Mahon](#), daughter of [Nicholas Mahon](#) and [Hon. Eleanor Blayney](#), in November 1734.¹ He died on 29 September 1761 at age 47, without surviving issue.¹

Reverend Charles Talbot Blayney, 8th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan succeeded to the title of *8th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan, co. Monaghan [I., 1621]* on 19 March 1732/33.¹ He was educated in [St. John's College, Cambridge University, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, England](#).¹ He held the office of Rector of Muckhoe, parish of Clogher in 1739.¹ He held the office of Prebendary of Derry in 1740.¹ He held the office of Rector of Conubar and Combar, diocese of Derry in 1740.¹ He held the office of Dean of Killahoe from 1750 to 1761.¹

Family [Elizabeth Mahon](#) d. 15 April 1756

Citations [S6] G.E. Cokayne; with Vicary Gibbs, H.A. Doubleday, Geoffrey H. White, Duncan Warrand and Lord Howard de Walden, editors, *The Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom, Extant, Extinct or Dormant, new ed.*, 13 volumes in 14 (1910-1959; reprint in 6 volumes, Gloucester, U.K.: Alan Sutton Publishing, 2000), volume II, page 189. Hereinafter cited as *The Complete Peerage*.

Elizabeth Mahon¹ (F)

d. 15 April 1756, #131045

Father [Nicholas Mahon](#)¹

Mother [Hon. Eleanor Blayney](#)¹

Elizabeth **Mahon** was the daughter of [Nicholas Mahon](#) and [Hon. Eleanor Blayney](#).¹ She married [Reverend Charles Talbot Blayney, 8th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan](#), son of [Cadwallader Blayney, 7th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan](#) and [Mary Touchet](#), in November 1734.¹ She died on 15 April 1756 in [Castle Blayney, County Monaghan, Ireland](#).¹

From November 1734, her married name became Blayney.¹

Family [Reverend Charles Talbot Blayney, 8th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan](#) b. 27 January 1714, d. 29 September 1761

1. **Citations** [S6] G.E. Cokayne; with Vicary Gibbs, H.A. Doubleday, Geoffrey H. White, Duncan Warrand and Lord Howard de Walden, editors, *The Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom, Extant, Extinct or Dormant, new ed.*, 13 volumes in 14 (1910-1959; reprint in 6 volumes, Gloucester, U.K.: Alan Sutton Publishing, 2000), volume II, page 189. Hereinafter cited as *The Complete Peerage*.

Lt.-Gen. Cadwallader Blayney, 9th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan b. 2 May 1720, d. 13 Nov 1775

Father [Cadwallader Blayney, 7th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan](#) b. 21 Apr 1693, d. 19 Mar 1732/33

Mother [Mary Touchet](#) d. Sep 1721

Lt.-Gen. Cadwallader **Blayney**, 9th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan was born on 2 May 1720. He was the son of [Cadwallader Blayney, 7th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan](#) and [Mary Touchet](#). He married [Elizabeth Tipping](#), daughter of [Thomas Tipping](#) and [Sophia Aston](#), on 22 Oct 1767, with a fortune of £20,000. He died on 13 Nov 1775 at age 55. He was buried in [Castle Blayney, County Monaghan, Ireland](#). He died intestate and his estate was administered on 13 Sep 1777.

Lt.-Gen. Cadwallader Blayney, 9th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan was Colonel of the 91st Foot between 1760 and 1763. He held the office of Custos Rotulorum of County Monaghan between 1761 and 1775. He succeeded to the title of *9th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan, co. Monaghan [l., 1621]* on 29 Sep 1761. He held the office of Grand Master of the Freemasons between 1764 and 1767. He gained the rank of Major-General in 1765. He was Colonel of the 38th Foot between 1766 and 1775. He held the office of Grand Master of the Freemasons [Ireland] in 1768. He gained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1772.

Family [Elizabeth Tipping](#) b. before 1752, d. 17 May 1775

1. Children [Cadwallader Davis Blayney, 10th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan](#) b. 1769, d. 2 Apr 1784
2. [Lt.-Gen. Andrew Thomas Blayney, 11th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan](#)+ b. 30 Nov 1770, d. 8 Apr 1834

Ref. G.E. Cokayne; with Vicary Gibbs, H.A. Doubleday, Geoffrey H. White, Duncan Warrand and Lord Howard de Walden, editors, *The Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom, Extant, Extinct or Dormant, new ed.*, 13 volumes in 14 (1910-1959; reprint in 6 volumes, Gloucester, U.K.: Alan Sutton Publishing, 2000), volume II, page 189. Hereinafter cited as *The Complete Peerage*.

Elizabeth Tipping b. before 1752, d. 17 May 1775

Father [Thomas Tipping](#) b. before 1736

Mother [Sophia Aston](#) b. before 1736

1. Elizabeth **Tipping** was born before 1752. She was the daughter of [Thomas Tipping](#) and [Sophia Aston](#).

Thomas Tipping b. before 1736, lived in [Beaulieu, County Louth, Ireland](#).

Family [Sophia Aston](#) b. before 1736

1. Child [Elizabeth Tipping](#)+ b. b 1752, d. 17 May 1775

Cadwallader Davis Blayney, 10th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan b. 1769, d. 2 April 1784

Father [Lt.-Gen. Cadwallader Blayney, 9th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan](#) b. 2 May 1720, d. 13 November 1775

Mother [Elizabeth Tipping](#) b. before 1752, d. 17 May 1775

Cadwallader Davis **Blayney**, 10th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan was born in 1769. He was the son of [Lt.-Gen. Cadwallader Blayney, 9th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan](#) and [Elizabeth Tipping](#). He died on 2 April 1784, unmarried. He was buried in [Castle Blayney, County Monaghan, Ireland](#).

Cadwallader Davis Blayney, 10th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan succeeded to the title of *10th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan, co. Monaghan [l., 1621]* on 13 November 1775.

Lt.-Gen. Andrew Thomas Blayney, 11th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan¹ (M)

b. 30 November 1770, d. 8 April 1834, #131052

Father [Lt.-Gen. Cadwallader Blayney, 9th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan](#)¹ b. 2 May 1720, d. 13 November 1775

Mother [Elizabeth Tipping](#)¹ b. before 1752, d. 17 May 1775

Lt.-Gen. Andrew Thomas **Blayney**, 11th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan was born on 30 November 1770 in [Castle Blayney, County Monaghan, Ireland](#).¹ He was the son of [Lt.-Gen. Cadwallader Blayney, 9th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan](#) and [Elizabeth Tipping](#).¹ He married [Mabella Alexander](#), daughter of [James Alexander, 1st Earl of Caledon](#) and [Anne Crawford](#), on 5 July 1796 in [Caledon House, Dublin, County Dublin, Ireland](#).² He died on 8 April 1834 at age 63 in [Bilton's Hotel, Sackville Street, Dublin, County Dublin, Ireland](#), suddenly.¹ He was buried in [Castle Blayney, County Monaghan](#).¹ His will was probated in May 1835 in [London, England](#).¹

Lt.-Gen. Andrew Thomas Blayney, 11th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan succeeded to the title of *11th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan, co. Monaghan [l., 1621]* on 2 April 1784.¹ He fought in the retreat through Holland.¹ He gained the rank of Major in 1794 in the service of the 89th Foot.¹ He gained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1798 in the service of the 89th Foot.¹ He held the office of Member of Parliament (M.P.) for Old Sarum between 1806 and 1807.² He fought in the Peninsular Wars in 1810, where he was captured and held prisoner until 1814.¹ He gained the rank of Major-General in 1810.¹ He gained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1814.² He has an extensive biographical entry in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.³

Family [Mabella Alexander](#) b. 7 August 1775, d. 4 March 1854

1. Child [Cadwallader Davis Blayney, 12th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan](#) b. 19 Dec 1802, d. 18 Jan 1874²

Mabella Alexander¹ (F)

b. 7 August 1775, d. 4 March 1854, #131053

Father [James Alexander, 1st Earl of Caledon](#)¹ b. before 1759

Mother [Anne Crawford](#)¹

Mabella **Alexander** was born on 7 August 1775.¹ She was the daughter of [James Alexander, 1st Earl of Caledon](#) and [Anne Crawford](#).¹ She married [Lt.-Gen. Andrew Thomas Blayney, 11th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan](#), son of [Lt.-Gen. Cadwallader Blayney, 9th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan](#) and [Elizabeth Tipping](#), on 5 July 1796 in [Caledon House, Dublin, County Dublin, Ireland](#).¹ She died on 4 March 1854 at age 78 in [Kingstown, County Dublin, Ireland](#).¹

As a result of her marriage, Mabella Alexander was styled as *Baroness Blayney* on 5 July 1796. From 5 July 1796, her married name became Blayney.¹

Family [Lt.-Gen. Andrew Thomas Blayney, 11th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan](#) b. 30 November 1770, d. 8 April 1834

1. Child [Cadwallader Davis Blayney, 12th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan](#) b. 19 Dec 1802, d. 18 Jan 1874¹



< Andrew, 11th Baron Blayney, c.1802



Blayney Castle, side view.



< Old Castleblayney

Summary.

The Blayney/Hope papers comprise c.3,000 documents, 1639-1950, relating to the Blayney estate at Castleblayney, Co. Monaghan (part of which was sold to the Upton family, Lords Templetown, of Templepatrick, Co. Antrim, in 1723 and the rest to the Hope family in 1853), elsewhere in Co. Monaghan, and in Carrickfergus and Cullybackey, Co. Antrim. Additional records, from another source, the office of John Corrigan, Solicitor, Castleblayney (D/1406), comprise a rental with accounts of Mrs Anne Hope's estate at Castleblayney, 1878-1879, and cash books of the 8th Duke of Newcastle's estate at Castleblayney, 1931-1943. There are also some Templetown records (D/971, etc) which add a little

more information to the Blayney papers proper. By 1876, the former Blayney estate at Castleblayney was owned by Viscount Templetown with 12,846 acres and Mrs Anne Hope of Castleblayney with 11,700 acres.

Family history.

It is hard to dissent from the verdict of E.P. Shirley that 'The consequences of the rebellion of 1641 and the revolution of 1688 were hardly less disastrous to the loyal [from E.P. Shirley's perspective] family of Blayney than they were to the native chiefs and others of the Irish who still retained their property ...'.

The following account of the Blayneys has been taken from *The Monaghan Story* by Peadar Livingstone.

'Edward Blayney the governor of Monaghan was granted the thirty-two townlands of Ballynalurgan and in 1611 he obtained the termon of Muckno as well. Blayney built a castle, around which a Planter village soon began to grow up. This was the origin of the present town of Castleblayney. Permission was granted to hold fairs and markets in 1613 and in 1617. Castleblayney remained a village consisting of a few shops and inns and a collection of thatched cabins centred round the present Market Square till the closing quarter of the 18th century.

The Blayney family claimed descent from Cadwallader, king of Cambria. Edward, the first of the Blayneys in Ireland and the founder of the town, became Baron Blayney of Monaghan on 29 July 1621. He died on 11 February 1629 and was succeeded by his son Lord Henry who took his seat in the Irish House of Lords in 1634. His castle was attacked by the Irish rebels under Hugh Mac Patrick Dubh MacMahon on 21 October 1641. Blayney made his escape and was one of the first to inform the authorities in Dublin that a rising had taken place. His wife and children were captured. Lord Henry Blayney was killed at the battle of Benburb in 1646 and his son, Edward, became the 3rd Lord Blayney. Edward sold both the family's estates in Monaghan and Castleblayney to Thomas Vincent, a London merchant, in 1649 and 1653.

In 1653 Richard brother of Edward married Thomas Vincent's daughter and she brought the estates back to the Blayney family as a wedding present. Richard's son Henry Vincent became 5th Lord Blayney in 1680 and he sold off most of the Monaghan estate which, after passing through the Cairnes, Murray, and Cuninghame families, was inherited by the Westenras who became the Lords

Rossmore. Henry Vincent fled Castleblayney at the outbreak of the Williamite Wars and was chosen as commander-in-chief of the Protestant forces raised to defend Monaghan and Armagh against King James II. Henry Vincent died in 1689.

His brother William succeeded him as 6th Lord Blayney and he was the first of the family to be buried in Castleblayney. His son and successor Cadwallader sold part of the Castleblayney estate to the Uptons, Lords Templetown, in 1723 and died in 1732. His son Charles Talbot became the 8th Lord Blayney. He was a clergyman and was both Rector of Muckno and Dean of Killaloe. He died in 1761. His brother Cadwallader became the 9th Lord Blayney and he was a distinguished soldier. Cadwallader was succeeded by two of his sons, Cadwallader who became the 10th Lord in 1775 and Andrew Thomas who became the 11th Lord in 1784.

The 11th Lord, Andrew Thomas, was perhaps the most famous Blayney of all. He ruled the estate for fifty years from 1784 to 1834. He was one of the most illustrious soldiers ever to come from Co. Monaghan and as commander of the 89th Regiment of Foot, 'Blayney's Bloodhounds' as they were called, he fought with distinction in the Napoleonic Wars. He was taken prisoner when making a raid from Gibraltar into Spain and was kept prisoner for some years by the French government. He wrote a two-volume account of his experiences in the Napoleonic Wars [*Narrative of a Forced Journey through Spain and France as a Prisoner of War in the Years 1810 to 1814*, by Major-General Lord Blayney (London, 1814)]. He was captured by one of the O'Callaghans of Culaville, a colonel in the French army and a prominent United Irishman who escaped after 1798. It is said he insisted on Blayney being held to ransom for some of the United Irishmen who were in British prisons.'

The 'Stewartstown Affray'.

Blayney's mainly Orange yeomanry (who, incidentally, are much more likely to have been called 'Balyney's Bloodhounds' than the 8th Regiment of Foot) were involved in the so-called 'Stewartstown Affray' of 1797, which actually took place at nearby Newmills, Co. Tyrone. At a time of heightened sectarian tension and of fears of United Irish penetration of the militia, Blayney's yeomanry fired on the mainly Catholic Kerry militiamen, killing nine of their number. The Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry papers (PRONI T/3075) provide graphic details!

The Caledon connection.

The Blayney/Hope papers are a purely estate archive: for correspondence, not least about the administration of the estate during the enforced absence of the 11th Lord Blayney, reference has to be had to the Caledon Papers in PRONI (D/2433). The Caledon estate, in Tyrone, is just a few fields away from that of the Leslies in Glaslough, Co. Monaghan, and the Earls of Caledon themselves owned a few acres in Co Monaghan. Because of the family connection between the 1st and 2nd Earls of Caledon and the 11th Lord Blayney, who was their son-in-law and brother-in-law respectively, the correspondence between Blayney and the two Earls yields a lot of information about his military and political careers, for example, the siege of Alexandria and as a prisoner of war in Napoleonic France. During Blayney's long incarceration, the 2nd Earl of Caledon looked after his financial, domestic, and political affairs, thus being drawn into the Monaghan sphere. This brought political figures such as Dawson and Leslie beating a path to Caledon's door, because during this period he was the representative of Blayney and 'the Blayney interest'.

On his return, Blayney was given a seat in parliament for Caledon's infamous 'rotten borough' of Old Sarum, Wiltshire. Later, he attempted to get Caledon to use his influence with the Government to get him elected an Irish Representative Peer. This yields a very illuminating and often pained correspondence between the two men.

The 11th Lord Blayney as an original thinker.

The following letter from Blayney, still a POW in Verdun, dated 10 July 1813, to his brother-in-law, the 2nd Earl of Caledon, is virtually his political credo. This displays not a little of the Social Darwinism that was only to emerge much later in the century.

'I have now to return you my sincere thanks for the part you acted for me in the support of Mr Corry at the late election and the reasons you assigned in your letter perfectly coincide with my sentiments for that support. I perceive an unfortunate question as to religion is revived in force and seems to agitate the public mind. I never should have ventured an opinion on that subject ... had it not become blended with county politics. Therefore it is right that the gentlemen of the county should be in possession of my private sentiments, however they may be deficient from my being so far removed from regular means of information as conveyed either through the channel of English pamphlets or public papers. Both of these are excluded from this country under the penalty of any person in whose possession they are found being condemned for life to the galleys.

When in Ireland, I carefully abstained from conversation on religious subjects for I conceived it far better for bigotry to die a natural death than agitate a question on which so few are competent to decide. As the people seemed advancing in civilization and more attention [was being] paid to education, I was at hopes that they would be adequate to form judgements for themselves and trace back with indignation and surprise to the periods when, on the basis of religion, the people generally became the dupes of the darkest and the most dangerous plots. The freedom of my sentiments on religion are fully recorded in the separate buildings for divine worship ably executed near the town of Castleblayney, where I have contributed both in money and furnishing ground, to the Roman Catholic, the Presbyterian, and the Established Church, so as for each to have a place suited to impress them with good moral principles in their separate avocations ...

My affectionate regard for the county of Monaghan and for Ireland in general is noticed not by declamation or by idle professions: it is by forming a suitable establishment, planting and improving the face of the county, and introducing a better mode of agriculture in hopes the example would be followed. My inclination is to reside much in the county. It has hitherto been impeded by my professional duties alone. My anxiety for the credit and happiness of the county would however lead me sadly to regret a Roman Catholic candidate being proposed, possibly not endowed with any mental recommendation or his nature being improved by education, his claim alone founded on being Roman Catholic. If such a person was returned he would be the instrument of a licentious mob, a disgrace to Ireland, and if all its members were Roman Catholics and of a similar stamp, their influence in the English House of Commons would not be sufficient to carry the most insignificant question. Such a candidate or such a member might renew animosity and these distinctions of religion which in former times excited France, England and other countries.

... I hear arguments adduced that the Roman Catholics of Ireland, being the most numerous, were the most formidable [and that] weak or timid persons have espoused their cause ... If they were to reason or examine [their] facts they would find that property, science, and talent predominates and has done and so does everywhere over numbers, and although the majority may be on the side of Roman Catholics as four to one in Ireland it is to be observed that the force of the British Empire is at least 12 Protestants to

4 Roman Catholics with the addition of property, science and talent in their favour. Although England might be slow to act in such a case, she would ultimately be compelled into action, while the unfortunate persons who were misled either by wicked or timid men would in the end be sacrificed, the country brought into disgrace, and retarded in its advancement towards industry, wealth or refinement.

It is to be supposed that a difference of religion from the Established Church causes discontent because they pay two clergy. Supposing that be the case it is like all other fancies and those who choose to indulge should pay for them. But is to be presumed that if they paid not tithe they would have to pay so much the more rent. Let it therefore be understood that my attachment is strongly in favour of my sovereign, the established religion and constitution of my country. And as my situation leads me to know that the decisive measures acted upon by the present administration are the only ones suited to protect the independence, and maintain the dignity of Great Britain in her present arduous struggle, they have my decided support. Neither do I conceive that the Roman Catholics having political rights could be of advantage to them as a body and could only be the means of creating discord and causing confusion. The following therefore are the grounds on which a candidate has a claim to my support.

1. Resident in or [near] the county for which he is proposed as candidate.
2. Sound constitutional principles suited to maintain the dignity ... of the Empire in church and state.'

Lord Blayney in private life.

The diary of John Ynyr Burges of Parkanaur, Castlecaulfeild, Co. Tyrone (PRONI, T/1282/1, pp. 19-20) provides a rare glimpse of Blayney Castle and its owner, whom Burges visited in 1825. He writes:

'This beautiful place ... was this year in all its glory. ... Everyone of *that time* has heard of Lord Blayney. He was considered eccentric. I always found him well-informed, fond of his country and [of his] place particularly. He lived in the times when wine was more drunk than now, but it always struck me that his remaining in the dining room so long proceeded from a preference [to] male society rather than to women's. When his party was small and en famille, and when the ladies left the room, his Lordship started off with all his merry men to a little adjoining room, which was called his own glory hole, and there we had such fun, such jolly stories, that it was difficult to leave our seats. ... He always had a good cook and plenty of horses for his guests' service. ... [He] ... was very much put out of sorts by bores, and whenever one arrived, he immediately desired the servant to say he was gone to Belfast. This Belfast was a most picturesque cottage on the banks of the lake, where he repaired to. It is beautifully situated. On this occasion, it was summer and the scene was enchanting. ... As we sat charmed with the scene around, the dash of oars assailed our ears. Says I, "O! Lord Blayney. They have found us out". "No Jack" says he, "All's right". When in a moment appeared the boat with the maitre d'hotel bringing with him every[thing] *useful* to dress a good dinner

I could fill pages instead of this one only with such pleasant days and nights I spent with this dear, good man, who passed off from this world most suddenly. His place was never filled afterwards, and the house and property are now, alas, in other hands. Lady Blayney was [a] most excellent woman and much beloved.'

The real founder of Castleblayney.

However, it is as the real founder of the modern Castleblayney that General Andrew Thomas, 11th Lord Blayney is more appropriately remembered. It was he who converted Castleblayney from being a miserable village, where the roads from Armagh and Monaghan to Dublin met, into a respectable market town.

Lord Blayney, died on 8 April 1832 and was succeeded by his son Cadwallader, the 12th and last lord. In 1853 he sold his estate to the wealthy Henry Thomas Hope of Deepdene, Surrey. Lord Blayney settled in London where he died without issue on 13 January 1874.

<http://keithblayney.com/Blayney/Cadwallader9.html>

He was educated at military academies in France and Germany, entering the army as a Lieutenant, earned a Captain's commission by his conduct at the taking of Cape Breton from the French and became Colonel of the 91st Foot between 1760 and 1763 and obtained the rank of Major-General in 1765 (for Cork). He was Colonel of the 38th Foot between 1766 and 1775 and gained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1772, and was Commander-in-Chief, Munster at the time of his death in 1775. He held the office of Custos Rotulorum of County Monaghan between 1761 and 1775.

First sat in the House of Peers 10Dec1761.

Cadwallader, the 9th Lord, was one of the most famous and influential Freemasons, achieving the highest possible position (Grand Master of England 1764-66), where he reconciled the "Antient" and "Modern" forms. During his Grand Mastership Lord Blayney constituted seventy-four lodges (62 in England and Wales), of which nineteen are "alive" to-day, all bearing honoured names. Blayney was the first Grand Master of the 'Moderns' to foster the Royal Arch Degree (known initially as "The Excellent, Grand and Royal Chapter" in 1766, which until that date had not been regarded as part of the masonic system, although undoubtedly practised unofficially in many 'Modern' lodges. He himself "passed the Arch" (was exalted) during his Grand Mastership. By his 1766 Charter of Compact he founded the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of England and was the first "Grand Master of the Royal Arch of Jerusalem" (1766). The chapter was renamed the "Grand Lodge of Royal Arch Masons" in 1796 and renamed the "Supreme Grand Chapter" in 1801.

On 6th May 1768 he was elected Grand Master of Ireland but had resigned by June 29 of the same year (reason unclear).



35. 1767 – 1772 **Henry Noel Somerset, 4th Duke Beaufort**

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p1379.htm#i13783>

He married Elizabeth Berkeley, daughter of John Symes Berkeley and Elizabeth Norborne, on 1 May 1740 at St. George's Church, St. George Street, Hanover Square, Mayfair, London, England. He died on 28 October 1756 at age 47. He was buried at Badminton, Gloucestershire, England. His will (dated 20 August 1750 to 27 May 1754) was probated on 30 December 1756.

He was educated at Winchester College, England and matriculated at University College, Oxford University, Oxford, Oxfordshire, England, on 19 June 1725, graduating from there on 16 October 1727 with a Master of Arts (M.A.). He graduated from Oxford University on 12 July 1736 with a Doctor of Civil Laws (D.C.L.).

He held the office of M.P. (Tory) for Monmouthshire between 1731 and 1734 and for Monmouth (borough) between 1734 and 1745. He succeeded on 24 February 1744/45 to the titles of:

10th Earl of Worcester [E., 1514].

12th Baron Herbert [E., 1461]

4th Duke of Beaufort [E., 1682].

6th Marquess of Worcester [E., 1643].

He had two other daughters.

Tindal writes that he was "a man of sense, spirit and activity, unblameable in his morals, but questionable in his political capacity."

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Noel_Somerset%2C_4th_Duke_of_Beaufort

The Most Noble Charles Noel Somerset (September 12, 1709 – October 28, 1756) was the younger son of Henry Somerset, 2nd Duke of Beaufort, and Rachel Noel. Because his brother had no issue, on February 24 1745/1746, on his brother's death, he succeeded him and became 4th Duke of Beaufort, the 12th Lord Herbert, and the Marquis of Worcester. He held the Doctor of Civil Laws degree from Oxford.

On May 1, 1740, he married to Elizabeth Berkeley, sister of Norborne Berkeley, (1st) Lord Botetourt, who died on April 8, 1799, with whom he had one son and three daughters:

Henry Somerset, 5th Duke of Beaufort his heir and successor; and
Lady Anne Somerset, who was born on March 11 1740/1741, died on May 18, 1763 and was married to Charles Compton, 7th Earl of Northampton on September 13, 1759, with whom she had one child, a daughter;

Lady Mary Isabella Somerset, who died on September 2, 1831 and was married to Charles Manners, 4th Duke of Rutland on December 26, 1775 or 1755, with whom she had three sons and two daughters; and
Lady Henrietta Somerset, who was born before 1754, died on July 24, 1770 and was married to Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, 4th Baronet as his first wife on April 6, 1769, with whom she had no issue.

http://majikthise.typepad.com/majikthise_/2004/12/worlds_ugliest_.html

World's ugliest cabinet fetches \$44.6 M

The Badminton Cabinet was commissioned by Henry Somerset, the third duke of Beaufort, from the Grand-ducal Workshops in Florence in 1726. Unsurpassed in its richness and splendour, the cabinet is testimony to the young duke's genius. He was only 19 at the time of the commission, so he made one of the greatest acts of patronage of the 18th century even before he had come of age.

Christie's, the fine art auctioneer, which will offer the Badminton Cabinet for sale in London on 9 December, says that the object which the duke ordered should be regarded more as an architectural monument than a piece of furniture, combining, as it does, architecture, sculpture and painting in pietre dure (inlaid mosaic work with hard precious stones), the whole resulting in a unique masterpiece.

It derives its name from Badminton House in Gloucestershire, the family residence of the Beaufort dukes.

This monumental work (it measures 386cm high by 232.5cm wide) is undoubtedly the finest Florentine work of art of its time. It is also possibly the most important work of decorative arts to have been commissioned by a British patron in 300 years.

<http://antiques2.iantiquesguide.com/article.php?story=2004122012535918>

Badminton Cabinet Sells for \$36 million (£19 million)

The Most Expensive Piece of Furniture Ever Sold at Auction ... Again!

London, 9 December - The Badminton Cabinet sold at Christie's for £19,045,250/\$36,662,106/€27,463,250 breaking its own record price of £8.5 million established at Christie's on July 5, 1990, and becoming the most expensive non-pictorial work of art ever sold at auction. It was purchased in the room by Dr. Johan Kraeftner, Director of the Liechtenstein Museum in Vienna on behalf of Prinz



Hans-Adam II of Liechtenstein for the museum.

"We are delighted to have been the successful buyers today", said Dr. Kraeftner, Director of the Liechtenstein Museum. "The Badminton Cabinet will form the centrepiece of our strong collection of over fifteen important pietra dure works. We plan to arrange a Kunstammer around the Cabinet in a new gallery which will also display our 17th century collection of still-life and flower paintings. I tried to bid as fast as I could to secure this magnificent object for our Collection. We look forward to welcoming the international public to view the Badminton Cabinet in Vienna where it will be on permanent display from Spring 2005."

"Yet again the Badminton Cabinet has pushed the boundaries of the art market. The Cabinet transcends the boundaries of furniture, combining architecture, sculpture and painting in pietra dure, resulting in a unique masterpiece," said Charles Cator, Chairman of Christie's UK and International Head of the Furniture Department. "It was an honour to be entrusted again with its sale and the price achieved today reflects the magnificence of this famous, much loved and admired work of art."

There were three other bidders competing for the Badminton Cabinet in the auction today. Dermot Chichester, Co-Chairman of Christie's UK, brought the hammer down and the price realised marks the most expensive lot he has ever sold.

Executed in ebony, gilt-bronze and pietra dura, The Badminton Cabinet was made for Henry Somerset, 3rd Duke of Beaufort, by the Grand Ducal workshops (Opificio delle pietre dure) in Florence, from 1720-1732, under the supervision of the Foggini family. Unsurpassed in its richness and splendour, the Badminton Cabinet is bold testimony to the young Duke of Beaufort's genius. The Duke was only nineteen at the time of the commission, so he made one of the grandest acts of patronage of the 18th century before he had even come of age.

Standing 386 cm high and 232.5 cm wide (151 ½ inches by 91 ¼ inches), this monumental Cabinet is undoubtedly the greatest Florentine work of art of its time. It is also perhaps the most important work of the decorative arts to have been commissioned by a British patron in three hundred years. It is a triumph of the very best craftsmanship, a unique object that utilizes a broad combination of materials and forms. The Cabinet also incorporates an amazing wealth of materials, from lapis lazuli, agate and Sicilian red and green jasper, to chalcedony (calcedonio di Volterra), amethyst quartz as well as other superb hardstones.

The Cabinet remained at Badminton until 1990 when it was sold at Christie's, on July 5 that year, by the Trustees of the Beaufort family to the Barbara Piasecka Johnson Collection for £8,580,000 (\$15,178,020).

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Badminton_House



Badminton House is a large [country house](#) in [Gloucestershire, England](#), and has been the principal seat of the [Dukes of Beaufort](#) since the late [17th century](#). The architect [William Kent](#) renovated and extended the house in the [Palladian](#) style in the early [18th century](#), but many earlier elements remain. The sport of [Badminton](#) was re-introduced from India and popularised at the house, hence the sport's name. Badminton House is also very strongly associated with [fox hunting](#). Successive Dukes of Beaufort have been masters of the [Badminton Hunt](#), which is probably one of the two most famous hunts in the [United Kingdom](#) alongside the [Quorn Hunt](#).

36. 1772 – 1776 **Robert Edward Petre**, 9th Lord Petre

<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/History/Barons/barons3.html>

PETRE, LORD PETRE.

ROBERT EDWARD PETRE, baron Petre of Writtle.

This nobleman was born -- ---- 1733, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 11 July 1742. He professes the Roman Catholic religion.

Lord Petre married first 19 April 1762 Anne, daughter and heiress of Philip, grandson of Henry sixth duke of Norfolk; by which lady, who died 16 January 1787, he has issue,

1. Robert Edward, born 2 September 1763.
2. George William, born 10 January 1766, and married 13 October 1785 to Mary Bridget, sister of Bernard Edward, heir apparent to the duke of Norfolk; by which lady he has issue
 1. a daughter, born 23 January 1787.
3. Anne Catherine, born 8 March 1769.
4. Philip Hugh, born 20 December 1773. Lord Petre married secondly 16 January 1788 Juliana Barbara, sister of Bernard Edward, heir apparent of the duke of Norfolk.

The family of Petre has been traced back to the reign of king Henry the sixth. William Petre, in the reign of king Henry the eighth, was constituted by that monarch one of the commissioners to visit and inquire into the state of all the monasteries throughout England, and farther promoted in the year 1543 to be one of the principal secretaries of state, in which office he was continued by king Edward the sixth and queen Mary, and for a short time by queen Elizabeth. By the will of king Henry the eighth he was declared one of the twelve counsellors who were appointed to assist the sixteen executors of his will, to whom he intrusted the government during the minority of his son. He died 13 January 1572.

John, his son, was by king James the first created baron Petre of Writtle. William, fourth lord Petre, his great grandson, was committed to the Tower in the year 1678, and impeached of high treason upon the deposition of that infamous impostor Titus Oates. He died in confinement 5 January 1683.

Robert James, eighth lord Petre, grandson of Thomas sixth lord Petre, brother of William fourth lord Petre, married Anne, daughter of James Ratcliffe earl of Derwentwater; by which lady, who died 31 March 1760, he had issue,

1. **Robert Edward Petre (1742-1801), present and ninth lord Petre.**
2. Catherine married to George Heneage of Hainton in the county of Lincoln esquire. She died 13 October 1783.
3. Barbara, married to Thomas Gifford of Chillington in the county of Stafford esquire.
4. Julia, married to Edward Weld of Lulworth Castle in the county of Dorset esquire. She died 16 June 1772.

CREATION. Baron Petre of Writtle in the county of Essex 21 July 1603.

CHIEF SEATS. Writtle, Thorndon and Ingatestone in the county of Essex.

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p1705.htm#i17044>

Father Robert James Petre, 8th Baron Petre b. 3 June 1713, d. 2 July 1742

Mother Lady Mary Radcliffe b. before 1717, d. 31 January 1760

Robert Edward Petre, 9th Baron Petre was born in 1742. He was the son of Robert James Petre, 8th Baron Petre and Lady Mary Radcliffe. He married, firstly, Anne Howard, daughter of Philip Howard and Henrietta Blount, on 19 April 1762. He married, secondly, Juliana Barbara Howard, daughter of Henry Howard and Juliana Molyneux, on 16 January 1788 in London, England. He died on 2 July 1801.

Robert Edward Petre, 9th Baron Petre gained the title of 9th Baron Petre. He lived in Writtle, Essex, England.

Family 1 Anne Howard b. 29 August 1742, d. 15 January 1787

Children 1. Anne Catherine Petre d. 5 Oct 1798

2. Robert Edward Petre, 10th Baron Petre+ b. 3 Sep 1763, d. 29 Mar 1809

3. George William Petre+ b. 10 Jan 1766, d. 22 Oct 1797

Family 2 Juliana Barbara Howard b. 25 June 1769, d. 16 April 1833

Children 1. Julia Maria Petre d. 6 Sep 1844

2. Catherine Anne Petre d. 13 Mar 1830

3. Robert Edward Petre b. c 1795, d. 8 Jun 1848



<http://www.collectbritain.co.uk/personalisation/object.cfm?uid=003KTO P00000013U02900005>

View of Thorndon Hall - a rectangular block mansion in Essex, which was begun in 1764. It was designed by architect James Paine for Lord Petre. It is 11 bays wide, with a ground floor of rusticated stonework. The centre six bays have a portico with iconic columns. The grounds were landscaped by Capability Brown between 1766-72 at a cost of £5000. The artist and publisher Edward Orme (1774-1848), was one of four artist brother's who entered the R.A. Schools in 1793.

37. 1777 – 1782 **George Montagu**, 4th Duke of Manchester

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Montagu,_4th_Duke_of_Manchester

son of [Robert Montagu, 3rd Duke of Manchester](#).

He was [MP](#) for [Huntingdonshire 1761–1762](#). In [1783](#), he was created a [Privy Councillor](#).

He married Elizabeth Dashwood, on [23 October 1762](#). >

They had three children:

George Montagu d. age 8

Caroline Maria Montagu (d. [1847](#)), married [James Graham, 3rd Duke of Montrose](#) and had issue.

[William Montagu, 5th Duke of Manchester \(1771–1843\)](#)

[George Montagu](#), 4th duke of Manchester (1737-1788), was the son of Robert, the 3rd duke. He was a supporter of Lord Rockingham, and an active opponent in the House of Lords of Lord North's American policy. In the Rockingham ministry of 1782 Manchester became [lord chamberlain](#). He died in September 1788.

His granddaughter, Lady Susan Montagu, 1801-1870, married, 1816,

George Hay, 1787-1876, 8th Marquess Tweeddale, **Acting Grand Master of Scotland – 1818-20.**

Their daughter, Susan Georgiana Hay, d. 1853, married, 1836,

James Andrew Ramsay, 1812-1860, 1st Marquess of Dalhousie, **Grand Master of Scotland – 1836-38**, who was the son of

George Ramsay, 1770-1838, 9th Earl of Dalhousie, **Grand Master of Scotland – 1804-06**, who was the son of

George Ramsay, b. bef 1739, 8th Earl of Dalhousie, **Grand Master of Scotland – 1767-79.**



< **Manchester House was built between 1776-88 for the 4th Duke of Manchester because there was a good duck shooting nearby.** Adams built the shell of the building but it was only when the 4th Duke of Manchester bought the leasehold in 1776 that work continued on the house

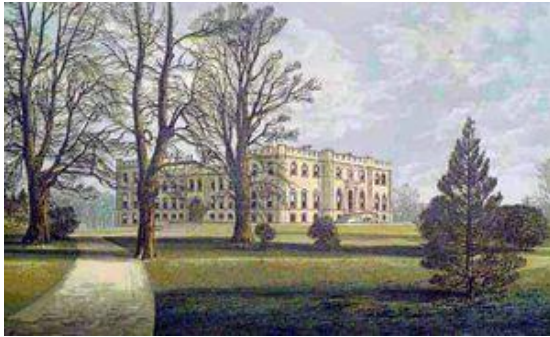


again. Completed in 1788 by the architect Joshua Brown, the house consisted of 5 bays on its south front and 3 storeys. The front façade had at its centre a large Venetian window.

<http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/leisure/archives/online/trafalgar/trafalgar02.htm>

George Montagu, 4th Duke of Manchester, 1737-1788, of Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdonshire, was appointed ambassador-extraordinary to France in 1783 to supervise the completion of the Treaty of Versailles, ending England's conflict with France and Spain and confirming the independence of her former American colonies.

Manchester returned from France in 1783 highly suspicious of French intentions, and continued to monitor her naval preparations, particularly along the Channel coast. He received regular reports from his political agent, Captain Taylor, whose letters of January and February 1788 reported that French naval re-armament continued: 'As to the works at Cherbourg being destroyed by the gales, only very small damage was done You may depend the works will be continued when the season will permit.'



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kimbolton_Castle

< Kimbolton Castle

The castle was bought by [Sir Henry Montagu](#), later [1st Earl of Manchester](#), in [1615](#). His descendants owned the castle for 335 years until it was sold in [1951](#).

[Charles Edward Montagu](#), the 4th Earl who was created [1st Duke of Manchester](#) in [1719](#), had many works of reconstruction carried out between [1690](#) and [1720](#). Sir [John Vanbrugh](#) and his assistant [Nicholas Hawksmoor](#) redesigned the facades of the castle in a classical style, but with battlements to evoke its history as a castle, the portico was later added by [Alessandro Galilei](#). The [Venetian](#) painter [Giovanni Antonio Pellegrini](#) redecorated some of the reconstructed rooms in [1708](#),

including the main staircase and the chapel. Rich, gilded furnishings in a Louis XIV-inspired style were commissioned from French upholsterers working in London.

For a later duke, [Robert Adam](#) produced plans for the castle gatehouse and other garden buildings, including an [orangery](#). Only one of these buildings, the gatehouse, was constructed in around [1764](#). [Mews](#) buildings were added to provide stables, and an avenue of [Giant Sequoias](#) was planted in the [19th century](#).



His grand daughter, Lady Susan Montagu [1810-1870], married 1816 **George Hay** [1787-1876], 8th Marquess Tweeddale, **Acting GM Scotland 1818-20**, who daughter Susan Georgiana Hay [d. 1853], married 1836 **James Andrew Ramsay** [1812-1860], 1st Marquess of Dalhousie, **GM Scotland 1836-38**. James' father and grandfather [the 8th and 9th Earls of Dalhousie] had been **Grand Masters of Scotland in 1804-06 and 1767-69 respectively**.



http://www.vandaprints.com/details.php?my_current_image=14278&page=6&what_screen=0&backto=browse_by_cat.php&cat_name=British+Galleries¤t_cat=153

The Kimbolton Cabinet was commissioned by Elizabeth, Duchess of Manchester some time before 1771. It was designed for her bedchamber at Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdonshire. Designed by Robert Adam, the cabinet is a fine example of elaborate marquetry; the woods used are mahogany, oak, satinwood and rosewood inlaid with pietre dure plaques by Baccio Cappelli depicting figures in coastal scenes.

38. 1782 – 1790 **HRH Henry Frederick Hanover**, Duke of Cumberland



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Frederick%2C_Duke_of_Cumberland

His Royal Highness Prince Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland and Strathearn (November 27, 1745 - September 18, 1790) was the sixth child of Frederick, Prince of Wales and Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, and a younger brother of King George III.

On March 4, 1767 the Duke of Cumberland allegedly married Olive Wilmot (later Mrs Payne), a commoner, in a secret ceremony. There reportedly was one child, Olivia Wilmot (1772-1834) from this relationship, though the duke's parenthood was never proven. A landscape painter and novelist, Olivia Wilmot married John Thomas Serres, 1759-1825, and later, controversially, assumed the style of Princess Olivia of Cumberland.



The Duke's marriage to the commoner Lady Anne [Luttrell] Horton (1743-1808) on October 2, 1771 was the catalyst for the Royal Marriages Act 1772, which forbids any descendant of George II to marry without the monarch's permission. There were no children from this marriage. Lady Anne, though from a good family -- she was a daughter of Simon Luttrell, Earl of Carhampton, and the widow of Christopher Horton of Catton Hall -- seems to have been rather loose with her favors, given one wag's comment that she was "the Duke of Grafton's Mrs Houghton, the Duke of Dorset's Mrs Houghton, everyone's Mrs Houghton."



<http://www.thepeerage.com/p10099.htm>

Henry Frederick Hanover, Duke of Cumberland was born on 27 October 1745 in Leicester House, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, England. He was the son of Frederick Louis Hanover, Prince of Wales and Auguste Prinzessin von Sachsen-Gotha-Altenburg. He married Lady Anne Luttrell, daughter of Simon Luttrell, 1st Earl of Carhampton and Judith Maria Lawes, on 2 October 1771 in Hertford Street, Mayfair, London, England. He died on 18 September 1790 at age 44 in Cumberland House, Pall Mall, London, England, without issue. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, Westminster, London, England.



Henry Frederick Hanover, Duke of Cumberland gained the title of Prince Henry of Great Britain on 27 October 1745. He was created Earl of Dublin on 22 October 1746.

He was created Duke of Strathearn on 22 October 1746. He was created Duke of Cumberland on 22 October 1746. He was invested as a Knight, Order of the Garter (K.G.) on 21 December 1767.

38a. 1782 **Howard, Kenneth Alexander** (1767-1845), 1st Earl of Effingham

Acting Grand Master

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p2904.htm>

Kenneth Alexander Howard, 1st Earl of Effingham was born on 29 November 1767. He was the son of [Henry Howard](#) and [Maria Mackenzie](#). He married [Lady Charlotte Primrose](#), daughter of [Neil Primrose, 3rd Earl of Primrose](#) and [Mary Vincent](#), on 27 May 1800. He died on 13 February 1845 at age 77.

Kenneth Alexander Howard, 1st Earl of Effingham was created *1st Earl of Effingham* in 1837.

Family 1

Children

1. [Charlotte Howard](#) b. 30 Oct 1803, d. 8 Mar 1886
2. [Henry Howard, 2nd Earl of Effingham](#) b. 23 Aug 1806, d. 5 Feb 1889
3. [Charles Howard](#) b. 6 Dec 1807, d. 8 Mar 1882

Family 2 [Lady Charlotte Primrose](#) b. circa 1776, d. 17 September 1864

Children

1. [Lady Arabella Georgina Howard](#) b. 25 Jan 1809, d. 10 Dec 1884¹
2. [Reverend Hon. William Howard](#) b. 23 Apr 1815, d. 12 May 1881

Kenneth Alexander Howard, 12th Baron Howard of Effingham (29.11.1767-13.02.1845), inherited his title from his cousin, Richard Howard, 4th Earl of Effingham, on 10.12.1816. Co. Surrey, in the Peerage of England, GCB, Knt. of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword, a Lt. Gen. in the Army and Colonel of the 70th Foot.



Thundercliffe Grange is an Eighteenth Century house which was owned by the Earl of Effingham. It was built by John Platt between 1776-1785 to replace an earlier property.

<http://queensroyalsurreys.org.uk/colonels/068.html>
< General Sir Kenneth Alexander Howard, Earl of Effingham GCB 1816 - 1832

Born on 29th November 1767, Kenneth Alexander Howard, 11th Baron Howard of Effingham, had a long and distinguished career of military and public service. As a young regimental officer with The Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, he fought in the Flanders Campaign of 1793, was wounded in the action at St Amand, then took part in the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk.

Ten years later he became a Divisional Commander under Wellington in the Peninsular Campaign and, amongst his other rewards, was appointed a Knight

Commander of the Order of the Bath.

On the 1st January 1805, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the King, and promoted Colonel. On the 25th July 1810, he was promoted to Major General. He joined the army in the Peninsula on the 9th January 1811, and was appointed to the command of a Brigade in the 1st Division, and was present with it at the action at Fuentes d'Onor on the 5th May; he was afterwards transferred with his Brigade to the Second Division, the command of which he held, as senior officer, from July 1811, to April 1812; he commanded the right Column at the action of Arroyo dos Molinos; stormed and took with part of his Brigade the Forts Napoleon and Ragusa at Almaraz. In November 1812, he was appointed to the command of the 1st Brigade of Foot Guards in the First Division, and in June 1813, to the command of the Division, which he held until the end of the Peninsular war in 1814, being present at the Battle of Vittoria, attack on Tolosa, passage of the Bidassoa, Nivelle, Nive and Adour; investment of Bayonne, and repulse of the sortie, besides various minor actions.

Major General Howard received a medal and one clasp for Vittoria and Nive. He was subsequently appointed Lieutenant Governor of Portsmouth, a Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath and, on the 24th October 1816, he was appointed by the Prince Regent, in the name, and on behalf, of His Majesty King George III, Colonel of the 70th Regiment.

He was promoted Lieutenant General on 17th March 1820 and was appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

On 30th January 1832 he relinquished the Colonelcy of the 70th Regiment on being removed to the 3rd Regiment, The Buffs.

He died on 13th February 1845.

<http://archive.theargus.co.uk/2001/9/29/170975.html>

One of the most ostentatious services recorded was conducted for the Earl of Effingham, Kenneth Alexander Howard, who died in Brighton on February 13, 1845, aged 77.

As the 11th Baron Howard, the son of Captain Henry Howard of Arundel, his funeral was an elaborate affair.

While most people's accounts take up five paragraphs in the ledger, the earl's merits five pages. The firm first had to transport his body to the family seat, The Grange, in Rotherham. Relatives requested a dozen black horses, decorated with ostrich feathers, to pull a horse-drawn hearse in a parade through the streets.

The accounts reveal what else was paid for: Attendants; the coffin; clothing and adornments, including silk scarves and bands; kid gloves; velvet pall and draperies; transport back to Yorkshire; and the expenses of preparing a room at The Grange and dressing the church in deep mourning.

The family requested a brigade of pall bearers, footmen and funeral directors who accompanied the parade slowly through the streets, past crowds of people, many who wanted to see the spectacle as much as pay their respects.

The costs included top hats and tails for the funeral party. The family even paid for a team of heraldic painters to paint the earl's coat of arms on the sides of the hearse. In total, the funeral cost £519 11s and 6d. The event was recorded in the Brighton Gazette on February 20, 1845.



39. 1790 – 1813 **HRH George Augustus Frederick Hanover**, Prince of Wales [later King George IV]

George, Prince of Wales ["Prinny"]

<http://www.mqmagazine.co.uk/issue-12/p-19.php>

*Mather Brown Freemason's Magazine 1793 >
(Cartoon featuring George, Prince of Wales, later George IV, then Grand Master)*

The Prince of Wales, later Prince Regent and in 1820 King George IV, was born in 1762 and died in 1830. The position of Prince of Wales is a difficult one, especially when your father lives to 82. George was an intelligent child with lots of promise, but quickly became a cause for concern to his father and the country.

Unlike most of his brothers, George was denied a military career which he longed for as a young man. He quickly fell in with people of whom his father disapproved, such as the Whig politician Charles Fox and, more importantly to Freemasons, his uncle, Henry.

Cumberland and his circle introduced George to the pleasures of drink, gambling and the theatre. By 1785 George had married the Catholic actress Maria Fitzherbert. The marriage was illegal because of the Royal Marriage Act, which meant that all Royal marriages needed the consent of both the King and Parliament and that marriage to Catholics was forbidden. Mrs Fitzherbert had to be paid off by the government, but continued to be the Prince's mistress for many years.

In 1787, at a special Lodge meeting held at the Star and Garter in Pall Mall, George was initiated into Freemasonry by his uncle Henry. That year, George formed his own Lodge, The Prince of Wales's Lodge (now No. 259).

Initially the members were a mixture of his friends and household such as Chevalier Ruspini, his dentist - one of the founders of the Royal Masonic Institute for Girls - and Louis Weltje, the Prince's chief cook.

The Lodge attracted other high-ranking Masons such as Thomas Dunckerley and the Tory Prime Minister George Canning. At this stage, George was still a popular figure in Britain and his association with Freemasonry would have given further respectability to Grand Lodge.

Therefore, it was not surprising that George was elected Grand Master on the death of his uncle in 1790. George was not the most active of Grand Masters. He enjoyed the social side of Freemasonry, and its imagery found its way into some of the designs at the Royal Pavilion in Brighton.

He also had an able Acting Grand Master in the Earl of Moira. As the Prince of Wales's private and public life became more complicated, his involvement in the Craft diminished.

He married Caroline of Brunswick in 1795, who provided him with a daughter, Charlotte, in 1796 and spent the rest of her life in conflict with her husband.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland elected George as Grand Master in 1805, but there is no evidence that he ever attended a Lodge, let alone Grand Lodge, north of the border.

In 1811 the King's illness (porphyria) that had been troubling him since the 1780s, forced him out of public life and George became Regent.

By 1813 his involvement with Freemasonry had come to an end, although he was given the title Grand Patron of the Order. The Prince Regent became George IV in 1820. As King he abandoned liberal politics and became very reactionary. In the end he became best known for his indulgences, his womanising and his girth, although perhaps he should also be remembered for his patronage of the arts and architecture, and to Freemasons for being the first of their order to become King of England.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_IV_of_the_United_Kingdom

George IV (George Augustus Frederick) (12 August 1762–26 June 1830) was King of the United Kingdom and Hanover from 29 January 1820. He had earlier served as Prince Regent when his father, George III, suffered from a relapse into insanity from porphyria.

The Regency (George's nine-year tenure as Regent, which commenced in 1811 and ended with George III's death in 1820) was marked by a victory in the Napoleonic Wars in Europe. George was a stubborn monarch, often interfering in politics (especially in the matter of Catholic Emancipation), though not as much as his father. For most of George's regency and reign, Lord Liverpool controlled the government as Prime Minister.

George is often remembered as an extravagant prince and monarch. He had a poor relationship with both his father and his wife, Caroline of Brunswick, even excluding her from his own coronation. He was a patron of the arts; his regency and reign were graced by such literary figures as George Gordon Byron, 6th Baron Byron and Jane Austen. George was responsible for the building of the Royal Pavilion in Brighton.

Early life

George, the eldest son of George III and Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was born in St James's Palace. At his birth, he automatically became Duke of Cornwall and Duke of Rothesay; he was created Prince of Wales shortly afterwards. He was a talented student, quickly learning to speak not only English but also French, German and Italian. The Prince of Wales turned twenty-one in 1783, when he obtained a grant of £60,000 from Parliament and an annual income of £50,000 from his father. He then established his residence in Carlton House, where he lived a profligate life. Animosity developed between the Prince and his father, a monarch who desired more frugal behaviour on the part of the heir-apparent. The King, a strong supporter of the Tory party, was also alienated by the Prince of Wales's adherence to Charles James Fox and other Whigs.

Soon after he reached the age of twenty-one years, the Prince of Wales fell in love with a Roman Catholic, Maria Anne Fitzherbert. Mrs Fitzherbert was a widow twice over; her first husband, Edward Weld died in 1775, and her second husband, Thomas Fitzherbert, in 1781. A marriage between the two was impeded by the Act of Settlement 1701, which declared those who married Roman Catholics ineligible to succeed to the Throne. An even more daunting barrier was the Royal Marriages Act 1772, under which the Prince of Wales could not marry without the consent of the King, which, unquestionably, would have never been granted. Nevertheless, the couple contracted a "marriage" in 1785. Legally the union was void, as the King's assent was never requested and received. However, Mrs Fitzherbert believed that she was the Prince of Wales's canonical and true wife, holding the law of the Church to be superior to the law of the State. For political reasons, the union remained secret, and Mrs Fitzherbert promised not to publish any evidence relating to it.

The Prince of Wales was plunged into debt by his exorbitant lifestyle. His father refused to assist him, forcing him to quit Carlton House and live in Mrs Fitzherbert's residence. In 1787, the Prince of Wales's allies in the House of Commons introduced a proposal to relieve his debts with a parliamentary grant. The Prince of Wales's personal relationship with Mrs Fitzherbert was suspected, but revelation of the illegal marriage would have scandalised the nation and doomed any parliamentary proposal to aid the Prince of Wales. Acting on the Prince's authority, the Whig leader Charles James Fox declared that the story was a calumny. Mrs Fitzherbert was not pleased with the public denial of the marriage in such vehement terms and contemplated severing her ties to the Prince. The Prince of Wales appeased her by asking another Whig, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, to restate Fox's forceful declaration in more careful words. Parliament, meanwhile, was sufficiently pleased to grant the Prince of Wales £161,000 for the payment of his debts, in addition to £20,000 for improvements to Carlton House. The King also agreed to increase the Prince of Wales's annual allowance by £10,000.

Regency Crisis of 1788

George III suffered from an hereditary disease known as porphyria. In the summer of 1788, the disease took a great toll on the King's mental health, but he was nonetheless able to discharge some of his duties. Thus, he was able to declare Parliament prorogued from 25 September to 20 November 1788. During the prorogation, however, George III became deranged, posing a threat to his own life, and when Parliament reconvened in November the King could not deliver the customary Speech from the Throne during the State Opening. Parliament found itself in an untenable position: according to long-established law, it could not proceed to any business whatsoever until the delivery of the King's Speech at a State Opening.

Although theoretically barred from doing so, Parliament began debating a Regency. In the House of Commons, Charles James Fox declared his opinion that the Prince of Wales was automatically entitled to exercise sovereignty during the King's incapacity. A contrasting opinion was held by the Prime Minister, William Pitt the Younger, who argued that, in the absence of a statute to the contrary, the right to choose a Regent belonged to Parliament alone. He even stated that, without parliamentary authority, "the Prince of Wales had no more right ... to assume the government, than any other individual subject of the country." Though disagreeing on the principle underlying a Regency, Pitt agreed with Fox that the Prince of Wales would be the most convenient choice for a Regent.

The Prince of Wales—though offended by Pitt's boldness—did not lend his full support to Fox's philosophy. Prince Frederick, Duke of York declared that his brother, the Prince of Wales, would not attempt to exercise any power without previously obtaining the consent of Parliament. Following the passage of a number of preliminary resolutions, Pitt outlined a formal plan for the Regency, suggesting that the powers of the Prince of Wales be greatly limited. (Amongst other things, the Prince of Wales could neither sell the King's property nor grant a peerage dignity to anyone other than a child of the King). The Prince of Wales denounced Pitt's scheme, declaring it "project for producing weakness, disorder, and insecurity in every branch of the administration of affairs." Nevertheless, in the interest of the nation, both factions agreed to compromise.

A significant technical impediment to any Regency Bill involved the lack of a Speech from the Throne, which was theoretically necessary before Parliament could proceed to any debates or votes. The Speech, it was noticed, was normally delivered by the King, but could also be delivered by royal representatives known as Lords Commissioners. But no document could empower the Lords Commissioners to act unless the Great Seal of the Realm was affixed to it. Unfortunately, the Seal could not be legally affixed without the prior authorisation of the Sovereign. Pitt and his fellow ministers ignored the last requirement and instructed the Lord Chancellor to affix the Great Seal without the King's consent. This course of action was denounced as a "phantom," as a "fiction," and even as a "forgery." The Prince of Wales's brother, the Duke of York, described the plan as "unconstitutional and illegal." Nevertheless, others in Parliament felt that such a scheme was necessary to preserve an effective government. Consequently, on 3 February 1789, more than two months after it had convened, Parliament was formally opened by an "illegal" group of Lords Commissioners. The Regency Bill was introduced, but, before it could be passed, the King recovered. Retroactively, the King declared that the instrument authorising the Lords Commissioners to act was valid.

Marriage

The Prince of Wales's debts continued to climb; his father refused to aid him unless he married his cousin, Caroline of Brunswick. In 1795, the Prince of Wales acquiesced. The marriage, however, was disastrous; each party was unsuited to the other. The two were formally separated after the birth of their only child—Princess Charlotte—in 1796, and remained separated for the rest of their lives. The Prince of Wales remained attached to Mrs Fitzherbert for the remainder of his life, despite several periods of estrangement.

Even before meeting Mrs Fitzherbert, the Prince of Wales had been active, and already had several illegitimate children. His mistresses included Mary Robinson (actress), an Irish actress who got revenge for her rejection by selling his letters to the newspapers, Grace Dalrymple, the Scottish wife of a sought-after London physician, and Frances, Lady Jersey, who would dominate his life for some years.

Meanwhile, the problem of the Prince of Wales's debts (which then amounted to the extraordinary sum of £660,000 in 1796) was solved (at least temporarily) by Parliament. Being unwilling to make an outright grant to relieve these debts, it provided him an additional sum of £65,000 per annum. In 1803, a further £60,000 was added, and the Prince of Wales's debts were finally paid.

Regency

The Prince Regent In late 1810, George III was once again overcome by his malady following the death of his youngest daughter, Princess Amelia. Parliament agreed to follow the precedent of 1788; without the King's consent, the Lord Chancellor affixed the Great Seal of the Realm to letters patent naming Lords Commissioners. The Lords Commissioners, in the name of the King, signified the granting of the Royal Assent to a bill which became the Regency Act 1811. Parliament restricted some of the powers of the Prince Regent (as the Prince of Wales became known). The constraints expired one year after the passage of the Act.

As the Prince of Wales became Prince Regent, one of the most important political conflicts facing the country concerned Catholic Emancipation, the project to relieve Roman Catholics of various political disabilities. The Tories, led by the Prime Minister, Spencer Perceval, were opposed to Catholic Emancipation, whilst the Whigs supported it. At the beginning of the Regency, the Prince of

Wales indicated that he would support the Whig leader, William Wyndham Grenville, 1st Baron Grenville. He did not, however, immediately put Lord Grenville and the Whigs in office. He claimed that a sudden dismissal of the Tory government would exact too great a toll on the health of the King (a steadfast supporter of the Tories), thereby eliminating any chance of a recovery. In 1812, when it appeared highly unlikely that the King would recover, the Prince of Wales failed to appoint a new Whig administration. Instead, he asked the Whigs to join the existing ministry under Spencer Perceval. The Whigs, however, refused to cooperate because of disagreements over Catholic Emancipation. Angrily, the Prince of Wales allowed Perceval to continue as Prime Minister.

When, in May 1812, John Bellingham assassinated Spencer Perceval, the Prince of Wales was prepared to reappoint all the members of the Perceval ministry under a new leader, except that the House of Commons formally declared its desire for a more "strong and efficient administration." The Prince of Wales then offered leadership of the government to Richard Wellesley, 1st Marquess Wellesley, and afterwards to **Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 2nd Earl of Moira**. He doomed the attempts of both to failure, however, by forcing each to construct a bipartisan ministry at a time when neither party wished to share power with the other. Using the failure of the two peers as a pretext, the Prince of Wales immediately reappointed the Perceval administration, with Robert Banks Jenkinson, 2nd Earl of Liverpool as Prime Minister.

The Tories, unlike Whigs such as Charles Grey, 2nd Earl Grey, sought to continue the vigorous prosecution of the war against the powerful and aggressive Emperor of France, Napoleon I. With the aid of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Austria and other countries, the United Kingdom defeated Napoleon in 1814. In the subsequent Congress of Vienna, it was decided that the Electorate of Hanover (a state which had shared a monarch with Britain since 1714) would be raised to a Kingdom. Napoleon made a return in 1815, but was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo by Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington, the brother of the Marquess Wellesley. Also in 1815, another war, the British-American War (also called the War of 1812), was brought to an end, with neither side victorious.

During this period George as Regent took an active interest in matters of style and taste, and his associates such as the dandy, Beau Brummell and the architect John Nash created the Regency style. In London Nash designed the Regency terraces of Regent's Park and Regent Street. George took up the new idea of the seaside spa and had the Brighton Pavilion developed as a fantastical seaside palace adapted by Nash in the "Indian Gothic" style inspired loosely by the Taj Mahal, with extravagant "Indian" and "Chinese" interiors.

Reign

The coronation banquet for George IV was held at Westminster Hall on 19 July 1821. When George III died in 1820, the Prince Regent ascended the Throne as George IV with no real change in his powers. By the time of his accession, he was obese and possibly addicted to laudanum. He also showed some signs of the disease that had affected his father. His relationship with his wife, who had gone to live abroad, had also deteriorated. George IV refused to recognise Caroline as Queen, commanding British ambassadors to ensure that monarchs in foreign courts did the same. By the royal command, Caroline's name was omitted from the liturgy of the Church of England. After George ascended the Throne, Caroline began to make her way to England, publicly asserting her rights. George sought to divorce her and ensured the introduction of the Pains and Penalties Bill 1820 into Parliament to strip her of the title of Queen consort. Few ministers dared to oppose the will of the King, lest he remove them from office. Nonetheless, the King consented to the withdrawal of the extremely unpopular bill at its last stage. Excluded from George IV's coronation at Westminster Abbey on 19 July 1821, Caroline died on 7 August of the same year.

George's coronation was a magnificent and expensive affair, costing about £243,000. The coronation was a popular event. Many across the nation bought souvenirs that bore copies of the coronation portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence. In 1822, George IV visited Edinburgh for "one and twenty daft days." His visit to Scotland was the first by a reigning monarch since Charles II went there in 1650. The visit was organised by Sir Walter Scott, and also increased the King's popularity.

The Catholic Question

George IV spent the majority of his reign in seclusion at Windsor Castle, but continued to interfere in politics. At first, it was believed that he would support Catholic Emancipation, but his anti-Catholic views became clear in 1824. The influence of the Crown was so great, and the will of the Tories under Prime Minister Lord Liverpool so strong, that Catholic Emancipation seemed hopeless. In 1827, however, Lord Liverpool retired, to be replaced by the pro-Emancipation Tory George Canning. When Canning entered office, the King, who was hitherto content with privately instructing his ministers on the Catholic Question, thought it fit to make a more bold declaration. It was made known that "his sentiments ... on the Catholic question, were those his revered father, George III, and lamented brother, the Duke of York, had maintained during their lives, and which he himself had professed when Prince of Wales, and which nothing could shake; finally, ... that the recent ministerial arrangements were the result of circumstances, to His Majesty equally unforeseen and unpleasant."

Canning's views on the Catholic Question were not well-received by the most conservative Tories, including the Duke of Wellington. As a result, the ministry was forced to include Whigs. Canning died later in that year, leaving Frederick John Robinson, 1st Viscount Goderich to lead the tenuous Tory-Whig coalition. Lord Goderich left office in 1828, to be succeeded by the Duke of Wellington, who had by that time accepted that the denial of some measure of relief to Roman Catholics was politically untenable. With great difficulty, Wellington obtained the King's consent to the introduction of a Catholic Relief Bill. The King afterwards withdrew his approval, yet he granted it again. Relief was granted to Catholics in 1829.

George IV died in 1830 and is buried in Windsor Castle. His daughter, Princess Charlotte Augusta of Wales, had died from post-partum complications in 1817, after delivering a still-born son; his eldest brother, Frederick, the Duke of York, also pre-deceased him in 1827. He was therefore succeeded by another of his brothers, William, Duke of Clarence, who reigned as William IV.

Legacy

A bronze statue of George IV on horseback stands in Trafalgar Square. In Edinburgh George IV Bridge is a main street linking the Old Town High Street to the south by a bridge over the ravine of the Cowgate, designed by the architect Thomas Hamilton in 1829 and completed in 1835.

In fiction, he is usually represented as extravagant and irresponsible, notably by Hugh Laurie in the mock historical comedy series *Blackadder* and by Rupert Everett in the 1994 film *The Madness of King George*.

Style and arms

George's official style whilst King was, "George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith." His arms were: Quarterly, I and IV Gules three lions passant guardant in pale Or (for England); II Or a lion rampant within a tressure flory-counter-flory Gules (for Scotland); III Azure a harp Or stringed Argent (for Ireland); overall an escutcheon tierced per pale and per chevron (for Hanover), I Gules two lions passant guardant Or (for Brunswick), II Or a semy of hearts Gules a lion rampant Azure (for Lüneburg), III Gules a horse courant Argent (for Westfalen), the whole inescutcheon surmounted by a crown.

Issue

Name Birth Death Notes

HRH Princess Charlotte Augusta of Wales 7 January 1796 6 November 1817 married 1816, Prince Leopold George Frederick of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld; no issue

References

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"George IV." (1911). *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 11th ed. London: Cambridge University Press.

The Prince Regent - George IV

<http://www.historyhome.co.uk/c-eight/people/regent.htm>



George, Prince of Wales was Prince Regent - because of [the incapacity](#) of George III to rule - from 1811 to 1820, when George III died. In 1820, he became George IV. The Prince Regent was extravagant, a dandy and the self-styled 'the first gentleman of Europe'. George probably married Maria Fitzherbert, a [Catholic](#) widow. The marriage was void on two counts: he did not have his father's permission as required by the [Royal Marriages Act](#) (text [here](#)) and the [Bill of Rights](#) stated that no monarch could be, or could marry a Catholic. His immorality was scandalous and notorious. He proved to be a reactionary, die-hard [Tory](#). In 1812, Charles Lamb wrote the following verse:

The Prince of Whales

Not a [fatter fish](#) than he
Flounders round the polar sea.
See his blubbers - at his gills
What a world of drink he swills ...
Every fish of generous kind
Scuds aside or shrinks behind;
But about his presence keep

All the monsters of the deep...
Name or title what has he? ...
Is he Regent of the sea?
By his bulk and by his size,
By his oily qualities,
This (or else my eyesight fails),
This should be the Prince of Whales.

The Prince Regent - and later, as George IV - proved to be one of the major problems for Lord [Liverpool's ministry](#). Often, he opposed government measures. A contemporary wrote:

He had few public virtues to compensate for the offensiveness of his private example. His duties to the State - the mere routine of the Kingly office - were invariably performed with tardiness and reluctance. Without any strength of character but that which proceeded from his irresistible craving for ease and indulgence, his best qualities were distorted into effeminate vices. The constitutional bravery of his house forsook him, and he became a moral coward, whom his official servants had to govern as a petted child. [Harriet Martineau, *A History of the Thirty Years Peace, 1816-46*, Vol 1 (1858).

Brighton Pavilion was costly and George had huge debts: his extravagance proved to be an embarrassment to the government because the electorate wanted to see tax cuts and reduced expenditure during the [economic depression](#) that followed the end of the [French Wars](#). One MP hoped the House

would hear no more of that squanderous and lavish profusion which in a certain quarter resembled more the pomp and magnificence of a Persian satrap seated in all the splendour of oriental state, than the sober dignity of a British prince, seated in the bosom of his subjects. He hoped, too, that they should hear no more of expenditure on thatched cottages [the Royal Lodge at Windsor] that were hardly fit for princes. [CD Yonge, *The Life of Lord Liverpool*, Vol 2 (Macmillan, 1868) p.268]

George IV influenced the composition of the Cabinet for many years; he refused to accept [George Canning](#) as a Cabinet member until 1822, for example. It was only then that the suicide of [Castlereagh](#) required that the ministry be strengthened by the addition of Canning.

Liverpool fell victim to the new king's anger over the failure of George IV's attempt to divorce his wife [Caroline](#) in 1820. Liverpool was unable to persuade parliament to pass the Bill of Pains and Penalties: it was thought that George IV's behaviour was as bad as that of his wife. Even the next PM, the [Duke of Wellington](#), had problems in persuading the king to pass essential legislation such as [Catholic Emancipation](#) (1829):

The King talked for six hours. The Duke says he never witnessed a more painful scene. He was so evidently insane The King objected to every part of the Bill. He would not hear it. . . . A quarter of an hour after he [the Duke] got home . . . he received a letter from the King declaring that to avoid the mischief of having no Administration he consented to the Bill proceeding as a measure of

Government, but with infinite pain. [Lord Colchester (ed.), *Lord Ellenborough's Political Diary*, vol. 1: 1828-1830 (Bentley, 1881) pp.376-379.

39a. 1790 **Rawdon-Hastings, John [FRANCIS]**, Lord Rawdon, 2nd Earl of Moira

Acting Grand Master

Francis RAWDON-HASTINGS, 2nd Earl of Moira – 1793; b. 9 Dec 1754 County Down, d. 28 Nov 1826, at sea off Naples.

See also a large .pdf file on the Rawdons at: <http://www.education.mcgill.ca/profs/cartwright/rawdon/rawdons.pdf>

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p2387.htm#i23868>

Children:

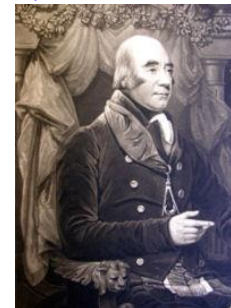
Sophia Frederica Christina Rawdon-Hastings+ d. 28 Dec 1859

Selina Constance Rawdon-Hastings d. 8 Nov 1867

Flora Elizabeth Rawdon-Hastings b. 11 Feb 1806, d. 5 Jul 1839

George Augustus Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 2nd Marquess of Hastings+ b. 4 Feb 1808, d. 13 Jan 1844

Francis Lord Rawdon-Hastings of Moira was a Deputy Grand Master of the Freemasons for 23 years to the Grandmaster, Prince of Wales [1790] later King George IV [1762-1830], son of George III. aide de camp to the king, and having the rank of colonel in the army.



This nobleman was born 9 December 1754, and having embraced the military profession, distinguished himself in several important actions in the southern army in the American war. He was constituted 20 November 1782 a colonel in the army, colonel of the hundred and fifth regiment of foot, and one of the aides de camp to his majesty. By king George the third he was created baron Rawdon of Rawdon. The hundred and fifth regiment was reduced soon after the peace of 1783.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Rawdon-Hastings%2C_1st_Marquess_of_Hastings

Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 1st Marquess of Hastings, (9 December 1754 - 28 November 1826) was a British politician and military officer who served as Governor-General of India from 1813 to 1823.

Hastings was born in County Down, the son of John Rawdon, 1st Earl of Moira and Elizabeth Hastings, Baroness Hastings. He joined the British army in 1771 and served in the American Revolutionary War. There he served at the battles of Bunker Hill, Brooklyn, White Plains, Monmouth and Camden, at the attacks on Forts Washington and Clinton, and at the siege of Charleston. Perhaps his most noted achievement was the raising of a corps at Philadelphia, called the Irish Volunteers, who under him became famous for their fighting qualities, and the victory of Hobkirk's Hill, which, in command of only a small force, he gained by superior military skill and determination against a much larger body of Americans. He succeeded his father as the 2nd Earl of Moira in 1793.

Becoming a Whig in politics, he entered government as part of the Ministry of all The Talents in 1806 as Master-General of the Ordnance, but resigned upon the fall of the ministry the next year. Being a close associate of the Prince-Regent, he was asked by the Prince-Regent to try to form a Whig government after the assassination of Spencer Perceval in 1812 ended that ministry. Both of Moira's attempts to create a governing coalition failed, and the Tories returned to power under the Earl of Liverpool.

Through the influence of the Prince-Regent, Moira was appointed Governor-General of India in 1813. His tenure as Governor-General was a memorable one, overseeing the victory in the Gurkha War 1814 - 1816; the final conquest of the Marathas in 1818; and the purchase of the island of Singapore in 1819. His domestic policy in India was also largely successful, seeing the repair of the Mogul canal system in Delhi as well as educational and administrative reforms. He was raised to the rank of Marquess of Hastings in 1817.

Hastings' tenure in India ended due to a financial scandal in 1823, and he returned to England, being appointed Governor of Malta in 1824. He died at sea off Naples two years later.

On July 12, 1804, he married Flora Campbell, 6th Countess of Loudoun and had at least five children:

Flora Elizabeth Rawdon-Hastings (11 February 1806–5 July 1839), died unmarried.

George Augustus Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 2nd Marquess of Hastings (4 February 1808–13 January 1844)

Sophia Frederica Christina Rawdon-Hastings (1 February 1809–28 December 1859), married John Crichton-Stuart, 2nd Marquess of Bute and had issue.

Selina Constance Rawdon-Hastings (1810–8 November 1867), married Charles Henry and has issue

Adelaide Augusta Lavinia Rawdon-Hastings (25 February 1812–6 December 1860), married William Murray, 7th Baronet of Octertyre

<http://home.golden.net/~marg/bansite/friends/rawdon.html>

George Augustus Francis Rawdon(-Hastings), later Baron Rawdon, Earl of Moira, Marquess of Hastings, &c. &c. &c. ("Lord Rawdon"), (1754 - 1826)

During his service in the Revolutionary War, the Honourable George Augustus Francis Rawdon was known by the courtesy title of "Lord Rawdon." His name and titles would change several times over the course of his life, but for simplicity, I'll refer to him that way throughout the course of this article. On the topic of his name, please note that Rawdon was **not** "Lord Francis Rawdon" even though many modern writers refer to him that way. He was "Francis, Lord Rawdon." The two forms do not mean the same thing, and cannot be interchanged.

Rawdon was born on Dec. 9, 1754, and he came into the world with the proverbial silver spoon in his mouth. His father was the first Earl of Moira (Irish Peerage), and his mother, Lady Elizabeth Hastings, was the daughter of the Earl of Huntington.¹

Rawdon was educated at Harrow, and became an ensign in the 15th Foot in Aug. 7, 1771. He enrolled in University College, Oxford, but like his classmate Banastre Tarleton, he failed to finish his degree. Instead, he purchased a lieutenantcy in the 5th Foot (Oct. 20, 1773), sailed for America in May, 1774, and arrived in Boston two months later.

At the battle of Bunker/Breed's Hill (June 17, 1775), he achieved his first taste of military glory, taking command of his company after his captain was hit, and leading it with conspicuous courage through the rest of the action. In a letter to England, John Burgoyne commented that "Lord Rawdon has this day stamped his fame for life." In consequence, he was promoted Captain (July 12, 1775) and given a company in the 63d Foot.



The winter garrison at Boston (1775-76) saw the first season of "Howe's Strolling Players," an amateur theatrical group composed primarily of British army and navy officers. Rawdon made his stage debut with them, delivering a prologue for Aaron Hill's tragedy, *Zara*, which had been written by John Burgoyne. He had joined the group in an effort to improve his public speaking. "I am conscious of my timidity on that point," he wrote to his uncle, "and feel that nothing but habit will conquer it." (It was a sound decision, given that he had years of politics and statecraft waiting for him when he returned to England after the war, though one that seems to have met with indifferent success. Years later, *The Times* would damn-with-faint-praise one of his Parliamentary speeches with the comments, "although not blessed with very uncommon powers of oratory, and possessing a voice but indifferently calculated to make any great impression on his hearers, he went through this...talk, with a regularity that proved he understood his subject[.]")

On Jan 15, 1776, Captain Lord Rawdon of the 63d Regiment was appointed supernumerary aide-de-camp to General Henry Clinton. Later in the year, he accompanied Clinton in that capacity on the first expedition against Charleston.

Clinton had a natural inclination to mentor young officers, and Rawdon was one of his most talented pupils. In a letter to his uncle, he reported, "[Clinton] gives me lessons on the art of war, and I am truly happy at receiving instructions from one whom I regard as a thorough master of his profession." Whether the credit goes to Sir Henry's teaching or his own innate abilities, the young lord was destined to rise to the rank of colonel before the close of the war. He found his military training ground in the battles around New York, seeing action at Brooklyn, White Plains, and Fort Mifflin.

In early 1777, he accompanied Clinton home to England in his capacity as aide-de-camp. (Apparently he made the acquaintance of the Marquis de Lafayette while they were in London.) They returned in time for a late-summer campaign which opened up the Hudson River. After the capture of Forts Clinton and Montgomery, Clinton dispatched Rawdon to Philadelphia to carry the news to General Howe. He reached that city on Oct. 18, 1777, and stayed for the winter.

When Sir Henry assumed the position of Commander-in-Chief following Howe's resignation, he was quick to put his aide and pupil to work. In his diary entry for May 1-2, 1778, Stephen Kemble noted that Rawdon would be receiving an appointment to raise an Irish Provincial Battalion. Kemble, who wanted the position for himself, also noted miserably that "in case his [i.e. Rawdon's] Company in the Guards does not succeed, the temporary Rank of Colonel may give him a plea to be appointed Adjutant General if Colonel Paterson should decline, which I think will be the case."

Kemble's pessimism over his own situation was justified. On May 25, Clinton appointed Rawdon to command the Volunteers of Ireland with the provincial rank of colonel. Captain Welbore Ellis Doyle of the 55th Regiment was named his lieutenant-colonel.

There's an amusing side note to the appointment of Captain -- now Lieutenant-Colonel -- Doyle. Rawdon and Doyle were friends, but there's a possibility he was even closer to Doyle's wife, Frances. Contemporary gossip whispered that she was Rawdon's mistress and accompanied him (and her husband) throughout the campaigning in the south. Her first child, born in 1783, was named Frances Hastings Doyle, but if his parentage was at all in question, the fact doesn't seem to have troubled the "easy going" lieutenant-colonel.

On May 30, Clinton's orders reaffirmed Rawdon's appointment as one of his aides-de-camp, and on June 19, he was "appointed Adjutant-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in the Army, in the room of Col. Patterson, who has obtained leave to return to Europe upon his private affairs."

In command of his newly formed regiment, Rawdon served during the retreat from Philadelphia to New York and saw action at the battle of Monmouth Court House (Jun. 20, 1778).

For the next year, he continued to serve as adjutant general, and to enjoy the quiet life in New York while the war essentially went on hiatus. The love for lavish hospitality which would in later life cause him dire financial distress was well developed during this period -- Commodore Hotham mentions that Rawdon employed an Italian chef to serve his mess table.

Like many officers before and after him, Rawdon eventually fell out with his prickly Commander-in-Chief. A little more than a year after he had accepted the post of adjutant general, he resigned it again in anger, informing Clinton he had "no longer the honour of being upon those terms of mutual confidence in a station whose duties are most irksome to me." The roots of their argument were trivial. Rawdon was overly proud of his Volunteers of Ireland, and took it personally whenever Clinton criticized them. Clinton, in turn, was offended when Rawdon defended another officer to whom he had taken a dislike. Rawdon also supported a protest raised by the regular army field officers against how seniority ranking was being handled between establishment and provincial officers which "exasperated the General and widened the breach." According to Charles Stuart, who was friends with both men, the rift might have been mended had not Rawdon written a letter to the Secretary of War in which he "mentioned his having resigned his office on account of bad health, begged to keep his Rank, and, unluckily at the bottom, made use of an expression wherein he insinuated that no fault of his had occasioned his resignation." This, for Sir Henry, meant that all hopes of a reconciliation were at an

end. (After the war, when Rawdon was more mature and Clinton under less stress, they worked through the rift and became friends again. They remained close until Clinton's death.)

Rawdon's resignation caused concern in the army. In a letter to his father, the Earl of Bute, Charles Stuart commented that, "I was well acquainted with Lord Rawdon's talents; I loved him as a friend, and knew that he was the only man of integrity in the General's [Clinton's] family; besides, in the propriety of his conduct in that Office, he had so effectually established himself in the esteem of the Army that the few who retained a respect for the General were owing to his means."

Rawdon was not part of the main expedition that sailed south to Charleston, though there are conflicting reports on whether the primary reason for his absence was his ongoing feud with Clinton or ill health. On March 29, 1780, General James Robertson wrote to Clinton that:

I found Lord Rawdon with Blisters on his Breast, dangerously ill -- Convinced that a few Days on board Ship would kill him, I have used every Argument and Means to prevent him from embarking with the Regiment. -- He intends to have the Honor of waiting on you, if his Health mends, by the first Occasion, which probably the Arrival of the next Mail may offer;

Health problems or not, Rawdon joined the army during the latter part of the siege, bringing with him a reinforcement of some 2500 troops, including the Volunteers of Ireland. On April 24, he led the expedition which captured the works on Haddrell's Point.

He remained in the south with Lord Cornwallis -- perhaps, as Boatner suggests, because Sir Henry wanted to be rid of him. Cornwallis assigned him to command the advanced post at Camden. A few weeks later, Rawdon commanded Cornwallis's left wing at the battle of Camden. His calm under fire was cited as being instrumental in the victory.

The rebels have, by the vigour of their administration, reaped too many advantages over our forbearance to wish that we should affect more energy.

— Lord Rawdon

He took an active part in the campaign through the remainder of 1780, and assumed command as Cornwallis's deputy when the Earl was ill. When Cornwallis advanced north after Cowpens, Rawdon was left behind to defend S.C. and Georgia with a small independent force.

In April, 1781, he attacked and defeated a superior rebel force under Greene at the battle of Hobkirk's Hill. Cornwallis described his victory as "by far the most splendid of this war" and said that "His lordship's great abilities, courage, and firmness of mind, cannot be sufficiently admired and applauded." Boatner also gives the action a glowing assessment:

"As Green marched against him at Camden the 26-year-old British commander showed outstanding generalship...Instead of remaining on the defensive, Rawdon scraped together every able-bodied man and attacked Greene at Hobkirk's Hill, 25 Apr '81, where his audacity and skill, and the good performance of his own Vols. of Ireland, were rewarded with victory. Furthermore he had the good strategic sense and the moral courage to order the evacuation of the most exposed posts."

Unfortunately, the victory produced no lasting effect, and Rawdon was forced to begin a gradual retreat to Charleston. By 24 May he had withdrawn from Camden to Moncks Corner, where he joined a relief column and marched to the rescue of Ninety-Six, which was under siege by Greene's army. He arrived barely in time to save the harassed garrison, and after evacuating Ninety-Six, he withdrew to the area between the Santee and Edisto rivers.

It was a long, miserable retreat, as Tarleton vividly describes:

"It is impossible to do justice to the spirit, patience, and invincible fortitude, displayed by the commanders, officers, and soldiers, during these dreadful campaigns in the two Carolinas. They were not only to contend with men, and these by no means deficient in bravery and enterprize, but they encountered and surmounted difficulties and fatigues from the climate and the country, which would appear insuperable in theory, and almost incredible in the relation. They displayed military, and, we may add, moral virtues, far above all praise. During renewed successions of forced marches, under the rage of a burning sun, and in a climate, at that season, peculiarly inimical to man, they were frequently, when sinking under the most excessive fatigue, not only destitute of every comfort, but almost of every necessary which seems essential to his existence. During the greater part of the time, they were totally destitute of bread, and the country afforded no vegetables for a substitute. Salt at length failed; and their only resources were water, and the wild cattle which they found in the woods. Above fifty men, in this last expedition, sunk under the vigour of their exertions, and perished through mere fatigue."

The combination of fatigue and recurring bouts of malaria had ruined Rawdon's health. In July, he passed on his command, and, on 20 July '81 sailed for England. The ship carrying him home was taken by privateers, and he ended up with De Grasse's fleet. According to a Hessian officer, the rebels wanted him to be turned over to them so that they can lynch him, in revenge for Rawdon's having ordered the execution of one of their officers caught breaking his parole:

"On the 26th of August this year General Greene issued a proclamation from his headquarters in Camden in which he threatened to hang the first British colonel of a regular regiment he could capture in retaliation for the hanging of Colonel Hayne, in spite of the fact that the colonel had taken up arms again after having been paroled as a prisoner and was captured a second time in an open action. Should the right of retaliation be resorted to in such an unheard-of manner, many a colonel or other officer may be cruelly elevated sooner than could ever have been expected.... Comte de Grasse was far nobler toward Lord Rawdon than Congress demanded; he refused to surrender him."

Cornwallis had written to De Grasse as soon as he heard of his capture, expressing his concern for Rawdon's health and treatment, to which the French admiral replied that no one in the party would come to harm while they were under his protection. He sent Rawdon and his companions (which included Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Doyle) to Brest. Rawdon was exchanged for Thomas Burke, rebel Governor of North Carolina, and finally reached England early in 1782.

The same piece of trouble which had nearly gotten him lynched followed him home. In early February, 1782, the Duke of Richmond, a radical Whig, stood in the House of Lords and demanded an investigation into Hayne's execution. Rawdon took personal offense

at what he considered Richmond's scandalous imputation on his humanity. He didn't **quite** challenge Richmond to a duel, but his demand for an apology was adamant.

Richmond's response, says a contemporary member of Parliament, brought his personal courage under "very general suspicion":

"The expressions or assertions which his Grace used when relating this transaction gave such offence to the nobleman against whom they were levelled, that he soon afterwards called the Duke to a severe account. But as he declined giving any individual satisfaction for an act done in his parliamentary capacity, Lord Rawdon compelled him to declare in his place that by his accusation 'he had not intended any attack on Lord Rawdon's justice or humanity,' a declaration apparently at variance with his preceding charge."

In a word, Richmond grovelled. After a lengthy debate in the Lords -- and even lengthier arguments in the letters columns of the daily papers -- Rawdon was fully exonerated. (Unfortunately, that wasn't the end of it. The Hayne affair continued to haunt him. Years later he wrote a lengthy summary of what had happened in a letter to Harry Lee.)

The Crown showed a better appreciation for his services. On Nov. 20, 1782, Rawdon was promoted to colonel and appointed A.D.C. to the King -- a post he retained until his changing political views drove him into the Opposition -- and on Mar. 5, 1783, he was created Baron Rawdon in the English peerage.

Even though he had been in America at the time, Rawdon had started his political career in 1780-1, standing as the member for Randalstown, county Antrim in the Irish House of Commons. After returning home, he continued to develop as a politician, though he really only emerged as a active voice in Parliament in 1787, when he broke with the Tories -- after a quarrel with Pitt -- and joined the Opposition. Through the next two decades, he involved himself in a variety of causes, espousing legislation to relieve the distresses of persons imprisoned for small debts, questioning foreign policy, and throwing himself with zeal into economic issues.

In May 1789, he gained a bit of additional notoriety when he acted as the Duke of York's second in his infamous duel with Lieutenant-colonel Lennox (a future Duke of Richmond).

***Moira is certainly the
oddest mixture of romance
& the reverse that ever existed.
— Lord Holland***

By 1789, he had become an intimate member of the Prince of Wales circle. Rawdon's devout and uncritical loyalty to his friend and future sovereign would help drive him to financial ruin and motivate a series of controversial acts that would stain his reputation and political career. On Dec. 29, 1789, he took the first step into that quagmire by asking the House "to address the Prince of Wales to take on him the executive government as sole Regent." George III was incapacitated by one of his recurring bouts of mental illness, but his ministers greatly feared allowing the Prince -- a staunch Whig -- the powers of a Regency. The matter was still being wrangled over when the King recovered his health.³⁰

On a more personal front, Rawdon continued to collect titles. On the death of her brother, his mother succeeded to the barony of Hastings, and in anticipation of eventually claiming the title, Rawdon added the surname to his own. In 1793, his father died, and he became Francis Rawdon-Hastings, Earl of Moira.

He was appointed Major-General the same year (Oct. 12, 1793), and on Cornwallis's recommendation was given command of an expeditionary force being dispatched to aid an insurrection of Royalists in Brittany. This expedition -- in which Lord Cathcart also served -- was formed too late, and was cancelled when the French victory at Fleurus rendered its purpose obsolete. In June, 1794, he led his force to the Low Countries instead, and, "after a brilliant and rapid march through a country in possession of an enemy vastly superior in numbers," relieved the Duke of York's army at Malines. Although he would command men through two more wars, this was the last time he would lead them in the field.

In the political turmoil of the late-1790s, a plan was formed to put together a new ministry, from which had been eliminated all "persons who on either side had made themselves obnoxious to the publick." Rawdon -- now Lord Moira -- was proposed as its candidate for Prime Minister. The idea was, of course, entirely unpractical and it eventually came to nothing, but the attempt displeased his former commander. When he heard of it, Cornwallis commented in a private letter that "excess of vanity and self-importance must have extinguished every spark of understanding, and I am sure there was a time when he had sense." That may be excessively harsh, but the situation was fairly typical of Rawdon's follies whenever he ventured into areas of power politics. As would happen several more times through his life, he had been tripped up by his own political naïveté and idealism -- characteristics which served him well only when he focused on issues of social reform.

For the next couple of years, he did just that, turning his attention to the problems in his native Ireland. Throughout 1797-8, he made several impassioned speeches in the Lords in support of his countrymen and the need for reforms in the administration of Ireland. In 1799, when it was proposed to politically unite Ireland with Britain, Moira first opposed the measure, then later became reconciled to it. As late as 1801, he was still making his voice heard in opposition to the present Irish administration and in favor of Catholic enfranchisement.

He had been promoted to lieutenant general in 1798, and he made full general on Sept. 25, 1803, also receiving the colonelcy of the 27th Foot on May 23, 1804.

In 1803, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, where he gained great popularity. He arrived in Edinburgh on Oct. 24, and took up residence in Duddingston House. According to a biographer of Sir Walter Scott, he found that the wars with France had filled the country with patriotic zeal:

"Edinburgh was converted into a camp: independently of a large garrison of regular troops nearly ten thousand Fencibles and Volunteers were almost constantly under arms. The lawyer wore his uniform under his gown; the shopkeeper measured out his wares in scarlet, in short, the citizens of all classes made more use for several months of the military than of any other dress; and the new Commander-in-Chief consulted equally his own gratification and theirs by devising a succession of manoeuvres, which presented a vivid image of the art of war, conducted on a large and scientific scale."

The account goes on to note with amusement that the enthusiasm of the participants, particularly the Highlanders, sometimes threatened to turn mock combat into real: "[O]nce, at least, Lord Moira was forced to alter, at the eleventh hour, his programme of battle, because a battalion of killed Fencibles could not, or would not, understand that it was their duty to be beat."³⁶

On July 12th, 1804, in London, he married a Scottish Peeress, Lady Flora Muir Campbell, Countess of Loudoun in her own right. (The Prince of Wales gave away the bride.) Lady Loudoun (or Loudon, as it is sometimes spelled) was many years his junior. Over the course of their marriage, she would give him six children, five of whom lived to adulthood.

The Countess returned with him to settle in Duddingston House, and they became well known for their hospitality and social events. Kay provides a newspaper account of one of their parties:

"On Friday evening (June 14, 1805) the Countess of [Loudoun] and Moira gave a grand fete at Duddingston House, to above three hundred of the nobility and gentry...and a great number of the naval and military gentlemen, most of the judges, etc. The saloon was elegantly fitted up with festoons of flowers, and embellished with an emblematical naval pillar, on which were the names of Howe, Duncan, St. Vincent, and Nelson. The dancing commenced at ten o'clock, and was continued with great spirit till near two in the morning, when the company sat down to a most elegant supper...After supper, the dancing recommenced with redoubled vigour, and was continued till an hour after sunrising."³⁸

Rawdon and his wife remained in Scotland until sometime in late 1805 or early 1806. In Feb, 1806, Scott wrote to a friend that Rawdon and Lord Lauderdale were "fiercely combatting" for the position of C-in-C. Presumably Lauderdale won for that year Rawdon settled back into the mire of London politics. When Charles James Fox and Grenville came to power (the "Ministry of All the Talents"), he was appointed Master of the Ordnance, a member of the Privy Council, and Constable of the Tower. (He retained the latter two posts until his death, but retired from the Ordnance office in 1807, following the next change in government.)

It is the most disgusting of the circumstances attending civil war, that men, holding themselves aloof from its dangers, always endeavor by virulence and hardihood of imputation against their adversaries, to disguise from themselves and others, the nothingness of spirit which restrains them from taking efficient part in the conflict. The slanders thus raised cannot be met. They acquire substance by uncontradicted circulation, as every successive propagator feels pledged to maintain the verity of the assertion.

*The Earl of Moira (Lord Rawdon),
in a letter to Harry Lee, 1813*

Prinny soon had him embroiled in another political scandal. The Prince had been separated from his wife, Caroline of Brunswick, for some time. She had been living abroad, and, it was said, quite openly keeping a lover. Upon her return to England, her husband accused her of adultery -- a prime bit of hypocrisy from the ever-roving George -- and Rawdon drew the dirty task of orchestrating the investigation into her conduct. In the end, she was acquitted, but the affair left a blot on his reputation and came back to haunt him as late as 1813, when he was called upon to defend himself in the House of Lords against charges concerning the methods used in his investigation.

In 1810-11, George III again became incapacitated, reopening the Regency question, and Moira once more supported the interests of the Prince of Wales. He also continued to play an active role in the drive towards Irish reform and spoke out in favor of Roman Catholic enfranchisement, which he believed was a "restoration of [a part of the constitution] in a case in which it had been partially suspended, on grounds that had long ceased to exist."

He was heavily involved in the volatile changes in government that took place following the assassination of Prime Minister Spencer Perceval, and again, the Prince played on his loyalty and gullibility, using him as a tool to shape the situation to his own advantage. He sent Rawdon to negotiate with Lords Grey and Grenville on the formation of a ministry, but in such a way that the attempt was guaranteed to fail, as he wished it to. "No one can doubt the warmth and zeal of his attachment to the Prince," said 19th century chronicler Robert Huish, "and, in the present instance, he exhibited it at the expense of his own character for patriotism and understanding." A correspondent of the poet Thomas Moore said the same thing a little more kindly: "I should like to know if he has yet any suspicion how much he was the Prince's dupe." Pessimistically, Moore himself wrote, "I am much afraid that Lord Moira has ruined his reputation as a statesman."

If he had unwittingly played hatchet-man for the Prince, Rawdon was amply rewarded for his efforts. On June 12, 1812, he was invested with the order of the Garter, and on Nov. 18 of the same year was appointed Governor-General of Bengal and Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India. It seemed a splendid appointment, but his friend, Moore, was of the opinion that it was less than welcome:

"I think poor Lord Moira must go to his splendid banishment with a heart loaded with sorrows and regrets. At his time of life, giving up friends and country and old habits must be a painful effort, and nothing in all probability but the ruined state of his affairs, and the disappointment he must feel from the Prince's conduct, could have decided him to accept of a place which he may suspect is given to him to get rid of him. If he were young, and had never hoped for place and power and distinction under a Prince for whom he has sacrificed so much, it would have been a very fine thing to have been commander-in-chief and governor-general of India; but as it is I pity him."⁴³

Moore was not the only observer to put that interpretation on events. Lady Charlotte Bury, a lady-in-waiting to Princess Caroline, wrote that:

Lord Moira is sent off to India; -- I call it being sent off, for it is evident the Regent cannot bear to have him near his person. How few people, in any rank of life, have sufficient nobility of soul to love those to whom they stand indebted! Would you lose a friend, oblige him -- not in the minor circumstances of life; but let the obligation be vast, and it crushes friendship to death. Lord Moira has

accepted this honourable banishment, because he cannot help himself, and is ruined. But who ruined him? He lent uncounted sums of money in former years, of which no note whatever was taken, and of which he never will see one farthing in return. Yet no one pities or feels for this man. Why? -- because he is of nobler stuff than the common herd. Vanity and ambition were his only flaws, if flaws they be; but his attachment, or rather devotion; to the Regent was sincere, chivalric; and of a romantic kind, such as the world neither believes in nor understands; it was a kind of affection which amounted even to a passion of the mind, and, like all passions, led him into one or two acts beneath the "**chevalier sans peur et sans reproche**." But nevertheless, he is a noble creature upon the whole; and what can poor human nature ever be more? Formed to live in another day than the present, some men seem born too late, and some men too soon;

Whether or not their readings of Rawdon's mood was justified, he was about to find his place in history. He left England in April, 1813, taking with him Flora and their three eldest children, and arrived in Calcutta the following October for a stay which was planned to last three years but would actually last ten -- and secure Britain's ascendancy over India for the next century.

His predecessor, Lord Minto, had left the political situation in a tangle, and it continued to deteriorate. In 1814, Moira declared war on Nepal, and led a militarily brilliant and successful campaign against the Gurkhas, which terminated in a treaty signed in 1816. As a reward, in Feb, 1817, he was created Viscount Loudoun, Earl of Rawdon, and Marquis/Marquess of Hastings, in the peerage of the United Kingdom. A vote of thanks had passed unanimously in both houses of parliament a few days previously "for his judicious arrangements in the plan, and direction of the military operations against Nepaul."

By that time, the newly minted "Lord Hastings" was already engaged in a second war in India, this time against the Pindarees. Its success established British supremacy on the subcontinent, but also caused friction with the East India Company, who felt Rawdon had exceeded his orders. Even so, in 1818 he was invested with a G.C.B., and the following year the East India Company gave him a vote of thanks for his services and a grant of £60,000 which was used to purchase an estate to be held in trust for him and his heirs. He also received a vote of thanks in both houses of Parliament.

For the rest of his time in India, Rawdon devoted himself to civil administration, at which he proved extremely adept. He encouraged education and freedom of the press, and severely house cleaned the corruption within the government. Unfortunately, in the process of doing so, he managed to get himself tangled in the politics of bribes and patronage within the East India Company -- another arena where his straightforward nature worked against him. He seems to have been innocent of any wrongdoing, but some unwise comments in a personal letter put him at odds with the Company's directors, and in 1821, indignant at their suspicions about his honesty, he tendered his resignation. He left India at the beginning of 1823 and returned home, but the affair dragged on within the recesses of the Company for an additional couple of years. It finally concluded with a neutral declaration that there was "no ground for imputing corrupt motives to the late governor-general."

Back home in England, he and his family spent some time at Lady Loudoun's estates in Ayrshire, where they were greeted by an enthusiastic turning out of the local militia. Their visit was also reported in the paper, which gave the following description of Rawdon and his wife:

"His lordship is seventy-one years of age; and, although he has been in camp and field in all sorts of climate, is stout and healthy. His bold, dark countenance, with frame erect, gives a most complete idea of the warrior; and he possesses all that suavity and dignity of manner, with a countenance beaming with intelligence, which are so characteristic of the statesman, warrior, and philanthropist. He was very plainly dressed--dark-green coat, coloured vest, and dark cassimere trousers. On his breast hung a gold insignia of one of his many Orders. The Marchioness is aged forty-six, and seems to have suffered little from the scorching climate - [she] looks well, and in excellent health. She has all the lady in her appearance -- modest, dignified, kind, and affectionate."



[\[more information\]](#)

On other fronts, his return was far less auspicious. The Prince of Wales' fickle favor had moved on, and he no longer had a place in the circles of power. A lifetime of generosity and extravagance had reduced him to a state of severe financial difficulty. His "chivalrous spirit, impelled by a munificent temper," said Wrexall, "[had] completely exhausted a splendid fortune."

Ousted from the circles of power and in financial distress, he accepted the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta on March 22, 1824. It was a minor post and a great step down from being Governor of Bengal, but Rawdon didn't allow that to quench his zeal. As he had done in India, he devoted himself to social reform and the stemming of government corruption, and became extremely popular with the people of Malta.

He saw England for the last time during a visit home in 1825. Taking his seat in the House of Lords as Marquess Hastings, he tried to introduce legislation aimed at regulating some of the corruption within the Indian service. Unfortunately, the bill failed.

He returned to Malta in February, 1826, but by then his health was failing. Later the same year, he took a bad fall from his horse, sustaining injuries -- possibly a ruptured hernia -- which led to his death. He was taken to Naples, presumably to seek better medical

care, but he died on November 28, aboard the H.M.S. **Revenge** in Baia Bay. As she had been all through the two decades of their marriage, the Marchioness was beside him.

His body was returned to Malta for burial at his own request. According to an officer aboard the **Revenge**, a letter was found among his papers directing that when he died, his right hand should be cut off and preserved until his wife's death, when it was to be placed in her coffin. His mausoleum is in Hastings Gardens, in the city of Valletta.

The *DNB* describes Rawdon as a "tall, athletic man, with a stately figure and impressive manner," and Kay characterized him as "rather of a spare figure." The cartoonist Gillray agreed with their assessments. Whenever he satirized Rawdon in his political cartoons -- which was frequently -- he showed him thin and straight as a rail, towering above those around him.

Rawdon had an ongoing interest in subjects ranging from art and poetry to exploration. He collected watercolors of the scenes and events of the Revolution (the collection was sold after his death), possessed a large library, and helped fund exploratory expeditions to Africa.

He became Thomas Moore's patron when the young Irish poet first arrived in England (1799). "The poet," says one of Moore's editors, "found a kind and powerful friend in Lord Moira, who obtained permission from the Prince Regent for Moore to dedicate his [*Odes to Anacreon*] to His Royal Highness, and also raised a profitable subscription for their publication. In 1803 Lord Moira and Joseph Atkinson persuaded William Wickham, the Chief Secretary of Ireland, to establish an Irish Poet Laureateship, which was to be conferred upon Moore (who declined it). In return, Moore dedicated a later volume of his works, *Epistles, Odes, and other Poems* to Rawdon, as a "humble tribute of gratitude" for his support.

*In these degenerate times the Muses blend
For thee a wreath, their guardian and their friend;
Thee, lib'ral MOIRA, in whose glowing mind
Exulting Nature ev'ry grace combin'd!
Honour's nice sense, by judgment wisely taught;
And hardy Valour, with soft Pity fraught;
TRUTH without ostentation; and a soul,
Thro' which the purest tides of Feeling roll;
And inborn Dignity, which springs date
Above the tinsel of mere lofty state!*

— Mary Robinson, "Lines Addressed to Earl Moira"

Rawdon gave Moore free access to his estate at Donington Park. Whenever his finances were low, the poet moved there until he could afford to feed himself again. Rawdon seems to have collected transient poets in general, for Coleridge makes passing mention that he would "have much pleasure in availing myself of Lord Hastings' condescension," and one of Mary Robinson's obituaries named him as a "liberal patron" in her hard times. Her poetical tribute and thanks, "Lines Addressed to Earl Moira," appeared in *The Wild Wreath*.

Moore's letters and memoirs are rich with lively and affectionate anecdotes about his patron, from a naive accounting of his awe-struck wonder upon first visiting Donington Park--

It was, I believe, on my next visit to England, that, having through the medium of another of my earliest and kindest friends, Joe Atkinson, been introduced to Lord Moira, I was invited to pay a visit to Donington Park, on my way to London. This was of course, at that time, a great event in my life; and among the most vivid of my early English recollections is that of my first night at Donington, when Lord Moira, with that high courtesy for which he was remarkable, lighted me, himself, to my bedroom; and there was this stately personage stalking on before me through the long lighted gallery, bearing in his hand my bed-candle, which he delivered to me at the door of my apartment. I thought it all exceedingly fine and grand, but at the same time most uncomfortable; and little I foresaw how much at home, and at my ease, I should one day find myself in that great house.

-- to sentimental reminiscences of the times he spent there, set down in his journal after Rawdon's death:

"Walked over to the House and felt deeply interested by it -- every thing looked so familiar -- so redolent of old times...Walked round the Pond -- the hopeless Pond -- in endeavouring to fill which Lord Moira expended so much trouble & money without success -- the water still escaping, like his own wealth, through some invisible & unaccountable outlets and leaving it dry."

As a politician, Rawdon espoused many liberal causes, but his loyalty to the Prince of Wales sometimes blinded him to the larger issues surrounding his actions, and this led him into questionable arenas such as the first Regency bill and his involvement with the investigation of Queen Caroline. He was a skillful soldier, and a hard-working and dedicated -- if not always politically wise -- administrator. As a man, he was noted for his loyalty, his polite, easy manners, and his generosity. Wraxall called him "a nobleman of generous and elevated feelings," and years earlier, Peebles styled him "very polite." He took an active interest in the welfare of his estates, and among other activities established a society in Leicestershire for "the better improvement in the science of agriculture."

By way of conclusion, I have two contemporary quotations. Both were written on the occasion of his death, and I couldn't choose between them. One is from a published obituary which is overblown in style and emphasizes only Rawdon's strengths -- but as far as it goes, it meshes well with the commentaries to be found in the journals and private letters of his friends and acquaintances:

"His manners were peculiarly striking. The dignity of his appearance, and the polished urbanity of his address, marked him at once as a gentleman of the highest order; but his good-breeding, although perfectly refined, seemed the natural impulse of a kind disposition; and was as apparent in his intercourse with the humblest members of society as in persons of his own rank and station. To those with whom he lived in habits of intimacy and friendship, he was not contented with rendering real service whenever the opportunity occurred; he never omitted those little attentions, the interchange of which constitutes so pleasing a part of private life. His mind was richly cultivated; his information was extensive, and at the same time minute; he was an excellent scholar; and was remarkable for the purity and eloquence of his familiar language. His conversation was always interesting, and with his immediate

friends and family there was frequently a playfulness in it which was peculiarly delightful. In addition to these qualities, he was blessed with the happiest temper, and possessed the warmest and most generous heart; and it may be truly said of him, as it was of another great man, that his ample fortune absolutely sank beneath the benevolence of his nature."

The second, by Sir Walter Scott, is more poignant -- a private journal entry not meant for public consumption which dwells on Rawdon's greatest weakness yet still reflects the affection his good qualities inspired in those who knew him:

"Poor old Honour and Glory dead -- once Lord Moira more lately Lord Hastings. He was a man of very considerable talents but had an over-mastering degree of vanity....It follow[e]d of course that he was gulleable. In fact the propensity was like a ring in his nose into which any rogue might put a string. He had a high reputation for war but it was after the pettifogging hostilities in America where had done some clever things....There was a time that I knew him well and regretted the foibles which mingled with his character so as to make his noble qualities sometimes questionable sometimes ridiculous. He was always kind to me -- poor Plantagenet."

http://home.golden.net/~marq/bansite/friends/fr_cartoons.html

Contemporary Political Cartoons

James Gillray found Lord Rawdon a tempting target. He appears in at least two dozen of Gillray's political cartoons, and while pointed, the portrayals echo the strengths and weaknesses of his real character: loyalty, honor, courage... and gullibility. Here are a couple of my favorites from the batch. He also appears in Westminster Conscripts.

Search Night; Or, State Watchmen Mistaking Honest Men For Conspirators. Published March 20th, 1798. "Some arrests had been made in England in the beginning of March, 1798, of persons implicated in the troubles which were disturbing Ireland, and were the object of severe animadversions by some of the opposition papers. The subject is here made the ground for a satire on the Whigs. Pitt and Dundas, the two State Watchmen, are breaking in upon the conspirators. The two leaders, Fox and Sheridan, make their escape by the cock-loft, while the Dukes of Bedford and Norfolk take to the chimney. Three of the party have sought a refuge under the table. Lord Moira alone stands his ground."¹



A Hint to Young Officers (published July 7, 1804) took place during his time as Commander-in-Chief of Scotland. The rhyme at the bottom reads:

"When loud the Watchman cry'd the Hour
And call'd till he was hoarse --
"Past Twelve o'Clock!["]
Then down the Lord of the Castle came
His Aid-de-Camp to meet --
And when his Aid-de-Camp he espied
All shivering in the Street --
Thou'rt welcome here, dear Aid-de-Camp
The generous Noble said
Altho' it is past 12 o'Clock
And Servants all in bed
Thou'rt welcome here dear Aid-de-Camp
Put down your Hat & Coat;
Walk in & Sup, we'll make it up,
But, don't do so Again!"



"The circumstances alluded to in this plate, is as follows. Lord Moira, who was then Governor of Edinburgh Castle, severely scolded his servant one morning for not calling him in time for review. The man excused himself on the plea that Mr. Tom Sheridan, his lordship's aide-de-camp, never returned home till four or five o'clock in the morning, and that this was the cause of his over-sleeping himself. Lord Moira desired him not to sit up that night, as he would open the door himself. Accordingly, when Sheridan knocked, his lordship opened it. Sheridan felt the rebuke, made many apologies, and promised to be more regular in future."²

Notes:

¹ Commentary from Thomas Wright and R. H. Evans, *Historical and Descriptive Account of the Caricatures of James Gillray, Comprising a Political and Humorous History of the Latter part of the Reign of George the Third* (London: Henry G. Bohn, 1851), p120. [[back](#)]

² Wright and Evans, p472. [[back](#)]

http://home.golden.net/~marg/bansite/friends/gh_cartoons.html#conscripts

Westminster Conscripts Under The Training Act by James Gillray. Published Sept. 1st, 1806. This plate satirizes the attempts of the Whig faction to establish an "ignominious" peace with Napoleon. In the image, Napoleon has given the command to "ground arms." Several of the Whigs, including George (wearing a cockade in his hat) obey the command. The tall, skinny, startled-looking fellow with the big hat, who has just accidentally discharged his musket into the air, is the Earl of Moira, who fought in the Revolution as Lord Rawdon.



m. Flora CAMPBELL, **6th Countess of Loudoun**; b. Aug 1780, d. 8 Jan 1840.

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p3304.htm#i33031>

She married Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 1st Marquess of Hastings, son of John Rawdon, 1st Earl of Moira and Elizabeth Hastings, Baroness Hastings, on 12 July 1804. She died on 8 January 1840 at age 59.

She gained the title of Countess of Loudoun. Her married name was Rawdon-Hastings.

Children of Flora Campbell and Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 1st Marquess of Hastings:

Sophia Frederica Christina Rawdon-Hastings+ d. 28 Dec 1859

Selina Constance Rawdon-Hastings d. 8 Nov 1867

Flora Elizabeth Rawdon-Hastings b. 11 Feb 1806, d. 5 Jul 1839

George Augustus Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 2nd Marquess of Hastings+ b. 4 Feb 1808, d. 13 Jan

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~bd5334/my_ancestors_in_india.htm

John James FARRINGTON married, in Agra in 1820, my 2nd great-grandmother, Jane MacLEOD (c.1801-1876). Her elder sister, Flora Loudoun MacLEOD (c.1800-?) had married in Agra in 1817. According to family legend the girls went out to India to join their cousin, Flora MURE-CAMPBELL (1780-1840), Countess of Loudoun. These girls were all granddaughters of John MacLEOD (c.1714-1786), 11th Chief of the MacLeods of Raasay, my 4th great-grandfather. Flora MURE-CAMPBELL had married (1804) Francis RAWDON-HASTINGS (1754-1826), Earl of Moira, who arrived in India in 1813 as Governor-General, was created Marquess of Hastings in 1817, and left India in 1823.

A close relation to John CAMPBELL, **4th Earl of Loudoun**, General, GM Premier GL 1736 [q.v. above]

27 Dec 1813

* The Union of 1813 - Antients and Moderns amalgamated. Sons of King George III Hanover:

Edward Hanover, Duke of Kent was Grand Master of the Antients.

Augustus Hanover, Duke of Sussex was Grand Master of the Moderns.

* Edward stepped down to leave his brother,

<http://www.scotland.com/castles/ayrshire/loudon/>



Loudoun Castle in Ayrshire, southwest of Glasgow stands about a mile from Galston. It was the ancestral home of the Campbell family of Loudoun. The earliest four storey square tower with a battlement, probably built by the Craufurds, incorporated into the present ruins dates to either the 12th or 13th century. In 1601, the First Earl of Loudoun, Sir John Campbell, Chancellor of Scotland, erected additional buildings to the south of the old keep which were included in the later rebuilding.

Around 1811 the castle was rebuilt as a baronial palace for Flora Mure-Campbell, Countess of Loudoun and her husband the Second Earl of Moira. James and Robert Adam and Archibald Elliot were responsible for the architecture. It was one of the grandest mansions in the West of Scotland at the time. The castle with its ninety rooms was known as the "Windsor of Scotland". It was dominated by the main tower of which

now, one solitary corner remains dramatically in place. The entrance hall was 70 feet by 30 feet and the Wallace Sword had place of honor on the east wall. The 10,000 volume library on the south front measured 100 feet in length and incorporated much of the 17th century extension. A Yew tree near the south front of Loudoun castle is reputed to be over 800 years old. In 1941 a fire destroyed Loudoun castle beyond repair and it was left as a ruin. It is still owned by the Campbell family and is not open to the public. A popular theme park is currently situated in the grounds surrounding the castle.

40. 1813 – 1843 Prince **Augustus Frederick Hanover**, Duke of Sussex –

Grand Master of the new United Grand Lodge of England [UGLE], who served until his death 21 Apr 1843



Augustus Frederick [William] of HANOVER Duke of Sussex, etc. b. 27 Jun 1773

Buckingham Palace, St. John's Park, London. d. Kensington Palace, London, of erysipelas 21 Apr 1843, he was 69. bur. Kensal Green Cemetery, London.

Initiated at the Royal York Lodge of Friendship, F&AM, in Berlin in 1708; Grand Master, United Grand Lodge of England [UGLE], 1813-43

<http://www.srmason-sj.org/web/heredom-files/volume6/lausanne-congress-of-1875.htm>

The Duke of Sussex cautiously discouraged, at least until the early 1830s, too prominent a role for the Grand Conclave of Knights Templar, of which, however, he remained Grand Master until his own death in 1843. He had had no wish to offend the susceptibilities of those former members of the Moderns who had accepted, in the words of the Act of Union, that "pure Antient Masonry consists of three degrees, and no more, viz. those of the Entered Apprentice, the Fellow Craft, and the Master Mason, including; the Supreme Order of the Holy Royal Arch," and were still somewhat suspicious about Orders outside this definition. Even so, when in 1845 the Supreme Council of the N.M.J., U.S.A., transmitted the Patent for a Supreme Council to be formed in England, not only was the Order of Knights Templar flourishing, but it had become a

somewhat exclusive body to which many of the most prominent English Freemasons had been admitted

Created Duke of Sussex & Earl of Inverness in 1801.

Secretly married Lady Murray in Rome. George III declared the marriage invalid in accordance with the Royal Marriage Act of 1772, although the couple remained together for some years and had two children.

Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, was the ninth child of King George III and Queen Charlotte. Educated on the Continent, he met and married Lady Augusta Murray secretly in 1793. George III declared the marriage invalid in accordance with the Royal Marriage Act of 1772, although the couple remained together for some years and had two children.

In 1801 Augustus Frederick was granted the title of Baron Arklow, Earl of Inverness and Duke of Sussex. He supported the abolition of the slave trade, Catholic emancipation, civil liberties for Jews and Dissenters, and Parliamentary reform. He became Grand Master of the Freemasons in 1811; was elected President of the Society of Arts in 1816; and served as President of the Royal Society from 1830 to 1838.

The Duke was an avid book collector, often bidding in competition with Sir Thomas Phillipps, and his library eventually contained over 50,000 volumes, including more than 1,000 editions of the Bible and many Hebrew manuscripts. In 1817 he appointed Thomas Joseph Pettigrew his surgeon; Pettigrew came to serve as his librarian for some years and published the first volumes of the Bibliotheca Sussexiana in 1827. The two men were estranged as a result of the Duke's embarrassingly narrow victory in the Royal Society elections of 1830, a contest that Pettigrew had persuaded the Duke to enter, but the next volumes of the Bibliotheca nevertheless appeared in 1839.

Augustus Frederick remarried late in life, to Cecelia, ninth daughter of the Earl of Arran and widow of Sir George Buggins; there were no children of this marriage. The Duke died of erysipelas on April 21, 1843.

On 4 Apr 1793 when Augustus Frederick [William] was 19, he first m. Augusta D' AMELAND Lady Murray, Rome, Italy, by a protestant minister. b. 27 Jan 1768 London, England. d. East Cliff, Ramsgate, Kent, England 5 Mar 1830, she was 62. div. in 1794.

1m: Rome 4.4.1793 and at London 5.12.1793 (marriage declared null and void, as being in contravention of the Royal Marriages Act, 1794, though the couple continued to live together as man and wife) Lady Augusta Murray (*London 27.1.1768, +Ramsgate, Kent 5.3.1830)

They had the following children:

- i. Augustus Frederick (1794-1848)
- ii. Augusta Emma Madillene (1801-1866)

On 2 May 1831 when Augustus Frederick [William] was 57, he second m. Lady Cecilia Letitia Saunders Underwood GORE Duchess of Inverness, Great Cumberland Place, London. b. ca 1785. d. Kensington Palace, London, of erysipelas 1 Aug 1873, she was 88.

9th dau. of the Earl of Arran.

2m: (in contravention of the Royal Marriages Act) London ca 2.5.1831 Lady Cecilia Gore, who took the name Lady Cecilia Underwood 2.3.1834, and was cr Dss of Inverness 10.4.1840 (*ca 1785, +Kensington Palace 1.8.1873)

40b - John George Lambton, 1st Earl of Durham, Deputy GM UGLE 1834; Pro GM 1839-1840

b. 12 Apr 1792, London, England; 28 Jul 1840

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p1102.htm#i11016>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Lambton%2C_1st_Earl_of_Durham

(also known as Radical Jack) GCB PC (London 12 April 1792 – 28 July 1840 Cowes), was a British Whig statesman and colonial administrator, Governor General and high commissioner of British North America. As Lord Privy Seal in the administration of Lord Grey he helped draft the reform bill of 1832.



He was sent to Quebec in 1838 to investigate the circumstances surrounding the Lower Canada Rebellion of Louis-Joseph Papineau and the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837, and his detailed and famous Report on the Affairs of British North America (1839) recommended a modified form of responsible government and a legislative union of Upper Canada, Lower Canada and the Maritime Provinces.

He has been lauded in Canadian history for his recommendation to introduce responsible government. This was implemented and by 1847 Canada was a functioning democracy, as it has been ever since. He is less well considered for his idea of merging Upper and Lower Canada into one colony, since this was proposed with the express end of trying to encourage the extinction of the French language and culture through intermingling with the more numerous English. Indeed the Act of Union based on the report explicitly banned French in the parliament and in the courts.

In the end, though, his recommendations discouraged assimilation. Once responsible government was achieved (1848), French Canadians in Canada East succeeded by voting as a bloc in ensuring that they were powerfully represented in any cabinet, especially as the politics of Canada West was highly factional. The resulting deadlock between Canada East and West led to a movement for federal rather than unitary government, which resulted in the creation of a federal state of Canada, incorporating New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in 1867.

Family

The 1st Earl's family and personal fortune was derived largely from mining on lands surrounding Lambton Castle, the ancestral family home in County Durham.

He was maternal grandson of the 4th Earl of Jersey and his wife, who was a mistress to the Prince of Wales, later George IV.

Lord Durham's first marriage (1812) was to Harriet Cholmondeley (d. 1815), allegedly a natural daughter of the 1st Marquess of Cholmondeley by his sometime mistress Grace Dalrymple Elliott, although the Prince of Wales also claimed paternity at her christening. Although from a good family, Grace Elliot, was a notorious courtesan who lived for some time with Philippe Egalite, the Duc d'Orleans who voted for the execution of his cousin Louis XVI. Durham and Harriet had three daughters who all died childless.

His second marriage (1816) was to Lady Louisa Elizabeth Grey, eldest daughter of the Whig politician the 2nd Earl Grey, by whom he had 5 or 6 children. One of his daughters married another Governor General of Canada, James Bruce, 8th Earl of Elgin and 12th Earl of Kincardine, who was later Viceroy of India; their son the 9th Earl of Elgin also became Viceroy of India, the only father and son to hold that office and position¹.

Another descendant, via his granddaughter Lady Lilian Margaret Lambton, is the late Alec Douglas-Home. As 14th Earl of Home. He was the last British Prime Minister from the House of Lords.

Notes

The only other pair of descendants were Gilbert Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, 1st Baron Minto and his grandson Gilbert Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, the 4th Earl. Surprisingly, he too had first served as Canadian Governor General, as Lord Elgin.

External links

Biography of Lord Durham from Marianopolis College
Extensive sections of the Durham Report (1839) on the affairs of Canada
Biography at the Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online

<http://www.answers.com/topic/john-george-lambton-1st-earl-of-durham>

John George Lambton, 1st Earl of Durham (1792-1840), was the tactless and energetic English statesman best known for his report on Canada, which laid the basis for the country's Dominion status.

John George Lambton was born in London on April 12, 1792. After attending Eton College, he joined the dragoons in 1809 but resigned in 1811. From 1813 to 1828 he was a member of Parliament. In 1830 he was made a privy councillor, created a baron, and appointed lord privy seal, and he also entered the House of Lords. He had a hand in preparing the First Reform Bill of 1832. In the same year he was made ambassador extraordinary in succession to St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin, and he was rewarded for his service by being created viscount the following year. For the next 2 years Lord Durham led the advanced Whigs but in 1835 went once again to St. Petersburg as **ambassador to Russia**.

In 1837 Lord Durham returned home and in the next year was appointed high commissioner to Upper and Lower Canada and governor general of the British provinces in North America. Revolts in both Upper and Lower Canada in 1837-1838 had warned the British government that the Canadians were demanding responsible government and that the situation could not be ignored. Durham spent 6 months in Canada. He sent political prisoners to Bermuda - with which step he exceeded his orders - and it caused his fall.

But upon his return to Britain, Lord Durham published his famous Report on the Affairs of British North America. In it he enunciated the principle that the executive branch in Canada would have to make its peace with local interests by instituting a system of responsible government, revising the land ownership laws, fostering immigration, and providing a system of municipal government. He also urged that Upper and Lower Canada be united so as to outnumber the French Canadians. Durham died shortly after his report was completed, in Cowes, Isle of Wight, on July 28, 1840.

Energetic, vain, and high-spirited, Durham tried to keep the Canadian issue nonpartisan in British politics. It is arguable that it was not so much the tactless Durham who created responsible government as the able colonial secretaries and governors who followed him and implemented it.

Further Reading

The best biography of Durham is Leonard Cooper, *Radical Jack: The Life of John George Lambton, First Earl of Durham* (1959). The older works are Stuart J. Reid, *Life and Letters of the First Earl of Durham, 1792-1840* (2 vols., 1906), and Chester W. New, *Lord Durham: A Biography of John George Lambton, First Earl of Durham* (1929). For the place of the Durham report in the development of the British Empire see E. L. Woodward, *The Age of Reform, 1815-1870* (1938; 2d ed. 1962), and C. E. Carrington, *The British Overseas* (1950; 2d ed. 1968).

On 11 September 1837 the Right Hon John George Lambton, first Earl of Durham, was installed as PGM for Northumberland, becoming the first holder of the same office in both Northumberland and Durham.

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/mackkeys_encyclopedia/p.htm

PRO GRAND MASTER

The Latin word pro to be translated for, or instep of, or on behalf of the Grand Master. An officer known only to the English system, and the title adopted for the first time in 1782, when, on the election of the Duke of Cambridge to the office of Grand Master, a regulation was adopted by the Grand Lodge of England, that whenever a Prince of the Blood accepted the office of Grand Master, he should be at liberty to nominate any peer of the realm to be the Acting Grand Master, and to this officer is now given the title of

Pro Grand Master. His collar, jewel, and authority are the same as those of a Grand Master, and in the case of a vacancy he actually assumes the office until the next annual election. The following Brethren have been Pro Grand Masters:

1782-1789 Earl of Effingham
1790-1813 Earl of Moira
1834-1838 Lord Dundas
1839-1840 **Earl of Durham**
1841-1843 Earl of Zetland
1874-1890 Earl of Carnarvon
1891-1898 Earl of Lathom
1898-1908 Earl Amherst
1908 Lord Amphill

40a - Henry John Spencer-Churchill, Lord; Deputy GM UGLE 1835

b. 22 Sep 1797, of Wormleighton, Warwickshire, England; d. 2 Jun 1840, on board HMS Dolphin in the China Sea; in action, unm. Great granduncle of Sir Winston Churchill

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Spencer-Churchill,_5th_Duke_of_Marlborough
<http://www.mqmagazine.co.uk/issue-3/p-08.php?PHPSESSID=29bf3a7562b822354b4a>

A captain in the Royal Navy, he was a member of the household of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex at the time when the Duke was Grand Master.

He was a member of the prestigious Lodge of Antiquity No.2 and became Deputy Grand Master in 1835, when the Earl of Durham was compelled to resign on being appointed ambassador to Russia. Lord Henry had already been honoured with the rank of Past Senior Grand Warden in 1832 and served as President of the Board of General Purposes in 1834.

On 2 September 1836 he was appointed Provincial Grand Master for Oxfordshire and served his Province well until his untimely death in action, on board HMS Dolphin in the China Sea, on 2 June 1840.

A large, well-kept gravestone marks his burial in the rather small and hidden-away Protestant cemetery in Macao. His memory was immortalised in Churchill Lodge No. 702 (now No. 478), which was founded in 1841 in his honour.

1834 The RW Brother Lord Henry John Churchill, Deputy Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, installed as Provincial Grand Master.

'Sacred to the memory of the Right Honourable Lord Henry John Spencer CHURCHILL, 4th son of George, 5th Duke of Marlborough. This monument is erected by his Officers and Petty Officers in testimony and affection, The Right Honourable Lord H J Spencer CHURCHILL, Captain of H.B.M. ship 'Druid' and Senior Officer in the Canton seas, departed this life in the Macao Roads, 2nd June, 1840. Aged 43'

41. 1843 - 1870 * **Thomas Dundas**, Earl of Zetland (Shetland), GM of UGLE for 27 years,



during which period Freemason's Hall in Great Queen Street, London, was substantially rebuilt and extended.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Dundas%2C_2nd_Earl_of_Zetland

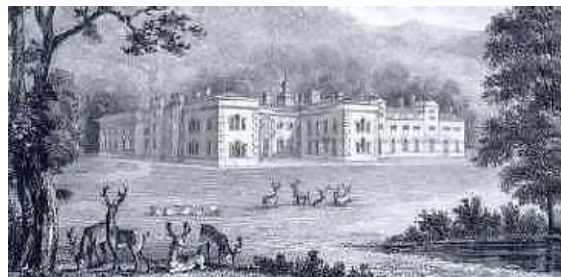
< Thomas Dundas, 2nd Earl of Zetland as Grand Master, from [Vanity Fair](#), 1869.

[KG \(February 5, 1795\)](#) – ([May 6, 1873](#)) was a [British](#) politician and nobleman. Born in [Marylebone, London](#), he was educated at [Harrow](#) and [Trinity College, Cambridge](#). In [1818](#) he was elected [Whig Member of Parliament](#) for his father and grandfather's old seat of [Richmond](#), becoming representative for [York](#) twelve years later. In [1835](#) he returned to [Parliament](#) as member for [Richmond](#), and four years later succeeded his father as second [Earl of Zetland](#).

Like his father a prominent [freemason](#), Lord Zetland was the [United Grand Lodge of England](#) [Grand Master](#) from [1844](#) to [1870](#). In the year of his succession to the [earldom](#) he was

appointed [Lord Lieutenant](#) of the [North Riding of Yorkshire](#), and in [1861](#) became a [Knight of the Thistle](#). He resigned the Order on being made a [Knight of the Garter](#) in [1872](#), and died the following year at Aske Hall, [Yorkshire](#).

Aske Hall >



<http://web.ukonline.co.uk/Members/tom.paterson/places/SAfalkI.htm>

The estate of Kerse, now belonging to the Earl of Zetland, was formerly the property of the family of Hope. In 1638, it was purchased by Sir Thomas Hope, King's Advocate, from Sir William Livingstone of Kilsyth. By destination it fell to his second son, Sir Thomas Hope, one of the Lords of Session, and afterwards Lord Justice-General. The estate was purchased many years ago by Lawrence Dundas, Esq., merchant in Edinburgh, who was created a Baronet in 1762; and, in 1794, his son, Sir Thomas, was advanced to the Peerage under the title of Lord Dundas. He died in 1820, and was succeeded by his son, Lawrence, who, in 1838, had conferred on him the title of Earl of Zetland. In consequence of his death in the following year, the estate and honours devolved on his son, Thomas, the present Earl.

Kerse House, the seat of the Earl of Zetland, is pleasantly situated in the middle of a finely wooded park, and is the chief ornament of the eastern Carse. The original part of the building is ancient, but successive additions have been made to suit the convenience or taste of the possessor. Its present appearance is of a mansion of the Elizabethan times.

<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/NRY/Upleatham/Upleatham90.html>

There are also two very neat dissenting chapels in the village of Upleatham, one belonging to the Wesleyans, a freestone building, erected in 1862; the other to the Primitive Methodists, a brick structure, built in 1863. The School is an attractive building, erected and endowed by the late Earl of Zetland. A short distance from the village is Upleatham Hall, one of the residences of the Earl of Zetland. It is a handsome modern mansion, with a pleasant southern aspect, and sheltered on the north by rising ground, oruamentally laid out, and on the east by luxuriant plantations. The other seats of the noble owner are Aske Hall, Richmond, Kerse House, Stirling, N.B., and 9, Arlington Street, Piccadilly, London.

http://www.elliottdundas.freemasonry.co.uk/zetland/record_92.htm#part10

Son of: Dundas Laurence and Hale Harriet, born on: o Thursday 5 February 1795. Educated Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. died on: † Tuesday 6 May 1873. Buried at Marske. Lieutenant of North Riding, Yorkshire; Grand Master of the Freemans of England; M.P. Richmond 1818-1830 and 1835-39, York 1830-32 and 1833-34.

The Dundas family loom large in the history of Yorkshire racing and breeding. The famous 'Aske Spots' colour of the Dundas/Zetland family were first registered in 1774. The 2nd Earl bred the immortal Voltigeur to win the Derby and St.Leger of 1850, indeed there is a Voltigeur memorial gate at Aske Hall.

Williamson Sophia Jane x Saturday 6 September 1823

No issue and Thomas was therefore succeeded by his nephew ; Lawrence Dundas (1st Marquess of Zetland)

<http://www.bloodlines.net/TB/Bios2/Bios-UV/Vedette.htm>



< Vedette

Prior to his turf career he was purchased by Mr. "Billy" Williamson for his brother-in-law Thomas Dundas (1795-1873), 2nd Earl of Zetland, of Aske Hall, Richmond, Yorkshire. Lord Zetland also owned his sire, Voltigeur.

He was said to have a "very beautiful action" and was blessed with both speed and stamina, although troubled by rheumatism. Mr. Williamson thought that but for his rheumatism he would never have been defeated, as he was by far the best horse of his day. He lost only two races during his three seasons on the turf, finishing second each of those times. Among his victories were the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, the Doncaster Cup (twice), the Great Yorkshire Stakes and the Ebor Handicap.

<http://www.freemasonrytoday.com/00/records.php>

The Dundas family provided the Provincial Grand Master for Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, for a total of 167 years. Lawrence, 1st Earl of Zetland was installed as Provincial Grand Master in 1817; the last to hold the office, Lawrence Aldred, 3rd Marquess of Zetland, retired in 1984.

42. ca 1870 - 1874 * **George Robinson**, Lord Ripon, son of Frederick, Earl Grey [Whig Prime Minister 1830-1834]. Robinson resigned as GM of UGLE in 1874 in order to join the Catholic Church, subsequent to which he became Viceroy of India.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Robinson%2C_1st_Marquess_of_Ripon

The Most Honourable George Frederick Samuel Robinson, 1st Marquess of Ripon, 3rd Earl de Grey [PC](#), [KG](#) (24 October 1827 – 9 July 1909) was a [British](#) politician who served in every [Liberal](#) cabinet from 1861 until his death forty-eight years later. He had no career other than politics.

< Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India, from a 1880 magazine

Robinson was born at [10 Downing Street, London](#) (the [Prime Minister's](#) residence), the second son of the Prime Minister, [Lord Goderich](#). Although his father had been a [Tory](#), he was first a [Whig](#) and later a Liberal. He entered the [House of Commons](#) as member for [Hull](#) in 1852, and later sat for [Huddersfield](#) and the [West Riding of Yorkshire](#). In 1859 he succeeded his father as **Earl of Ripon** and Viscount Goderich, taking his seat in the [House of Lords](#), and later that year succeeded a cousin in the more senior title of **Earl de Grey**.

In 1861 de Grey first took office, and was then a member of every Liberal Cabinet until his death. In 1863, he was made a [Privy Counsellor](#). He was [Secretary of State for War](#) (1863–66) under [Palmerston](#) and [Secretary of State for India](#) in 1866 under [Russell](#). In [Gladstone's](#) first administration he was [Lord President of the Council](#) (1868–73). During this period he acted as chairman of the joint commission for drawing up the [Treaty of Washington](#) with the [United States](#). For this he was created **Marquess of Ripon**. He was also made a [Knight of the Garter](#) in 1869. In 1874 Ripon converted to [Catholicism](#).

When Gladstone returned to power in 1880 he appointed Ripon [Viceroy of India](#), and he held this office until 1884. During his time in India, Ripon introduced legislation (the "Ilbert Bill," named for his



secretary) that would have granted native Indians more legal rights, including the right of Indian judges to judge Europeans in court. Though progressive in its intent, this legislation was gutted by British lawmakers who dreaded losing their legal superiority. In Gladstone's 1886 government he was [First Lord of the Admiralty](#), and in that of 1892–95 he was [Secretary of State for the Colonies](#). When the Liberals again returned to power in 1905 he took office, aged 78, as [Lord Privy Seal](#) and [Leader of the House of Lords](#). He resigned in 1908.

He was Chancellor of the [University of Leeds](#) from 1904 until his death in 1909.

A devout Catholic, Ripon was generous in educational and charitable works. He was president of the Society of [St Vincent de Paul](#) from 1899 until his death and a great supporter of St. Joseph's Catholic Missionary Society. In 1851 he married his cousin Henrietta Vyner: they had two children.

He was:

2nd Earl of Ripon 1859–1909
4th Baron Grantham 1859
Secretary of State for War 1863–1866
Secretary of State for India 1866
Lord President of the Council 1868–1873
Viceroy of India 1880–1884

First Lord of the Admiralty 1886
Secretary of State for the Colonies 1892–1895
Lord Privy Seal 1905–1908
Leader of the House of Lords 1905–1908
Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire 1873–1909
Chancellor of the University of Leeds 1904–1909.

<http://www.linshaw.ca/omtp/vol4no9.html>

Lord George had been born at 10 Downing Street while his father was Prime Minister. In 1849 at age twenty-two, he was initiated into the Christian Socialist movement. Among the leaders of that movement were Charles Kingsley, F. D. Maurice, and Thomas Hughes. The movement supported the engineers' strike in 1852 in Lancashire and London. Robinson gave £500 to the Working Men's College in his efforts to promote advanced education for the laboring classes. He was the author of a plea for democracy, "The Duty of the Age," but the Publications Committee of the movement ordered the suppression of the manuscript. He was a strong supporter of the volunteer armed forces and was appointed honorary colonel of the First Volunteer Battalion of the Prince of Wales' West Yorkshire Regiment. Active in politics, he was a Member of Parliament for Hull in July 1852 but was unseated on the grounds of treating. In April 1853 he was elected a Member of Parliament from Huddersfield and held his seat for four years and, in 1857, was returned without opposition. In 1859, upon the death of his father, he assumed the title and occupied his seat in the House of Lords.

In Palmerston's administration, he was Under-Secretary of War in 1859 and on April 13, 1863, was appointed Secretary of War with a seat in the Cabinet and was admitted to the Privy Council. He succeeded Sir Charles Wood as head of the Indian Office in 1866 and under Prime Minister Gladstone in 1868 became President of the Council. He was selected in 1871 to head up the American/British commission to settle the claims resulting from the Civil War in the United States. The primary claims came from the action of United States and Confederate naval vessels upon British commercial ships. For his exceptionally fine work on the commission, he was honored by the Queen by being created Marquis of Ripon. During March 1873 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of North Fiding. In August of that same year he resigned his cabinet post giving as his reason "urgent private affairs." "The Dictionary of National Biography" provides an explanation:

"Hitherto he had been a zealous Freemason, and on 23 April 1870 had become Grand Master of the Freemasons in England. That office he resigned without explanation in August 1874. Next month, on 7 September, he was received into the Roman catholic communion at the Brompton Orator. The step, which caused widespread astonishment, was the fruit of anxious thought." [9]

It should be noted that under the law of the Roman Catholic Church, no Roman Catholic was permitted to be a member of the Masonic fraternity. Ripon's acceptance of that faith quite automatically meant that he must sever all associations with the fraternity.

On Gladstone's return to power in 1880, Ripon once again became quite active in public life. At a testimonial dinner at the Savoy Hotel given him in November 1908, about a year before his death, in his farewell address to his political friends he said, "I started at a high level of radicalism. I am a radical still.[10] During the first half of a long and active career in political life, Ripon had been a Freemason and it was only subsequent to his change in religion that he resigned his membership.

The royal family was again in the front ranks of British Freemasonry upon the resignation of the Marquis of Ripon as Grand Master in 1874. His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of Queen Victoria, was installed as Grand Master in 1874 and served in that capacity until 1901. (In 1901, he became Edward VII, King of England.) In that year, His Royal Highness Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, the third son of Queen Victoria, was installed as Grand Master and served until 1939.

Dec 1874 - 1901 * **Albert Edward of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha**, Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII of England.

He was the son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Electing to resign his office [as GM of UGLE] on his accession to the throne in 1901, Edward remained Protector of the Order.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_VII_of_the_United_Kingdom

Edward VII (Albert Edward) (9 November 1841–6 May 1910) was [King](#) of the [United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland](#), King of the [Commonwealth Realms](#), and the [Emperor of India](#). He was the son of [Queen Victoria](#) and was the first [British monarch](#) of the [House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha](#). He reigned from [22 January 1901](#) until his death on [6 May 1910](#).

Before his accession to the throne, Edward held the title of [Prince of Wales](#), and has the distinction of having been [heir apparent](#) to the throne longer than anyone in English or British history. Edward's reign, now called the [Edwardian period](#), saw the first official recognition of the office of the [Prime](#)



[Minister](#). He became the first British monarch to visit [Russia](#) (1908). Edward also played a role in the modernization of the [British Home Fleet](#) and the reform of the [Army Medical Services](#), after the [Second Boer War](#).

Early life

Edward was born at 10:48am on [9 November 1841](#) at [Buckingham Palace](#). His mother was [Queen Victoria](#), the only daughter of [Prince Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent](#) and granddaughter of [King George III](#). His father was [Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha](#), first cousin and [consort](#) of Victoria. Christened **Albert Edward** (after his father and maternal grandfather) at [St. George's Chapel, Windsor](#) on [25 January 1842](#), his godparents were the [King of Prussia](#), the [Duke of Cambridge](#), [Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha](#), [King consort of Portugal](#), the [Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha](#), the [Dowager Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Altenburg](#) and [Princess Sophia](#). He was known as **Bertie** throughout his life.

As the eldest son of a British sovereign, he was automatically [Duke of Cornwall](#), [Duke of Rothesay](#), [Earl of Carrick](#), [Baron Renfrew](#), [Lord of the Isles](#) and Prince and Great Steward of Scotland. As a son of Prince Albert, he also held the titles of Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and [Duke of Saxony](#). Queen Victoria created her son [Prince of Wales](#) and Earl of Chester on [9 December 1841](#). He was created [Earl of Dublin](#) on [17 January 1850](#), and a [Knight of the Garter](#) on [9 November 1858](#) and a [Knight of the Thistle](#) on [24 May 1867](#). In 1863, he renounced his succession rights to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in favor of his younger brother, [Prince Alfred, later Duke of Edinburgh](#).

In 1846, the four-year-old Prince of Wales was given a scaled-down version of the uniform worn by ratings on the Royal Yacht. He wore his miniature sailor suit during a cruise off the [Channel Islands](#) that September, delighting his mother and the public alike. Popular engravings, including the famous portrait done by [Winterhalter](#), spread the idea, and by the 1870s, the sailor suit had become normal dress for both boys and girls all over the world.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert determined that their eldest son should have an education that would prepare him to be a model constitutional monarch. At age seven, Bertie embarked upon a rigorous educational program devised by the Prince Consort, and under the supervision of several tutors. However, unlike [his elder sister](#), the Prince of Wales did not excel in his studies. He tried to meet the expectations of his parents, but to no avail. He was not a diligent student and his true talents were those of charm, sociability, and tact. Other observers in his youth found him to be spoiled, lazy, and occasionally cruel.

The Prince of Wales hoped to pursue a career in the [British Army](#), but this was denied him because he was heir to the throne. He did serve briefly in the [Grenadier Guards](#) in 1861; however, this was largely a [sinecure](#). He was advanced from the rank of lieutenant to colonel in a matter of months. In October 1859, he matriculated as an undergraduate at [Christ Church, Oxford](#) (where he met [Lewis Carroll](#)) and signed his autograph book but refused to pose for a photograph). In 1861, he transferred to [Trinity College, Cambridge](#), but he never received a degree.

In his youth, he gained a reputation as a playboy. In December 1861, his father died from typhoid two weeks after visiting Bertie at Cambridge; Prince Albert had reprimanded his son after the latter's affair with an actress became the subject of newspaper gossip. The Queen, who was inconsolable and wore mourning for the rest of her life, blamed Bertie for his father's death. She regarded her son as frivolous, indiscreet, and irresponsible. As a joke of the period went, "How is the Queen like the weather? Because she reigns [rains], and reigns, and reigns... and never gives the poor son [Sun] a chance."

Marriage

Once widowed, Queen Victoria effectively withdrew from public life, but shortly after the Prince Consort's death, she arranged for her son to marry Princess [Alexandra of Denmark](#), the beautiful elder daughter of [King Christian IX of Denmark](#). The couple wed at [St. George's Chapel, Windsor](#) on [10 March 1863](#).

Edward and his wife established [Marlborough House](#) as their London residence and [Sandringham House](#) in [Norfolk](#) as their country retreat. They entertained on a lavish scale. Edward was also an enthusiastic hunter; so much so that he ordained that all the clocks at Sandringham be put forward by half an hour in order to create more time for this pastime. This so-called tradition of [Sandringham Time](#) continued until 1936, when it was abolished by [Edward VIII](#).

Their marriage was met with disapproval in certain circles because most of Victoria's relations were German, and [Denmark](#) was at loggerheads with Germany over the territories of [Schleswig](#) and [Holstein](#). Victoria herself was of two minds as to whether it was a suitable match. After the couple's marriage, she expressed anxiety about their lifestyle and attempted to dictate to them on various matters, including the names of their children.

Edward treated his marriage with indifference, keeping mistresses throughout his married life, including actress [Lillie Langtry](#), and [Jennie Jerome](#) (mother of [Winston Churchill](#) and wife at the time to [Lord Randolph Churchill](#)), [Daisy Greville, Countess of Warwick](#), actress [Sarah Bernhardt](#), and wealthy humanitarian [Agnes Keyser](#). [Lord Charles Beresford](#) began an affair with Daisy Greville, Countess of Warwick, simultaneous with Edward VII's, which would cause a strain on the friendship between the two men that would last for the remainder of their lives.

Agnes Keyser, as recorded by author Raymond Lamont-Brown in his book *Edward VII's Last Loves: Alice Keppel and Agnes Keyser*, held an emotional bond with Edward VII that others did not, due to her being unmarried herself, and preferring a more private affair to that of a public one. This trait also made her the favored in royal circles of his last two loves. He also helped her and her sister fund a hospital for military officers.

His wife, Alexandra, is believed to have been aware of most of his affairs, and to have accepted them. He and Lord Randolph Churchill did quarrel for a time during Edward VII's involvement with Churchill's wife (Jennie Jerome), but eventually mended their friendship, which would then last until Lord Randolph's death. Alexandra was said to have been quite admiring to Jennie Jerome, enjoying her company despite the affair.

His last "official" mistress (although with him simultaneous to his involvement with Keyser), society matron and [courtesan Alice Keppel](#), was even allowed by Alexandra to be present at his deathbed in 1910 at his express written instruction, although Alexandra reportedly did not like her. Keppel also is rumored to have been one of the few people who could help quell Edward VII's unpredictable mood swings. One of Keppel's great granddaughters, [Camilla Parker Bowles](#), was later to become the mistress and

then wife of [Charles, Prince of Wales](#), one of Edward's great-great grandsons. Edward is also the face of "King Edward the VII" class A cigars. They are known to be the finest cigars west of Constantinople.

Heir apparent

During Victoria's widowhood, he represented her at public gatherings. But even as a husband and father, Bertie was not allowed by his mother to have an active role in the running of the country. Several incidents—including a court appearance in a notorious divorce case—brought Bertie bad press and caused him to be regarded as unsuitable material for a future monarch.

He enthusiastically indulged in pursuits such as gambling and country sports. Edward was also a patron of the arts and sciences and helped found the [Royal College of Music](#).

Freemason

An active [Freemason](#) throughout his adult life, Edward VII was installed as Grand Master in 1874, giving great impetus and publicity to the fraternity. He regularly appeared in public, both at home and on his tours abroad, as Grand Master, laying the foundation stones of public buildings, bridges, dockyards, and churches with Masonic ceremony. His presence ensured publicity, and reports of Masonic meetings at all levels appeared regularly in the national and local press. Freemasonry was constantly in the public eye, and Freemasons were known in their local communities. Edward VII was one of the biggest contributors to the fraternity.

King

When Queen Victoria died on [22 January 1901](#), Bertie became king. Then 59, he was the second oldest man to ascend to the throne in British history (the oldest having been [William IV](#), who ascended at age 64). To the surprise of many, he chose to reign under the name Edward VII instead of Albert Edward I, the name his mother had intended for him to use. (No English or British sovereign has ever reigned under a double name.) The new King declared that he chose the name Edward as an honoured name borne by six of his predecessors, and that he did not wish to diminish the status of his father with whom alone among royalty the name Albert should be associated. Some observers, noting also such acts of the new king as lighting cigars in places where Queen Victoria had always prohibited smoking, thought that his rejection of Albert as a reigning name was his acknowledgment that he was finally out from under his parents' shadow.

The Shah of Persia, [Mozzafar-al-Din](#), visited England around 1902 on the promise of receiving the [Order of the Garter](#). King Edward VII refused to give this high honor to the Shah. A quick thinking Secretary had a special medal made that resembled the Order, but was missing the Cross of St. George. He had it sent to the royal yacht just in time for the Shah's arrival. The King was so enraged by the sight of the medal, though, that he threw it out of his yacht's porthole. As a consolation, the Shah was introduced to the King's tailor, Henry Poole and Co. on [Savile Row](#). A few years later, Britain sent the Shah a full Order of the Garter.

Edward VII and Queen Alexandra were crowned at [Westminster Abbey](#) on [9 August 1902](#). His coronation had originally been scheduled for [26 June](#) but two days before on [24 June](#), Edward developed [appendicitis](#). Thanks to the discovery of [anaesthesia](#) in the preceding 50 years he was able to undergo a potentially life-saving operation, performed by Sir [Frederick Treves](#). Two weeks later it was announced that the King was out of danger.

As king, Edward's main interests lay in the fields of foreign affairs and naval and military matters. Fluent in [French](#) and [German](#), he made a number of visits abroad. One of his most important foreign trips was an official visit to France in spring 1903 as the guest of President [Émile Loubet](#). This visit helped create the atmosphere for the Anglo-French [Entente Cordiale](#), an informal agreement delineating British and French colonies in North Africa, and making virtually unthinkable the wars that had so often divided the countries in the past. Negotiated between the French foreign minister, [Théophile Delcassé](#), and the British foreign secretary, the [Marquess of Lansdowne](#), and signed on [8 April 1904](#) by Lord Lansdowne and the French ambassador [Paul Cambon](#), the Entente marked the end of centuries of Anglo-French rivalry and Britain's [splendid isolation](#) from Continental affairs.

"Uncle of Europe"

Edward VII was, mainly through his mother and his father-in-law, related to nearly every other European monarch and came to be known as the "uncle of Europe." The German Emperor [Wilhelm II](#), Tsar [Nicholas II of Russia](#), King [Alphonso XIII of Spain](#), and Carl Eduard, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha were Edward's nephews; [King Haakon VII](#) of Norway was his son-in-law and nephew by marriage; King [George I of the Hellenes](#) and King [Frederick VIII of Denmark](#) were his brothers-in-law; and King [Albert I of Belgium](#), [Manuel II of Portugal](#), King [Ferdinand of Bulgaria](#), Queen [Wilhelmina of the Netherlands](#), and Prince Ernst August, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, were his cousins. Edward's volatile relationship with his nephew, [Wilhelm II](#), exacerbated the tensions between Germany and Britain in the decade before [World War I](#).

In the last year of his life, Edward became embroiled in a constitutional crisis when the Conservative majority in the [House of Lords](#) refused to pass the "People's Budget" proposed by the Liberal government of Prime Minister [Herbert Henry Asquith](#). The King died before the Liberal victory in the 1910 general election resolved the situation, but he discreetly let Asquith know his willingness to appoint additional peers, if necessary, to enable the budget's passage in the House of Lords.

Death

On [May 6, 1910](#), Edward was bedridden with [bronchitis](#). He enjoyed his last midday [cigar](#), then suffered [heart attacks](#) and died at 11:45pm at Buckingham Palace. On his deathbed, he heard that his horse 'Witch of the Air' had won at [Kempton Park](#).

As king, Edward VII proved a greater success than anyone had expected, but he was already an old man and had little time left to learn the role. He ensured that his second son and heir, who would become [King George V](#), was better prepared to take the throne. Edward VII is buried at [St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle](#).

Issue

Name	Birth	Death	Notes
HRH Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale	8 January 1864	14 January 1892	
HM King George V	3 June 1865	20 January 1936	m. 1893, Princess Mary of Teck ; had issue
HRH The Princess Louise, Princess Royal	20 February 1867	4 January 1931	m. 1889, Alexander Duff, 1st Duke of Fife
HRH The Princess Victoria	6 July 1868	3 December 1935	
HRH Princess Maud	26 November 1869	20 November 1938	m. 1896, Haakon VII, King of Norway
HRH Prince Alexander John	6 April 1871	7 April 1871	

Legacy

The [lead ship](#) of a new class of battleships, launched in 1903, was named in his honour.

King Edward VII seems to be a popular name for schools in England. One of the largest is King Edward VII Upper School, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire as well as King Edward VII School, Sheffield England, founded 1905 formally [Wesley College, Sheffield](#).

A statue of King Edward VII and supporters constructed from local granite stands at the junction of Union Gardens and Union Street, in the city centre of [Aberdeen](#).

Dramatisation

Edward's life was dramatised in the 1975 [British television](#) series [Edward the Seventh](#), also known as *Edward the King* or *The Royal Victorians*, and starring [Charles Sturridge](#) as the adolescent Edward, [Timothy West](#) as the adult Edward and [Annette Crosbie](#) as Queen Victoria.

Titles from birth to death

Here are Edward's styles in chronological order:

1841: *His Royal Highness The Duke of Cornwall and The Duke of Rothesay*

1841–1901: *His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales*

1901–1910: *His Majesty The King*

Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, 4th Earl of Carnarvon, Deputy Grand Master, 1870-1874;
Pro Grand Master, 1874-1891



([24 June 1831](#) - [29 June 1890](#)), was an [English politician](#) and a leading member of the [Conservative Party](#). He was the brother of [Auberon Herbert](#) and father of [Aubrey Herbert](#).

Herbert became the [Earl of Carnarvon](#) on the death of his father [Henry](#), in [1849](#). After taking his degree at [Oxford](#), he began to play a prominent role in the [House of Lords](#). In [1858](#), he was [Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies](#), and in 1866 [secretary of state](#). In [1867](#) he introduced the [British North America Act](#), which conferred self-government on [Canada](#). Later that year, he resigned over [Benjamin Disraeli's Reform Bill](#), along with [Lord Cranborne](#).

Resuming office in [1874](#), he endeavoured to confer self-government on [South Africa](#) as he had on Canada, but the times were not ripe. He addressed the concept of [Imperialism in Africa](#) many times while holding the title. In [1878](#) he resigned in opposition to [Lord Beaconsfield's](#) policy on the [Eastern Question](#);

but on his party's return to power in [1885](#) he became [Lord Lieutenant of Ireland](#). His short period of office, memorable for a conflict on a question of personal veracity between himself and [Charles Stewart Parnell](#) as to his negotiations with the latter in respect of Home Rule, was terminated by another premature resignation. He never returned to office.

As a [statesman](#) his career was marred by extreme sensitiveness; but he was beloved as a man of worth and admired as a man of culture. He was high steward of [Oxford University](#), and president of the [Society of Antiquaries](#).

Reference

Roberts, Andrew. *Salisbury: Victorian Titan*. London: Orion Books, 2000 [c1999].

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p6057.htm#i60563>

Henry Howard Molyneux **Herbert**, 4th Earl of Carnarvon was born on 24 June 1831 in [Grosvenor Square, London, England](#). He was the son of [Henry John George Herbert, 3rd Earl of Carnarvon](#) and [Henrietta Anna Howard](#).¹ He married, firstly, [Lady Evelyn Stanhope](#), daughter of [George Stanhope, 6th Earl of Chesterfield](#) and [Hon. Anne Elizabeth Weld-Forester](#), on 6 September 1861 in [Westminster Abbey, Westminster, London, England](#). He married, secondly, [Elizabeth Catherine Howard](#), daughter of [Henry Howard](#) and [Charlotte Caroline Georgina Long](#), on 26 December 1878. He died on 28 June 1890 at age 59 in [43 Portman Square, London, England](#). He was buried in [Highclere Castle, Newbury, Berkshire, England](#). His will was probated, at £313,259 gross and £242,419 net.

Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, 4th Earl of Carnarvon was styled as *Lord Porchester* between 1833 and 1849. He was educated between 1844 and 1848 in [Eton College, Eton, Berkshire, England](#). He matriculated in [Christ Church, Oxford University, Oxford, Oxfordshire, England](#), on 17 October 1849.



He succeeded to the titles of:

4th Baron Porchester of Highclere, co. Southampton [G.B., 1780] on 10 December 1849.

4th Earl of The Town and County of Carnarvon [G.B., 1793] on 10 December 1849.

He graduated from [Christ Church, Oxford University, Oxford, Oxfordshire](#), in 1852 with a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.).

He held the offices of:

Constable of Carnarvon Castle in 1854.

Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies between 1858 and 1859.

High Steward of Oxford University between 16 April 1859 and 1890.

Secretary of State for the Colonies between 1866 and 1867.

Secretary of State for the Colonies between February 1874 and February 1878.

High Steward of Newbury in 1884. He held the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland between June 1885 and January 1886.

Lord-Lieutenant of Hampshire between 1887 and 1890.

President of the Society of Antiquaries between 1878 and 1885.

Deputy Lieutenant (D.L.) of Nottinghamshire.

He was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law (D.C.L.) by [Oxford University, Oxford, Oxfordshire, England](#), on 10 June 1859 and Doctor of Law (LL.D.) by [Cambridge University, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, England](#), on 3 June 1864.

He was invested as a:

Privy Counsellor (P.C.) on 6 July 1866.

Fellow, Royal Society (F.R.S.) on 8 April 1875.

Fellow, Society of Antiquaries (F.S.A.) on 6 April 1876.

He gained the rank of Honorary Colonel in the service of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.

He was "very cultivated and refined, he has a manner which is too mincing to inspire confidence... he wants both grip and grit."

Family 1 [Lady Evelyn Stanhope](#) b. 3 November 1834, d. 25 January 1875

Children

1. [Lady Winifred Anne Henrietta Christiana Herbert](#) b. 2 Jul 1864, d. 28 Sep 1933
2. [George Edward Stanhope Molyneux Herbert, 5th Earl of Carnarvon](#) b. 26 Jun 1866, d. 5 Apr 1923
3. [Lady Margaret Leonora Evelyn Selina Herbert](#) b. 18 Sep 1870, d. 13 Sep 1958
4. [Lady Victoria Alexandrina Mary Cecil Herbert](#) b. 31 Dec 1874, d. 15 Nov 1957

Family 2 [Elizabeth Catherine Howard](#) b. 29 March 1856, d. 1 February 1929

Children

1. [Hon. Aubrey Nigel Henry Molyneux Herbert](#) b. 3 Apr 1880, d. 26 Sep 1923
2. [Hon. Mervyn Robert Howard Molyneux Herbert](#) b. 2 Dec 1882, d. 26 May 1929



Highclere Castle

<http://www.astoft.co.uk/highclerecastle.htm>

see also: <http://www.highclerecastle.co.uk/>

Most Worshipful Brother

the Right Honourable Sir Henry Howard Molyneux

4th EARL OF CARNARVON, K.P., P.C., D.C.L.

Baron Porchester of High Clere

<http://carnarvon.org.uk/Carnarvon/CarnarvonNSW.htm>

Pro Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, 1874-90, and Deputy Grand Master, 1870-4.

Size of Portrait: 1205mm x 895mm or 47½" x 35¼"

The Portrait of the Earl of Carnarvon is unsigned but an identical portrait is displayed in the Grand Officers' Room in the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London; it was painted by Philip Morris and there is every reason to believe that the painting displayed in the Grand Master's Suite at the Masonic Centre was also painted by Philip Morris. In this portrait the Earl of Carnarvon is depicted wearing the regalia of a Pro Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England with the Star and Collar Badge of a Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick

Henry Howard Molyneux, the eldest son of Henry John George Molyneux, the 3rd Earl of Carnarvon, was born on 24th June, 1831.

He was educated at Eton College and Christ Church, Oxford University.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father which occurred on 10th December, 1849. The titles date back to 17th October, 1780, when his great grandfather Henry Herbert Molyneux was created Lord Porchester of High Clere, county of Southampton and who, on 3rd July, 1793, was advanced to the Earldom of the town and county of Carnarvon.

Sir Henry Howard Molyneux, the 4th Earl of Carnarvon, was Lord Lieutenant of Custos Rotulorum of the county of Southampton; High Steward of Oxford University, 1859-90, having the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law conferred in 1859; and Constable of Carnarvon Castle in the same year. In 1866 he was created a Privy Councillor. Earl Carnarvon was Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1866 to 1867 and again from 1874 to 1878. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1875. He held the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1885-6 and Deputy Lieutenant for Nottinghamshire from 1887 to 1890. In the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment he was Honorary Colonel and for a period was President of the Society of Antiquaries. He died on 28th June, 1890.

The Earl married firstly Evelyn Stanhope, the only daughter of the 6th Earl of Chesterfield and sister and heir of the 7th Earl of Chesterfield. They were married on 5th September, 1861; Lady Evelyn died on 25th January, 1875. He married secondly Elizabeth Catharine Howard on 26th December, 1878. Lady Elizabeth accompanied the Earl of Carnarvon on his visit to Australia in 1888.

It is asserted that the Earl, who was the Pro Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, was sent to Australia by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales who was the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, with the object of healing the scars that existed as a result of the differences of opinion among those who earnestly sought to form a United Grand Lodge of New South Wales and those who wished to continue with their former allegiance. Ever since the estrangement among the Masons, which began to develop, ever so slightly from the first attempt to form a Grand Lodge of New South Wales in 1847, there were some Brethren who sought earnestly for some means of closing the breach and bringing all members of the Craft into one body.

The first genuine attempt to form a Grand Lodge in Australia was made in 1847 when seven Lodges under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, dissatisfied with their neglect by that Grand Lodge, resolved to discuss the matter and on 6th September, 1847, at a meeting at the "Saracen's Head Tavern", which was located on the corner of King and Sussex Streets, agreed to work for the establishment of a Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

The desire for a union of all Lodges under the English, Scottish, and Irish Constitutions developed from that 1847 meeting, and whilst it did not meet with the concurrence of every Mason it reached a point where a large majority desired to achieve the inauguration of one United Grand Lodge.

Eventually, in 1877, a Grand Lodge of New South Wales was inaugurated and R.W. Bro. the Honourable James Squire Farnell, a former Prime Minister of New South Wales (now called "Premier") was installed as Grand Master of the new Grand Lodge.

Brethren, belonging to Lodges working under the jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Lodge of Scotland were forbidden to visit Lodges working under the authority of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales thereby aggravating an unwholesome situation; nevertheless, there were many Brethren who earnestly sought to bring all the Masonic Brethren into one united body. Some Lodges resolved to press for a union of all Masonic bodies and to take steps for the formation of a United Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

As far as can be ascertained one of the first formal steps towards achieving that worthy and desired consummation was taken by the then Worshipful Master of Lodge Emulation, No. 2071, E.C., who issued an invitation to the Masters of all Lodges working under the English Constitution to meet him at the George Hotel of Market Street on Monday, 25th July, 1887, for the purpose of discussing the problem. The response was rather disappointing for only seven Worshipful Brethren attended; the threat of expulsion had obviously had a dampening effect on their willingness to show their desire for amalgamation.

Undaunted by the poor response to the first invitation another invitation was issued to the Worshipful Brethren and on this occasion approximately fifty Worshipful Masters and Past Masters attended. At this meeting it was unanimously resolved to work for the unification of all Lodges. The Worshipful Brethren formed themselves into a "Party of Union".

A manifesto was drafted and a ballot paper was sent with the manifesto to every Brother of all the Lodges in the colony working under the English Constitution. The result showed clearly that an overwhelming majority of Brethren supported amalgamation. Many Brethren from Lodges under the Grand Lodge of Scotland joined the "Party of Union" and with the enthusiasm, for union so strong negotiations were opened with the Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

Just at that opportune time the Pro Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, M.W. Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon, K.P., came to Sydney. As stated earlier in this article he was sent to Sydney at the instigation of the Grand Master, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales who, no doubt, was disturbed by the unhappy situation which had developed in Masonic circles.

Two years earlier Right Worshipful Brother His Excellency Baron Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G., the newly appointed Governor of the colony of New South Wales arrived in Sydney to take up his vice-regal duties. He had previously held the office of Senior Grand Warden of the United Grand Lodge of England and had been appointed District Grand Master of the District of New South Wales, E.C., but had not taken up the duties of that office.

Messages of congratulations were sent to His Excellency by the Grand Lodge of New South Wales to which he replied in gracious, yet formal terms. His reply was to "the Members of Free and Accepted Order of Freemasonry under the Grand Lodge of New South Wales." He wrote:

As the representative of Her Majesty I beg to thank the members of your body, styling themselves the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of New South Wales for your expression of loyalty and devotion to the Throne; I also in my official capacity beg to return my most sincere and grateful thanks to so influential body of the citizens of New South Wales, and it is a matter of much regret to me that, owing to the non-recognition of your Grand Lodge by the Parent Grand Lodge of the United Kingdom, I am precluded by their decision at the regular Quarterly Communication of Wednesday, 7th December, 1881, from receiving the address in my Masonic capacity.

On 17th December, 1885, a deputation representing the English and Scottish Constitutions waited upon Lord Carrington (who, for the occasion, wore the regalia of Past Senior Grand Warden, E.C.) and presented him with an address. His Excellency's reply to the

address was cordial and strictly correct. He concluded his remarks with the words, "In conclusion I can assure you that my earnest endeavours will ever be directed to further the welfare of an ancient and honourable Craft". It will be observed that whilst definitely identifying himself as a "Brother Mason" he did not rebuff the members of the Grand Lodge classified by the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland as "clandestine" and "spurious".

The foregoing has been included in this article to give some idea of the unpleasant situation which existed Masonically in the colony.

To return to the manifesto and the ballot. The response to the manifesto was not as great as those sponsoring the movement would have wished, but fear of the consequences caused a number to refrain from voting and thereby declaring their attitude. Nevertheless forty-seven Lodges voted and of the 800 votes recorded only forty voted against the proposal. The Party of Union negotiated with the Grand Lodge of New South Wales Committee and agreement was reached.

The Pro Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, the Earl of Carnarvon, to whom the results were made known, admitted that the dissension between the Masons of New South Wales constituted a sad and deplorable state. It was suggested to him that R.W. Bro. His Excellency Baron Carrington might be appointed by the Grand Master of the English Constitution, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as the District Grand Master under the English Constitution and the Earl of Carnarvon agreed that this seemed to be a wise move. He even thought that Baron Carrington might be prevailed upon to take the Grand Mastership of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales even though it was considered an unrecognised body.

At a second interview with the Earl of Carnarvon he formulated a Basis of Union and handed it to W. Bro. W.H. Pigott, one of the four Brethren who called on him. The details of the Pro Grand Master's proposal were:

1. The New South Wales Grand Lodge to elect Lord Carrington as Grand Master, all officers of the existing Grand Lodge laying down their offices, and the election being unanimous and as early as possible.
2. Lord Carrington will suspend his answer till he can see his way more clearly to his course, which cannot be without the consent of the Prince of Wales--Recognition of the new Grand Lodge by Grand Lodge of England, probably about the beginning of May.
3. To be understood that Lord Carnarvon will advise Lord Carrington to accept the District Grand Mastership if conferred on him by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
4. If H.R.H. appoints him, Lord Carrington will only accept such appointment temporarily, retaining his complete freedom of action until he can be satisfied that it is for the advantage of the Craft that he should accept office of District Grand Master permanently.
5. When in possession of both offices he shall proceed to the fusion of the different bodies in one Grand Lodge.
6. That for this purpose, no fresh election of Lord Carrington by the United Grand Lodge shall take place; but his election by the New South Wales Grand Lodge and his appointment by H.R.H. will be considered sufficient.
7. In the event of the Scottish Constitution deciding to join the Union, the above suggestions will apply to it.
8. This is the substance of a conversation with Mr. Pigott, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Liggins and Mr. Taylor. I have no objection to its being shown in confidence to any to whom it is desirable to communicate it, but not to be put into print in any form.

(The above Basis of Union suggested by the Earl of Carnarvon was found in the unpublished papers of W. Bro. Ernest Burfield Taylor of Lodge Emulation, No. 121, U.G.L. of N.S.W.) .

After the Earl of Carnarvon had written out the above Basis of Union and discussed the terms point by point with the four Brethren named therein, the Governor of New South Wales, R.W. Bro. His Excellency Lord Carrington was introduced. The terms of the agreement were submitted to Lord Carrington who read and signed them, stating that he concurred with the terms as set out. He then "handed it to W. Bro. Pigott with a request that the Committee should take all necessary steps to carry out the programme."

The interviews at Government House from a strictly legal point of view were quite unorthodox and irregular--but they proved exceedingly effective. The barriers had been removed, the ground had been prepared and the seeds had been sown for a harvest of harmony, peace, and concord. The action of the Pro Grand Master and a Past Senior Grand Warden of the English Constitution in cutting "red tape" and manifesting a sympathetic attitude towards union led to the inauguration of The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales within a few short months.

Other informal meetings were held. One of particular importance was held at the Freemasons' Hall, York Street, Sydney, on 13th February, 1888, with W. Bro. Colonel Charles Frederick Stokes, the Deputy District Grand Master, acting as District Grand Master, E.C., in the Chair, and one hundred and fifty Brethren of the English Constitution in attendance. The Chairman informed the Brethren that he had had several interviews with the Earl of Carnarvon and that those present, being members of the District Grand Lodge, were invited at the express wish of the Earl.

R.W. Bro. Stokes outlined the business of the evening and the discussion which ensued showed that the meeting was not one-sided towards union. In the end, however, a motion to the effect that "Union is desirable" was carried unanimously.

W. Bro. W.H. Pigott, who was received with applause, then read the Basis of Union, consisting of the clauses accepted by the "Party of union". He also read the Earl of Carnarvon's memorandum as evidence of the sincerity of those who waited on the Pro Grand Master. Anyone opposing the proposal, said W. Bro. Pigott, "would be virtually censuring the Masonic knowledge of the Pro Grand Master of England". .

W. Bro. Pigott concluded his speech to the meeting by saying, "The time is coming when every man among us, whether English, Scottish, Irish, or New South Wales would stand shoulder to shoulder in maintaining and educating the orphan, aiding the widow, and succouring the distressed; and, forming one united Masonic body, carrying on a noble work."

M.W. Bro. Dr Harman J. Tarrant had willingly surrendered his office to Lord Carrington; R.W. Bro. Dr William G. Sedgwick and his Scottish Brethren had received Lord Carrington sympathetically; and now this meeting of Brethren under the English Constitution gave its approval for Union thus completing the preliminaries and making the way clear for the eventual inauguration of The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

The way was now clear for the formation of The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales thanks to the tenacity, wisdom, and co-operation of M.W. Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon. Even though he had much difficulty with the District Grand Master of the District

Grand Lodge of New South Wales, E.C., R.W. Bro. John Williams, who did everything he could to obstruct the formation of an all-embracing Grand Lodge of New South Wales, he succeeded in his objective and was able to return to England on 5th December, 1888, and successfully move in the United Grand Lodge of England, "That this Grand Lodge do recognize The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales."

M.W. Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon, in presenting the motion for recognition of The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, addressed the Grand Lodge of England at length. He prefaced his speech by saying,

". . . You will, no doubt, remember that for some time past, Masonry in New South Wales, that great and most flourishing colony, has not presented that unanimity which, as Masons, we could desire to see exhibited by the Craft all over the world. And, Brethren, when I myself was in the colony of New South Wales at the commencement of this year, it grieved me to see the disunion and the dissension which existed in so many quarters. It would alike [be] a painful and unnecessary task for me to recite or to expatiate upon those dissensions; and all the more that during the last six months, to my infinite satisfaction those difficulties have cleared away, the dissensions have passed into ancient history, and a new order of things has arisen in the colony. Brethren, it is my good fortune and my great satisfaction this evening to announce formally to you that those dissensions have been closed and that all Brethren, as far as I know, whether English, Scottish, or Irish, or those who stood aloof and formed themselves into a separate and dissentient Grand Lodge, have combined to unite upon what I believe to be true Masonic principles, and to constitute henceforward a United Grand Lodge of New South Wales"

He went on to say,

"New South Wales has the good fortune to be governed by one of the most popular and successful administrators who could be found, and whom England has sent forth to that great country. In New South Wales I think there is no name that is more popular than that of my noble friend and brother, Lord Carrington. . . ."

The Earl of Carnarvon maintained his interest in all Masonic matters relating to this Grand Lodge and willingly accepted the position of Representative of The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales near the United Grand Lodge of England. At the Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, held on 12th March, 1890, the Deputy Grand Master moved, "That a Grand Representative's Jewel, bearing a suitable inscription, and to be manufactured in the colony, be procured and forwarded to the United Grand Lodge of England for presentation to M.W. Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon." The motion was seconded by the Senior Grand Warden with the addition of a clause that the matter be remitted to sub-committee consisting of the mover, the seconder, and R.W. Bro. Thomas Edward Spencer. The motion was carried unanimously with enthusiasm.

At a Special Communication of The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales held on 15th July, 1890, it was announced that the death of M.W. Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon had occurred on 28th June, 1890. A resolution of regret was recorded on the Sacred Scroll of the Grand Lodge and this fact was communicated to the United Grand Lodge of England.

As the Grand Master of The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, M.W. Bro. His Excellency Lord Carrington, was shortly to relinquish the office of Governor of New South Wales and return to England, the Grand Lodge unanimously elected him to succeed the late Earl of Carnarvon as the Representative of The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales near the Grand Lodge of England. It was also decided to procure a portrait in oil of M.W. Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon in his Masonic regalia as a tribute. to one whose influence had done so much to heal the breach, restore harmony among the brethren, and to bring all members of the Craft into one united body. The portrait of the Earl of Carnarvon is identical with the one which hangs in the Freemasons' Hall, London.

The above is transcribed from a photocopy sent to me by the Grand Librarian of UGLE WBro John Hamill with the notation "a good, brief biography by a Past Grand Master of New South Wales who is in charge of their Library and Museum" this dated 20th July, 1984. In my correspondence with Neil Wynnes Morse of Canberra he informs me that "At that time, the late Harry Kellerman was the GL Librarian. But Harry wasn't a PGM; he was a PDGM. Probably much of that paper came from the 'History of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales' written by Cramp and Mackness and published in 1938 for the fiftieth anniversary of the consecration of that UGL." He confirms that "Saracen's Head Tavern" is in Sidney and that Both the Leinster Marine Lodge [IC] and the Lodge of Australia [EC] met there for a number of years. RWBro Brian Burton, Grand Chaplain UGLNSW&ACT wrote to me that the Masonic Centre referred to in the paper is at Bathurst Street., Sydney and that "The name of the Grand Lodge was recently changed to the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, to accommodate our Canberra brothers." The portrait of the Earl Carnarvon is still on display in the Masonic Centre in Sydney but is now in the museum: the other copy is no longer on display in the Grand Master's Robing Room in UGLE, Great Queen Street, London, having been replaced by a portrait of the MW The Grand Master His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, KG, GCMG, GCV, ADC, I have confirmation that it is still somewhere in the building. Michael Munro, 2005

<http://carnarvon.org.uk/Carnarvon/Carnarvon.htm>

4th Earl of CARNARVON, Henry Howard Molyneux

Born 24 June 1831, eldest son of 3rd Earl. Died 28 June 1890.
Educated Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (1st Class in Classics, B.A. 1852).
Constable Carnarvon Castle, 1854..
Under-Sec. State for Colonies 1858-59
High Steward of Oxford University 1859-1890.
Secretary of State for the Colonies 1866-67 and 1874-78..
Privy Councillor 1866
FRS, 1875. FSA 1876 and President 1878-85.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1885-86.
Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire 1887-90.



CRAFT

1856 15 Feb. Initiated Westminster and Keystone. Lodge No.. 10. Master in 1857 and 1858. Paid to end of 1872.
1856 10 Dec. Joining Member Lodge of Economy No. 76, Winchester. Resigned 25 March 1862.
1857 28 Jan. Joining Member Apollo University Lodge No. 357, Oxford. Paid to end of 1870.
1857 05 Feb. Elected Hon. Member Royal Cumberland Lodge No. 41, Bath.
1857 12 Oct. Appointed Prov. SGW. Hampshire.
1858 By Special request he attended a special Provincial Grand Lodge meeting at Ryde for the purpose of setting up a Provincial

Charity Fund. Carnarvon presided at the dinner.

1868 15 Aug. Appointed Provincial Grand Master of Somerset. He held the appointment until his death and was a regular attender at Prov. GL meetings.

1870 Appointed Deputy Grand Master.

1871 Founder and 1st. W.M. Friends in Council Lodge No. 1383.

1875 28 Apr. Installed H.R.H. The Prince of Wales (Edward VII) as Grand Master and was himself appointed Pro Grand Master, which appointment he held until his death.

ROYAL ARCH

1857 10 May. Exalted Alfred Chapter No. 340, Oxford.

1870-1875 2nd. Grand Principal

1875-1890 Pro 1st. Grand Principal.

MARK

1858-1879 Provincial Grand Master, Somerset

1857-1860 Dep. Grand Master

1860-1863 Grand Master.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE

1874 Lieut. Grand Commander, Supreme Council 33

1874-1877 Sovereign Grand Commander, Supreme Council 33

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

1861 and 1862 Great Seneschal

In the mid-1850's there was a great deal of trouble in Grand Lodge over English lodges in Canada, who complained of neglect from London and wished to form their own Grand Lodges. Carnarvon was one of the leaders in the faction in favour of giving them independence and also reforming the Grand Lodge administration. As a result he fell from favour with the Grand Master (Earl of Zetland) and Grand Secretary (William White).

In 1888 Carnarvon was sent as a mediator to New South Wales where the English, Irish and Scottish lodges were making moves towards independence. As a result of his diplomacy New South Wales came into existence and Carnarvon installed the Earl of Carrington (Governor of New South Wales) as first Grand Master. He performed a similar service in Victoria during the same year.

On 8th October, 1875, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Carnarvon, the M.W. Pro Grand Master, was pleased to issue his Warrant and Charter for the Lodge named after him. And by his authority granted that the Lodge be permitted to use the Arms of the Earl of Carnarvon.

Coat of Arms of the Carnarvon Chapter:

ARMS- Per Pale azure and gules, 3 lions rampant argent, a crescent for difference.

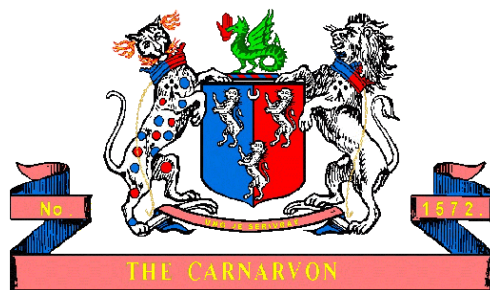
CREST- A wyvern wings elevated, vert, in the mouth a sinister human hand couped at the wrist, gules.

SUPPORTERS-

Dexter; a panther argent, incensed proper, spotted with hurts and torteaux alternately

Sinister; a lion argent; both ducally gorged per pale azure and gules with chain reflexed over the back or, and charged on the shoulder with an ermine spot sable

MOTTO- Ung Je Serviray (Old French Norman? One I will Serve)



Edward Bootle-Wilbraham, 1st Earl of Lathom, Pro Grand Master, 1891-1898

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Bootle-Wilbraham,_1st_Earl_of_Lathom



British Conservative politician.

Lathom was the son of Hon. Richard Bootle-Wilbraham, MP, eldest son of Edward Bootle-Wilbraham, 1st Baron Skelmersdale. He succeeded his grandfather as 2nd Baron Skelmersdale in 1853 and took his seat in the House of Lords on his 21st birthday in 1858. He served in the Conservative administrations of Benjamin Disraeli as a Government Whip from 1866 to 1868, and then as Conservative Chief Whip in the Lords, serving in that capacity as Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard from 1874 to 1880. He was admitted to the Privy Council in 1874 and in 1880 he was created Earl of Lathom. Lord Lathom later held office under Lord Salisbury as Lord Chamberlain of the Household from 1885 to 1886, from 1886 to 1892 and from 1895 to 1898.

Family

Lord Lathom married Lady Alice Villiers, daughter of George Villiers, 4th Earl of Clarendon, on 16 August 1860.

They had nine children:

Edward George Bootle-Wilbraham, 2nd Earl of Lathom (1864-1910), m. 1889 to Lady Wilma Pleydell-Bouverie, d/o William Pleydell-Bouverie, 5th Earl of Radnor.

Hon. Villiers Richard Bootle-Wilbraham, born abt. 1867, married 1900 to Violet Inez de Romero

Hon. Randle Arthur Bootle-Wilbraham, born abt. 1868

Hon. Reginald Francis Bootle-Wilbraham, born abt. 1875, married 1903 to Lilian Mary Holt, daughter of Maj. William Lyster Holt

Lady Alice Maud Bootle-Wilbraham, O.B.E.

Lady Constance Adela Bootle-Wilbraham

Lady Bertha Mabel Bootle-Wilbraham, married 1903 to Maj. Arthur Frederick Dawkins, son of Clinton G. A. Dawkins, and has issue

Lady Edith C. Bootle-Wilbraham

Lady Florence Mary Bootle-Wilbraham (d. 1944), m. Rt. Rev. Lord Rupert Gascoyne-Cecil, Bishop of Exeter, s/o Robert Gascoyne-Cecil, 3rd Marquess of Salisbury and had issue.

<http://www.thelathomangel.co.uk/html/homes.html>



This painting of Lathom House (post 1859) is typical of the genre in that it distorts the dimensions of the house and denies the beauty of its Palladian proportions. Other etched prints set it behind the remain ha-ha and grazing deer.

Lathom House -

This imposing house once dominated the West Lancashire Plain and housed, for most of its duration, one of the richest



and most influential, aristocratic families of Lancashire and Victorian England, the Bootle-Wilbrahams. The recently renovated west wing of Lathom House, Lathom Chapel and the family vault are the only remaining memorials to those who inhabited the original Giacomo Leoni designed house. The changes made in 1859 produced a greatly enhanced property that housed a large staff who cared for a stream of visitors that included guests as varied as Prince and Princess of Wales (later George V and Queen Mary) to Sir Oswald Moseley 5th Baronet, the father of the notorious political figure. At its height it was the country seat of a successful landowner and Shorthorn cattle breeder and one of the most influential figures in Queen Victoria's court, the 1st Earl of Lathom. His wife Lady Alice Villiers was the 2nd daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, and younger sister of Lady Constance Stanley.

William Amherst, 3rd Earl Amherst of Arracan, Pro GM UGLE 1898-1908

b. 26 Mar 1836, Mayfair, London, England; d. 14 Aug 1910.



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Amherst,_3rd_Earl_Amherst

a British peer and Freemason, known as Viscount Holmesdale from 1857 to 1886.

He was born in Mayfair, London, the son of Viscount Holmesdale (later 2nd Earl Amherst) and was baptised on 3 May 1836 in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London. He was educated at Eton and went on to serve with the Coldstream Guards, rising to the rank of Captain and fighting in the Battle of Balaclava, the Battle of Inkerman (where he was severely wounded) and the Siege of Sevastopol during the Crimean War.

On his return from the Crimea, Holmesdale became MP for West Kent in 1859 and on 27 August 1862, he married Julia Mann (the only daughter of the 5th Earl of Cornwallis) in Linton, Kent.

In 1868 Holmesdale became MP for Mid Kent until 1880 and on the death of his father in 1886, became Earl Amherst. Julia died in 1883 and on 25 April 1889, he married Alice Vaughan, the widow of the 5th Earl of Lisburne in London.

He died in 1910, aged 74, at his home of Montreal Park, near Sevenoaks, Kent as a result of an operation he received three months prior for a throat infection. He was cremated on 16 August 1910 and his ashes buried two days later in nearby Riverhead. Despite having married twice, the earl died childless and his titles passed to his brother, Hugh.

Father
Mother

[William Pitt Amherst, 2nd Earl Amherst of Arracan](#)¹ b. 3 September 1805, d. 26 March 1886

[Gertrude Percy](#)¹ b. 30 August 1814, d. 27 April 1890

www.peerage.com

William Archer Amherst, 3rd Earl Amherst of Arracan was born on 26 March 1836 in [Lower Brook Street, Mayfair, London, England](#).¹ He was the son of [William Pitt Amherst, 2nd Earl Amherst of Arracan](#) and [Gertrude Percy](#).¹ He was baptised on 3 May 1836 in [St. George's Church, St. George Street, Hanover Square, London, England](#).¹ He married, firstly, [Julia Cornwallis](#), daughter of [James Mann, 5th Earl of Cornwallis](#) and [Julia Bacon](#), on 27 August 1862 in [Linton, Kent, England](#).² He married, secondly, [Alice Dalton Probyn](#), daughter of [Edmund Probyn](#) and [Sophia Dalton](#), on 25 April 1889 in [Christ Church, Down Street, London, England](#).² He died on 14 August 1910 at age 74 in Montreal Park, from an operation for an infection of the throat undergone three months before, without issue.³ He was buried on 18 August 1910 in [Riverhead, Kent, England](#), after being cremated two days earlier.³

William Archer Amherst, 3rd Earl Amherst of Arracan was educated in [Eton College, Eton, Berkshire, England](#).¹ He fought in the Battle of Balaclava.¹ He fought in the Battle of Inkerman on 5 November 1854, where he was severely wounded.¹ He fought in the Siege of Sebastopol.¹ He gained the rank of Captain in 1855 in the service of the Coldstream Guards.¹ He was styled as *Viscount*

Holmesdale between 1857 and 1886.¹ He held the office of Member of Parliament (M.P.) for West Kent between 1859 and 1868.¹ He held the office of Member of Parliament (M.P.) for Mid Kent between 1868 and 1880.¹ He succeeded to the title of *4th Baron Amherst of Montreal, Kent* [G.B., 1788] on 17 April 1880.¹ He succeeded to the title of *3rd Viscount Holmesdale, in Kent* [U.K., 1826] on 26 March 1886.¹ He succeeded to the title of *3rd Earl Amherst of Arracan, in the East Indies* [U.K., 1826] on 26 March 1886.¹

Family 1 [Julia Cornwallis](#) b. 2 July 1844, d. 1 September 1883

Family 2 [Alice Dalton Probyn](#) d. 27 April 1933

<http://www.amos-99.freemasonry.co.uk/vfarticle.htm>

Vanity Fair article about the 3rd Earl Amherst dated March 10, 1904

VANITY FAIR.
LONDON, MARCH 10, 1904.
Statesmen.--No. DCCLXV.

THE EARL AMHERST

His house is as old as the thirteenth century; for, as Burke has it, Gilbertus de Hemmehurst "occurs" in Pipe Roll, in the year 1215, while Rogerus de Hemhurst happens in the Chartulary of Bayham Abbey in the time of the second, or third, Edward. Yet in the twenty-fifth year of Edward III, the name is recorded as de Amherst. Since then the family has included a Serjeant-at-Law, who was Serjeant to Queen Elizabeth, and other famous lawyers; a celebrated Field-Marshal, who was the first Baron Amherst; an Ambassador and Governor-General of India, who was the first Viscount; and several other more or less noted soldiers and sailors. Himself, William Archer Amherst, of Arracan, in the East Indies, third Earl Amherst, Viscount Holmesdale of Holmesdale in Kent, and Baron Amherst of Montreal in Kent, was born eight-and-sixty years ago, though he still looks quite young. He began life at Eton, and real life in the Coldstream Guards; with whom he served in the Crimea, winning a glorious if severe wound and a thrice-clasped medal at Inkerman. Since then he has been an Officer of Volunteers, and is a Deputy-Lieutenant and a Justice of the Peace and other worthy things in Kent, which county he loves and has lived with all his life. He is also a Knight of Justice of St. John of Jerusalem; and before he was summoned to the Upper House he served his county as a Member of Parliament for twenty-one years, representing first West Kent, and afterwards Mid-Kent; about eight thousand acres of which county he owns. Outside Kent he is known the world over as Pro-Grand Master of the English Freemasons; while he has been Grand Master of Kent for four-and-forty years, and with the double exception of Lord Leigh and the Duke of Devonshire, he is the oldest Provincial Grand Master in England. So popular and so good a Mason is he that his King, who was then Grand Master, appointed him to the Office of Deputy Grand Master of England eight years ago; and when the great figure of the late Lord Lathom disappeared from among us five years ago, he was promoted to the great Office which he now so worthily fills. In the discharge of his Masonic duties he combines much dignity and urbanity with that most useful quality, tact. He is also remarkable for great quickness of perception, as he has shown on many occasions of difficulty and doubt; so that he is altogether, and most rightly, popular in the craft. Outside Freemasonry he is a sportsman so keenly devoted to shooting, fishing, and golf that he spends a great part of the year in his shooting quarters in Sutherlandshire, while he has excellent golf links of his own in Kent. He is altogether a worthy, upright, rather reserved man of much dignity.

http://www.amos-99.freemasonry.co.uk/the_earl.htm

General Sir Jeffrey Amherst (1717-1797) who won distinction in the conquest of Canada with General Wolfe, and became the Governor General of the British possessions in North America, was made a Baron in 1776. His nephew, William Pitt Amherst (1773-1857) who was the Governor General of India from 1823 to 1828, succeeded to the title and was made an Earl in 1826.

The Earldom must be distinguished from the Barony of Amherst of Hackney, which was created in 1892 and remains in the Cecil family.

The eldest son of the Earl is known by the courtesy title of Viscount Holmesdale and the family seat, Montreal, and its estates are situated in Kent near Sevenoaks.

The Rt. Hon. William Archer, who became the 3rd Earl, was born on the 26th March 1836, the year before Queen Victoria came to the throne. Educated at Eton, he became a Captain of the Coldstream Guards, served in the Crimean War and was badly wounded at the siege of Sebastopol.

He was initiated in the Westminster and Keystone Lodge No. 10 on 5th February, 1856, and his co-initiate became the M.W. Bro. The 4th Earl of Carnarvon. He was the S.D. of his Mother Lodge in 1857 and joined the Invicta Lodge No. 709 at Ashford, Kent, in 1860.

As Viscount Holmesdale, at Gravesend on the 22nd October, 1860, he was installed Provincial G.M. of Kent, which office he held until 1905, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Col. F.S. Wykeham (afterwards 1st Lord) Cornwallis. The present Provincial G.M. of Kent is the 2nd Lord Cornwallis.

On his completing 21 years as their Provincial G.M., the brethren of Kent presented Viscount Holmesdale with three vases of magnificent design and workmanship, valued at 500 guineas, and Lady Holmesdale with a handsome gold bracelet.

He became the 3rd Earl Amherst in 1886, and at the Grand Festival of April 1896, H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who was the M.W. Grand Master from 1874 until he became King Edward VII in 1901, appointed the Earl Amherst to be the Deputy Grand Master, and in 1898 selected him to fill the Office of Pro Grand Master, the highest Office next to that of the M.W. Grand Master and an appointment which is only authorised in the case of the Grand Master being a Prince of the Royal Blood.

He continued to hold that Office under H.R.H. Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, until April, 1908 when he installed his successor, the 2nd Lord Amptill, as the Pro Grand Master.

The Earl Amherst was appointed the Second Grand Principal of the Supreme Grand Chapter of England in 1896 and held the Office of Pro First Grand Principal from 1898 until 1908.

He was the Grand Superintendant of the Provincial Grand Chapter of Kent from 1877 until his death in 1910.

Arthur Oliver Villiers Russell, 2nd Baron Amptill, Pro Grand Master UGLE 1908

b. 19 Feb 1869, Rome, Italy; d. 7 Jul 1935.

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p6855.htm#i68546>



Sir Arthur Oliver Villiers Russell, 2nd Baron Amptill was born on 19 February 1869 in Palazzo Chigi, Rome, Italy.¹ He was the son of Sir Odo William Leopold Russell, 1st Baron Amptill and Lady Emily Theresa Villiers.¹ He married Lady Margaret Lygon, daughter of Frederick Lygon, 6th Earl Beauchamp and Lady Mary Catherine Stanhope, on 6 October 1894 in Madresfield, Worcestershire, England.¹ He died on 7 July 1935 at age 66.²

Sir Arthur Oliver Villiers Russell, 2nd Baron Amptill was educated in Eton College, Eton, Berkshire, England.¹ He succeeded to the title of 2nd Baron Amptill, of Amptill, co. Bedford [U.K., 1881] on 25 August 1884.¹ He matriculated in New College, Oxford University, Oxford, Oxfordshire, England, on 12 October 1888.¹ He graduated from Oxford University in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 3rd class in history (B.A.).¹ He held the office of Private Secretary to the Colonial Secretary between 1895 and 1900.¹ He was invested as a Knight Grand Commander, Order of the Indian Empire (G.C.I.E.).³ He

was invested as a Knight Grand Commander, Order of the Star of India (G.C.S.I.).³ He held the office of Governor of Madras between 1900 and 1905.¹ He held the office of Viceroy of India in 1904, ad interim.³ He gained the rank of Lieutenant in the service of the Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry.³ He gained the rank of commander in the service of the 3rd and 8th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment.³ He fought in the First World War, where he was mentioned in despatches twice.³ He gained the rank of commander in the service of the 13th Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment.³ He held the office of Justice of the Peace (J.P.).³ He held the office of Deputy Lieutenant (D.L.).³ He held the office of Pro Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England.³

Family Lady Margaret Lygon b. 8 October 1874, d. 12 December 1957

Children.

1. John Hugo Russell, 3rd Baron Amptill+ b. 4 Oct 1896, d. 3 Jun 19731
2. Admiral Hon. Sir Guy Herbrand Edward Russell+ b. 14 Apr 1898, d. 25 Sep 19773
3. Hon. Phyllis Margaret Russell b. 3 Jun 1900, d. c 24 May 19983
4. Hon. Edward Wriothesley Curzon Russell+ b. 2 Jun 1901, d. 19823
5. Brigadier Hon. Leopold Oliver Russell b. 26 Jan 1907, d. 19883

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_Russell,_2nd_Baron_Amptill

GCSI GCIE BA Lt. Colonel

son of the 1st Baron Amptill.

Arthur was born in 1869 in Rome, was educated at Eton and graduated from New College, Oxford in 1898 with a Bachelor of Arts. He succeeded to his father's title of Baron Amptill whilst at university in 1884 and on October 6, 1894, he married Lady Margaret Lygon, the daughter of the 6th Earl Beauchamp in Madresfield, Worcestershire and they had five children.

From 1895 to 1900, he was Private Secretary to the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain and thereafter was Governor of Madras from 1900 to 1905 and temporary Viceroy of India in 1904. He then went on to fight in the First World War.

The sister of Lady Margaret Lygon was Lady Susan Lygon [1870-1962], who married 1889, Sir **Robert Gordon Gilmour**, 1st Baronet; Brig. Gen., **GM Scotland 1916-1920**. [13th of Liberton and 8th of Craigmillar ; Baronet Gilmour of Liberton; Robert Gordon Gordon; adopted the surname Gilmour on death of his gr. uncle in 1887].

<http://www3.telus.net/jcw/ram/invitation.htm>

The late distinguished Companion, Lord Amptill, Pro First Grand Principal of the Grand Chapter of England said this:

"I call the Royal Arch Degree the 'Keystone of Freemasonry'.

Pure Antient Freemasonry, it is declared consists of three degrees and no more,

Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, including the Supreme Order of the Holy Royal Arch.

It's adoption is a vital part of our system"

1 Mar 1901 - 3 Mar 1939 **Arthur Hanover**, Prince of England, Duke of Connaught

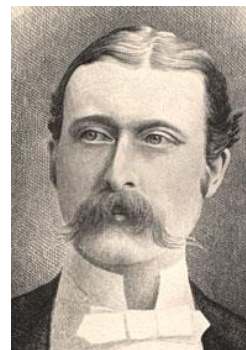
Son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, brother of Albert Edward [later King Edward VII of England].

The Grand Master of England by Bro. DUDLEY WRIGHT, England

The Builder Magazine - November 1923 - Volume IX - Number 11

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/the_builder_1923_november.htm

The Grand Master of England, reigning as he does over the United Grand Lodge and all its dependencies, is the most widely known and influential individual, no doubt, in the Masonic world, a brother of whom Masons everywhere delight to hear and to honor, as much for his record as statesman and soldier as for the high place he holds in the Craft. Thinking that readers of THE BUILDER would be



interested to see a biographical sketch of England's Grand Master, we asked Bro. Wright to contribute the article given herewith.

It is in order in this same connection to say that Bro. Wright himself is becoming more and more taxed to respond to the demands being made on his pen. His name appears in journals here, there and everywhere over the English speaking world with amazing frequency, and always in connection with a solid contribution to Masonic literature. How he manages to do it all is a mystery to his fellow scribes. May he be spared to keep at it for many a year to come!

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Earl of Sussex in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, was born at Buckingham Palace, London, on the 1st of May, 1850.

He entered the Army in 1868, was promoted Captain in 1871, Major in 1875, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1876, Colonel in 1880, Major-General in the same year, Lieutenant-General in 1889, General in 1893, and Field-Marshal in 1902. He is Colonel-in-Chief of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, the Highland Light Infantry, the Rifle Brigade, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and the Supply and Transport Corps. He is also Colonel of the Grenadier Guards and the Army Service Corps, Honorary Colonel of the South Irish Horse, the Royal East Kent Yeomanry, the Duke of Connaught's Own Sligo Royal Field Reserve Artillery, 6th Battalion Hampshire Regiment, 3rd Battalion the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, 3rd and 4th Battalions Highland Light Infantry, the 18th County of London Battalion, and the London Regiment (London Irish Rifles). His Royal Highness is also Colonel-in-Chief of the following regiments of the Indian Army: The 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers, the 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, the 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, and the 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis. He was Brigade-Major at Aldershot in 1873-4; Brigade-Major, Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot, 1875; Assistant Adjutant-General, Gibraltar, 1875-6; Brigadier-General, Aldershot, 1883; Major-General Bengal, 1883 to 1886; Lieutenant-General, Bombay, 1886-1890; Lieutenant-General, Southern District, 1890-1896; Lieutenant-General Commanding in Troops at Aldershot, 1893-1896; General Commanding the Forces in Ireland, 1900-1904; General Commanding the 3rd Army Corps, 1901-1904; Inspector General of the Forces and President of the Selection Board, 1904-1907; Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean, 1907-1909, and was appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada in 1911, which position he held until 1916.

The Duke of Connaught saw service in Canada during the Fenian Raid in 1870 and received the Medal and Clasp. He commanded the Brigade of Guards in the Egyptian War of 1882, and was present at the battles of Mahuta and Tel-el-Kebir, when he was mentioned in dispatches and was thanked by both Houses of Parliament, receiving the Medal with Clasp, the Bronze Star, Second Class Order and the Medjidie, and the C. B. He had the Royal Victorian Chain and is a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, of the Most Noble Order of the Thistle, of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, Grand Master and Principal Knight of the Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. He is also a Knight of the Golden Fleece of Spain, Knight of Saint Andrew of Russia, of the Annunciata of Italy, of the Elephant of Denmark, of the Legion of Honor of France, of the Chrysanthemum of Japan, of the Seraphim of Sweden, of the Tower and Sword of Portugal and of the Spanish Military Order of Merit.

Oxford has conferred upon him the Doctorate of Civil Law, while Cambridge and the Cape Universities gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and the Punjab University gave him the Doctorate of Literature.

HIS MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

On the 13th of March, 1879, His Royal Highness married Princess Louise Margaret Alexandra Victoria Agnes of Prussia, third daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and brethren will remember his grief at her death on 14th March, 1917. There were three children of the marriage, the eldest, Brother Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, K.G., K.T., P.C., who was appointed Past Grand Warden in 1914, was born on the 13th of January, 1883. He married the Princess Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise, Duchess of Fife, on 15th October, 1913. The elder of the two daughters, Princess Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, married in 1905 H. R. H. Prince Gustavus Adolphus, Crown Prince of Sweden, and her sudden death, on the seventieth anniversary of her father's birth, came as a terrible blow to the Grand Master. The marriage of the younger daughter to Commander Ramsay, in the spring of 1919, when, of her own free will, she abandoned the rank and title of Princess, preferring to be known as Lady Patricia Ramsay, is well within the memory of all.

The occurrence of the seventieth anniversary of the birth of the Duke of Connaught gave an opportunity for a display on the part of the press, all over the world, as the representative of public opinion, to bear testimony, not only to his popularity, but also to the eminent services he had rendered to the nation throughout the whole of this public career. A writer in The Times said:

"The Duke of Connaught was born on May Day, 1850, seventy years ago. Not only in the United Kingdom, but in many distant parts of the Empire, large numbers of the King's subjects will join this morning with real sincerity in the good wishes of his family and near kinsmen. For longer than most of us can remember, during the reigns of his mother, his brother and his nephew, the Duke has been a well-known and most popular figure in the life of the country, and both as a man and a soldier has won for himself an abiding place in its affections.

"The great interest of his life has always been the Army. From its guns to its gaiter-buttons, from the standpoint of a Woolwich cadet to that of a Field-Marshal, he knows it through and through. He has served in turn as engineer, gunner, rifleman, Dragoon and Hussar. At Tel-el-Kebir he commanded the Brigade of Guards, and during the campaign was three times mentioned in despatches; in 1886 he was appointed to the post of Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and afterwards commanded the troops at Aldershot, in Ireland, and in the Mediterranean, where he was also High Commissioner; from 1904 to 1907 he held the post of Inspector-General of the Forces, and during the war was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Volunteers and Inspector of Oversea Troops. He would certainly have succeeded the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief if that dignified office had not been abolished. As it is, he

remains a Field-Marshal, a real friend to the Army, and a practical and devoted soldier who for fifty-two years has worthily upheld the military - but never militarist - traditions of his godfather, the great Duke of Wellington.

"That, however, is only one side of his life and character. He is deeply interested in the social welfare of the people, as well as of the Army, and is a generous supporter of charitable and benevolent schemes for the benefit of his fellow citizens in the Home Country. As for the Empire, he has always shown himself its loyal and hard-working servant, more especially in South Africa and Canada. His work in Canada as Governor-General was of particular value, and the fruits of it were plainly visible during the Prince of Wales' tour in the Dominion. When he went there, fears were expressed in certain quarters as to the wisdom of the appointment of a Royal Duke. It was felt that some independent spirits might regard the establishment of a reign of Court etiquette as an unwelcome innovation. But when the Royal Duke was found to be human, Canada took him and his family to her heart, and his unflinching tact and tireless interest in all the problems and activities of the Dominion soon made him a general favorite. In consenting to an extension of his term of office during the war, when his experience as a soldier was of so much service to those who were engaged in the enrollment and training of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, he put his own feelings in the background, in spite of his consideration for the delicate health of the Duchess, and so added to the debt which the Dominion as well as the Mother Country already owed him.

"He is, above all, a man of unflinching energy, who always must be doing something. No sooner has one appointment or one journey come to an end than he has embarked on another. Not only during the war, when, like the whole of the Royal Family, from King and Queen downwards, he set a fine example of unswerving and unselfish devotion to duty, but throughout his life he has constantly been at the disposal of his country. He has still, we may hope, in all human probability, many years of happy and useful life in front of him, and he is today what he has always been, a fine pattern of an upright and honourable English gentleman, who has well earned the feelings of respect and affection with which his fellow-countrymen regard him."

On the same day many other tributes appeared in the daily press all over the world. The Westminster Gazette wrote:

"All good wishes will go with the Duke of Connaught today on the attainment of his seventieth birthday. In the Army, in public life, as Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, and still more in his later period as Governor-General of Canada, the Duke has done whatever duty has fallen to him with a zeal and thoroughness that have won him a place in the affection of the people of the Empire. Quietly and efficiently he has illustrated the real service that can be given to the State by a member of the Royal Family not in the direct line of succession who brings brains and good will to his tasks. His career in the Army was fruitful of much good, but we think today less of the soldier than of the great gentleman whose whole life has been one of devoted service. It was a happy chance that the Duke of Connaught was Governor-General of Canada when war broke out. The Dominion required no stimulus to exertion, but was much in need of the expert guidance that the Duke could give from his long experience in the Army, and that he placed at the disposition of the Canadian Government whole-heartedly."

HIS INTEREST IN FREEMASONRY

Those who have been privileged to attend any of the many Masonic gatherings at which the Grand Master was present can bear willing witness to his deep interest in all Craft doings, over whose affairs in England he has presided with such distinction for so many years, but the Grand Master was at his best, perhaps, when presiding over one of the lodges of which he was the permanent Master. An incident of a very homely character took place a few years since, on the occasion of the installation of the Duke of Connaught as Worshipful Master of the Royal Colonial Institute Lodge, No. 3556, at Freemasons' Hall. He not only invested his Deputy Master, to whom it was thought he would delegate the investiture of the other officers, but insisted on his right to invest all his officers, Tyler included, to their great pride and delight.

Right from the time of his initiation the Duke of Connaught has taken the keenest interest in all matters appertaining to the Craft. His initiation took place in the Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 259, on 24th March, 1874, the ceremony being performed by his royal brother, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, then Worshipful Master of the lodge, afterwards King Edward VII. He passed on to the next degree on 22nd June, 1874, and completed the steps of his admission into the Craft on 27th April of the following year, the day immediately preceding that on which the Prince of Wales was installed as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, at which ceremony the Duke of Connaught had the honor and privilege of being present. He became an active member of other lodges, notably the Royal Alpha Lodge, No. 16, of which he was Master in 1881; the Aldershot Army and Navy Lodge, No. 1971; the Navy Lodge, No. 2612; the Jubilee Masters' Lodge, No. 2712; the Nil Sine Labore Lodge, No. 2736; the Old Wellingtonian Lodge, No. 3404, and the Royal Colonial Institute Lodge, already mentioned, of most of which he is the permanent Master.

In 1877 the Duke was invested Senior Grand Warden of England, and his younger brother, the late Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, was at the same time appointed Junior Grand Warden, but the only occasion on which the three royal brothers were present at the same time at a communication of the Grand Lodge was at an Emergency Meeting held on 15th March, 1882, to congratulate H. M. Queen Victoria on her escape from the hands of the assassin. The next important event in the Duke's career was his appointment, in 1878, to the office - which he still holds - of Great Prior of the Order of the Temple in Ireland, and then, after the lapse of a few years, he was, in 1886, appointed and installed Provincial Grand Master of Sussex. The installation ceremony took place on 22nd June of that year, in the Dome of the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, in the presence of one of the largest gatherings of Freemasons ever held in Sussex. The Installing Master was again the Prince of Wales, who was assisted by the late Lords Herschell and Beresford.

HE LEAVES FOR INDIA

Not long afterwards the Duke of Connaught left England for India, where he had previously been in command of the Meerut District, to take over the command of the forces in the Presidency of Bombay, but he was fortunately able to return to England to take part in the state functions connected with the celebration of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria as Sovereign of the British Dominions. He was among the Masonic dignitaries of the Order who attended the memorable meeting in the Royal Albert Hall, under the auspices of his brother, the Prince of Wales, Grand Master, on 13th June, 1887, when an Address of Congratulation was voted to Queen Victoria. Meanwhile the Duke of Connaught had been appointed to the vacant position of District Grand Master of Bombay, and had graciously taken charge of the dutiful Address of Congratulation to the Queen on the attainment of her Jubilee, voted by the Bombay

District Grand Lodge, and he personally presented it to Her Majesty, it being the only Address, save that voted by Grand Lodge, which was thus honored.

Since 1901 the Duke of Connaught has held the appointment of First Grand Principal of Royal Arch Masonry and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales and the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown. He is Permanent Sovereign of the Connaught Chapter of the Antient and Accepted Rite, meeting at Aldershot, as well as a member of the 33rd degree of that body, of which he is also the Grand Patron. In Knight Templary he was installed in the Duke of Connaught and Strathern Preceptory, No. 153, in the United Provinces, India, and in 1901 he became affiliated with the Connaught Preceptory, No. 172, meeting at the Officers' Club House, Aldershot, of which he is the permanent Preceptor. He is also Grand Master of the United Orders of the Temple and Hospital.

His interest in the various Masonic Institutions is no less keen. In 1878 he presided at the eighteenth anniversary Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys; in 1892 he acted in the same capacity for the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls at the 104th anniversary Festival, while in 1897 he was pleased to preside at the annual Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. He is Patron of all three Institutions. He has taken a very deep interest in the formation of the Freemasons' War Hospital, and when this Institution reverted to its original purpose of a Masonic Hospital and Nursing Home, in 1920, he was the first to welcome the patients and to express a hope and desire for their well-being.

His first and only personal appeal to the Craft as Grand Master was on the occasion of the memorable Masonic Peace Celebration, in the Royal Albert Hall, in 1919, when he originated the appeal for funds to raise a Central Home for Freemasonry in the metropolis, which should be worthy not only of the Craft in England, as the Mother Grand Lodge, but be a fitting memorial to the many hundreds of brethren who gave their lives as a sacrifice in the Great War.

In 1920 the Duke of Connaught took the place of his nephew, Bro. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and went to India as the representative of his King and country. While there he found time to grant audience to the brethren of the several District Grand Lodges in India, and thus cemented bonds in the world-wide fraternity. On his return to England he lost no time in paying a visit to the communication of the United Grand Lodge of England, when he gave an exceedingly interesting account of his travels. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I had the very greatest pleasure in visiting the District Grand Lodge of Madras, of Bengal, of the Punjab and of Bombay and I am sure you would all have felt very proud and very much touched with the splendid welcome they gave me in each of those cities. The Masons there were very keen and alert. They were doing their duty, and were following the great precepts of our Craft. Besides that, they were steadily increasing in numbers. I know of no part of the British Empire where Masonry can be of greater use in cementing these good feelings which should exist among the different nationalities, castes and creeds than the great Empire of India. I am certain, from all I saw, and you may be gratified to learn it, that everything was in good working order, and everywhere I found zealotness and keenness. I found that charity was ever thought of, and that the great precepts of Freemasonry were understood and carried out in the best possible manner. It was a great satisfaction to me as Grand Master, to meet the brethren of India again. You will remember that I was District Grand Master of Bombay for five years, and I found that they had never forgotten me. They had remembered the different occasions on which I had been with them, and I can assure you that I was very much touched by the warmth of their reception. Each lodge insisted on presenting me with a highly valued memento of my visit to their respective District Grand Lodges."

http://freemasonry.bcy.ca/biography/connaught_a/connaught_a.html

1853 c. - January 16, 1942

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn was an active freemason. [Duke of Connaught Lodge No. 64](#), in North Vancouver was named to commemorate his visit to Vancouver.

Initiated: November 24, 1874

Senior Grand Warden: 1877

District Grand Master, Bombay: January 7, 1887

Past Grand Master: May 1, 1890

Grand Master: March 1, 1901 March 3, 1939

United Grand Lodge of England

Source: UGLE records. [Portrait](#): H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught K.G., C. Laurie, sculpt. Thomas C. Jack. London & Edinburgh. plate facing p. 16., *History of Freemasonry*, Robert Freke Gould. 3 vol.

The Duke of Connaught resigned his Grand Mastership in 1939 to the Duke of Kent.

1939 – 25 Aug 1942 George Edward Alexander Edmund (von Wettin) Windsor,

1st Duke of Kent. Son of King George V of England He was killed in a plane crash on active service in World War II at Eagles Rock near Dunbeath, Caithness, Scotland.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_George%2C_Duke_of_Kent

The Prince George, Duke of Kent (George Edward Alexander Edmund) ([20 December 1902–25 August 1942](#)) was a member of the [British Royal Family](#), the fourth son of [King George V](#). He held the title of [Duke of Kent](#) between [1934](#) to his death in [1942](#).

Prince George is remembered for having had a rather more interesting personal life than is the norm in the twentieth century Royal Family, as well as the circumstances of his death at the height of [World War II](#).



Birth

Prince George was born at York Cottage, on the [Sandringham Estate](#), in [Norfolk, England](#). His father was [The Prince George, Prince of Wales \(later King George V\)](#), the eldest surviving son of [King Edward VII](#) and [Queen Alexandra](#). His mother was [The Princess of Wales \(later Queen Mary\)](#), the eldest daughter of [The Duke](#) and [Duchess of Teck](#). At the time of his birth he was fifth in the [line of succession](#). As a grandchild of the British monarch, he was styled *His Royal Highness Prince George of Wales*.

He was baptised in the Private Chapel at [Windsor Castle](#) on [26 January 1903](#) by [Francis Paget, Bishop of Oxford](#) (with "ordinary" water, as opposed to water from the [Jordan River](#), which is almost always used for royal christenings). His godparents were King Edward, Queen Alexandra, [Prince Valdemar of Denmark](#), [Prince Louis of Battenberg](#), [The Dowager Empress of Russia](#) and [Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein](#).

Education and career

Prince George received his early education from a tutor and then followed his elder brother Prince Henry (later the [Duke of Gloucester](#)) to St. Peter's Court Preparatory School at Broadstairs in Kent. At age thirteen, like his brothers Prince Edward (later [Edward VIII](#)) and Prince Albert (later [George VI](#)) before him, he went to naval college, first at Osborne and later at Dartmouth. He remained in the [Royal Navy](#) until [1929](#), serving on the [Iron Duke](#) and later the [Nelson](#). After leaving the navy, he briefly held posts at the Foreign Office and later the Home Office, becoming the first member of the [British Royal Family](#) to work as a civil servant.

In 1939 he was elected Grand Master of the [United Grand Lodge of England](#), an office he held until his death.

At the start of [World War II](#), he returned to active military service at the rank of Rear Admiral, briefly serving on the Intelligence Division of the [Admiralty](#). In April, [1940](#), he transferred to the [Royal Air Force](#). He temporarily relinquished his rank as Air Vice-Marshall (the equivalent of Rear Admiral) to assume the post of Staff Officer in the RAF Training Command at the rank of Air Commodore.

Marriage

On [29 November 1934](#), the Duke of Kent married [Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark](#), the daughter of [Prince Nicholas of Greece and Denmark](#) and a great niece of [Queen Alexandra](#), at [Westminster Abbey](#).^[2] It was the last marriage between a son of a British Sovereign and a member of a foreign royal house to date.

Princess Marina became known as HRH The Duchess of Kent following the marriage. Together the couple had three children:

[Prince Edward of Kent](#) (born [October 9, 1935](#))

[Princess Alexandra of Kent](#) (born [December 25, 1936](#))

[Prince Michael of Kent](#) (born [July 4, 1942](#))

Personal life

Dismissed by one bluff observer as cultivated, effeminate, and smelling too strongly of perfume, the Duke of Kent was unarguably the most interesting, intelligent and — in a non-pejorative sense — cultivated member of his generation of the Royal Family. He took a strong interest in the arts, and in interior decoration, an avocation he shared with Queen Mary but no other member of the family, who are famously philistine. He had a long string of affairs with men and women before and during his marriage. The better known of his partners were black cabaret singer [Florence Mills](#), banking heiress [Poppy Baring](#), [Ethel Margaret Whigham \(later Duchess of Argyll\)](#), musical star [Jessie Matthews](#) and actor [Noel Coward](#), with whom he carried on a 19-year affair.^[3] (Love letters from the Duke to Coward were stolen from Coward's house in [1942](#)). There is some suggestion that the duke had an affair with [Indira Rajie](#), the [Maharani of Cooch Behar \(1892–1968\)](#), in the late [1920s](#), according to British historian [Lucy Moore](#).

The Duke of Kent is also said to have been addicted to drugs (notably [morphine](#) and [cocaine](#)) — a weakness which his brother the Prince of Wales (not an otherwise notably respectable member of the family) was deputed to cure him of during the latter part of the 1920s — and reportedly was blackmailed by a male prostitute to whom he wrote intimate letters. Another of his reported homosexual affairs was with his distant cousin [Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia](#); homosexual spy and art historian [Anthony Blunt](#) was reputedly another lover. The Duke was known to have attempted to court the notably prosaic [Queen Juliana](#) of the Netherlands (mother of the current [Queen Beatrix](#)). She spurned the overture and married [Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Bisterfeld](#) instead.

In addition to his legitimate children, the Duke is said to have had a son by [Kiki Preston](#) (née Alice Gwynne) ([1898–1946](#)), an American socialite whom he reportedly shared in a ménage à trois with [Jorge Ferrara](#), the bisexual son of the Argentine ambassador to the Court of St. James's. Known as "the girl with the silver syringe", drug addict Preston, a cousin of railroad heiress [Gloria Vanderbilt](#), was married first to Horace R.B. Allen and then, in 1925, to banker Jerome Preston. She died after jumping out of a window of the [Stanhope Hotel](#) in [New York City](#). According to the memoirs of a friend, [Loelia Westminster](#), Prince George's brother the [Duke of Windsor](#) believed that the son was [Michael Canfield \(1926–1969\)](#), the adopted son of American publisher [Cass Canfield](#) and the first husband of [Lee Radziwill](#) (sister of [Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis](#)).

Much of this history was outlined in the documentary film *The Queen's Lost Uncle* mentioned above. The Duke's [bisexuality](#) and drug addictions were explored in "African Nights", a [2004](#) play written by American playwright [Jeffrey Corrick](#).

Political role

When the Duke's elder brother, [Edward VIII](#) abdicated, he was reportedly considered to succeed him as monarch. Although it is often presumed that the Duke of York, the future [George VI](#) would have acceded to the throne, as no monarch had abdicated before, there was no set convention for succession. Constitutionally, any member of the royal family could have become monarch and in any event past successions to the throne had frequently been ordained by Parliament rather than by strict conventions of [primogeniture](#); other options, such as allowing the future [Elizabeth II](#) to succeed instead of her father, were also considered: doubts existed regarding the Duke of York's suitability for the position of monarch due to his nervous personality, his lack of preparation, his severe speech impediment, his uncultivated intellect and his lack of preparation. Given George V's famously dull brain and inertia but highly successful reign, the doubts cannot have been very serious.

It has been argued that the Duke was rejected because of his similarity to Edward VIII in political temperament; both may have been prone to acting independently of the government, and the Duke of Kent was manifestly a vastly more intelligent man than Edward VIII: if he were indeed of independent views it could have been considerably more troublesome to statesmen. In any event, the doubts were transitory — George V had made plain his preference for the Duke of York as his heir; the "little princesses" were much in the public eye; the Duchess of York had established a favourable public profile despite the Yorks' essential idleness prior to their accession, and the Duke of York's stolidity was clearly a desirable antidote to Edward VIII's flamboyance.

Around the same time, it was also proposed that the Duke be made [King of Poland](#), in a move to restore the Polish monarchy much as the [Greek monarchy](#) had been restored using imported royals. In August 1937, the Duke and his wife visited Poland and were well-received. However, due to the invasion of Poland in [World War II](#), the plan was called off.

Death

Conspiracy theories

The Duke was killed in a plane crash on active service in [World War II](#) at Eagles Rock near Dunbeath, Caithness, Scotland on [August 25, 1942](#). The [Short Sunderland](#) he was flying in was officially heading to [Iceland](#) where the Duke was to meet senior members of the US military. However the Duke's death at the height of World War II has led to various conspiracy theories surrounding the plane crash. Some theories state that the Duke was actually heading to [Sweden](#) for secret peace talks with the Germans. Related to this are claims that the Duke was travelling with [Rudolf Hess](#), the deputy to [Adolf Hitler](#); a reported additional, unexplained body at the scene of the crash has been attributed as Hess', with the man later tried at Nuremberg allegedly an impostor. Other claims state the Duke was at the controls of the plane, and his inexperience may have caused the plane to crash.

In [2003](#), [Channel 4](#) broadcast an alternative theory. This stated that the Duke was involved in the events surrounding the capture of [Rudolf Hess](#). This theory however, states that the Duke was working with British Intelligence as part of a plot to fool the [Nazis](#) into thinking that the Duke was plotting with other senior figures to overthrow [Winston Churchill](#).

Funeral

His wife had given birth to their third child, [Prince Michael of Kent](#), only six weeks earlier. He was initially buried in [St. George's Chapel, Windsor](#); his remains were later moved to the royal burial ground, adjacent to [Queen Victoria's](#) mausoleum, at [Frogmore](#), Windsor. He was succeeded as [Duke of Kent](#) by his elder son, [Edward](#).

[Prince George](#), [British Columbia](#) is named after him.

Titles from birth to death

Here is a list of the titles the Duke of Kent held from birth to death in chronological order:

HRH Prince George of Wales (1902–1910)
HRH The Prince George (1910–1934)
HRH The Duke of Kent (1934–1942)

1942 - 1947 * **Henry Lascelles**, Earl of Harewood, who saw the Grand Lodge through the London Blitz.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Lascelles%2C_6th_Earl_of_Harewood



Henry George Charles Lascelles, 6th Earl of Harewood [KG GCMG DSO TD](#) ([September 9, 1882–May 23, 1947](#)) was the son of [Henry Lascelles, 5th Earl of Harewood](#). On [February 28, 1922](#), he married [Princess Mary](#), the only daughter of [King George V](#) and [Queen Mary](#), at [Westminster Abbey](#).

Princess Mary Windsor, by John Singer Sargent, 1925 >

They had two children:

1. [George Henry Hubert Lascelles, 7th Earl of Harewood](#) (b. [7 February 1923](#))
2. [Hon. Gerald David Lascelles](#) ([21 August 1924](#) - [27 February 1998](#))

Henry died in 1947, aged 64 at his home, [Harewood House](#).



Harewood House

http://www.touruk.co.uk/houses/houseofyorkshire_harewood.htm

Harewood House has been the home of the Lascelles family for over 200 years. The Lascelles are an ancient family and one came to Britain with William the Conqueror.

The family increased their fortune at the end of the 17th century through profits from their sugar plantations in Barbados and their wealth enabled the Lascelles to build Harewood House.

The stunning **Paladian** house was designed by John Carr of York in the 1759 and interiors were the work of Robert Adam.

Much of the furniture at Harewood was designed especially for the house by Thomas



Chippendale who was born at nearby Otley.

In Victorian times the architect Sir Charles Barry, who designed the Houses of Parliament, added a third storey to Harewood House and created an Italianate terrace along the south facade.

Succeeding generations of the family have added fine art collections to the house. The 1st Viscount Lascelles collected French porcelain and Chinese celadon and commissioned watercolours by the foremost artists of the day. **The 6th Earl of Harewood, father of the present Earl, collected Italian paintings whilst the 6th Earl's wife Princess Mary, the Princess Royal, was the daughter of George V. Princess Mary carried out restoration of the house to re-establish Robert Adam's designs. Her personal royal mementos are displayed throughout the house.**

The Entrance Hall with its plasterwork and classical design is dominated by a statue of Adam by Joseph Epstein. All the rooms from the state rooms to Lord Harewood's Library and Sitting Room are furnished with collections of art, porcelain and splendid furniture. The house's collection of English paintings includes works by Reynolds, Gainsborough and Turner. There are two watercolour rooms and the Terrace Gallery has a programme of temporary art exhibitions.

Harewood House is set in grounds developed by 'Capability Brown'. The Parterre Terrace has box scrolls and seasonal planting..

In the grounds are woodland and lakeside walks as well as the famous Harewood Bird Garden with exotic and endangered species from all around the world. Outdoor events are held in the grounds, including car rallies and concerts.

<http://www.britainexpress.com/counties/yorkshire/houses/harewood.htm>

The House

Harewood House is a testament to the business acumen of Henry Lascelles, an 18th century trader involved in commerce with the West Indies. So successful was Lascelles in his business ventures that he bought the estate of Gawthorpe, between the present site of Harewood and the lake. Lascelles' son, Edwin, the first Lord Harewood, inherited Gawthorpe and the adjoining Harewood estate on his father's death in 1753, and devoted his energies to creating on his new lands a grand country house estate.

Edwin Lascelles chose as his architect the young John Carr, of York, with assistance from Robert Adam. Carr used local millstone grit for the house exterior, and even the interior bricks and stucco came from Lascelles lands. Carr created a house composed of a central block joined by single-story links to wings on either side. The front entrance is through a massive pediment supported on 6 Corinthian columns.

Lascelles had a reputation as a man with a close eye on his purse-strings, but this did not stop him from commissioning Robert Adam to create his interior design, or hiring Thomas Chippendale to fill the house with fine furniture. Chippendale complained that by 1777 he had worked on Harewood for almost 8 years and been paid next to nothing! However, the result of his endeavors and those of Adam created at Harewood one of the undeniably superb examples of the English country house estate, with a simple, balanced design of classical elegance and symmetry.



The South Front and Terrace Garden

The interior of Harewood is exquisite, containing one of the finest collections of Chippendale's work in a setting that is generally regarded as one of Adam's best. The work of these two classical masters is augmented by a fine display of paintings, including works by El Greco, Titian, Tintoretto, Gainsborough, and the ubiquitous Joshua Reynolds, in addition to some excellent examples of Sevres and Chinese porcelain.

The classical symmetry of the original exterior design was altered by Sir Charles Barry in the 1840s. Barry added an Italianate balustrade to the front, and a third story. Barry was also responsible for the Terrace Garden below the South Front. The garden gives access to the Terrace Gallery, an art exhibition housed in what was originally the Sub Hall, where a changing schedule of exhibitions and special events makes a variety of fine art accessible to visitors.

By the early years of the 20th century the fortunes of the Lascelles family were at a low ebb. In 1916, however, a lucky meeting changed the family fortunes. Viscount Henry Lascelles, then a Grenadier on leave from his duties at the Front, happened to meet his miserly uncle, the eccentric Marquess of Clanricarde, in London. The younger man shared a pleasant hour of conversation with his relation, and when the Marquess died some months later, he left his huge fortune to Lascelles.

This same Henry Lascelles, later the Sixth Earl, married Mary, Princess Royal, the daughter of King George V and Queen Mary. Between them, the sixth Earl and HRH initiated a program of restoration at Harewood, the results of which can still be seen. As well, they added to the already excellent collection of fine art over their time at Harewood.

Harewood cost £37,000 to complete.

1947 – 1950 **Edward William Spencer Cavendish, 10th Duke of Devonshire**

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Cavendish%2C_10th_Duke_of_Devonshire



KG (May 6, 1895 – November 26, 1950), known as **Marquess of Hartington** (1908–1938), was **Member of Parliament** for **West Derbyshire** from 1923 to 1938 and a Minister in **Winston Churchill's** wartime government. He was Chancellor of the **University of Leeds** from 1938 until 1950. He was a **freemason** and was Grand Master of the **United Grand Lodge of England** from 1947 to 1950.

In 1917 he married **Lady Mary Gascoyne-Cecil**. They had five children, including his eldest son **William, Marquess of Hartington** who was killed in action in **World War II**, and **Lord Andrew Cavendish** who inherited the dukedom.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Cavendish%2C_Duchess_of_Devonshire

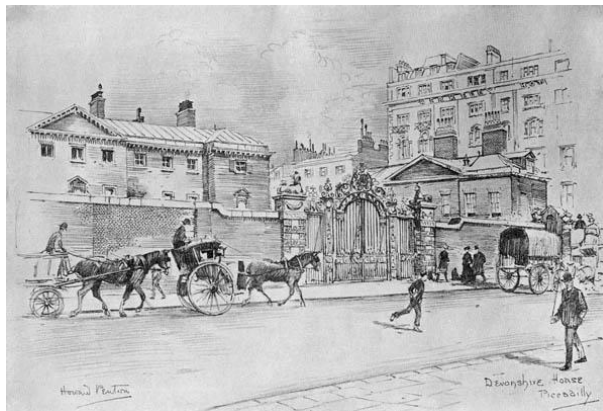
Mary Cavendish, Duchess of Devonshire (1895–1988) was born **Lady Mary Alice Gascoyne-Cecil**, daughter of [James Gascoyne-Cecil, 4th Marquess of Salisbury](#). She was married on [21 April 1917](#) to [Lord Hartington](#), who succeeded his father as 10th [Duke of Devonshire](#) in 1938, whereupon Mary became **Duchess of Devonshire**. She was [Mistress of the Robes](#) to [Elizabeth II](#) from 1953 to 1967 and Chancellor of the [University of Exeter](#) from 1953 to 1969.

Children:

1. William John Robert Cavendish, Marquess of Hartington b. 10 Dec 1917, d. 10 Sep 1944
2. Andrew Robert Buxton Cavendish, 11th Duke of Devonshire+ b. 2 Jan 1920, d. 3 May 2004
3. Lady Mary Cavendish b. 6 Nov 1922, d. 17 Nov 1922
4. Elizabeth Georgiana Alice Cavendish b. 24 Apr 1926
5. Anne Evelyn Beatrice Cavendish+ b. 6 Nov 1927



Devonshire House
demolished ca 1928



Devonshire House c 1900 with the new wrought iron gates.



Chatsworth House
Principal Seat of the Dukes of Devonshire

See also a separate file on the history of the Estates of the Dukes of Devonshire, which will give a general historical reference to the many fine houses owned by the Grand Masters and their families.

1951 – 1967 Lawrence Roger Lumley, 11th Earl of Scarbrough



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lawrence_Lumley%2C_11th_Earl_of_Scarbrough
[KG](#), [GCSI](#), [GCIE](#), [GCVO](#), [PC](#) (27 July 1896 – 29 June 1969) was a [British Conservative](#) statesman.

Lumley was the son of [Brigadier General Osbert Lumley](#). He himself saw service in [World War I](#) with the [11th Hussars](#) in [France](#) 1916–1918. He continued to be attached to the [Yorkshire Dragoons](#) 1921–1937.

Lumley sat in the [House of Commons](#) as [Member of Parliament](#) for [Hull East](#) 1922–29, then [York](#) 1931–37. In 1923 he was [Parliamentary Private Secretary](#) to [William Ormsby-Gore](#), from 1924–26 to Sir [Austen Chamberlain](#) and subsequently to [Anthony Eden](#). In 1937, he was appointed [Governor of Bombay](#), serving until 1943.

Upon his return from [India](#), Lumley served as acting [Major-General](#) in [World War II](#). Following the War, he continued his connections with the Army, as an honorary colonel.

He succeeded to the [Earldom of Scarbrough](#) in 1945 following the death of his uncle. He served as [Lord Chamberlain](#) from 1952 to 1963 and [chancellor](#) of the [University of Durham](#) from 1958 to 1969. He was made a [Knight of the Garter](#) in 1948.

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p7535.htm>

Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley, 11th Earl of Scarbrough was born on 27 July 1896. He was the son of [Colonel Osbert Victor George Athling Lumley](#) and [Constance Elinor Wilson-Patten](#). He married [Katherine Isobel McEwen](#), daughter of [Robert Finnie McEwen](#) and [Mary Frances Dundas](#), on 12 July 1922. He died in 1969.

Family [Katherine Isobel McEwen](#) b. 26 October 1899

Children

1. [Lady Mary Constance Lumley](#) b. 20 Apr 1923, d. 23 Jan 1998
2. [Lady Anne Katharine Gabrielle Lumley](#) b. 16 Nov 1928
3. [Richard Aldred Lumley, 12th Earl of Scarbrough](#) b. 5 Dec 1932, d. 23 Mar 2004
4. [Lady Jane Lily Serena Lumley](#) b. 5 Oct 1935
5. [Lady Elizabeth Lumley](#) b. 22 Jul 1945

<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,901001,00.html>

Lawrence Roger Lumley, Earl of Scarbrough, Lord Chamberlain of the royal household from 1952-63. He was an old-school aristocrat whose family motto is "A Sound Conscience Is a Wall of Brass," the Lord Chamberlain ran head-on into the New Morality in his traditional role as censor of plays, protected Britons from histrionic homosexuality by barring such plays as *Tea and Sympathy* and *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* from the London stage and emasculated Beckett's *Waiting for Godot* on grounds of blasphemy

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0041-977X\(1969\)32%3A3%3C686%3AOLRL1E%3E2.0.CO%3B2-A](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0041-977X(1969)32%3A3%3C686%3AOLRL1E%3E2.0.CO%3B2-A)

OBITUARY

LAWRENCE ROGER LUMLEY

11TH EARL OF SCARBROUGH, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

27 JULY 1896–29 JUNE 1969

In the second half of the twentieth century all privilege, even that which has been fairly earned by long and honourable service, appears to be suspect, especially among the young. Indeed, the more extreme exponents in the universities of this latter-day egalitarianism are hardly willing to accord ordinary respect, let alone deference, even to senior scholars of outstanding distinction and international celebrity. In this there is a certain irony, inasmuch as in all recorded history there have never been students more privileged than the present generation of British undergraduates.

Even so, it may be conceded that the growth of egalitarian feeling is not wholly unhealthy. If there are a few who carry it to extremes in order to satisfy their own sense of self-importance, there are probably even fewer who would hanker after a return to the eighteenth century, when men of talent could hope for advancement only by writing in terms of fawning adulation to and about their patrons; and, whereas most people are still prepared to accept that a reasonable degree of privilege may be honestly earned, there is undoubtedly a growing impatience with hereditary privilege arising from nothing more laudable than the accident of birth.

Yet, even for hereditary privilege there may still be something to be said. By any standards, Roger Lumley, eleventh Earl of Scarbrough, was a privileged man. Born to a position of patrician affluence, educated at Eton, Sandhurst, and Oxford, wielding great influence in his home county of Yorkshire and moving in the highest social circles in London, he was indeed blessed from the outset with formidable advantages. It would have been easy for one so placed to live for himself, to enjoy his great inheritance, to accept his privileges as of right and to ignore the claims of the community. But that was not his outlook upon life. To him privilege spelt opportunity, the opportunity to serve his monarch, his country, and his native county, and to devote himself to a variety of worthy causes, including scholarship and especially scholarship related to the study of Asia and Africa.

This is not the place, nor is the present writer the person, to dwell upon his great and many-sided public career. He began as a soldier and served with honour in the first World War. Thereafter he studied at Magdalen College, Oxford, and, having taken his degree in 1921, turned his attention to politics, entering the House of Commons as Member for Kingston-upon-Hull East in 1922. His talents were quickly recognized and he became Parliamentary Private Secretary to a succession of Ministers until, at the general election of 1929, he lost his seat, when the second Labour government was returned to power. In 1931 he re-entered Parliament as Member for the city of York and continued

1967 – present **Edward George Nicholas Patrick Windsor, Prince Edward, Duke of Kent**

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_Edward%2C_Duke_of_Kent



(born [9 October 1935](#)), is a member of the [British Royal Family](#), a grandchild of [King George V](#). He has held the title of [Duke of Kent](#) since [1942](#).

The Duke of Kent carries out royal duties on behalf of his cousin, [Queen Elizabeth II](#). He is perhaps best known as President of the [All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club](#), presenting the winner of the [Wimbledon men's tennis tournament](#) with the winning shield. He also served as the United Kingdom's [Special Representative for International Trade and Investment](#), retiring in [2001](#).

Prince Edward was born on [9 October 1935](#) at #3 [Belgrave Square, London](#). His father was [Prince George, Duke of Kent](#), the fourth son of [King George V](#) and [Queen Mary](#). His mother was [Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent](#), (nee Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark), the daughter of Prince Nicholas of Greece and Denmark and Grand Duchess Helen Vladimirovna of Russia. As a grandson of the British sovereign in the male line, he was styled as a [Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland](#) with the prefix, [His Royal Highness](#), styled **His Royal Highness Prince Edward of Kent**.

The Prince was baptised in the Private Chapel of Buckingham Palace on [20 November 1935](#) by the [Archbishop of Canterbury, Cosmo Lang](#) and his godparents were: King George V, Queen Mary, [The Prince of Wales](#), [The Princess Royal](#), the [Duke of Connaught](#) (for whom his son, [Prince Arthur of Connaught](#) stood proxy), the [Duchess of Argyll](#) and [Prince Nicholas of Greece](#).

Education

Prince Edward began his schooling at [Ludgrove Preparatory School](#) in [Berkshire](#) before going on to [Eton College](#) and then [Le Rosey](#) in [Switzerland](#). After school he entered [Royal Military College Sandhurst](#) where he won the [Sir James Moncrieff Grierson prize](#) for foreign languages and qualified as an interpreter of French.

Duke of Kent

On [25 August 1942](#), Prince Edward's father, the Duke of Kent was killed in an air crash near [Caithness, Scotland](#). Prince Edward succeeded his father as [Duke of Kent](#), [Earl of St Andrews](#) and [Baron Downpatrick](#). He later took his seat in the [House of Lords](#) in [1959](#).

As a [royal duke](#), he was destined for royal duties at an early age. Aged 17 he walked behind the coffin of his uncle, [George VI of the United Kingdom](#) at his [state funeral](#) in [1952](#). In [1953](#), he attended the [coronation](#) of his cousin, [Queen Elizabeth II](#), paying [homage](#) at her throne after her crowning (following [Philip, Duke of Edinburgh](#) and [Henry, Duke of Gloucester](#)).

Military service

The Duke of Kent graduated from the Royal Military College Sandhurst in 1955 as a [Second Lieutenant](#) in the [Royal Scots Greys](#), the beginning of a military career that would last over 20 years. The Duke of Kent saw service in [Hong Kong](#) from 1962-63 and later served on the staff in Eastern Command. Later in [1970](#), the Duke commanded a squadron of his regiment serving in the British [Sovereign Base Area](#) in [Cyprus](#), part of the [United Nations](#) force enforcing peace between the Greek and Turkish halves of the island. The Duke retired from the Army in 1976 with the rank of [Lieutenant-Colonel](#). He was subsequently promoted [Major-General](#) on 11 June 1983, and [Field Marshal](#) on 11 June 1993.

It was alleged that the Duke's regiment was deliberately held back from service in [Northern Ireland](#) during the Troubles in the 1970s. Although the Duke was keen to join his regiment anywhere it was required to go, the British government were not keen to see the Queen's cousin exposed to potential danger, given the embarrassment his death or capture would cause. However, this story is almost certainly untrue, as it would have been much less disruptive to have simply ensured that the Duke was assigned elsewhere if his unit were required in [Northern Ireland](#).

Marriage

The Duke of Kent married [Katharine Worsley](#) (born [22 February 1933](#)) at [York Minster](#) on [8 June 1961](#). Katharine is the only daughter of Sir William Arthington Worsley, 4th Bt., and his wife, Joyce Morgan. After their marriage, she was styled **HRH The Duchess of Kent**, though in 2002, she abandoned the style of Royal Highness and has expressed a preference to be known as Katharine Kent or [Katharine, Duchess of Kent](#), the latter the typical style of a divorced peeress, which she is not.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent have three children, none of whom carry out royal duties:

[George Philip Nicholas Windsor, Earl of St Andrews](#) (born [26 June 1962](#), married [Sylvana Tomaselli](#))
[The Lady Helen Marina Lucy Windsor](#) (born [28 April 1964](#), married Timothy Taylor)
[The Lord Nicholas Charles Edward Jonathan Windsor](#) (born [25 July 1970](#))

The couple also had a stillborn child in [1977](#).

The Duchess of Kent later converted to [Catholicism](#) in [1994](#). Despite this, the Duke of Kent did not lose his place in the line of succession due to a loophole in the [Act of Settlement 1701](#) in that The Duke married a fellow member of the Church of England in 1961, who only subsequently converted to Roman Catholicism. The couple's son Lord Nicholas also converted to Catholicism, following his mother's example.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent reside at [Wren House](#), [Kensington Palace](#) in [London](#).

Royal duties

The Duke of Kent has performed royal duties on behalf of his cousin, the Queen for over 50 years. The Duke has represented the Queen during independence celebrations in the former British colonies of [Sierra Leone](#), [Uganda](#), [Guyana](#) and [Gambia](#). He has also acted as [Counsellor of State](#) during periods of the Queen's absence abroad.

One of the Duke's major public roles for many years was Vice-Chairman of [British Trade International](#), and later as the United Kingdom's Special Representative for International Trade and Investment. This position saw the Duke travel abroad to represent the British government in fostering trade relations with foreign countries and organisations.

His other interests include serving as the president of the [Wimbledon All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club](#), a position he succeeded from his late mother, Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent. His other roles include President of the [Commonwealth War Graves Commission](#), the [RAF Benevolent Fund](#), the [Royal National Lifeboat Institution](#) and the [Stroke Association](#). The Duke is the Grand Master of the [United Grand Lodge of England](#) and has served as the Grand Master of the [Order of St Michael and St George](#) since [1967](#).

Titles and honours

Arms

The Royal Arms differenced by a label of five points argent, the points charged with an anchor azure and a cross gules alternately.

Crest

On a coronet of four crosses-patées alternated with four strawberry leaves a lion statant guardant or, crowned with the like coronet and differenced with a label as in the Arms.

Supporters

The Royal Supporters differenced with the like coronet and label.

Titles from birth

His Royal Highness Prince Edward of Kent

His Royal Highness The Duke of Kent

The Duke's full title is **Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Edward George Nicholas Patrick, Duke of Kent, Earl of Saint Andrews, Baron Downpatrick, Royal Knight of the Most Noble [Order of the Garter](#), Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty.**

Honours

[Order of the Garter](#),

[Order of St Michael and St George](#),

[Royal Victorian Order](#)

Foreign Orders and Awards

The [Order of St George and St Constantine](#), 1st class ([Greece](#))

The [Most Illustrious Order of Tri Shakti Patta](#), 1st class ([Nepal](#))

[Knight Grand Band](#), the [Order of the Star of Africa](#) ([Liberia](#))

[Grand Cordon](#), the [Order of the Renaissance](#) ([Jordan](#))

[Grand Cross](#), the [Order of St Olav](#) ([Norway](#))

[Grand Cross](#), the [Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland](#) ([Poland](#))

Honorary military appointments

[Colonel](#) of the [Scots Guards](#)

[Colonel-in-Chief](#) of the [Royal Regiment of Fusiliers](#)

Colonel-in-Chief of the [Devonshire and Dorset Light Infantry](#)

Colonel-in-Chief of [The Lorne Scots \(Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment\)](#)

Royal Colonel of the 1st Battalion, [The Rifles](#)

Deputy Colonel-in-Chief of the [Royal Scots Dragoon Guards](#)

Honorary [Air Commodore](#), [RAF Leuchars](#)

Honorary [Air Chief Marshal](#), [Royal Air Force](#)

Other Appointments

Chancellor of the [University of Surrey](#)

[Freemasonry](#): Grand Master of the [United Grand Lodge of England](#) and First Grand Principal of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of England

Grand Masters Atholl or Antient Grand Lodge

1756 – 1760 William Stewart, 1st Earl of Blessington

10 Jan 1728 to 14 Aug 1769 William Stewart, b. 7 Apr 1709; d. 14 Aug 1769, age 60

Created Earl of Blessington (qv) in 1745; Peerages extinct on his death

GM Ireland 1738; 3rd Viscount of Mountjoy

<http://worldconnect.genealogy.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=maclaren&id=I65236>

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p13361.htm>

Sir William Stewart, 1st and last Earl of Blessington was born on 7 April 1709. He was the son of Sir William Stewart, 2nd Viscount Mountjoy and Anne Boyle. He married Eleanor FitzGerald, daughter of Robert FitzGerald and Eleanor Kelly, on 10 January 1733/34. He died on 14 August 1769 at age 60 in Charles Street, Berkeley Square, London, England. He was buried on 31 August 1769 in Silchester, Hampshire, England.

He succeeded to the title of 3rd Baron Stewart of Ramalton, co. Donegal [I., 1683] on 10 January 1727/28. He succeeded to the title of 5th Baronet Stewart [I., 1623] on 10 January 1727/28. He succeeded to the title of 3rd Viscount Mountjoy, co. Donegal [I., 1683] on 10 January 1727/28. He held the office of Grand Master of the Freemasons [Ireland] between 1738 and 1740. He was created 1st Earl of Blessington, co. Wicklow [IRELAND] on 7 December 1745. He was invested as a Privy Counsellor (P.C.) [Ireland] on 26 August 1748. He held the office of Governor of County Tyrone.

On his death, his three peerages became extinct, and his baronetcy has inherited by a distant cousin, Sir Annesley Stewart.

Family Eleanor FitzGerald b. circa 1712, d. 1 October 1774

Child 1. William Stewart, Viscount Mountjoy b. 14 Mar 1734/35, d. 2 Feb 1754

<http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/STEWART/1998-09/0905615317>

William Stewart, 4th Baronet and 2nd Viscount Mountjoy, b. 1672, marr.

Anne Boyle 23 Nov 1696. It was she who brought the Blessington estates into the family. Out of 6 sons and 6 daughters only two grew up; one daughter, Mary, and one son, William, who became the 5th Baronet Ramelton and 3rd Viscount Mountjoy.

Blessington Estate, ca 1710 >

<http://www.mglarc.ie/projects/blessington/bate.htm>

William Stewart, 5th Baronet Ramelton and 3rd Viscount Mountjoy and **Earl of Blessington**, was b. 7 April 1709 and died 14 Aug 1769. He married Eleanor Fitzgerald 10 Jan 1733. He had two sons, William (b.



1734, d. 1754 of smallpox) and Lionel (b. 1736, d. 1736), but as they died before he did, the peerage became extinct. The Baronetcy alone devolved upon Annesley Stewart of Fort Stewart, descended from Thomas Stewart, son of the first William of Ramelton. Annesley became 6th Baronet.



Blessington House, ca 1745

<http://www.mglarc.ie/projects/blessington/brooks.htm>

1760 – 1765 Thomas Alexander Erskine, 6th Earl of Kellie

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Alexander_Erskine,_6th_Earl_of_Kellie

Thomas Alexander Erskine, 6th Earl of Kellie (1 September 1732–9 October 1781), styled Viscount Fentoun and Lord Pittenweem until 1756, was a [British](#) musician and composer whose considerable talent brought him international fame and his rakish habits notoriety, but nowadays is little known. Recent recordings of his surviving compositions have led to him being re-evaluated as one of the most important British composers of the [18th century](#), as well as a prime example of [Scotland's](#) music.

His mother, Janet Pitcairn, was the daughter of a celebrated physician and poet. His father Alexander Erskine, the 5th Earl of Kellie, was incarcerated in [Edinburgh castle](#) for supporting the [Jacobites](#) in the 1745 [Jacobite Rising](#). Around 1752 Thomas left for [Mannheim](#) in [Germany](#) to study under the elder [Johann Stamitz](#) and returned to Scotland in 1756 as a virtuoso violinist and composer, nicknamed "fiddler Tam". He began propagating the modern [Mannheim style](#), of which he was to become widely acknowledged as the leading British exponent. Six of his three-movement "Overtures" (Symphonies) were published in [Edinburgh](#) in 1761. [James Boswell](#) borrowed five guineas from Erskine on [20 October 1762](#), and on [26 May 1763](#) took him on a visit to Lord Eglinton's in [London](#), where the overture the Earl composed for the popular pastiche *The Maid of the Mill* (at [Covent Garden](#) in [1765](#)) became exceptionally popular. In 1767 the Earl returned to Scotland, where he became a leading light of the Edinburgh Music Society, acting as deputy governor, and as an able violinist directed the concerts in *Saint Cecilia's Hall* in Niddry's Wynd, Edinburgh.

His dissolute life style extended to founding an (all-male) drinking club, and reportedly the playwright [Samuel Foote](#) advised Kellie to put his red nose into his greenhouse to ripen his cucumbers! He tended to compose on the spot and absent-mindedly give music away without further thought for it. His health suffered and he visited [Spa, Belgium](#), but while returning was "struck with a paralytic shock" and while stopping for a few days at [Brussels](#) was attacked by a "putrid fever" and died at the age of 51.

Until the 1970s only a small number of his compositions was thought to survive, though the discovery in 1989 of two manuscripts containing chamber works at [Kilravock Castle](#) has doubled the number of his surviving compositions - notably with nine [trio sonatas](#) and nine [string quartets](#). Interest in him was recently revived by [John Purser](#), among others, and a CD of his works has now been made.

Bibliography: David Johnson, *Music and Society in Eighteenth-Century Scotland* (2nd edition, Edinburgh, 2003)

http://www.electricscotland.com/webclans/families/erskines_kellie.htm

THE Erskines of Kellie trace their descent from Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar, a younger son of the fourth Lord Erskine, and brother of the Regent Mar. The title of Earl of Kellie was conferred by James VI., in 1619, on Sir Thomas Erskine, the eldest surviving son of Sir Alexander, who had been the King's schoolfellow, and was through life regarded by him with great favour. He assisted in rescuing James from the Ruthvens at Gowrie House, in the year 1600, and was rewarded with the grant of a portion of the fine estate of Dirliton, which had belonged to the Earl of Gowrie. Erskine accompanied James to England, and in 1606 was created Viscount Fenton. He received from the King at various times liberal grants of lands, including the barony of Kellie, in Fifeshire, from which his title was taken when he was advanced to the dignity of Earl. He died in 1639, and was succeeded by his grandson, THOMAS, who died unmarried in 1643. His brother, ALEXANDER, became third Earl. He was a zealous supporter of King Charles during the Great Civil War, was in consequence imprisoned in the Tower of London, was excepted from Cromwell's Act of Grace and Pardon, and deprived of nearly the whole of his extensive estates. He was allowed, however, to retire to the Continent, but returned to Scotland after the Restoration, and died in May, 1677. His son, ALEXANDER, fifth Earl, took part in the Jacobite rebellion of 1745, and was imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh for upwards of three years. He was a person of weak intellect, and, in all probability for that reason, was set at liberty without being brought to trial. He brought new talent into the family,

however, by marrying a daughter of Dr. Pitcairne, the celebrated Jacobite physician, and poet. The eldest son of this marriage was—

THOMAS ALEXANDER, sixth Earl, the well-known musical composer, who succeeded his father in 1756. He was a remarkably amiable person, and possessed a considerable share of the wit and humour for which both his maternal grandfather and the Erskines were noted; but he is now chiefly remembered for his extraordinary proficiency in musical science. His convivial habits, however, which widely prevailed at that time, weakened his constitution, and impaired his property. He was obliged to dispose of the Kellie estate, retaining only the old castle and a few fields surrounding it. He died unmarried in 1781. A younger brother of this Earl was the Honourable Andrew Erskine, whose *vers de société* and witty conversation are still traditionally remembered in Scotland.

The 'Musical Earl' of Kellie was succeeded by his brother ARCHIBALD, who was an officer in the army. He was for a number of years one of the Scottish representative peers, and it was chiefly owing to his exertions that the legal restraints imposed upon the Scottish Episcopalians were removed. Like his brothers, he was unmarried, and at his death the title devolved on SIR CHARLES ERSKINE of Cambo. He, too, was unmarried, and his two uncles, who held the earldom in succession, died without issue. The title was claimed, in 1829, by the fifteenth Earl of Mar, as heir-male general. His right was allowed by the House of Lords, and the earldom is now conjoined with that of Mar.

1771 – 1774 **John Murray**, 3rd Duke of Atholl

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Murray,_3rd_Duke_of_Atholl

John Murray, 3rd Duke of Atholl [KT](#) [PC](#) (6 May 1729–5 November 1774) was the son of [Lord George Murray](#).

On 23 October 1753, he married his first cousin, [Charlotte Murray](#), at [Dunkeld](#). They had nine children:

[John Murray, 4th Duke of Atholl \(1755–1830\)](#)

[Rt. Rev. Lord George Murray \(1761–1803\)](#)

[Lord William Murray \(1762–1796\)](#)

[Lord Henry Murray \(1767–1805\)](#)

[Very Rev. Lord Charles Murray-Aynsley \(1771–1808\)](#)

[Lady Charlotte Murray \(d. 1808\)](#)

[Lady Amelia Murray \(d. 1818\)](#)

[Lady Jane Murray \(d. 1846\)](#)

[Lady Mary Murray \(d. 1814\)](#)

John was [Tory MP](#) for [Perthshire](#) from 1761 to 1764. On 8 January 1764, his uncle and father-in-law, the [2nd Duke of Atholl](#) died. John should have been heir to the dukedom, which was only able to descend through the male line; but he was ineligible since his father had fought in [Jacobite Rising](#) and consequently been [attained in the blood](#). John's wife, however, had succeeded to her father's title of [Baron Strange](#) (which could descend through the female line) and consequently held a higher position in society than her husband. Thus, just less than a month later on 7 February 1764, the [House of Lords](#) deemed John as the rightful heir to his uncle's title (notwithstanding the attainder of his father) and he succeed him as 3rd Duke of Atholl. John died in 1774, aged 45, after drowning in the [River Tay](#) in a fit of delirium and was buried at Dunkeld.

<http://www.isle-of-man.com/manxnotebook/people/lords/john3.htm>

John 3rd Duke of Atholl 1764-1765

Born 6 May 1729, eldest son of Lord George Murray (attainted brother of second Duke) by his wife Amelia, only surviving child of James Murray of Glencarse and Strowan. As a boy (1745-6) held a captain's commission in Lord Loudon's regiment but never served.

In 1761 chosen as MP for Perth.

Succeeded to title on death of his uncle in 1764 but in order to clarify any doubts as to his succession petitioned King to confirm the title, which was done by House of Lords in Feb 1764.

Married his cousin Charlotte Murray, only surviving child of the 2nd Duke by whom he acquired sovereignty of Isle of Man. However quickly bowed to pressure to confirm sale of regalities of Island to English crown, an agreement that had been agreed to by his uncle, and in 1765 sold regalities for £70,000 but kept many other rights including that of nominating the Bishop.

Chosen a Scottish representative peer in 1764 and again in 1768. Died at Dunkeld 5 Nov 1774 (suicide).

By Lady Charlotte Murray had seven sons and four daughters -
[John, 4th Duke of Atholl](#), was appointed Governor of Man in 1793.

-- died in infancy,

George, Archdeacon of Man and later Bishop of St. David's,

William

Henry - colonel of Manx Fencibles - buried Kirk Braddan

Charles, also at one time Archdeacon of man and later dean of Bockingham, Essex,

Charlotte, died unmarried

Amelia, first marriage to Thomas Ivie Cooke, army officer; 2nd to Sir Richard Gamon

Jane, married John Groset Muirhead of Breadisholme,

Mary, married Rev George Martin.

References

Dictionary of National Biography

S Walpole *Land of Home Rule* 1893 [Chapter 13](#)

1775 – 1781 **John Murray**, 4th Duke of Atholl

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Murray%2C_4th_Duke_of_Atholl

Sir John Murray, 4th Duke of Atholl [KT PC FRS](#) (30 June 1755–29 September 1830) was the son of [John Murray, 3rd Duke of Atholl](#) and [Charlotte Murray, 8th Baroness Strange](#).

On 26 December 1774, he married Jane Cathcart, daughter of the [9th Lord Cathcart](#) and they had three children:

[Lady Amelia Sophia Murray](#) (d. 19 June 1849)

[John Murray, 5th Duke of Atholl](#) (1778–1846)

[James Murray, 1st Lord Glenlyon](#) (1782–1837)

Jane died in 1790 and John married Marjory Forbes, a daughter of the [16th Lord Forbes](#) and Catherine Innes, on 11 March 1794. They had two children together who both died young.

<http://www.isle-of-man.com/manxnotebook/people/govrnors/murray.htm>



John Murray, Governor 1793-1828

John Murray, b.30 June 1755, d.1830, eldest son of [John, 3rd Duke of Atholl](#), who had been the last [Atholl Lord of Man](#) before selling the regalities at the [Revestment](#).

Twice married - first (26 Dec 1774) to Jane, eldest daughter of Charles 9th Lord Calcart, by whom he had nine children. She died 4 Sept 1790. He married secondly (11 March 1794) Margery by whom he had two children. She was eldest daughter of James 16th Lord Forbes and relict (they had married in 1786) of John McKenzie, Lord Macleod (eldest son of George 3rd Earl of Cromartie who had forfeited his title by joining rebellion of 1745); she died 4 Oct 1842.

[He believed his parents had been induced to sell the regalities much too cheaply](#) and forced the British Government to hold a number of inquiries. The Island authorities strenuously opposed his attempts which in 1792 led to the [visit of 5 commissioners](#) who produced a very valuable report on the then economic state of the Island. The report backed the Duke's contention that the original purchase price was too low but pointed out that most of the revenues were due to [smuggling activities](#). As a sop to the Duke the British Government offered him the post of Captain-General and Governor. Initially he was welcomed, possibly in the belief that he would rest satisfied and not push his claims any further. However he continued to push his claims and quickly lost any popularity with

the native Manx, as [Train](#) (a fellow Scot writing in the 1830's) puts it " the maintenance of his private rights, by the exercise of his power as governor, in appointing to all the different departments, to which either his patronage or: influence could extend, persons connected with or depending on his family, generally to the exclusion of the natives, furnished a theme of jealousy and indignation for the islanders at large" or as the manx had it "Murrays, Murrays everywhere".

There quickly arose a divide between most of the Manx, led, it must be admitted, by a self-elected and increasingly conservative House of Keys, who opposed the 'grasping Murrays' and the non-Manx immigrants who appreciated the Duke's attempt to modernise the Island. In 1808 the British Government appointed Col. Smelt as Lieutenant Governor who managed to retain the trust of the Manx though generally despised by the Duke's party.

Major interests were in Scotland where he was lord-lieutenant of Perthshire from 1794 to his death in 1830. had a major interest in afforestation and was reported to be the first to have planted larch on a large scale in Scotland; on which subject he wrote 'Observations on Larch' published London.

John Murray built himself a 'palace' in [Castle Mona](#) and attempted to develop the tourist trade to the Island. However it was the appointment of his young nephew as [Bishop](#) in 1814 and the latter's insensitive attempt to extract £6,000 pa from the tithes at the period when agriculture was depressed that finally provoked riots and the departure of both Bishop and Duke. Train's summary of him as "His grace was an active, liberal, and enlightened nobleman: he possessed considerable interest at court, which he uniformly employed in advancing the real interests of his Island" could be equally balanced by [Callow](#)'s comment 'The Athol rule ended in 1825 A.D. *Te Deum Laudamus*.'

References

D. Winterbottom *Governors of the Isle of Man since 1765* Douglas: Manx National Heritage 1999 (ISBN 09524019-5-9)

To the Most Noble JOHN DUKE OF ATHOLL

Lord Lieutenant and Governor of the ISLE of MANN &c. &c. &c.

<http://www.isle-of-man.com/manxnotebook/people/writers/jstowell/athol.htm>

RANG'D on the wide-extended shore
See Mona's sons exulting stand,
The ark with rapture they explore
That brings the GUARDIAN OF THE LAND !

Each zealous bosom pants with quiet delight :-
How young Impatience turns
And fill'd with ardor turns
half his pleasure into pain.
Now the proud vessel swells upon the sight,
Approaching joyful she appears,

As conscious of the prize she bears,
And gains the willing port, - where all around,
Glad echoes faithful accents loud resound,
Thrice welcome ATHOLL to thy MANN again !"

Mona serene assumes a placid smile,
While silent transports fill her conscious breast;
See future blessings dawning on her isle,
And ATHOLL long in blessing, others blest;
Whose virtues shall confirm his noble blood,
Blending the will and power of doing good.

These are thy honors ATHOLL ! not the crest,
With splendid plume, nor Titles sounding name,
Nor the rich star that sparkles on thy breast,
And glitters on the tow'ring hill of Fame:
But that thou wearest a title on thy heart,
More noble far than Grandeur can impart.

To make a nation happy shall be thine,
And with unborrowed lustre shine;
For thee unfading laurels grow,
Which GRADITUDE shall twine around thy brow:
While Age and Youth thy worth shall scanb,
And hail thee, ATHOLL as the FRIEND of MANN!

Peel, March 1st 1793

Note

This piece appeared in the "Manks Mercury" of the 5th March 1793. The grandiloquent title given to the Duke of Athol of "Lord Lieutenant and Governor of the Isle of Man" was erroneous. The poet was not however blameable for using it - in as much as a public announcement had been made in the number of the Mercury for the 19th of the preceding month to the effect that His Majesty had conferred that title upon his Grace.

The real title conferred was "Governor in Chief and Captain General" - and as the circumstances under which this was bestowed may not be generally known, I apprehend it will not be out of place here to relate them.

After the sale of the Sovereignty of the Island by his father in 1765 - although the Duke of Athol retained the title of Lord of Man and the Isles", and although he affected to exercise certain powers - in reality he was placed in an exceedingly anomalous and most unpleasant position - inasmuch as he held no crown appointment and was not therefore recognized as an official - in fact he no *locus standi* in the country or in its legislative proceedings.

To remedy this , and to place him in a position of authority, the British Government proposed to confer upon him the appointment before named, attaching to it a salary of £400,

Upon the first arrival in the Island of the Duke after receiving this appointment, a public demonstration partaking of a quasi official one took place. The "Mercury" of the 5 March 1793 thus describes the proceedings

Douglas March 5.

Extract from a letter from Ramsey, 2 March.

"On Thursday evening about 6 o'clock His Grace the Duke of Athol, Lord Lieutenant and Governor in chief of this Island, arrived here, attended by Mr. Small. His Grace came from Scotland, in the "Royal George" Captain Crawford, accompanied with the "Prince Edward", Captain Cook, and "Prince of Wales", Captain Murray. His arrival was announced by firing from the cutters; and welcomed by a salute from the Guns on shore. From the Quay to Collector Gamble's house, where he was accommodated during his short stay, crowds of people attended with acclamations. Bone fires, illuminations and fires from towns (?) on the adjacent hills, which appeared in a blaze, testified the general joy. His Grace was waited upon by a number of Gentlemen; and departed late in the evening for Douglas, on horseback, attended by his friends."

The account then proceeds -

"On Thursday night about 12 o'clock, his Grace the Duke of Athol and his suite, arrived here from Ramsey. On Friday morning the Lord Bishop, the Hon. Alexander Shaw, Captain Taubman, Deemster Moore, John Lace Esq., the Vicars General and several other Gentlemen came to town to pay their respects to his grace. About 8 o'clock all the vessels in the harbour displayed their colors - several guns were fired - and all around gave indications of the arrival of the welcome visitor. Colors were displayed in different parts of the town; and every individual seemed to participate in the general gladness. About 11 his Grace made his appearance at the door - he was dressed in the Uniform of his own [Corps of Royal Manks Fencibles](#). This was a sight pleasing as it was unexpected. His Grace's tender regard for the happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants of this island, has been displayed on many occasions; - but a circumstance like the present, must render the illustrious name of Atholl still dearer to every friend of Mona :- for at a period when the island was left helpless as an [missing] - when the [...] of military was withdrawn from it - and when the property of individuals was exposed to the ravages of our common enemy. His Grace, seeing our defenceless situation, has anticipated the wishes of his people, and obtained permission to raise three companies of Royal Manks Fencibles, for the safeguard and protection of the Island; - and he himself has condescended to head the Loyal Corps.

In the course of the Morning, his Grace accompanied by his friends, took several turns down the Quay and around the market, amidst the acclamations of the people ; and in the afternoon, at the usual hour, several Gentlemen of the town and country, were invited to partake of the cheer at his hospitable board."

The account then goes on to describe a General Illumination at night and proceeds -

"On Saturday morning his Grace accompanied by a numerous suite went to Castle Rushen. On approaching Castletown, he was met by a large body of people, with the loud and repeated acclamations; and on his arrival at the Castle Gates was received by the Castletown Volunteers under arms. After partaking of a repast prepared by the Lieutenant Governor, His Grace proceeded to the Court room, where his Commission was read, and the oath of office administered, and after the proper signal, a Royal Salute immediately given.

The Lieutenant Governor and Council then presented a congratulatory address upon his Grace's appointment to which he was pleased to make a most gracious reply. The Court room was crowded with a genteel assemblage of both sexes, whom his Grace addressed in a handsome and animated speech. expressive of his attachment to the Island, and assurances of unremitting attention to its interest and prosperity.

A dinner was given at the Castle to a numerous party of Gentlemen; after which a number of loyal and patriotic [rest missing]

Address to His Grace the Duke of Atholl
July 1793

Welcome is Summer's glad return,
When Nature all her beauties yields;
Sweet are the banks along the bourne,
And sweet the verdure of the fields;
But more delighted *Mona's* Eye
Beholds the bank upon the main,
That seems with Canvass wings to fly,
And brings kind ATHOLL to his *Mann* again.

Isle of Man

Note

The following paragraph appeared in the "Mercury" of the 9th July 1793.

"Arrival of His Grace the Duke of Atholl.

On Sunday Evening, about half past six o'clock, His Grace the Duke of Atholl arrived at Peel-town, in the "Royal George", Revenue Cutter, Captain Crawford. On his Grace's leaving the cutter, he was saluted with 11 guns; and on his landing, he was saluted from the battery on shore *. Owing to the fineness of the evening, the report of the cannon had a very pleasing effect among the hills near this town; and tho' at so very considerable a distance, every gun was heard distinctly. His Grace was welcomed by all the principal inhabitants of the place; and after staying a short time to refresh himself, he set off for Port-e-chee, accompanied by several of his friends, where he arrived about 11 o'clock.

It is more than probable that Mr Stowell was one of those who met and welcomed the Duke upon his arrival. And it is evident that he at once wrote off the above lines as they appeared in the paper as the account of the Duke's landing at Peel

*At this time a very rude battery stood on the beach at Peel a little beyond the Green . No trace of its site is now discernible - I believe it was merely an earthwork.

<http://www.isle-of-man.com/manxnotebook/history/1792/d034.htm>

N° 34.

LETTER from the Duke of ATHOLL.

GENTLEMEN, London, January 13, 1792

I Mean as briefly as I can to recapitulate the heads of some of the evidence I had the honour before you in the Isle of Man, in support of the respective allegations I have made; making at the same time such general observations as present themselves to my mind on any of these subjects.

My first allegation was, " That the revenues arising to my family prior to the revestment were not fairly collected."

It has been proved before you, that [Paul Bridson](#), our principal Revenue Officer at Douglas (which always has been, and will probably continue to be, the first port of the island,) was himself, and a factor for others ; that his salary was 3*l*. Manx ; that *he* made entries from Great Britain and Ireland, the Custom-house being at Castletown, a distance of nine miles ; that almost every species of goods and spirits were smuggled in quantities from the duties payable to my family ; and that India goods especially were considered as fair game. (As it was thrown out by some of the Keys that India goods could not be imported under the act of 7 Geo. I. I wish to shew the futility of such an assertion, by referring you to the speech of our Counsel in 1765, (Sir Grey Cooper,) who has treated this subject very particularly, page 26, 27, 28, and 29.) That the Collector at Castletown was Comptroller of his own accounts. One witness expressly says, that it consists with his knowledge, " that the revenues arising to my family were neither fairly entered, collected, or paid," prior to the revestment ; meaning thereby, that the goods were taken on shore without being entered.

The salaries paid by my family to the Officers of Revenue in the Isle of Man, whose collections, by the accounts *they* gave in, amounted to between 5 and 6000*l*. on an average of ten years were

		£. s. d.
Castletown,	John Quayle, Collector and Comptroller	31 13 4
	William Clague	5 0 0
	Mark Nixon, his assistant	1 0 0
Douglas	Paul Bridson	3 0 0
	Ewan Callister, his assistant	3 0 0
Ramsay	G. Murray	3 0 0
Peele	William Lidderdale	3 0 0
Manx		£49 13 4
We had besides, a Receiver General, at		40 0 0

When I hear of people on such salaries as these, living splendidly, bringing up numerous families, or dying opulent, I cannot but doubt the fair collection ; and when I further consider, that a principal part of these duties were paid *ad valorem*, agreeable to

whatever account the importers chose to give, without any sufficient check, I shall conclude by asserting, that it was *impossible* under such a system for duties to be fairly collected.

My next head of allegation is, " That my family had the power of increasing the duties, with the consent of the Legislature ; and that consent would not, to any reasonable degree, have been wanting."

Not insisting at present on my reasons for thinking that the Lord of the Isle of Man had a right, under his grant, to lay on duties on imports without an application to the Legislature ; or shewing, that, in fact, he did so for upwards of three hundred years ; or shewing, that the Parliament of Great Britain have, in consequence of the purchase made from my father, exercised that right since, the revestment ; you have had in evidence before you, that the inhabitants had it not in their power to make any decisive propositions to my family, the Isle of Man being given up unknown to them. (Whether our confidential agent acted a proper part by withholding intelligence from them, is another question.) From the attachment of the inhabitants, and from the evidence of those sent from the island at that period, I think I may fairly infer, that the islanders would, if they had been called upon by my father, have given any increase of duties that could with reason have been asked. That some of them would have wished to have kept up their former practices, I believe ; but finding that impracticable I have no doubt they would have submitted cheerfully to every necessary restriction, and turned their capitals to the extension of such trade as might have been carried on without detriment to the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland ; and I cannot have a conception but that, long before this, the Isle of Man would have been not only the most splendid, but one of the richest inheritances under the Crown of Britain.

"This island will never flourish until some trading be ; and though you may invite strangers or natives to be merchants, yet never any thing will be done to purpose until yourself do lead; and therefore get some sum of money, as God willing I. shall ; for I rather will sell land in England, than miss so excellent a design.

There is no doubt but hereby you may grow rich yourself, and others under you ; your people may be set to work, and in a short time you will have no beggars ; where one foul is now, there will be many ; every house almost will become a town, every town as a city ; the island full of. ships, &c. &c. This country is so seated as I cannot conceive but all this is very feasible.

" When I go to the mount called Barrool, and turning me round see England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, I think shame so fruitlessly to see so many kingdoms at once, (which no place I think in any nation that we know of under Heaven can afford such a prospect of,) and to have such little profit by them.

" But I have considered hereof, and find as I think the reason. The country is indeed better than I was told, for which I blame myself that I inquired so little of it ; for indeed he who seeks not to know his own, is unworthy of what he hath ; but I well remember who told me it was so little worth, even those who had thriven by it.

A master, whose servants prosper under him, is commended; but when they thrive unknown to him, the wisdom of the one, and the honesty of the other, will be suspected."

So says my wise and great ancestor James Earl of Derby ; and he would doubtless have carried his intention into execution, but for the civil war, in which, aiding the royal cause, he first lost his estates, and ultimately his head upon the scaffold.

Fortunate would it have been for me had any of his successors followed out his plans; but from 1651, when James Earl of Derby lost his life, until 1765, when the Isle of Man was revested in His Majesty, (as I have more fully stated in a former paper delivered into you,) due attention was not paid to this most valuable property. I always have maintained, and ever will, that the species of trade carried on before the revestment, and which injured the British revenues, was a curse to the inhabitants, and a curse to the Lord of the island from which it accrued ; it made the islanders dissipated and idle ; it drew on the Lord the vengeance of an adversary he was unable for an instant to cope with. I aver, a more ample revenue might have been drawn from the fairest sources. From what source is the present revenue drawn ? From the consumption of the island. Under unwise and harsh restrictions, under many species of monopoly, I aver, that revenue, if fairly collected, would amount to as much, or more, than the average that my family received for ten years preceding the revestment. The people complain of unwise restrictions, harsh regulations, and injurious monopolies ; but they do not complain of the weight of their present duties ; on the contrary, they pay them without a murmur. But I have heard it said, the Isle of Man, under the protection of the British Government, receives advantages which my family could not have given. those advantages, I assert, have not been given yet ; they are all to come ; take away harsh restrictions, protect and foster the Isle of Man, and the revenue from thence will be very different to any that has hitherto been drawn from it.

I have always considered it a peculiar misfortune that this isle should have been so precipitately parted with, at the very period when, by the succession of my father, there was an immediate prospect of our true interest being known and pursued. But he had not time given him to view it, or personally to make himself acquainted with the nature of the estate there. Pushed to an immediate decision by the urgency of the moment, and trusting to the information of others, he concluded a transaction, which, to the day of his death, he never thought upon but with the deepest regret and dejection. But I well know, to use the words of my great ancestor, who it was that told him it was so little worth, even they who had thriven by it.

My next allegation is, " That some rights unnecessary to be vested in the Crown, for the purpose of preventing illicit practices, have been so vested ;

Such as Herring Custom,
Salmon Fishings,
Isle and Castle of Peele,
And Treasure Trove."

The evidence adduced before you respecting these went so clearly, in my opinion, to the establishing, that they were not necessary to be vested in the public for the purposes alluded to ; that until I perused [a most extraordinary paper](#) signed by Sir Wadsworth Busk, Attorney General of the Isle of Man, I did not imagine my allegations respecting these could be controverted.

I allege, that other rights meant to have been retained have, by the operation of the act of 1765, been rendered nugatory, by being left in a mutilated and unprotected condition ; the protection which they enjoyed under the former government of the island having been destroyed, and no new or adequate protection substituted in their room. .

The rights which I consider as of this class are,

Wrecks of the Sea,
Services or Works of Tenants,
Unappropriated Lands,
And Game.

On these points I have already produced evidence before you ; but as I think they are intimately interwove with the general nature of the revestment, and the difficulties under which I have since laboured, by reason of the want of proper authorities on the one hand, and the assumption of. unconstitutional power in some parts of the Legislature on the other, I will briefly recapitulate the causes, and shew the effects produced.

The account of the Constitution of the Isle of Man prior to the revestment, [as delivered in by the Deemster](#), I believe to be correct. By that Constitution the power and authority of the Lord of the island was very considerable ; the higher branch of the Legislature, the Governor and Council, were expressly of his nomination ; the subordinate one, the Keys, might almost be said to be in his nomination too. Short of actual oppression and injustice, the power of the Lord, I may almost say, was unlimited.

By neglect and inattention the Isle of Man became injurious to the parent state ; an application was made by the Treasury to my father and mother in July 1764, under the authority of the 12th Geo. I. for the purchase of the Isle of Man, or such parts thereof as it might be necessary to vest in the public for the prevention of the mischiefs complained of. My having answered this letter, would immediately have visited the island ; but the then situation of his family prevented him. On receiving a second letter, he came to town to be at hand to enter into a treaty. He immediately waited on the First Lord of the Treasury, who refused to treaty whatever ; but said, he did not know well what it was they meant to purchase that he did not wish to strip a noble family of their honours and distinctions ; that as Parliament had already made regulations respecting the Isle of Man, they had a right to go a little further; and that he meant to bring in a bill for this purpose. My father proceeds to say, I could do nothing further until by the proposed bill being brought into the House of Commons I should see if my rights were affected by it. The bill was brought in the of January 1765. 40,000 *l.* was offered to my father ; it was refused. Counsel were heard against the bill on the 18th of February: 70,000 *l.* was then offered, and an annuity of 2,000 *l.* This, with a reservation of ecclesiastical and insular rights, was accepted by my father, under the pressure of a bill being in existence, and there being a probability of its passing on the morrow, which went, in his mind, to take away his rights and interests, without any compensation whatever. His acceptance (which, in my opinion, was improperly turned into the light of an offer) was contained in a letter, dated the 27th of February 1765; the revestment was the 5th of March following. From the shortness of the time in settling that Revesting Act, all the internal mischiefs I complain of arise. Sir Fletcher Norton, the then Attorney General, I have heard declare, knew nothing about the Isle of Man, except that it was the full intention of Government to prevent any injury arising in future to the revenue from thence : I thought it, he said, the surest way for Government to have their object, by insisting on the whole being given up, and then give back such parts as your family insisted upon, and did not appear to be necessary to be vested in the public for their proposed purposes.

Unfortunately my father knew as little of the nature of the Isle of Man as Sir Fletcher Norton did. That dilemma *he* wished to shun, we were thrown into ; reserving considerable estates, considerable rights, considerable patronage, not merely as a common Lord of a manor, but as remnants of still higher authorities, in as ample a manner as if the Revesting Act had never been passed ; in fact, we have not so enjoyed any of them ; all our ancient authorities for their protection and exercise taken away, and no new ones substituted in their place ; while my father, on his part, performed every part of this hard bargain, the public have not performed theirs. It was the intention, Sir Fletcher Norton said, when the Revesting Act was drawn up, to bring in an explanatory bill the following session, to correct or remedy any inconveniences which might arise from an act, *necessarily*, hastily drawn up.

Now let me shew what effects this hasty bill produced in the Isle of Man

Our Revenue Officers, with the exception of Mr. Quayle, were dismissed ; the rest of our servants were recommended by my father, and were continued in their respective offices Although they ceased to be our immediate servants, yet they gave such assistance in the administration of our affairs, that many of the evils since complained of did not immediately appear. Mr. Quayle still continuing our confidential servant, (although become a Crown officer,) in a letter to my father soon after the revestment, lays, " Your Grace cannot imagine the aid I derive from [Governor Wood](#) ; I could not go on with your Grace's affairs without his assistance. All the old landmarks are taken away or destroyed, and no new ones substituted in their room." Governor Wood, in a letter or memorial to the Treasury about 1774, after describing the Legislature, and the mode of passing laws prior to the revestment, requests to know what is to be the mode in future. Receiving no answer to his application, as he had not before that time, so while he continued in. the Isle of Man he never called the Legislature together, and no Court of Tynwald was held. My father repeatedly gave in memorials to the Lords of the Treasury, praying for an explanatory and for sufficient power kind authority to preserve his rights unmutated : (And here I beg leave to observe, that all the memorials presented were drawn up from such materials as Mr. Quayle chose to send ; that my father, so far from visiting the Isle of Man after the revestment, could scarcely bear to hear it mentioned, which was the reason of these memorials never embracing all the objects which required redress) : yet he died without receiving any satisfaction.

From the period of the revestment until the death of my father in 1774, many of the grievances complained of arose from the rapacity of Mr. Lutwidge, who, at the head of the New Revenue Department, willed to engross the management of every thing ; who, under the pretext of their belonging to the Crown, had seized upon wrecks of the sea, herring custom salmon fishings, derelict ground, harbours, &c. &c. ; while our Agent, who ought to have protected these, being a Crown officer, was, as he expressed himself to me, in a delicate situation how to act ; in fact, he did not exert himself for the maintenance of these rights in us as he ought to have done.

Mr. Lutwidge too industriously sowed the seeds of jealousy in the Lords of the Treasury, that my family were aiming only at possessing again the power of countenancing illicit proceedings ; some of our grievances arose too from our internal jurisdictions not being properly defined ; and one complaint went against the Governor for taking the boon services. He defended himself by saying, the King's commission gave him all rights as Governor; that he enjoyed the boon services as a perquisite before the revestment, and therefore had a right to them since. In a memorandum of my father's, of things to be settled in the Isle of Man, prior to any idea of a revestment, is this : " To inquire of the Governor about the application of the boon services, and to direct that the money received for them may in future be brought to account." Under the Act of Settlement the boon services are as much ours as

the quit-rents and fines : but the Governor being our friend in other matters, this point does not appear to have been sufficiently pushed ; while on his part, by reason of our claim, he does not appear latterally to have made much by it.

A new aera, I may say, with respect to the Isle of Man, took place on the death of Governor Wood, and the promotion of Colonel, now General Smith to that situation. Mr. Wood seeing that the ancient constitution of the Isle of Man had, by the operation of the Revesting Act, been destroyed, and no new one substituted in its room, and receiving no instructions, did not, in fact, act. But Colonel Smith, though a total stranger to the manners, laws, and customs of the Isle of Man, had been but a few weeks possessed of his new dignity, and indeed I believe only a few days in the isle, before he called such parts of the Legislature together as he thought proper, (excluding the Bishop and Clergy,) and passed, and sent up, a variety of bills, which received the King's assent, (in a mode not agreeable to the accustomed forms of the island,) and became binding upon me without the slightest consent or knowledge on my part. One act, indeed, had passed in 1776 before Colonel Smith's appointment, for the repairing highways, draining fens, making boundaries, and preventing trespasses. These favour pretty strongly of manerial or territorial purposes ; and some, indeed, are expressly reserved to us : but this was passed under the pretence, that it was only re-enacting an Act of Tynwald near expiring. And here it may be necessary just to mention, that Governor Wood having quitted the island on account of his health, the Commanding Officer of the troops, Captain Dawson, acted in his absence as Lieutenant Governor ; and it was under his auspices that this act, which was not in fact a re-enactment, but in many instances a new law, was passed.

Then come Colonel Smith's acts : the first of which is, for [*the Confirmation of the Act of Settlement*](#), or manerial holding of the inhabitants, (without the slightest knowledge of the manerial Lord.) This too has a very unjustifiable preface, and not warranted by the Act of Settlement itself. Another act is, for the Ascertainment of Weights and Measures, although this was among our reservations; another act abolishes the Great Inquest which was absolutely necessary for the preservation of our property ; another institutes new courts and authorities under a High Bailiff in each of the four market towns; and it is to be observed, that the salaries of these High Bailiffs were to be paid from what was before given to one of the Deemsters, whose office in consequence was discontinued , *by which* means the island sustained more detriment by the abolishment of the old, than they received benefit from the new-established Judicature. But the Governor seems to me to have wished for patronage, and the places of High Bailiffs were to be in his gift. Another law of a mischievous tendency also took place ; and this was establishing high fees for practising Attornies. Before this period every man in the island had a right, which many exercised, to plead their own cause. Though this is not specifically taken away, yet by the increase of Attornies in consequence of that act, so many difficulties are industriously thrown in the way of the lower class, that they are very seldom able to exercise their former privilege. Prior to that act, by what I can learn, 200*l*. was the utmost extent of what was annually spent in litigation in the Isle of Man. it is credibly asserted, that the different Attornies (none of whom it is necessary should be regularly bred, but the Governor may license who he will) now squeeze from the inhabitants above 1,500*l*. yearly : a monstrous grievance, in my humble opinion.

The next step taken by the new Governor was, the recommending three companies of Fencibles to be raised in the Isle of Man, in which I not only was not offered the disposal of a commission (although raised for the defence of an island, in which I was more deeply interested than any man) but on my application to recommend to an ensigncy, was refused. Having about this period dismissed Mr. Quayle from any charge in my affairs, I too soon found, that whatever cause I had to be dissatisfied with his conduct, yet that I had acted injudiciously by turning him off in the then perplexed state of my affairs ; for from his connexions and estate, he had the power to do me mischief:, and to do him justice, I must own, he has neglected no opportunity that has offered of exerting that power, by misrepresentation or otherwise

My first attempts in 1779 were, to endeavour to arrange and settle my remaining rights and interests by a explanatory Act of parliament In the prosecution of this plan, I followed the best lights and opinions I could get , and after a bill, which had these objects in view , passing the House of Commons, I withdrew it myself in the House of Lords, and principally by this reason, that the business, in the course of my investigation, had opened up and appeared so much more considerable to my mind, that I became of opinion I ought to take it up on a much broader basis than that bill did, and that a minute inquiry and investigation ought to precede any thing definitive being done

The Government and Keys in the interim sent up a bill for the royal assent, which was to settle and define my marerial jurisdictions *Hearing of this by accident*, I inquired after, and found it laying before Lord Kenyon, then Attorney General, who very properly scouted the idea of my tenants defining my manerial rights without my knowledge or consent ; and the bill, which was highly injurious to me, was reported against

Since that, two bills have been sent up, the one for imposing a tax on the inhabitants under specious public purposes, but in reality to be at the disposal of the Keys, under the pretence of defending or paying the public debts of the island, as they chose to call them, (but which in fact arose from a junto of the Keys opposing me, or, more properly speaking, the person I had placed in Mr. Quayle's situation, and in which opposition they had incurred an expence they wished to throw on the island generally to pay ;) the other was, to correct the blunders of one of their former acts, which had abolished the Grand Inquest, and taken away the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Keys.

The first I desired to be heard by Counsel against, before it should receive the royal assent. I have not been called upon ; and indeed the bill so materially affects the interest of the Crown, that the Attorney General of the isle has not signed it ; and, as I understand, the Crown officers here too have reported against it.

But be that as it may, I am ready at any time to bring forward what appear in my mind most substantial reasons why that bill ought not to pass.

Instead of the other bill receiving the royal assent, which goes to remedy inconveniences and grievances occasioned by their own acts, (and which have fallen heavier on me than any person,) in my humble opinion all those acts of 1777 ought to be revised ; those that are fitting, passed into a law in a constitutional manner ; and those which are either imperfect or unnecessary, be amended or repealed,

From the day in which the Governor first began to legislate with the Keys, and an imperfect Council or Upper House, indeed sometimes, as in the case of the Taxation Bill, with only one of the Council, with close doors, and in so secret a manner, that even the principal merchants and inhabitants (without they were of the Keys, and then they were sworn to secrecy) did not know the substance of the laws until they became binding upon them, the Keys have assumed a consequence as if they were to be considered as of themselves the Legislature of the island : aided by the Governor, here was soon a majority, (and that once being

obtained, from the mode in which they are chose, can always be continued,) who, from thinking their fictitious consequence might be lessened, by matters being cleared up between the public and me, or for other private reasons, endeavoured by every means to prevent any measures being pursued which tended to investigation respecting the Isle of Man, and made use of the name of Representatives of the People, as if they were standing up on their behalf, or as if an inquiry and settlement was intended to ruin the inhabitants, whole defenders they were. But I am happy to think that the veil of ignorance, which has hitherto shrouded the Isle of Man from the view of Great Britain, will in consequence of your researches be withdrawn, and that little spot become one of the most flourishing parts within His Majesty's dominions.

When the public purchased, or rather took that island for the purpose of preventing their revenues being injured, sufficient internal authority ought to have remained with my family, in order to preserve those rights and estates which were reserved. You, Gentlemen, will be the best judges if it appeared to you, if there either had been, or could be, any with on the part of my family to exercise or enjoy any rights or interests which were not clearly ours before the revestment, and have either been unprotected, undefined, or vested in the public by the operation of that act. I should ill merit the kindness and attention with which I have ever been received, (except by a levy of the Keys,) whenever I have gone to the Isle of Man, if I could for a moment meditate any injury to them, and if it was not on the contrary the first wish of my heart that every measure should be pursued which can tend to their benefit.

Boon services, which appeared to me the principal point refuted by some of the Keys, were proved to have been drawn by our Governor as a perquisite ; were proved to have been enjoyed by a Mr Radcliff, the brother-in-law of our confidential servant, for his emolument. The demesne lands, before 1765, might be considered as a perquisite too, the rent paid was so trifling in respect of their real value : but these were given up on the revestment ; and so would the boon services too, if the very Governor, who had been in the practice of drawing them as a perquisite, had not been continued in office. It is remarkable, that the very act which *injures* the tenures of the inhabitants, and in which these services are specifically defined, was confirmed by the Governor and Keys themselves in 1777. Is it common sense to say, that that act made in 1703-4, and which was so advantageous to the inhabitants, that it was confirmed, I may add clandestinely, by themselves, should be binding in all parts against me, and not against them ? I may, perhaps, be thought, Gentlemen, to be wasting your time in pushing this argument any further.

The present existence of illicit practices, and those too of the most daring nature, were too evident while you were in the island to make it necessary for me to say one word on that subject, or on the absolute necessity of preventing such practices, if any fair revenue is expected to be drawn from thence. On the erroneous system too which has prevailed since the revestment, and the consequent loss of revenue, you must have made your remarks. On the possibility of giving advantages to the trade, &c. of the Isle of Man, and that too consistent with the security of the British and Irish revenues, I have already delivered my sentiments.

The present ruinous state of the harbours, and the advantages which might be derived from their repairs, both to the trade of the Isle of Man, and to that of Great Britain, has no doubt made a forcible impression on your minds ; the state of the gaols and public buildings too, I am sure, you must be of opinion are such as calls loudly for the attention of Government.

It does not occur to me that I have any thing further to lay before you relative to the subjects of your inquiry, convinced, from the assiduity with which you have investigated every object recommended to your attention, that your report will be framed with ability and candour, and will in its consequences be beneficial to the public, to the islanders, and to my family ; to the public, by shewing the means of preventing the mischiefs which still arise to the British revenues from the Isle of Man, and rendering that which flows, or may flow, from that island itself productive ; to the islanders, by granting commercial advantages they do not at present enjoy, and relieving them from the heavy restrictions and monopolies under which they now labour ; and to my family, by shewing the nature and value of an estate which, for national purposes, was taken from my father and mother by the public, and by securing in future the permanent and peaceable possession of such rights and interests as are not necessary to be vested in the public for the attainment or security of their object in the original transaction, viz. the power of preventing any mischiefs in future arising to the revenues of Great Britain or Ireland from the Isle of Man.

It only remains for me earnestly to entreat you to give in that report, as early as the weight and consequence of the different points to be reported upon will admit ; and if in the course of framing such, you may wish for further or more explicit information on any of the points expressly alleged, I shall be ready to wait upon you at any time for that purpose.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most humble servant

ATHOLL.

To John Spranger, William Osgoode, William Grant, William Roe, and David Reid, Esquires,

Commissioners for the Isle of Man. .

* The bill was read a second time, and committed for the 28th of February.



Castle Mona

<http://www.isle-of-man.com/manxnotebook/towns/douglas/cmona.htm>

Designed by [George Steuart](#) for the fourth Duke of Athol, completed 1804 shortly before Steuart's death.

His drawings have survived: first, a ground plan (which was modified in the execution), and second, an elevation showing the building with two thrown-back wings and an alternative treatment of the central tower. The first tower design was a classical one, in the form of a dome; the second has crenellations, but is not so tall as that actually erected. There is also a sheet showing a plan and elevation for twin lodges for Castle Mona. These no longer exist, and were presumably demolished when the Castle Mona estate was sold for building developmental A number of accounts for Castle Mona also

survive. Its exterior is of white free stone imported from the Arran quarries. It is an imposing house, and must have been more so when set in the carefully planned grounds which originally surrounded it. Its completion was celebrated with much conviviality on 4th August 1804, and the Duke ordered the insertion of an account of the 'baptism' in the official records. The account concluded – 'George Steuart, the venerable architect, of whose skill and taste Castle Mona will be a lasting monument, too infirm to partake of the pleasures of the table, made his appearance in the course of the evening, to the great joy of his Grace and the rest of the company.'

Rix & Serjeant J.MM vi pp177/9

Contemporary Impressions

George Woods in 1811 (*An account of the Present State*) make brief mention of it:

About half a mile north of Douglas is Mona castle, a modern building of the present Duke, intended for his future residence. This is a stately edifice, and has none to vie with it upon the island. In the front is a noble ball-room equal in height to two stories of the other parts of the mansion. It is at present bare of trees; and how far the young Plantations are likely to nourish seems very doubtful.

The building was not universally approved - Hannah Bullock writing in 1816 ([History of the Isle of Man](#)):

The Duke of Athol's house or castle, as it is the first object which strikes the eye of the traveller, and the most considerable for magnitude in the island, must not be passed over with the slight notice already taken of it. It is an erection faced with free-stone, on a plan so extraordinary, that it has puzzled persons, much better skilled in architecture than I pretend to be, to decide what class it belongs to. The mansion is a perfect square; on a line with the back front extends a string of offices, forming one wing under a colonnade, and thereby giving an air of deformity to the whole. The principal front recedes a little in the centre, for no reason but to countenance the erection of a modern balcony with a light iron railing, to contrast the gothic columns running up in the other parts of the building. The windows are much too narrow and the grand saloon, which is of magnified dimensions, is completely spoiled by a row of small lights, like the windows of an attic story passing over the cornice and principal sash, besides all, the eye is offended by a lined battlements, above which rises a pointed at slated roof, giving a direct contradiction to the armed pretensions of the front; nor is this the worst error in judgment, for, amidst an assemblage of chimnies, roofs, cornices, and carved work, springs up a round Gothic tower, with long *sash windows* between the loop-holes, the only visible use of which strange excrescent is to sustain a flag-staff, whence the colours are occasionally displayed.

The domain around the mansion is on a sea of littleness exciting continual astonishment since there could be no cause why the lord; the whole island should fix on a spot so circumscribed, that the dwelling appears complete crowded under the hill, or rather gives an idea of having slid down in some violent concussion of the earth. The terraces, walks, and gardens, would hardly suffice to exercise the taste of a citizen. who had to plan out his parterre and paddock for a country-box at Islington, and the whole so much elbowed and incommoded by neighbouring villas and cottages, that it can be compared to nothing more appropriate, than the noble owner himself, descending from his elevated station as lord of Man, and submitting to jostle and associate as *deputy* with those officers over whom he ought to have held sovereign sway. The cost of this building, with all its defects, is said to have been upwards of £50,000.; a large sum to expend on a mere monument over departed greatness.

Role as a Hotel

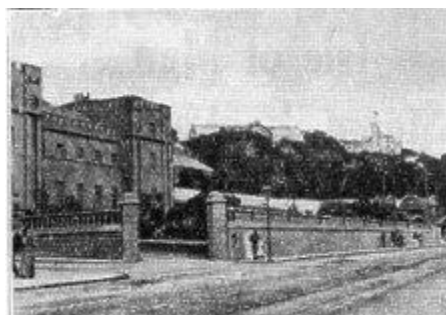
On the departure of the Duke the building became in 1831, and still remains, a hotel. [John Welch](#) is reported as having worked on the conversions.

An advertisement of 1841 (Quiggin's Guide) gives the following:
TERMS AT HERON'S CASTLE MONA HOTEL.

Board and Lodging Table d'Hote	£ 2 2 0 per Week.
Ditto if remaining only One or two weeks	2 9 0 ditto
Ditto Ditto in Private	2 9 0 ditto.
Ditto Ditto	0 8 6 per Day,
Sitting Rooms	£1 1 0 to 2 5 0 per Week.
Servant's Board and Lodging	1 5 0 per Week.
Children under 10 years, Half Price.	

*The above Charges for Board and Lodging are reduced
One Half from the 15th of October to the 15th of April.*

The building has lost much of its imposing position - the widening of the promenade (and the later construction of a row of shops) and more importantly the selling off of its land for building purposes means that the current building appears very hemmed in.



View c.1896

References

L. Craine *The Castle Mona Estate* Proc IoM Nat History & Antiquarian Soc Vol VIII No 1 pp18/26 1976
L.S.Garrad *A History of Manx Gardens* 1986 for a description of the gardens.

1783 – 1791 Randall William MacDonnell

<http://thepeerage.com/p1535.htm#i15341>

Sir Randal William Mac Donnell, 1st and last Marquess of Antrim¹ (M)

b. 4 November 1749, d. 29 July 1791, #15341

Father [Alexander Mac Donnell, 5th Earl of Antrim¹](#) b. 22 July 1713, d. 13 October 1775

Mother [Anne Plunkett¹](#) b. before 1724, d. 15 January 1755

Sir Randal William **Mac Donnell**, 1st and last Marquess of Antrim was born on 4 November 1749.¹ He was the son of [Alexander Mac Donnell, 5th Earl of Antrim](#) and [Anne Plunkett¹](#). He married [Hon. Letitia Morres](#), daughter of [Hervey Morres, 1st Viscount Mountmorres of Castlemorres](#) and [Lady Letitia Ponsonby](#), on 3 July 1774.² He died on 29 July 1791 at age 41 in [Antrim House, Merrion Square, Dublin, County Dublin, Ireland](#).¹ His will (dated 14 August 1790) was probated on 15 August 1791 in [Dublin, County Dublin, Ireland](#).²

Sir Randal William Mac Donnell, 1st and last Marquess of Antrim held the office of Member of Parliament (M.P.) for County Antrim between 1768 and 1775.¹ He held the office of Sheriff of County Antrim in 1771.¹ He succeeded to the title of *6th Earl of Antrim* [i., 1620] on 13 October 1775.¹ He succeeded to the title of *6th Viscount Dunluce, co. Antrim* [i., 1618] on 13 October 1775.¹ He was invested as a Knight, Order of the Bath (K.B.) on 5 May 1779.¹ On 5 February 1783 he was nominated to the Order of St. Patrick, but was never invested, being unwilling to resign from the Order of the Bath.² He was created *1st Earl of Antrim [IRELAND]* on 19 June 1785, with special remainder to his daughters in order of seniority.² He was created *1st Viscount Dunluce [IRELAND]* on 19 June 1785, with special remainder to his daughters in order of seniority.² He was invested as a Privy Counsellor (P.C.) [Ireland] in 1786.² He was created *1st Marquess of Antrim [IRELAND]* on 18 August 1789.²

Sir John Blaquiére writes of him in 1775 as "an idle, unsteady young man, not to be depended upon."¹

On his death, the Marquessate of Antrim, and the two earlier creations of Earl of Antrim and Viscount Dunluce became extinct.²

Family [Hon. Letitia Morres](#) d. 7 December 1801

1. Children [Anne Katherine Mac Donnell, Countess of Antrim](#)+ b. 11 Feb 1778, d. 30 Jun 1834²

2. [Lady Letitia Mary MacDonnell](#) b. 11 Feb 1778, d. b 30 Jun 1834²

3. [Charlotte MacDonnell, Countess of Antrim](#)+ b. 12 Aug 1779, d. 26 Oct 1835²

1.

<http://dancing.org/tsmr/.books/mackey/AMAP~1/AMAC-22.HTM>

ANCIENT or ANTIENT or ATHOLL FREEMASONS.

In 1751 some Irish Freemasons in London established a body which they called the "Grand Lodge of England according to the Old Institutions," and they styled themselves Antients and the members of the regular Grand Lodge, established in 1717, Moderns. Thus Dermott, in his Ahiman Rezon, divides the Freemasons of England into two classes, as follows: "The Antients, under the name of Free and Accepted Masons, according to the old Institutions; the Moderns, under the name of Freemasons of England. And though a similarity of names, yet they differ exceedingly in makings, ceremonies, knowledge, Masonic language, and installations; so much, that they always have been, and still continue to be, two distinct societies, totally independent of each other" (see the seventh edition, page xxx).

The Antients maintained that they alone preserved the ancient tenets and practises of Freemasonry and that the regular Lodges had altered the Landmarks and made innovations, as they undoubtedly had done about the year 1730, when Prichard's book entitled *Masonry Dissected* appeared.

For a long time it was supposed that the Antients were a schismatic body of seceders from the Premier Grand Lodge of England, but Brother Heary Sadler, in his *Masonic Facts and Fictions*, has proved that this view is erroneous, and that they were really Irish Freemasons who settled in London.

In the year 1756, Laurence Dermott, then Grand Secretary, and subsequently the Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Antients, published a Book of Constitutions for the use of the Antient Freemasons, under the title of Ahiman Rezon, which work went through several editions. This became the code of Masonic law for all who adhered, either in England or America, to the Grand Lodge of the Antients, while the Grand Lodge of the Moderns, or the regular Grand Lodge of England, and its adherents, were governed by the regulations contained in Anderson's Constitutions, the first edition of which had been published in 1723.

The dissensions between the two Grand Lodges of England lasted until the year 1813, when, as will be hereafter seen, the two Bodies became consolidated under the name and title of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of England. Four years afterward a similar and final reconciliation took place in America, by the union of the two Grand Lodges in South Carolina. At this day all distinction between the Antients and Moderns has ceased, and it lives only in the memory of the Masonic student.

What were the precise differences in the rituals of the Antients and the Moderns, it is now perhaps impossible to discover, as from their esoteric nature they were only orally communicated. But some shrewd and near approximations to their real nature may be drawn by inference from the casual expressions which have fallen from the advocates of each body in the course of their long and generally bitter controversies.

Already has it been said that the regular Grand Lodge is stated to have made certain changes in the modes of recognition, in consequence of the publication of Samuel Prichard's spurious revelation. These changes were, as we traditionally learn, a simple transposition of certain words, by which that which had originally been the first became the second, and that which had been the second became the first. Hence Doctor Dalcho, the compiler of the original Ahiman Rezon of South Carolina, who was himself made in an Antient Lodge, but was acquainted with both systems, says, in the edition of 1822 (page 193), "The real difference in point of importance was no greater than it would be to dispute whether the glove should be placed first upon the right or on the left."

A similar testimony as to the character of these changes is furnished by an address to the Duke of Atholl, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Antients, in which it is said: "I would beg leave to ask, whether two persons standing in the Guildhall of London, the one facing the statues of Gog and Magog, and the other with his back turned on them, could, with any degree of propriety, quarrel about their stations; as Gog must be on the right of one, and Magog on the right of the other. Such then, and far more insignificant, is the disputatious temper of the seceding Brethren, that on no better grounds than the above they choose to usurp a power and to aid in open and direct violation of the regulations they had solemnly engaged to maintain, and by every artifice possible to be

devised endeavored to increase their numbers."

It was undoubtedly to the relative situation of the pillars of the porch, and the appropriation of their names in the ritual, that these innuendoes referred. As we have them now, they were made by the change effected by the Grand Lodge of Moderns, which transposed the original order in which they existed before the change, and in which order they are still preserved by the continental Lodges of Europe. Admitted as it is that the Moderns did make innovations in the ritual; and although Preston asserts that the changes were made by the regular Grand Lodge to distinguish its members from those made by the Antient Lodges, it is evident, from the language of the address just quoted, that the innovations were the cause and not the effect of the schism.

The inferential evidence is that the changes were made in consequence of, and as a safeguard against, spurious publications, and were intended, as has already been stated, to distinguish impostors from true Freemasons, and not schismatic or irregular Brethren from those who were orthodox and regular.

But outside of and beyond this transposition of words, there was another difference existing between the Antients and the Moderns. Dalcho, who was acquainted with both systems, says that the Antient Freemasons were in possession of marks of recognition known only to themselves. His language on this subject is positive.

"The Antient York Masons," he says, "were certainly in possession of the original, universal marks, as they were known and given in the Lodges they had left, and which had descended through the Lodge of York, and that of England, down to their day. Besides these, we find they had peculiar marks of their own, which were unknown to the Body from which they had separated, and were unknown to the rest of the Masonic world. We have then, the evidence that they had two sets of marks; namely: those which they had brought with them from the original Body, and those which they had, we must suppose, themselves devised" (see page 192 of Doctor Dalcho's Ahiman Rezon).

Dermott, in his Ahiman Rezon, confirms this statement of Dalcho, if, indeed, it needs confirmation. He says that "a modern Mason may with safety communicate all his secrets to an Antient Mason, but that an Antient Mason cannot, with like safety, communicate all his secrets to a Modern Mason without further ceremony." He assigns as a reason for this, that "as a science comprehends an art (though an art cannot comprehend a science), even so Antient Masonry contains everything valuable among the Moderns, as well as many other things that cannot be revealed without additional ceremonies."

Now, what were these "other things" known by the Antients, and not known by the Moderns? What were these distinctive marks, which precluded the latter from visiting the Lodges of the former? Written history is of course silent as to these esoteric matters. But tradition, confirmed by, and at the same time explaining, the hints and casual intimations of contemporary writers, leads us to the almost irresistible inference that they were to be found in the different constructions of the Third, or Master's Degree, and the introduction into it of the Royal Arch element. For, as Doctor Oliver, in his History of the English Royal Arch (page 21), says, "The division of the Third Degree and the fabrication of the English Royal Arch appear, on their own showing, to have been the work of the Antients." Hence the Grand Secretary' of the regular Grand Lodge, or that of the Moderns, replying to the application of an Antient Freemason from Ireland for relief, says: "Our society (that is, the Moderns) is neither Arch, Royal Arch, nor Antient, so that you have no right to partake of our charity."

This, then, is the solution of the difficulty. The Antients, besides preserving the regular order of the words in the First and Second Degrees, which the Moderns had transposed (a transposition which has been retained in the Lodges of Britain and America, but which has never been observed by the continental Lodges of Europe, who continue the usage of the Antients), also finished the otherwise imperfect Third Degree with its natural complement, the Royal Arch, a complement with which the Moderns were unacquainted, or which they, if they knew it once, had lost.

The following is a list of the Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Antients from its organization to its dissolution:

**1753, Robert Turner;
1754-5, Edward Vaughan;
1756-9, Earl of Blessington;
1760-5, Earl of Kelly [Kellie];
1766-70, The Hon. Thomas Matthew;
1771-4, third Duke of Atholl;
1775-81, fourth Duke of Atholl;
1782-90, Earl of Antrim;
1791-1813, fourth Duke of Atholl;
1813, Duke of Kent, under whom the two Grand Lodges were united.**

The Grand Lodge of Antient Freemasons was, shortly after its organization, recognized by the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland. Through the ability and energy of its officers, but especially Laurence Dermott, at one time its Grand Secretary, and afterward its Deputy Grand Master, and the author of its Ahiman Rezon, or Book of Constitutions, it extended its influence and authority into foreign countries and into the British Colonies of America, where it became exceedingly popular. Here it organized several Provincial Grand Lodges, as, for instance, in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and South Carolina, where the Lodges working under this authority were generally known as Antient York Lodges.

In consequence of this, dissensions existed, not only in the mother country, but also in America, for many years, between the Lodges which derived their warrants from the Grand Lodge of Antients and those which derived theirs from the regular or so-called Grand Lodge of Moderns. But the Duke of Kent having been elected, in 1813, the Grand Master of the Antients, while his brother, the Duke of Sussex, was Grand Master of the Moderns, a permanent reconciliation was effected between the rival Bodies, and by mutual compromises the present United Grand Lodge of Antient Freemasons of England was established.

Similar unions were consummated in America, the last being that of the two Grand Lodges of South Carolina, in 1817, and the distinction between the Antients and the Moderns was forever abolished, or remains only as a melancholy page in the history of Masonic controversies. From their connection with the Dukes of Atholl, the Antient Freemasons are sometimes known as Atholl Freemasons. The word is also spelled Athol and Athole

ANTIENT GRAND LODGE. NOTES ON.

The miscellany of data below is given to supplement the general survey of the Antient Grand Lodge of England, of 1751, on page 75. These data have as much interest for American Masons as for English because the history of the Antient Grand Lodge has a large place in general Masonic history; and because the more active half of Freemasonry in the United States at the end of the Revolution was of Antient origin, directly or indirectly, or had been largely shaped by Antient usages. (The data also are in support of the article on ANTIENTS AND MODERNS which immediately follows. They are not arranged in chronological or logical order.)

Laurence Dermott was born in Ireland in 1720; was Initiated in 1740; was Master of No. 26 in Dublin, 1746, and received the Royal Arch at same time. Shortly afterwards he moved to London, was registered technically as a "house painter" but would now be called an interior decorator. In a number of sources he is also described as a wine merch ant. He joined a (Modern) Lodge in London, 1748; soon afterwards joined an Antient Lodge. He became Secretary of the Antient Grand Committee in 1752, later was Grand Secretary, served twice as Deputy Grand Master (in reality, was acting Grand Master). He was both architect and leader of the new Grand Lodge system.

He died in 1791, at the age of seventy-one---a vigorous, aggressive, versatile, many-sided man of great native talent, who taught himself Latin and Hebrew, could both sing and compose songs, gave numberless speeches, and in its formative years was the driving force of the Grand Lodge to which he devoted forty of his years.

The Antients (or Ancients) began as a Grand Committee, and became a Grand Lodge one step at a time.

It drew its membership from four sources :

- a) Masons, most of them of Irish membership, who were repelled by the exclusiveness and snobbishness of the Lodges Under the Grand Lodge of 1717;
- b) received into membership a number of self-constituted Lodges (called St. John's Lodges) which had not sought a Charter from the first Grand Lodge;
- c) Lodges which held a Charter from the first Grand Lodge but resented its innovations and its methods of administration, withdrew, and affiliated with the Antients;
- d) from members initiated in London chartered by itself.

The Antients adopted that name to signify that they continued the ancient customs ; the Moderns had "modernizing" the Work by altering Modes of Recognition, by dropping ceremonies, by becoming snobbish and exclusive - -a violation of an Ancient Landmark. If these two names originated as epithets of abuse (there is no evidence that they did) they came into general usage and were employed everywhere Without invidiousness. The Antients made much of the name "York"; they had no connection with the Grand Lodge of All England at York, but adopted the term to suggest, according to the Old Charges, that Freemasonry as a Fraternity had begun at York-it was a device for claiming to adhere to ancient customs.

Antient Lodges were popular in the American Colonies from the beginning because they were more democratic than Modern Lodges. Antient Provincial Grand Lodges were set up (to work for a longer or a shorter time) in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York (it received in 1781 an Antient Grand Lodge Charter), Virginia, and South Carolina.

There was from the first a close tie with the Grand Lodge of Ireland. For years Ireland did not recognize the Modern Grand Lodge. the Seals of Ireland and the Antients were at one time almost identical; Warrants were similar. The Antients adopted the Irish system of registering members (returns). Both issued certificates, sometimes in English, sometimes in Latin. Each of them had a peculiar interest in Hebrew; it is difficult to understand why unless it was in connection with the Royal Arch which both used, though the Modern did not.

The Third Duke of Atholl (or Athole, or Athol) was Grand Master of the Antients from 1771 to 1774 (in 1773 he was also Grand Master of Scotland). The Fourth Duke of Atholl was Grand Master from 1775 to 1781, and again from 1791 to 1812.

Ireland had issued Army Warrants (or Regimental, or Ambulatory) ; the Antients not only permitted but actively promoted the plan ; by as early as 1789 they had issued 49 Army Warrants, a number of them for use in America.

An attempt was made in 1797 to affect a Union with the Modern Grand Lodge, but it failed. Until the Union in 1813 many Masons never were able to understand the differences between the two Grand Bodies. For periods, or in some areas, the rivalry became bitter; at other times and places the relations were amicable. Usually, a Mason passing from a Modern to an Antient Lodge or from an Antient to a Modern had to be "remade." In a few instances a Lodge working under one Charter used the Work of the other; or it might surrender its Charter in one to seek a new Charter in the other (as Preston's mother Lodge did). the differences were real and not factitious as the result of quarreling; on both sides Brethren knew that before a Union could be effected a number of questions involving the fundamentals of Freemasonry would have to be answered.

One of these concerned the Royal Arch. Was it a part of the Master Degree? Could the Master Degree be complete without it?

Should it be a separate Degree? If so, should a Lodge confer three Degrees?

The Union in 1813 gave two answers: the Royal Arch belonged to Ancient Craft Masonry; but it should be in a separate body (or chapter). In 1817 the Antient and Modern Grand Chapters were amalgamated.

The earlier Masonic historians dated the first appearance of a rift as early as 1735. Modern Lodges complained to the Grand Lodges about "irregular makings" in 1739. It was discussed in that Grand Lodge again in 1740. In 1747 the Modern Grand Lodge made the mistake of electing "the wicked Lord Byron" to the Grand East, and kept him there for five years though he put in an appearance so seldom that a large number of Masons demanded a new Grand Master-this wide gap between the Grand Lodge and members was a fatal weakness in the Modern Grand Lodge system. A large number of "irregular" Lodges were formed, and between 1742 and 1752 forty-five Lodges were erased from the rolls.

The Modern Grand Lodge officially condemned the Antients in 1755, though the Modern Grand Lodge did not have exclusive territorial jurisdiction in England, and had never claimed it, so that the Antients were not invading jurisdiction and were not therefore "schismatics."

The Antients elected Robert Turner their first Grand Master in 1753, with some 12 or so Lodges. In 1756 the Earl of Blesinton was Grand Master and remained so for four years, though Dermott was really in charge; 24 new Lodges were added to the roll. From 1760 to 1766, under the Earl of Kelly, 64 more were added. John, Third Duke of Atholl was installed Grand Master in 1771; by that year the roll increased to 197 Lodges. The Fourth Duke was installed in 1775. In 1799 he and the Earl of Moira, Grand Master of the Moderns, united to secure exemption of Masonry from Parliament's Secrecy Society Act of 1799. the Atholl family was active at the forefront of the Craft from 1771 to 1812.

In 1756 the Antients published their Book of Constitutions, with Dermott himself taking the financial risk; taking that risk was another evidence of his great patriotism for the Fraternity because the publishing of a book was an expensive enterprise and Dermott's only "market" consisted of possibly thirty Lodges. Why he chose Ahiman Rezon for a title is a puzzle; it is also impossible to make sure of a translation because though the words are Hebrew he printed them in Roman letters. It probably meant "Worthy Brother Secretary," and implied that the book was a record, one to go by, etc. It was based primarily upon the Book of Constitutions of Ireland, and since the latter was originally a re-writing of the Modern's Book of 1723 the Ahiman Rezon did not differ materially from the latter, except that on pages here and there it had sentences filled with Dermott's own pungent flavor. But this was not an aping of the Moderns; Dermott was not, as one writer charges, "a plagiarist." Scotland and Ireland both had adopted the 1723 Book as their model.

The Moderns themselves had not presented their own Book as a new literary composition, but as a printed version of the Old Charges; therefore Masons thought of any one of the Constitutions as belonging to the Craft at large rather than to any one Grand

Lodge. Acting steps toward a Union began in 1801, though an abortive one was attempted in the Antient Grand Lodge in 1797. The Earl of Moira warranted the Lodge of Promulgation in 1809, expressly to prepare for union. At the Union in 1813 each Grand Lodge appointed a Committee of nine expert Master Masons; they formed themselves into the Lodge of Promulgation, which toiled to produce a Uniform Work from 1813 to 1816.

At the ceremony of Union in 1813, 641 Modern Lodges and 359 Antient Lodges were represented; both Grand Masters, the brothers the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, sat together in the Grand East. The work of the Lodge of Reconciliation met with some opposition—here and there from Masons who believed that England would be better off with two Grand Lodges. The Lodge of Promulgation met with little opposition but it encountered so many difficulties that it did not succeed in establishing a single uniform Ritual. The "sacred drawing of lots" about which Virgil wrote a purple passage in the Aeneid, and which belonged to the sacred liturgy of the Romans, was, romantically enough, made use of at the Union. Each Grand Lodge had a list of numbered Lodges beginning with 1 (though in the Antients this was a Grand Masters Lodge) ; which set of numbers should have priority? It was decided by lot, the Antients drawing Lodge No. 1, No. 3, No. 5, and so on to win it; in this manner the Modern Lodge of Antiquity No. 1 became No. 2 in the new United Grand Lodge.

By an almost incredible chance the Lodges on the lists of the Grand Lodges added together to the sum of exactly 1000; 641 on the Modern list, 359 on the Antient. In instances where a Modern and an Antient Lodge were near neighbors, or where one was very weak, and the other strong, many Lodges were afterwards consolidated and others were removed from the roll. Altogether the new combined list numbered 647, which means a decrease by 353 Lodges.

The work of preparing a new Code of Regulations was entrusted to a Board of General Purposes (it is still functioning) organized at a special Grand Lodge in 1815. The next step was to ask approval of the new Esoteric Work by the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland. To this end an International Commission was formed June 27, 1814, and deliberated until July 2; "the Three Grand Lodges were perfectly in unison in all the great and essential points of the Mystery and Craft, according to the immemorial traditions and uninterrupted usage of Ancient Masons." The three Bodies adopted eight resolutions which constitute The International Compact. (The approval of other English-Speaking Grand Lodges was taken as read.)

This Union was for the Antients a far cry from 1751.

The earliest existing record of their Grand Committee is dated July 17, 1751; on that day seven Lodges "were authorized to grant dispensations and Warrants and to act as Grand Master," an odd arrangement and now difficult to understand. In the same year the Committee issued its first Warrant, one for a Lodge to meet at the Temple and Sun Tavern. This procedure of having Lodges issue or approve Warrants was at the opposite extreme from the Moderns, where the Grand Master himself issued Warrants—a fact very suggestive, for it hints at one of the reasons for establishing a new Masonic system. In 1752 five more were issued. the first Lodge was given No. 2 ; perhaps the Committee itself counted as No. 1.

In 1751 John Morgan was elected Secretary but failed; Laurence Dermott succeeded him in the next year, and beld membership in Lodges No. 9 and 10. "In the earliest years of the Grand Lodge of Antients we look in vain for the name of any officer or member distinguished for social rank or literary reputation. We do not find such scholars as Anderson or Payne or Desaguliers." In the course of time Dermott discovered that a society without a Patron of high rank was in a vulnerable position in the then state of English society.

He secured recognition from Ireland and Scotland.

He further strengthened his position by proclaiming the Royal Arch as "the root, heart, and marrow of Masonry." To meet this last, the Moderns had a Royal Arch Chapter in 1765 and in 1767 converted this into a Grand Chapter. Hughan says this "was virtually, though not actually, countenanced by the Grand Lodge. It was purely a defensive organization to meet the wants of the regular brethren [by which Hughan means members of Modern Lodges!] and prevent their joining the Antients for Exaltation."

This was not a statesman-like procedure, nor a frank one and weakened the Moderns' position in many eyes. Dermott always accused the Moderns of having mutilated the Third Degree and of making of it "a new composition" ;this sounds like a rash utterance, but it has to be remembered that for some years the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland both agreed with him. On the basis of the evidence as a whole it appears that it was the Moderns who had done the „seceding" from the Landmarks, and therefore more entitled to the epithet of "schismatic" which Gould and Hughan both so often applied to the Antients; the course followed by American Lodges after the introduction of Antient Masonry here bears out that supposition; and also substantiates the theory that the tap-root of the division was the introduction of class distinctions into Masonry by the Moderns; for in the American Colonies Modern Lodges tended to be aristocratic, royalists, Tory.

As noted some paragraphs above "irregular" or "disaffected" Lodges began to be referred to as early as 1735, and by 1739 the subject was brought to the attention of the Modern Grand Lodge. These, combined with the already-existent or independent (or St. John) Lodges, plus an increasing number of new self-constituted Lodges, plus some Lodges where old "Operative" traditions were strong, would make it appear that the Antient Grand Lodge was an expression of discontent, that there were enough "rebels" and "malcontents" waiting about to produce a new Grand Lodge of themselves. But this, while it is a reading accepted by a number of historians, will not do. The Lodges that were independent were not craving a new Grand Lodge because they were independent; and as for disgruntlement in general, there was no aim or purpose or direction in it. To explain the origin of the new Grand Lodge of 1751 as a precipitation of discontent, a crystallization of mugwumpery, is to do an injustice to the men who established it. They were in no confusion; were not resentful; were not mere seceders, and still less (infinitely less—as Hughan failed to note) were they heretics. They believed it right and wise and needful to constitute a second Grand Lodge; they proved themselves men of a high order of intelligence and ability in the Process; and the outcome proved that they had all along been better Masonic statesmen than the leaders of the Moderns. They are in memory entitled to be removed once and for ever from the dusty and clamorous charges of secession, disaffection, and what not a thing for which they were in no sense responsible---and lifted to the platform of esteem and good reputation where they belong, alongside Desaguliers, Payne, Anderson, and Preston.

The best and soundest data on the Antients is in the Minutes and Histories of Lodges for the period 1750 to 1813, British, Canadian, and of the United States (or Colonies) ; the records in such books are piecemeal, to be picked out at random, are a mosaic that needs potting together, but the data in them comprise the substance of the history itself, and to read them is to be contemporaneous with the events; at the very least they correct and give a picture of the Antient Grand Lodge different from that painted by Gould, and perpetuated by his disciples. For general works see: History of Freemasonry, by Robert F. Gould, Revised History of Freemasonry, by A. G. Mackey. Atholl Lodges, by Gould. Masonic facts and Fictions, by Henry Sadler. Cementaria Hibernica, by Chetwode Crawley, Memorials of the Masonic Union, by W. J. Hughan. A History of Freemasonry, by Haywood and Craig. Grand Lodge of England, by A. F. Calvert. Freemasonry and Concordant Orders, by Hughan and Stillson. Early Canadian Masonry, by Pemberton Smith. The Builders, by J. F. Newton. Military Lodges, by R. F. Gould. Notes on Lau'. Dermott, by W. M. Bywater. Illustrations of Masonry, by William Preston. Story of the Craft, by Lionel Vibert. Ars Quatuor Coronatorum. Early chapters in the histories of the Grand Lodges formed in each of the Thirteen Colonies.

Note. Dermott made two statements of revealing significance: "I have not the least antipathy against the gentlemen members of the Modern Society; but, on the contrary, love and respect them"; and expressed hope to "live to see a general conformity and universal unity between the worthy Masons of all denominations." The latter was by Gould and his disciples made to sound as if Dermott referred to the Modern Grand Lodge; and Gould treats the whole subject of the Antients on the basis that they had seceded from the Moderns, kept up a quarrel with the Moderns, and divided the field with them. But what did Dermott mean by "all denominations"? He would not have meant it to be "two." There was a Grand Lodge of all Masons at York; a Grand Lodge of England South of the River Trent; Ireland and Scotland did not recognize the Modern Grand Lodge; there were many independent St. Johns' Lodges; there were a number of Lodges suspended from the Modern lists yet still active.

It is absurd to suppose that Dermott and the Antient Grand Lodge were in no better business than to heckle and oppose the Moderns-which in fact and on the record he did not do; he had the whole Masonic state of affairs in mind; and even when he expressed a desire for friendly relations with the Modern Grand Lodge it does not follow that he desired amalgamation with it; more likely he desired to be able to work in harmony with it, and to see the four British Grand Lodges in harmony with each other. Gould used the whole force of his great History and the weight of his own reputation to support his charge--more than a century after the event!--that the Antient Grand Lodge was a "schismatic" body composed of "seceders."

In his ill-organized and harsh chapter he appears throughout to have forgotten that when the small Modern Grand Lodge of 1717 had been formed there were some hundreds of Lodges in Britain, and that a large proportion of them turned upon it with that same charge; it was a new schism in the ancient Fraternity; it was composed of seceders from the Ancient Landmarks! The new, small, experimental Grand Body at London in 1717 was not formed by divine right, and possessed beforehand no sovereignty over Lodges anywhere. It was set up by only four (possibly five or six) out of some hundreds of Lodges. The four old Lodges acted solely for themselves. They had nothing more in view than a center for Lodges in London.

Any other four Lodges, or ten, or twenty, for a half century afterwards, had as much right as they to set up a Grand Lodge. They possessed no power of excommunication. By an action taken when the Duke of Wharton was Grand Master they even admitted that the Grand Lodge itself was but a union of independent Lodges; and that the four old Lodges still possessed complete sovereignty in their own affairs. The Grand Lodge at York was not questioned; nor the ones in Ireland or Scotland; nor were the self-constituted Lodges which had not joined the voluntary union. There was no justice, therefore, in condemning the Antients' Grand Committee of 1751 when it became a Grand Lodge as schismatic or as seceders. We who are two hundred years wise after the event can see how easily both Antients and Moderns could have found a home under one Constitution, but before the new and untried Grand Lodge system had become established as essential to Freemasonry (at approximately 1775) it was not easy to see the way ahead; and for all anybody now knows it might have been better if not only two but four Grand Lodges had been formed in England, united in a system of comity similar to ours where 49 Grand Lodges live and act and agree as one.

Hughan began, writing his concise historical studies in the 1870's Gould in the 1880's; after almost three-quarters of a century there could be little purpose in the ordinary course of events in continuing to criticize their theories of the Antient Grand Lodge. But a book is not a man; it can be as new and as alive a hundred years afterwards as on the day it was written; it is so with both Hughan and Gould; they are both being widely read by studious Masons and by Masonic writers, and read with respect, as is fitting, and read as having authority. They both accused the Antients of having been "schismatics," "secessionists," and called them other bad names, thereby raising the question of the regularity, legitimacy, and standing of the whole Antient movement and with it questioning by implication more than half of the Freemasonry in Canada and the United States. Had they only stopped to consider, they would have seen that their question had already been answered, once and for all, and by a court possessing final authority, at the Union of 1813.

The Modern Grand Lodge had been a near neighbor to the Antient Grand Lodge; had watched it coming into being; had followed it from day to day and year by year; the Antient Grand Lodge was never out of its sight and this continued for 62 years. Yet in the act of affecting the Union the Modern Grand Lodge fully and freely recognized the Antient Grand Lodge as its co-equal as of that date; recognized its regularity and legality; before the Union was consummated the two Grand Masters sat side by side in the same Grand East. Had the Antient Grand Lodge surrendered and subinitted itself; had it confessed mea culpa; had it sued for forgiveness; had it permitted itself to be healed and merged into the Modern Grand Lodge, its doing so would have proved it to have been "schismatic" and "secessionist." One may submit, and without reflection upon Gould or Hughan or their followers in their theory, that the Modern Grand Lodge knew far more about the facts in 1813 than they did in 1888; and that the official verdict of the Modern Grand Lodge, just, carefully reasoned, fully documented, and given without minority dissent, ought to have disposed of any question about the Antient Grand Lodge from that time on.

Grand Master Masons Grand Lodge of Scotland

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Grand_Masters_of_the_Grand_Lodge_of_Scotland
http://www.grandlodgescotland.com/glos/G.M.M.'s/grand_master_masons.htm

On this page we shall list all the previous Grand Master Masons of the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the intention is to supply biographical information regard each on linked pages. Where an individual's name is underlined that means that it is a link to more information about the individual on a separate page.

1. William St. Clair of Roslin 1736-37

2. George, 3rd Earl of Cromartie 1737-38
3. John, 3rd Earl of Kintore (*G.M. of England; 1740*) 1738-39
4. James, 8th Earl of Strathmore (*G.M. of England; 1744*) 1740-41
6. Alexander, 5th Earl of Leven and Melville 1741-42
7. William, 4th and last Earl of Kilmamock 1742-43
8. James, 5th Earl of Wemyss 1743-44
9. James, 8th Earl of Moray 1744-45
10. Henry David, 10th Earl of Buchan 1745-46
11. William Nisbet of Dirleton 1746-47
12. The Hon. Francis Charteris of Amisfield, afterwards 7th Earl of Wemyss 1747-48

13. Hugh Seton of Touch 1748-49
14. Thomas, Lord Erskine (Jacobite Earl of Mar) 1749-50
15. Alexander, 10th Earl of Eglinton 1750-51
16. James, Lord Boyd, afterwards 15th Earl of Erroll 1751-52
17. George Drummond, Lord Provost of Edinburgh 1752-53
18. Charles Hamilton Gordon, Advocate 1753-54
19. James, Master of Forbes, afterwards 16th Baron Forbes 1754-55
20. Sholto Charles Douglas, Lord Aberdour, afterwards 15th Earl of Morton 1755-57 (*G.M. of England; 1757-61*)
21. Alexander Stewart, 6th Earl of Galloway 1757-59
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Stewart%2C_6th_Earl_of_Galloway
22. David Melville, 6th Earl of Leven and Melville 1759-61
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Melville%2C_6th_Earl_of_Leven
23. Charles Bruce, 5th Earl of Elgin and 9th of Kincardine 1761-63
24. Thomas Erskine, 6th Earl of Kellie (*G.M. of England: 1760-65*) 1763-65
25. James Stewart, Lord Provost of Edinburgh 1765-67
26. George, 8th Earl of Dalhousie 1767-69
27. Lieutenant-General James Adolphus Oughton 1769-71
28. Patrick, 6th Earl of Dumfries 1771-73
29. John, 3rd Duke of Atholl (*G.M. of England 1771-74*) 1773-74
30. David Dalrymple, afterwards Lord Westhall 1774-76
31. Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, 6th Bart. 1776-78
32. John, 4th Duke of Atholl (*G.M. of England; 1775-81; 1791-1813*) 1778-80
33. Alexander, 6th Earl of Balcarres 1780-82
34. [David Stewart Erskine, 11th Earl of Buchan 1782-84](#)
35. George, Lord Haddo 1784-86
36. Francis, Lord Elcho, afterwards 8th Earl of Wemyss 1786-88
37. Francis, 8th Lord Napier 1788-90
38. George, 16th Earl of Morton 1790-92
39. George, Marquis of Huntly, afterwards 5th Duke of Gordon 1792-94
40. William, Earl of Ancram, afterwards 6th Marquis of Lothian 1794-96
41. Francis, Lord Doune, afterwards 10th Earl of Moray 1796-98
42. Sir James Stirling, Bart., Lord Provost of Edinburgh 1798-1800
43. Charles William, Earl of Dalkeith, afterwards 4th Duke of Buccleuch 1800-02
44. George, 5th Earl of Aboyne, afterwards 9th Marquis of Huntly 1802-04
45. George, 9th Earl of Dalhousie 1804-06
46. H.R.H. The Prince of Wales (later **H.M. George IV**) 1806-20
47. *Acting*, Francis, Earl of Moira, afterwards 1st Marquis of Hastings 1806-08
48. *Acting*, The Hon. William Ramsay Maule of Panmure, late; 1st Lord Panmure 1808-10
49. *Acting*, James, 2nd Earl of Rosslyn 1810-12
50. *Acting*, Robert, Viscount Duncan, afterwards 1st Earl of Camperdown 1812-14
51. *Acting*, James, 4th Earl of Fife 1814-16
52. *Acting*, Sir John Majoribanks of Lees, Bart., M.P. 1816-18
53. *Acting*, George, 8th Marquis of Tweeddale 1818-20
54. Alexander, 10th Duke of Hamilton and Brandon 1820-2
55. George William, 6th Duke of Argyle 1822-23
56. John, Viscount Glenorchy, afterwards 2nd Marquis of Breadalbane 1824-2
57. Thomas Robert, 11th Earl of Kinnoul 1826-2
58. Francis, Lord Elcho, afterwards 9th Earl of Wemyss and March 1827-3
59. George William, 9th Lord Kinnaird and Rossie 1830-3
60. Henry David, 12th Earl of Buchan 1832-3
61. William Alexander, Marquis of Douglas, afterwards 11th Duke of Hamilton and Brandon 1833-3
62. Alexander Edward, Viscount Fincastle, afterwards 6th Earl of Dunmore 1835-31
63. James Andrew, Lord Ramsay, afterwards 1st Marquis of Dalhousie 1836-8
64. Sir James Forrest of Comiston, Bart., Lord Provost of Edinburgh 1838-4
65. George William, 15th Earl of Rothes 1840-4
66. Lieutenant-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence 1841-4
67. George Augustus, Lord Glenlyon, 6th Duke of Athole 1843-6
68. John Whyte-Melville of Bennoch and Strathkinnes 1864-6
69. Fox-Maule, 11th Earl of Dalhousie 1867-7
70. Francis Robert, 4th Earl of Rosslyn 1870-7
71. Sir Michael Robert Shaw-Stewart, 7th Bart. 1873-8
72. Walter Henry, 11th Earl of Mar and 13th Earl of Kellie 1882-8
73. Sir Archibald Campbell, afterwards 1st Lord Blythswood 1885-9
74. George Arden, 11th Earl of Haddington 1892-9
75. Sir Charles Dalrymple of Newhailes, 1st Bart. 1893-5
76. Alexander, 18th Lord Saltoun 1897-1900
77. The Honourable James Hozier, afterwards 2nd Lord Newlands 1900-4
78. The Honourable Charles Maule Ramsay 1904-07
79. Sir Thomas D. G. Carmichael, afterwards 1st Lord Carmichael 1907-09 (*Grand Master of Victoria, Australia, 1909-12*)
80. John George, Marquis of Tullibardine, afterwards 8th Duke of Atholl 1909-01
81. Sir Robert King, Stewart of Murdostoun 1913-16
82. Brigadier-General Sir Robert Gordon Gordon-Gilmour, 1st Bart. 1916-20
83. Archibald, 16th Earl of Eglinton and 4th Earl of Winton 1920-21

84. Edward James, 10th Earl of Elgin and 14th Earl of Kincardine 1921-26
85. John James, 12th Earl of Stair 1924-26
86. Archibald Douglas, 4th Lord Blythswood 1926-29
87. A. A. Hagart Speirs of Elderslie 1929-31
88. Robert Edward, 11th Lord Belhaven and Stenton 1931-33
89. Alexander Arthur, 19th Lord Saltoun 1933-35
90. Sir Iain Colquhoun of Luss, 7th Bart. 1935-36
91. H.R.H. The Duke of York, afterwards **H.M. King George VI** 1936-37
92. Brigadier-General Sir Norman A. Orr Ewing, 4th Bart. 1937-39
93. Robert Arthur, Viscount Traprain, afterwards 3rd Earl of Balfour 1939-42
94. Captain John Christie Stewart of Murdostoun 1942-45
95. Randolph, 12th Earl of Galloway 1945-49
96. Sir Charles Malcolm Barclay-Harvey of Kinord 1949-53 (*G.M of South Australia*, 1941-44)
97. Alexander, 7th Lord Macdonald of Sleat 1953-57
98. Archibald, 17th Earl of Eglinton and 5th Earl of Winton 1957-61
99. Andrew, Lord Bruce, afterwards 11th Earl of Elgin and 15th Earl of Kincardine 1961-65
100. Major Sir Ronald Orr Ewing, 5th Bart. 1965-69
101. David Liddell-Grainger of Ayton 1969-94
102. Captain Robert Wolrige Gordon of Esslemont 1974-79
103. Sir James Wilson McKay 1979-83
104. J. M. Marcus Humphrey of Dinnet 1983-88
105. Brigadier Sir Gregor MacGregor of MacGregor, 6th Bart. 1985-93
106. Michael Evan Victor Baillie, 3rd Baron Burton 1993-99
107. Sir Archibald D. Orr Ewing, Bart., B.A. 1999-

 --- In masoniclight@yahoogroups.com, "Ronald M Goldwyn" <cleanwake@...> wrote:

>
 > Fine work Bro Lee,
 > Could you distinguish those who were Moderns and those who were Ancient GM during the dual period. (1740- 1813)
 >
 > Sincerely and Fraternally,
 > R...W... Ronald M Goldwyn, PGSB
 > GLNY & GLCT
 >
 Greetings Brer Ron,

Obviously, there is some confusion here but:

1. at the Union of 27 Dec 1813 the Antients and Moderns amalgamated, at which time of the sons of King George III Hanover: Edward Hanover, Duke of Kent was Grand Master of the Antients. Augustus Hanover, Duke of Sussex was Grand Master of the Moderns. Edward stepped down to leave his brother as GM of the new United Grand Lodge of England [UGLE].

2. Preston's History [from his Illustrations] gives a complete discussion of the GMs from 1717 to 1792-ish which may be read at: <http://www.robertlomas.com/preston/padlock/index.html> or see also: <http://mysticalkeys.com/library/Preston/index.html> Preston gives only titles, no names, and, of course, his Illustrations ends before the Union of 1813.

3. The Duke of Athol's title appears somewhere in this mix, but I am still researching whether he was Antient, Modern or otherwise.

4. Preston is not totally clear to the reader on some of the progression, in that some of the GMs did not serve actively at all times and 'Acting GMs' were appointed. Philip Wharton, for example, served his one year and left the Convention never to grace the Fraternity of England again. Wharton [the wastrel's] story is rather 'interesting.'

This is a work in progress. Jump in there if you have additional thoughts, additions or corrections.

5. Some of the Scottish GMs ALSO served the English line. See, for example: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Grand_Masters_of_the_Grand_Lodge_of_Scotland or http://www.grandlodgescotland.com/glos/G.M.M.'s/grand_master_masons.htm

I have lots of notes and details, fairly well organized, including some nice photos, but it is slow work sorting some of it out.

Fraternally,
 Lee
 Liverpool, New York

From: njdgUSA@...
Date: Fri May 26, 2006 1:52 am
Subject: Re: [ml] GMs England 1717 - present - (1793-1812?)

Bro Lee
Apropos your message. There is no gap for the years 1793-1812.

Premier GL:
1790-1813 = HRH George, Prince of Wales (later King George IV)
1813 = HRH Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex

Antient GL:
1791-1813 = John, 4th Duke of Atholl
1813 = HRH Edward, Duke of Kent
United GL:
1813-1843 = HRH August Frederick, Duke of Sussex

Re PGL 1767-1772 - My UGLE record shows it was the 5th Duke of Beaufort - not the 4th.
But very good work and I will look again more closely at your list.
Nigel Gallimore, PM/UGLE & GL Calif/USA

Aha! Thank you for clarifying the Prince on Wales and Duke of Atholl.

See my reply to Brother Ron, preceeding your fine reply. Preston's History ends before the Union of 1813. Also, I had found reference to the Duke of Atholl, but could not connect to which GL his belonged.
As for the 4th or 5th Duke of Beaufort, again thank you. In selecting WHICH duke or earl was GM, from research, I was usually at the mercy of WHEN they were born and died, there being no reference in their biographies as to their membership in the Fraternity. I will recheck my notes for Beaufort and see were I missed the dates of their births & deaths [4th & 5th Dukes.

S&F, Lee, Liverpool, NY

Greetings Brer Ashok,

Early on I looked at the UGLE URL, but did not see a complete listing, hence I looked elsewhere at numerous other sources <grin>. Despite a nice library [over 6,000 archives, artifacts, books &c] in our District Libraries, alas we have no copy of the UGLE Yearbook. Hence my posting the great minds of the ML. Thank you for contributing to this interesting subject.

S&F,
Lee
Liverpool, NY

--- In masoniclight@yahoo.com, Mahbubani <mahbubani@...> wrote:

>
>
> Hongkong Friday 26 May 2006
>
> Dear Bro Lee,
> Do you have access to a copy of the UGLE year book ? It does not provide a list of English GMs but it has a section entitled "Outstanding Masonic Events" which includes details of when each GM was installed.
> I presume you have already had a look at <<http://www.ugle.co.uk>>
> where you can go via "About Grand Lodge" to the section re "History of Grand Lodge".
> S&F,
> Ashok Mahbubani
>
> PS: The GL of Scotland year book does provide a list of Scottish Grand Master Masons since 1736.

From: njdgUSA@...
Date: Fri May 26, 2006 4:42 am
Subject: Re: [ml] GMs England 1717 - present - Premier & Antient GLs
Bro. Goldwyn - Re your request to Bro. Lee - this list may help:

Moderns/Premier GL GMs:
1717 GL Convened, then -
1740 John, 3rd Earl of Kintmore
1741 James, 14th Earl of Moira
1742-43 John, Baron Ward (later Viscount Dudley & Ward)
1744 Thomas, 8th Earl of Strathmore & Kinghorn
1745-47 James, 6th Lord Cranstoun
1747-51 William, 5th Lord Byron
1752-53 John, 1st Lord Carysfort
1754-56 James, Marquess of Carnarvon (later 3rd Duke of Chandos)
1757-62 Sholto Charles, 15th Earl of Morton

1762-64 Washington, 5th Earl Ferrers
 1764-66 Cadwalder, 9th Lord Blayney
 1767-72 Henry, 5th Duke of Beaufort
 1772-76 Robert Edward, 9th Lord Petre
 1777-82 George, 4th Duke of Manchester
 1782-90 HRH Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland
 1790-1813 HRH George, Prince of Wales (later King George IV)
 1813 HRH Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex

Atholl/Antient GL GMs:

1753 Robert Turner
 1754-56 Hon. Edward Vaughan
 1756-60 William. 1st Earl of Blessinton
 1760-65 Thomas Alexander, 6th Earl of Kellie
 1766-70 Hon. Thomas Mathew
 1771-74 John, 3rd Duke of Atholl
 1775-81? John, 4th Duke of Atholl
 1783-91 Randall William, 6th Earl & 2nd Marquess of Antrim
 1791-1813 John, 4th Duke of Atholl
 1813 HRH Edward, Duke of Kent

* I do not know why there is a year gap between 1781 & 1783

UGLE 1st GM:

1813-43 HRH Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex
 (brother of Antient GM, Edward, Duke of Kent)

Nigel Gallimore, PM/UGLE & GLCalif/USA

Bro. Goldwyn - I forgot to mention - the Atholl (Antients) GL was formed in 1751. So the dual dates are 1751-1813 and not 1740.

Nigel Gallimore

Bros Lee & Goldwyn

Another brother has mentioned to you on this forum the UGLE Year Book. A book I would recommend that contains a list of every GM and other chronological notable dates of events on Masonry in England is: "The History of English Freemasonry" by John Hamill. Publishers are Lewis Masonic. 1994. ISBN 085318 205

1. It is also available on CDs. The author John Hamill is now the Communications Director of UGLE but back then was the Librarian & Curator for UGLE.

Nigel Gallimore

----- Original Message -----

Subject: Re: Masonic: List of GMs of England since 1717
Date: Fri, 26 May 2006 14:55:09 +0530
From: Jacques Huyghebaert <jacques@huyghebaert.org>
To:

The list I have of past Grand Masters of ULGE is as follows :

Premier Grand Lodge (Moderns)
 ANTHONY SAYER, 1717
 GEORGE PAYNE, 1718, 1720
 JOHN THEOPHILUS DESAGULIERS, 1719
 JOHN, 2ND DUKE OF MONTAGU, 1721
 PHILIP, DUKE OF WHARTON, 1722
 FRANCIS, 2ND DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, 1723
 CHARLES, 2ND DUKE OF RICHMOND, 1724-5
 JAMES, 7TH EARL OF ABERCORN, 1726
 WILLIAM, 4TH EARL OF INCHQUIN, 1727
 HENRY, 3RD LORD COLERAINE, 1727-8
 JAMES, 4TH LORD KINGSTON, 1729
 THOMAS, 8TH DUKE OF NORFOLK, 1730-1
 THOMAS, EARL OF LEICESTER, 1731
 ANTHONY, 6TH VISCOUNT MONTAGU, 1732
 JAMES, 7TH EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORN, 1733
 JOHN, 20TH EARL OF CRAWFORD, 1734
 THOMAS, 2ND VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH, 1735
 JOHN, 4TH EARL OF LOUDOUN, 1736
 EDWARD, 2ND EARL OF DARNLEY, 1737
 HENRY, 2ND DUKE OF CHANDOS, 1738

ROBERT, 2ND LORD RAYMOND, 1739
 WILLIAM, 5TH LORD BYRON, 1747-51
 JAMES, 14TH EARL OF MORTON, 1741
 JOHN, 1st VISCOUNT DUDLEY AND WARD,
 THOMAS, 8TH EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORN, 1744
 JAMES, 6th LORD CRANSTOUN, 1745-7
 JOHN, 1st LORD CARYSFORT, 1752-3
 JAMES, 3RD DUKE OF CHANDOS, 1754-6
 SHOLTO CHARLES, 15TH EARL OF MORTON, 1757-62
 WASHINGTON, 5th EARL FERRERS, 1762-4
 CADWALLADER, 9TH LORD BLAYNEY, 1764-6
 HENRY, 5TH DUKE OF BEAUFORT, 1767-71
 ROBERT EDWARD, 9TH LORD PETRE, 1772-6
 GEORGE, 4TH DUKE OF MANCHESTER, 1777-82
 H.R.H. HENRY FREDERICK, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, 1782-90
 H.R.H. GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES (AFTERWARDS KING GEORGE IV), 1790-1813
 H.R.H. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, DUKE OF SUSSEX, 1813

Grand Lodge of the 'Antients'

ROBERT TURNER, 1753
 HON. EDWARD VAUGHAN, 1754-6
 WILLIAM, 1st EARL OF BLESINGTON, 1756-60
 THOMAS ALEXANDER, 6TH EARL OF KELLIE, 1760-5
 HON. THOMAS MATHEW, 1766-70
 JOHN, 4TH DUKE OF ATHOLL, 1775-81, 1791-1813
 RANDAL WILLIAM, 6TH EARL AND 2ND MARQUESS OF ANTRIM, 1783-91
 H.R.H. EDWARD, DUKE OF KENT, 1813

United Grand Lodge

H.R.H. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, DUKE OF SUSSEX, 1813-43
 THOMAS, 2ND EARL OF ZETLAND, 1844-70
 GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL, 1st MARQUESS OF RIPON, 1870-4
 H.R.H. ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES (KING EDWARD VII), 1874-1901
 H.R.H. ARTHUR, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, 1901-39
 H.R.H. GEORGE, DUKE OF KENT, 1939-42
 Henry 6TH EARL OF HAREWOOD, 1942-7
 EDWARD WILLIAM SPENCER, 10th DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, 1947-50
 LAWRENCE ROGER, 11th EARL OF SCARBROUGH, 1951-67
 Edward, Duke of Kent 1967 -

--

Fraternal greetings

Jacques Huyghebaert

<http://www.homestead.com/huyghebaert/main1.html>

Internet Lodge no. 9659, E.C.

<http://internet.lodge.org.uk>

Lodge Bonnie Doon No.611, S.C., Colombo, Sri Lanka

<http://www.lodgebonniedoon.org/>

Leinster Lodge No.115, I.C., Colombo, Sri Lanka

<mailto:jacques@huyghebaert.org>

<mailto:jacques.huyghebaert@gmail.com>

<mailto:huyghebaert@mac.com>

<mailto:jacques@sltnet.lk>

Skype

<callto://jacqueshuyghebaert>

Bro. Lee

I have had more time to look at your list. None of the names were GM of the Atholl "Antients" GL. Here are some corrections if you will permit me:

Premier Grand Lodge: (a.k.a "Moderns" - but is not preferred by UGLE!)

1727-28 Henry, 3rd Ld. Coleraine - your record only says 1728

1729 James, 4th Ld. Kingston - your record says 1728

1730-31 Thomas, 8th Dk. of Norfolk - your record says 1729-30

1738 Henry, Marquess of Carnarvon (later 2nd Duke of Chandos) - your record says 9th

1740 John, 3rd El. of Kintmore - your record says 4th

1745-47 James, 6th Ld. Cranstoun - your record only says 1745-46
 1747-51 Wm., 5th Ld. Byron - your record says 1747-52
 1754-56 James, Marquess of Carnarvon (later 3rd Duke of Chandos) - your record says '54-'57
 1757-62 Sholto Charles, 15th El. of Morton - your record says 1757-61
 1762-64 Washington, 5th El. Ferrers - your record says 6th and 1762-63
 1767-72 Henry, 5th Dk. of Beaufort - your record says 4th and 1767-71
 1777-82 Geo., 4th Dk. of Manchester - your record says 1777-81
 1790-1813 HRH Geo., PoW, (later King Geo. IV) - your 2nd record says 1792
 United Grand Lodge:
 1874-91 HRH Al. Ed., PoW, (later King Ed. VII) - your record says Ed. VII of UK (he resigned as GM when he became King in 1901 and then took the title "Protector of the Order")

Hope this clarifies matters.

As a matter of interest the present GM of UGLE, HRH Ed. Dk. of Kent, on June 27, 2007, will have completed 40 years unbroken service as MWGM - he was elected on June 14, 1967 and installed on June 27, 1967. His father was GM 193-42. The previous longest serving GM of UGLE was HRH Arthur, Dk. of Connaught & Strathearn, 1901-1939, resigned nearly 39 years after election and died Jan. 16, 1942. He was the blood brother of HRH King Ed. VII (eldest son of HRH Queen Victoria).
 Respectfully submitted, Nigel Gallimore

Last record on my list under United GL: date should say "1874-1901" and not 1874-91.
 In the last para. of my message - it should say "He was GM 1939-42" and not 193-42.

 Dear Bro Lee,
 Hope this proves to be of some help
 S+F, Ashok

----- Original Message -----
Subject:Re: Masonic: List of GMs of England since 1717
Date:Fri, 26 May 2006 14:55:09 +0530
From:Jacques Huyghebaert <jacques@huyghebaert.org>
To:

The list I have of past Grand Masters of ULGE is as follows:

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 HENRY, 5TH DUKE OF BEAUFORT, 1767-71
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H.R.H. GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES (AFTERWARDS KING GEORGE IV), 1790-1813
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HON. EDWARD VAUGHAN, 1754-6
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HON. THOMAS MATHEW, 1766-70
JOHN, 4TH DUKE OF ATHOLL, 1775-81, 1791-1813
RANDAL WILLIAM, 6TH EARL AND 2ND MARQUESS OF ANTRIM, 1783-91
H.R.H. EDWARD, DUKE OF KENT, 1813

United Grand Lodge
H.R.H. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, DUKE OF SUSSEX, 1813-43
THOMAS, 2ND EARL OF ZETLAND, 1844-70
GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL, 1st MARQUESS OF RIPON, 1870-4
H.R.H. ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES (KING EDWARD VII), 1874-1901
H.R.H. ARTHUR, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, 1901-39
H.R.H. GEORGE, DUKE OF KENT, 1939-42
Henry 6TH EARL OF HAREWOOD, 1942-7
EDWARD WILLIAM SPENCER, 10th DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, 1947-50
LAWRENCE ROGER, 11th EARL OF SCARBROUGH, 1951-67
Edward, Duke of Kent 1967 -

--

Fraternal greetings, Jacques Huyghebaert
<http://www.homestead.com/huyghebaert/main1.html>

Internet Lodge no. 9659, E.C.
<http://internet.lodge.org.uk>
Lodge Bonnie Doon No.611, S.C., Colombo, Sri Lanka
<http://www.lodgebonniedoon.org/>
Leinster Lodge No.115, I.C., Colombo, Sri Lanka

<mailto:jacques@huyghebaert.org>
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<mailto:jacques@sltnet.lk>

Skype
<callto://jacqueshuyghebaert>

Bro. Lee

The book "Grand Lodge 1717-1965" was I believe produced for the 250th celebratory anniversary of the UGLE.
Arthur Reginald Hewitt (1907-2005) was Librarian & Curator for UGLE from 1961-1972 when he retired. He became a full member of Quatuor Lodge No. 2076 in 1961 and was WM in 1965 and then became Treasurer for many years. At the time of his death he was a Honorary Member of QC Lodge. It is the library and museum of UGLE that will be his major masonic monument. He will rank next to Sadler who was responsible for establishing it.
And now I have not been able to find this book for sale.

Nigel Gallimore

Br. Batson, a member of No. 4, had been Deputy Grand Master from 1731 to 1734.