THE CHAPLIN AND SKINNER FAMILIES

TO MY DEAR WIFE,

WITHOUT WHOSE HELP THESE
PAGES WOULD NEVER HAVE
BEEN WRITTEN OR PRINTED.


SAPIENS QUI ASSIDUUS

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES OF CHAPLIN AND SKINNER AND CONNECTED FAMILIES

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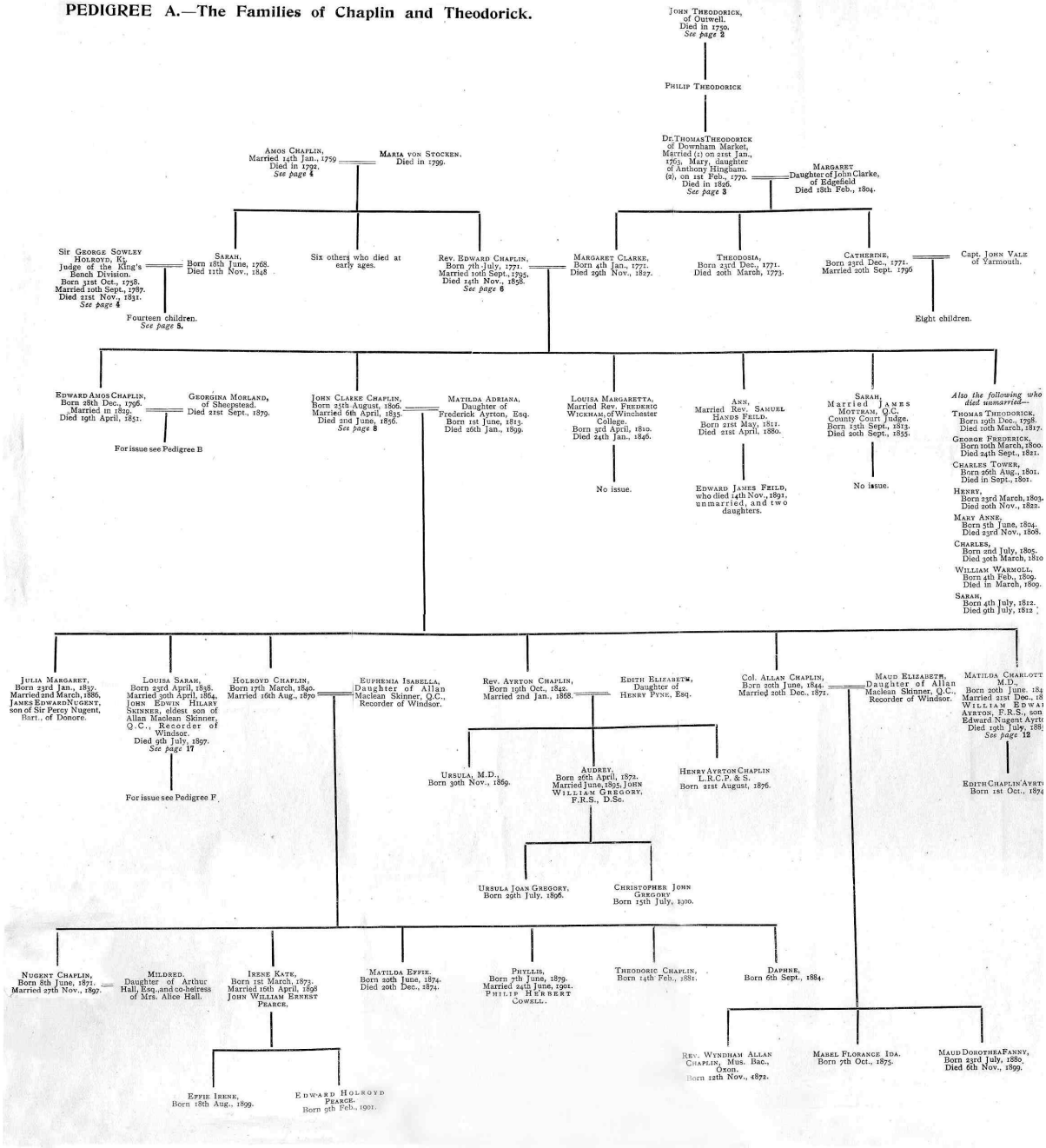

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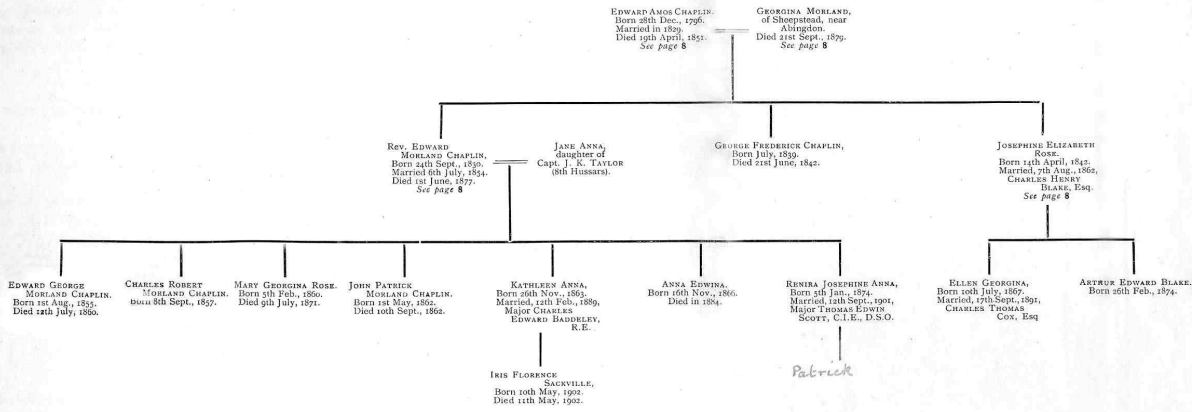


CHAPLIN AND THEODORICK

This is the first occasion on which an attempt has been made to place on record the history of these families. But few details have been preserved, and the facts here set down must only be considered as the result of such research as has been possible with time and opportunities greatly limited.

The **Theodoricks** were a Norfolk family of yeomen farmers owning their own freeholds.

In 1750 John Theodorick of Outwell died. By his will, which he signed on the 18 September 1746, he appointed his loving wife Mary and his son Philip to be his executors.

He was the father of several children; to his granddaughter Mary, the wife of Thomas Johnson of Wisbech, he gave £100, and a similar sum to his granddaughter Elizabeth Thistleton, daughter of Elizabeth Thistleton (widow). He was the owner of many lands and houses at Outwell, which he left to:-

His son, Philip Theodorick;

His grandsons, Thomas and John, both sons of Philip Theodorick;

His grandson Richard, son of his deceased son, John Theodorick.

Of **Philip Theodorick** not many facts are to be found, but he appears to have performed his duties as an executor of his father's property.

Thomas Theodorick, son of the above Philip Theodorick, lived at Downham Market, where he practised as a surgeon. In January, 1763, he married Mary, daughter of Anthony Hingham, of Walsingham, having on the 21st of that month settled various properties on her. The issue of this marriage do not concern this history, and it may therefore be briefly stated that they were:

(1) Mary, born at Thetford, on 9th December, 1764, and afterwards married to Peter Rouse.

(2) Elizabeth, born at Holt, on 6th August, 1766, and married (a) on 27th March, 1792, to Thomas Marcon, of Swafham, who died on 31st August 1806; and (b) in 1809, to Stephen Storey, of Hunworth.

(3) Thomas John Theodorick, born on 1st July, 1767.

(4) Thomas Theodorick, born on 22nd August, 1768, and died on 14th February, 1792.

Mrs. Mary Theodorick died on 30th April, 1769, at half-past one o'clock in ye afternoon, leaving Dr. Theodorick a widower. He was married for a second time on the 1st February, 1770, to Miss Margaret Clarke, daughter of John Clarke, of Edgefield, and Elizabeth his wife. By this marriage he had the following family:

(1) Margaret Clarke, who was born at Holt, on 4th January, 1771, and in the year 1795 married the Rev. Edward Chaplin [Of whom hereafter. See page 6.]

(2) Theodosia, born at 5.45pm on the 23rd December, 1771, and died on 20th March, 1773.

(3) Catherine, born on 23rd December, 1771, exactly 15 minutes after her sister Theodosia. On 20th September, 1796, she married Captain John Vale, of Yarmouth, and afterwards of Gorleston, Master Mariner. She became the mother of eight children, whose names it is not material to set out here.

It is a curious coincidence that these three daughters were all born in the year 1771.

The Vale family quarrelled with the Chaplins, and all connection with them has been long since lost.

On 18th February, 1804, Dr Theodorick was for a second time left a widower, for his wife Margaret died, and on the 21st of that month was buried in "Edgefield Church, near ye north door."

She left a considerable amount of property by her will, which she made on the 18th January 1804, between her two daughters, Mrs. Margaret Clarke Chaplin

and Mrs. Catherine Vale. It is not unlikely that the division of this property was the cause of the quarrels.

Mrs. Theodorick's property came to her under the will of her father, John Clarke, and it appears that her mother, Elizabeth Clarke, survived her.

In 1826 Dr. Theodorick died. By his will, made on 7 June 1819, he left practically all his property to be equally divided between his two daughters by his second marriage - Mrs Margaret Clarke Chaplin and Mrs Catherine Vale. Presumably he considered that the children by his first marriage were sufficiently provided for by the settlement then made.

In passing it is worth remarking that in his will he expressed a desire to be buried near his wife Margaret.

The marriage of Margaret Clarke Theodorick with the Rev. Edward Chaplin, son of Amos Chaplin, forms the connection between these two families. Both East Anglian and both comfortably established, and though not possessing wealth, having moderate and independent means, and owning a certain amount of property in their native county of Norfolk.

Amos Chaplin carried on business at Bridge Street, Covent Garden, and lived at Kentish Town, where he bought some three or four acres of land and built his residence, Fitzroy House North.

On the 14th January, 1759, he married Maria von Stocken, whose father was Librarian to the King of Prussia. He was a keen politician, and took a considerable part in the Wilkes agitation, being himself a strong supporter of Wilkes.

He died in 1792, and on the 7th November in that year his will was proved by his widow (who had previously assumed the English name of Mary Anne), his son the Rev. Edward Chaplin and his daughter Sarah, afterwards Lady Holroyd.

Mrs. Mary Anne Chaplin died in 1799.

Of his eight children only these two grew up, namely:-

(1) Sarah, who was born on the 18th June, 1768, and on the 10th September, 1787, married George Sowley Holroyd, Barrister at Law, Grays Inn, who was on the 14th February, 1816, raised to the Bench and knighted.

There were fourteen children of this marriage, namely:-

(1) Mary Anne, born 31st December, 1788, and died 14th May, 1813. Married Captain Charles Court, but left no children.

(2) George Chaplin Holroyd, born 9th September, 1790, and died 24th November, 1871. He had six children, of whom the second was His Honour Henry Holroyd, County Court Judge, who died on the 11th January, 1896.

(3) Charles Holroyd, born 31st January, 1792, and died without issue on 13th September, 1830

(4) Henry Amos Holroyd, born 24th May, 1793, and died 23rd February, 1794.

(5) Edward Holroyd, born 24th July, 1794, and died 29th January, 1881. He was a barrister, and was subsequently appointed Senior Commissioner of the Bankruptcy Court in London. He had six children, of whom Edward Dundas Holroyd, Q.C., who now lives at Melbourne, and is a Judge of the Supreme Court of Victoria, is one.

(6) Sarah Louisa, born 4th July, 1796, and died 11th January, 1876.

(7) Frederick Court, born 28th November, 1797, and died in infancy.

(8) Thomas Holroyd, born 23rd March, 1799, and died at Hampton Court Palace on 27th November, 1893, at the age of 94, leaving a daughter, Sarah Morgan Chamberlain, widow of the late Rear Admiral William Charles Chamberlain, R.N.

(9) James John Holroyd, born 28th September, 1800, died 3rd February, 1876, having had nine children.

(10) William James Holroyd, born 20th August, 1802 and died 6th March, 1803

(11) Henry Holroyd, born 5th April, 1804, and died 29th September, 1859, leaving four children.

(12) Sarah Maria, born 26th May, 1805 and died 3rd August, 1815.

(13) Charlotte, born 8th September, 1806, and died 30th June, 1811.

(14) Frederic Holroyd, born 14th March, 1810, died 29th June, 1811.

Mr. Justice Holroyd, after sitting on the Bench for twelve years, resigned his office on I7th November, 1828; he died on 21st November, 1831, and was buried at Wargrave; and the following epitaph, written by his friend Lord Brougham, was engraved on the monument erected in Wargrave Church by his son Thomas Holroyd:--

Sacred to the Memory of
SIR GEORGE SOWLEY HOLROYD, Kt.,
One of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench:

A lawyer to be ranked high among the greatest of any age; endowed with an original genius to enlarge the bounds of any science, but peculiarly adapted to that which he pursued: a counsellor sure, faithful, and sagacious; an advocate learned, ready, skilful, correct; a judge upright, firm, patient, humane; of a gentle nature, serene temper, simple and kindly manners; but of principles pure, lofty, inflexible; he was not more honoured in his public capacity than beloved on all the private relations of his blameless life.

Born xxxi October, MDCCLVIII.
Married x September, MDCCLXXXVII
Raised to the Bench xiv February, MDCCCXVI
Resigned xvii November, MDCCCXXVIII.
Died xxi November, MDCCCXXXI

Lady Holroyd died on the 11th November, 1848, at Exmouth, in her 81st year, and was buried with her husband at Wargrave.

(2) The Rev. Edward Chaplin (see below).

The **Rev. Edward Chaplin** was born on the 7th July, 1771, at his father's house at Kentish Town, and was educated at Westminster School, whence he obtained a scholarship to Trinity College Cambridge in June 1789. He took his BA degree in January, 1793.

On the 22nd June 1791, he was admitted as a member of Grays Inn, and it is clear that at this time he intended to become a lawyer, for his father, Amos Chaplin, in his will, made on 2nd August 1791, made special provision for his "board, washing, and lodging during his stay at the University and during his studies in the profession of the Law in London." But before he had finished his studies at Cambridge he decided to enter the Church. In November, 1794, he obtained from the Master and Senior Fellows of his college a testimonial as to his fitness for Deacon's Orders, and on the 1st March 1795, the Bishop of Norwich appointed him curate at Watlington, Norfolk, where he remained until 1812.

On the 10th September, 1795, he married Miss Margaret Clarke Theodorick, daughter of Dr. Thomas Theodorick, of Edgefield [see page 3.]

After leaving Watlington he was appointed Chaplain of the St Martin's in the Fields Burial Ground, at Pratt Street, Camden Town, and of the almshouses near by. In 1824 he was appointed Reader to the Honourable Society of Grays Inn, an appointment which he held for many years. He lived at Camden town until he resigned his chaplaincy, and then at Fitzroy House North, at Kentish Town, until his death, which occurred on 14 November, 1858, aged 87. He was buried at Highgate Cemetery.

Mrs Matilda Adriana Chaplin in her "Memoir," published by her son Holroyd Chaplin after her death in 1899, writes of him as follows:-

> "A very agreeable old gentleman who had a great store of interesting anecdotes. He remembered the Gordon Riots; he was at Westminster School, and when there heard parts of the trial of Warren Hastings. He talked with much animation of great elections at Westminster, in which, he said, some of the school took much interest, and boys would get out in spite of punishment to see the great election. The Westminster boys used to play and hunt cockchafers on the land - then very swampy - on which the whole of Belgravia now stands. He said there was then some risk of highwaymen in crossing Hampstead Heath or Hadley Common late. He and his father when riding felt glad to be safely over. Then he had tales of friends who had been in Paris during the great Revolution (1793). One of these, who could speak French, saw them going to hang someone, saying excitedly, 'A la lanterne!' He asked what the man had done, talked to them, and finally they did not hang him."

He also remembered very well being introduced when a boy to the great John Wilkes; and he used to tell his grandson, Holroyd Chaplin, how, when a student at Gray's Inn, he and others returning home to Kentish Town in the evening would wait by the Foundling Hospital until the patrol could accompany them, as the fields between that spot and Kentish Town were frequented by footpads.

Mrs Margaret Clarke Chaplin, his wife, died on the 29th November, 1827, at the age of 56.

In the now disused burial ground of which her husband was chaplain there still stands a monument (No. 358 in the official books of the Borough of St. Pancras) to Mrs. Margaret Clarke Chaplin and several of her children.

The Rev. Edward Chaplin had 13 children, of whom several died in infancy; five of them only were married and of these the three following had children:-

(1) Edward Amos Chaplin, born on 28th December, 1796, and died on 19th April, 1851; he became a solicitor in 1819, and carried on business at 3 Grays Inn Square. He married Georgina Morland, one of the Morlands of Abingdon, and left three children, of whom one was the Rev. Edward Morland Chaplin, who died on 1st June, 1877, and another was Mrs. Elizabeth Rose Josephine Blake, now living at 12 Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill [see Pedigree B.]
(2) John Clarke Chaplin (see below).
(3) Ann, born on the 21st May, 1811, and died on 21st April, 1880. She was married to the Rev. Samuel Hands Feild, and left Edward James Feild and two other children.

John Clarke Chaplin, mentioned above, was born on the 25th August, 1806. He is the member of the Rev. Edward Chaplin's large family with which this history is chiefly concerned, and a good description of him has been left by his widow, Mrs. Adriana Chaplin, in her “Memoir” already referred to. She says:-

"My friends at school were three sisters, named Chaplin, and this Christmas (1828) they invited me to spend a few days with them. Their father* was one of the clergy at Gray's Inn, and also chaplain to St. Martin's Burial Ground, Camden Town, which was then considered out of London.

“My brother Frederick+ escorted me there, and was kindly invited to dinner. I was glad of this, as, except my schoolfellows, they were all grown-up strangers. Before dinner was over, I felt quite at home, for Mr. Chaplin and his sons, aged 22 and 32, were very friendly. Mrs Chaplin was an invalid, but not confined to her room. I remember she took me up to bed, and I chattered to her about France, which seemed to amuse her. I think she must have told the other members of the family I had amused her. The son Edward** did not sleep at home as the house was too small, but John came home to dinner and to sleep. At breakfast, which was at 8 o'clock, he used to talk to me till his father came in, when we were obliged to be very quiet, as he read his papers; but we whispered and giggled very *sotto voce*. I only stayed a few days, but those few days determined my future life. At home I had been accustomed to play and talk with my brothers as one of them, to be chaffed by them; but John Chaplin treated me quite differently. Tried to please me, brought me a flower, a print, or some trifle; said when I left that he should call and see me, and I looked forward to seeing him. However, at the end of the holidays I returned to school at 28 Brompton Square, then just built, but not finished.

* * * * * * * * * * *

* Rev. Edward Chaplin + Frederick Ayrton ** Edward Amos Chaplin ++ John Clarke Chaplin

THE FAMILIES OF CHAPLIN AND THEODORICK

"Mr. Chaplin* and his sister,+ who married a clever barrister by the name of Holroyd, were the only children who lived to grow up. Their mother was the daughter of one Von Stocken, Librarian to the King of Saxony or Prussia, and I was told he was learned. This couple** died when Mr Chaplin was at Cambridge, where he went on a scholarship from school. He was intended for the Bar, but while at Cambridge fell in love with a Miss Theodoric, who was very pretty, and went into the Church that he might the sooner marry her. She was the only child,$ except a sister by a former wife. On the death of Mr. Theodoric there was some quarrel about the division of property, and I knew nothing of that branch. The other daughter was a Mrs. Vale. When anything was said or done that was thought mean or unamiable it was said to be 'just like Mrs. Vale.' Thus I remember the name.

"By his marriage Mr. Chaplin had a very large family; there were seven boys living at one time, and four girls. When I first knew them there were only three girls[] and two grown-up sons. The eldest, Edward, was ten years older than John, my husband; an amiable man, but was less beloved by his family than his brother. He was more selfish and less generous to his sisters. For a young man he++ had a fine income as a solicitor. His brother had been articled to him, and worked very hard in his office. I suppose my husband was clever in business, as he was offered a good partnership, without payment, by a wealthy old Birmingham lawyer, but he did not know that I thought a very small income sufficed for those who married for love and had no views of a grand match."

Mrs M. A. Chaplin, in her 'Memoirs,' describes how the attachment between herself and John Chaplin proceeded. Speaking of the year 1829, she says:-

"I remember John Chaplin taking his youngest sister Sarah, me, and my brother Edward to Vauxhall Gardens. I had often heard them spoken of as charming, though then on the wane and not much frequented, but I longed to see them. I think it was rather an expensive affair with carriage hire, as there was then no other means of getting there."

"The Gardens, with their strings of coloured lamps, small *al fresco* stage, peepshows, rope dancing, small fireworks, would be all very tawdry and poor now that we have a Crystal Palace, &c, &c. Though I did not find it so fairylike as I expected, I enjoyed myself. There were alcoves with a glimmer of light in each for supping in off meagre little sandwiches and ginger pop which we had. From this time I had a sentiment, which neither I nor anyone else suspected, though I heard afterwards that his mother had said he would one day marry 'that little dark girl.'"

The marriage was not without a good deal of opposition, especially on the part of Mrs. M. A Chaplin's grandfather, Colonel Edward Nugent, as she mentions in her "Memoirs":-

"My grandfather's one idea was that I should, in a worldly sense, 'marry well.' He was very fond of me and I of him, so after my mother's death, ± when I asserted my determination to marry John Chaplin, my

* Rev. Edward Chaplin + Lady Holroyd, wife of Mr Justice Holroyd ** Mr. and Mrs. Amos Chaplin $ See however Pedigree A; also page 3. Mrs Chaplin and Mrs Vale were both daughters of Dr Thomas Theodorick by his second marriage with Miss Margaret Clarke. He had several other children by his first marriage with Miss Mary Hingham.
[]Louisa Margaretta, afterwards Mrs Wickham; Ann, afterwards Mrs Feild; and Sarah, afterwards Mrs Mottram
++ Edward Amos Chaplin ± Mrs. Juliana Caroline Rebecca Ayrton, who died 10th March 1833

grandfather firmly opposed me; though he did not interfere with my intimacy with the family, he would not allow him to visit me. John Chaplin would not stand this insult, and finally I was obliged to leave my grandfather's and board with a lady, Edward Chaplin advancing any money I wanted till I was twenty-one. My grandfather was passionate and would not be thwarted; in other respects he was good and generous. I was very much grieved at this quarrel. Friends did all they could to repair the breach, but in vain; for a *girl* to resist him was an unpardonable offence."

It was on the 6th April, 1835, that John Clarke Chaplin and Matilda Adriana Ayrton were eventually married at the parish church of Marylebone. Colonel Nugent died the following March.

In 1829 John Clarke Chaplin was admitted as a solicitor, and until 1832 was connected with his brother's firm of Norton & Chaplin, of 3 Grays Inn Square. He then proceeded to Birmingham, where he went into partnership with Mr. William Spurrier, and rapidly acquired a leading position amongst Birmingham solicitors. His health, however, broke down in 1850, when forty-three years of age, and soon after Mr. and Mrs. Chaplin and their family of six children moved to Tonbridge, Kent, so that their sons might be educated at Tonbridge School.

Mr. John Clarke Chaplin died on the 2nd June, 1856, when only forty-nine years of age, and was buried at Hildenborough, near Tonbridge, on the 7th of the same month.. His widow, Matilda Adriana Chaplin, lived to the age of eighty-five, dying on the 26th January, 1899, at 98 Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, where she had lived for many years. She was buried on the 31st of the same month in her husband's grave at Hildenborough.

The following are the descendants of Mrs. Matilda Adriana Chaplin, of whom two daughters and one granddaughter died before her:-

Children	Grandchildren	Great-grandchildren
(1) Julia Margaret Nugent (2) Louisa Sarah Skinner	(1) John Allan Cleveland Skinner	(1) Hilary Francis Cleveland Skinner (2) (2) John Adrian Dudley Skinner
	(2) Caroline Louisa Marianne Bickford Smith	(1) William Venning Bickford Smith (2) John Allan Bickford Smith (3) Aubrey Louis Bickford Smith
	(3) Clifton Wyndham Hilary Skinner, R.F.A.	

THE FAMILIES OF CHAPLIN AND THEODORICK

Children	Grandchildren	Great-grandchilren
(3) Holroyd Chaplin	(1) Nugent Chaplin (2) Irene Kate Pearce	(1) Effie Irene Pearce (2) Edward Holroyd Pearce
	(3) Matilda Effie Chaplin	
	(4) Phyllis Cowell	
	(5) Theodoric Chaplin	
	(6) Daphne Chaplin	
(4) Rev. Ayrton Chaplin	(1) Ursula Chaplin, M.D.	
	(2) Audrey Gregory	(1) Ursula Joan Gregory
		(2) Christopher John Gregory
	(3) Henry Ayrton Chaplin, M.D.	
(5) Colonel Allan Chaplin	(1) Rev. Wyndham Allan Chaplin, Mus. Bac., Oxon	
	(2) Mabel Florance Ida Chaplin	
	(3) Maud Dorothea Fanny Chaplin	
(6) Matilda Chaplin Ayrton, M.D.	(1) Edith Chaplin Ayrton.	

Of the above, two daughters have died, viz.-

Mrs Matilda Chaplin Ayrton, on 19th July, 1883;
Mrs Lousia Sarah Skinner, on 9th July, 1897;

and two grandchildren, viz.-

Matilda Effie Chaplin (in infancy), on 20th December, 1874.
Maud Dorothea Fanny Chaplin, on 6th November, 1899.

I do not propose to give any detailed account of persons still living, and therefore the only child of Mrs. Matilda Adriana Chaplin of whom some account can now be given is Mrs. Matilda Chaplin Ayrton, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Matilda Adriana Chaplin.

Mrs. Matilda Chaplin Ayrton was born in June, 1846, at Honfleur, in Normandy. An account of her distinguished career can best be given by quoting from an appreciation published by Miss Eliza Orme in the *Englishwoman's Review* in August, 1883, shortly after her death, which occurred on 19th July, 1883:-

"The earliest study of Matilda Chaplin was in drawing and painting, and this she pursued with considerable success at South Kensington, the British Museum and elsewhere. She had great natural talent in drawing, and although she afterwards gave up the idea of making art her profession, she found constant opportunity throughout her career of using the taste and facility she possessed. In her notes of medical lectures and in papers written on scientific subjects, her drawings were remarkable for their accuracy, and her coloured sketches illustrating her work in dissection were especially admired by both professors and fellow students. Only a short time before her death she was engaged in drawing directly on the wood a set of illustrations for a paper by Professor Remy on the effect of the manners and customs of the Japanese in producing certain physical deformities. The artistic side of her character was also shown in many ways unconnected with professional life. When in Japan she not only made many sketches, some of which appeared in a popular work afterwards published entitled "Child-life in Japan," but she adapted Japanese designs to the furniture and decorating of her own home in a way that was entirely original and pleasing in effect. Her old friends in Edinburgh recollect that her pencil often afforded her a restful change from work and worry, and in whatever circle she found herself, her taste and skill in drawing was always one of the characteristics which at once stamped her as something more than a mere medical student.

"In 1867 Matilda Chaplin started her medical studies, and in 1869 passed the preliminary examination at Apothecaries' Hall. At that time Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell and Mrs Anderson, M.D.,* were the only women qualified to practise medicine in England, and the diploma of licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall which they held was to be henceforth denied to others. Mrs. Chaplin was one of the small band of students [Sophia Jex-Blake was another], whose long struggle in Edinburgh led to the opening of the medical profession to women in England, and having matriculated with honours at the Edinburgh University, throughout the weary struggle which ensued with the authorities, she was always in the front of the battle. The strain was very great, and no doubt over-taxed the strength of several who, if they had been allowed fair play, would have carried off high prizes in academic competition without loss of health. Like the Jews of old, these women were expected to build their temple with their swords lying beside them, and too often their utmost endeavours were followed by bitter disappointment. After being allowed to matriculate, and proving by the honours taken in examination their superiority to the average medical students of the University, they were tyrannically refused the means of carrying on their studies, and at last in 1872 resorted to legal action in order to obtain this privilege. Miss Chaplin was not individually in favour of such bellicose means being employed, but she loyally worked with the little band of students, of which she was so distinguished a member. It will be remembered that the judgement in favour of the women was reversed on appeal, and it is easy to picture the lingering hopes, the hard work in canvassing for support, the task of collecting evidence, and all the other outside fatigue to which these students were subjected. Miss Chaplin read hard and worked hard through it all, and in the interstices

* On 24 June 1901 Phyllis Chaplin was married to Philip Herbert Cowell, a nephew of Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D.

of her numerous employments made some lifelong friendships among the residents of Edinburgh who sympathised in her cause. She took high honours in anatomy and surgery in 1870/71 at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Edinburgh, and also wrote several articles for the *Medical Press* and *Circular* at about the same time.

"When satisfactory medical education seemed unattainable in Edinburgh, the facilities afforded by foreign universities tempted several women abroad. Miss Chaplin kept up her attendance in Edinburgh, but also studied in Paris, thus doing double work in order to be ready for any privileges which might be granted at home, and at the same time to take advantage of those so generously offered abroad. In recognition of past work, the University of France bestowed on her the degrees of Bachelier ès Science and Bachelier ès Lettres, and the welcome she received as a student is best described in her own words taken from a letter addressed at the time to the editor of the *Edinburgh Courant.*

"In this city, which has been called "le foyer de la civilization," lady students have every facility for study, and are treated with the greatest deference by the officials connected with the Bureau de l'Instruction Publique, by the clinical teachers, by the professors and students of the medical faculty. At the examinations, which are oral and public, a lady student, though surrounded by auditors, is encouraged by the knowledge that the many listeners are well-wishers.

"During the long struggle in Edinburgh it was only one or two of Miss Chaplin's most intimate friends who knew that she was engaged to be married to her cousin, W.E. Ayrton,* now Professor of Physics in the New Technical College, Finsbury, and then a distinguished and favourite student of Sir William Thompson. She feared that those who did not know her well enough to trust her might disbelieve in her desire for a professional qualification, and that in this way the public acknowledgement of her engagement might injure the cause for which she was working so devotedly. Her marriage shortly after leaving Edinburgh was therefore a surprise to many, but it was soon proved that her work was only helped and encouraged by her husband, himself a steady supporter of the claims of women to educational freedom. When remembering with a regret, amounting almost to bitterness, how much energy which might have been given to research in science, and the relief of suffering, was in her case frittered away in fighting against the barriers set up in bigotry and self-interest, we turn with relief to the other side of the picture, which tells us that she had through all her professional career the great blessing of a sympathetic companion. Such an element was particularly necessary to her happiness, possessing as she did many qualities adapted to sweeten domestic life and home sympathies, which demanded objects upon which they might be bestowed. Many of her old friends remember the delight she always had in childrens' society, and the fellow-feeling which was at once recognised when she played or talked with them. In after years her own little girl was a source of indescribable pleasure to her.

"The writer remembers that on Mrs. Ayrton's return from Japan she was criticised by an intimate friend for having cut off her long hair, the fashion of wearing it short not then existing. Her defence was unanswerable, for she explained she had done it during the voyage in order to save all her time for the task of beautifying her baby,** whose golden curls required much attention. Afterwards she took the child with her to Paris, and in the intervals of study solaced

* Now [1899] Dean of the City and Guilds of London Institute, Exhibition Road

** Miss Edith Chaplin Ayrton

herself with its care, acting as interpreter between it and the French bonne, since it could only speak in Japanese. Some of Mrs. Ayrton's most graceful literary efforts were inspired by her love for children, and especially by her devotion to the little daughter now left an orphan.

"To return to her early married life, Mrs Ayrton in 1873 accompanied her husband to Japan, where he was appointed Professor of Physics at the New Technical University. Before leaving England she obtained a certificate from the London Obstetric Society in Midwifery, which was then the only medical qualification open to women in England. Mr. and Mrs. Ayrton passed through America on their way out and interesting articles from the pen of the latter appeared in *The Scotsman* on the University and Currency of California. In Japan she had ample opportunity of exercising her varied talents. Besides literary and artistic work, involving close observation of the people, their customs, and their history, she also carried out systematic scientific research, afterwards embodied in her thesis when she took her degree in Paris. She started a school for native midwives, and lectured in it herself with the help of an interpreter. An account of this interesting work is given in an article contributed by her to the *Scotsman* on 'Lady Medicals in Japan.' The great need of women doctors in countries where men are not permitted to attend female patients has now been recognized so fully that a few weeks ago the Queen received a lady doctor about to depart for India with expressions of approval. At the time however, when Mrs. Ayrton was training her Japanese students public opinion had still to be educated on the subject, and her work was invaluable for this purpose.

"In 1877 some previous warnings of chest delicacy terminated in a severe attack of pneumonia, and Mrs. Ayrton returned to England with her little girl. Invigorated by the voyage she continued her work in Paris, taking her degree of M.D. in 1879, presenting a thesis entitled - 'Recherches sur les dimensions generales et sur le developpement du corps chez les Japonais.'

"Shortly afterwards she qualified herself for English medical practice by obtaining the Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland. In this examination she was the only female candidate, and stood first in the list both for medicine and midwifery.

During 1879-1880 Mrs Ayrton studied at the Royal Free Hospital, devoting special attention to diseases of the eye, and she also found time to help on many of the efforts being made in various directions towards improving the education and social position of women. In Paris she had taken a leading part in organising a club at which women students could find rest, recreation, and mutual assistance. On coming to London her aid was asked for a somewhat similar scheme, and she became an original member of the Somerville Club, then in its infancy, but now permanently established at 405 Oxford Street. As a member of the Committee, from the formation of the Club until the time of her death, Mrs. Ayrton exercised great influence in many questions of policy, and was always on the side of liberty and tolerance. The utter absence of class distinction and the freedom of debate amongst the club members were principles which she warmly advocated when the rules were being drafted. In her active endeavours to start the Somerville, and make it widely known amongst women, Mrs. Ayrton was assisted by her mother, Mrs Chaplin, in whose house* she was then residing, and in all her projects for the promotion of womens' happiness she was always helped and encouraged by the hearty co-operation of the various members of her family. Mrs Ayrton was singularly adapted to influence others of her sex with whom she came in contact, and whether in a club room or by her own hospitable hearth she had the subtle power of persuading,

* No. 98 Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington

without seeming to preach, which is, perhaps, the most certain method of influencing others. We know of more than one instance in which her encouragement, advice, and example induced a girl with no particular object in life to find out work to do and do it. It may truly be said of Mrs. Ayrton that her own work was not the measure of the tenth part of that of which she was the indirect cause.

"After the lung disease, which finally caused her death, made itself too apparent to be ignored, Mrs. Ayrton was obliged to winter abroad. She carried on her studies in the Hospital at Algiers, and in the Physiological Laboratory at Montpelier during successive winters. She also continued her literary and artistic work to the last, and has left some interesting papers illustrated by her own hand. Of these may be mentioned a second work on Japanese Child Life, entitled 'Reality - Our own Child's life in Japan,' 'Quinze jours au Couvent,' and 'A Feminine Pharisee.' The peculiar hopefulness of consumptive patients was hers in a marked degree, so that old friends who met her in society but a few weeks before her death had no expectation of the sad news they were so soon to hear. After a short attack of severe illness she died on the 19th July, at her residence, 68 Sloane Street, and was buried on the following Tuesday in Brompton Cemetery.

"The foregoing sketch of the life of one of our most distinguished women gives but a very inadequate idea of her character. The strongest impression she made on her friends was that of her many-sidedness. She was able to study science minutely and accurately without becoming too selfish to be a politician, or too dry to be a sociable companion. She had the broadest views as to the requirements of freedom for women socially and politically and the keenest interest in the ins and outs of the woman's question. Yet she cared for home duties and enjoyed home pleasures, interesting herself deeply in the work of those she loved. Her tolerance and her appreciation of the point of view of others prevented her from running into extremes, while her lively humour made her conversation delightful, even when her hearers might differ from her in the main objects of her work. But to the smaller circle of those who were privileged to call themselves her friends the value of her society depended on something deeper than these qualities. It was the unselfishness of public spirit, the untiring energy of enthusiasm, and the ennobling influence of a life devoted to a great object that made Matilda Chaplin Ayrton beloved by those who knew her best. She did not under-rate the advantages already gained by women, nor did she exaggerate their disabilities, but she never ceased to work towards the wider life and fuller happiness which she believed should be theirs.

"The desire of the moth for the star,
Of the night for the morrow,
The devotion to something afar,
From the sphere of our sorrow."

The following article appeared in the well-known Paris newspaper, 'Le XIX^{e} Siècle, shortly after Mrs. M. C. Ayrton's death:-

"LES FEMMES ET LES PROFESSIONS LIBERALES EN ANGLETERRE

"Pourquoi les femmes ne seraient-elles pas capables d'occuper dignement un rang dans une carrière libérale, comme celle de la médecine? Raisonner *à priori* sur leur état physique ou intellectuel était s'exposer à leur faire une grande injustice, comme l'expérience l'a prouvé; cependant, en se reportant à quelques années en arrière, nous voyons les corporations médicales d'Angleterre leur fermers les portes.

THE FAMILIES OF CHAPLIN AND THEODORICK

“Dans un pays où la femme jouit de tant de prérogatives, on ne comprend guère ce refus et l'obstination avec laquelle il fut maintenu.

“Les femmes durent s'exiler et chercher à l'étranger, en France, ce que leur pays leur refusait. La liberté d'acces dans les universités anglaises ne fut conquise qu'après une longue at pénible lutte.

“C'est de l'un des champions de la première heure que je veux aujourd'hui retracer rapidement la vie.

“Miss Chaplin naquit en 1846, sur la côte nord de France, à Honfleur. Elle se destina d'abord aux beaux-arts. Puis son attention fut attirée vers un champ de travail plus vaste, et elle commenca son education professionnelle de médecin en entrant au 'London Female Medical College.’

“A l'exemple de mistress Garrett Anderson, elle subit l'examen préliminaire de l’ 'Apothecaries' Hall’ de Londres, en 1869, mais elle ne put se présenter a l'examen suivant; mistress Garret Anderson, ayant sur ces entrefaites passé ce deuxième examen et obtenu la licence ou diplôme, avait par son succès même fermé le chemin à toutes les femmes. Il semble que les autorités n'avaient accordé le droit d'examen aux femmes que dans l'espoir qu'aucune d'elles ne serait capable de les subir, car l'autorisation fut supprimée aussitôt que l'une d'elles eut réussi à passer.

“Dans le même temps, les espérances de ceux qui sentent l'importance de l'instruction des femmes furent ravivées. L'université d'Edimbourg leur ouvrait ses portes. Du nombre de celles qui se présentèrent à l'examen d'entrée fut Miss Chaplin, qui passa avec honneur et devint *civis academiae Edinensis.*

“Le travail y fut acharné. Elle et ses compagnes savaient que de leurs succès académiques dépendait non seulement leur propre position, mais l'avenir de toutes celles qui pourraient venir après elles. L'université d'Edimbourg, comme l' 'Apothecaries Hall' de Londres, vit avec étonnement leurs progrès; des prix étaient enlevés par elles aux étudiants.

“Miss Chaplin, en 70-71, etait au premier rang au tableau d’honneur. Pleine d'enthousiasme à cette époque, elle dépensait en outre beaucoup de temps à chercher des protecteurs, des hommes favorables à la cause.

“En 1872 elle s’aperçut que le succès aux examens était sans pouvoir contre les difficultés que soulevait l’opposition conservatrice, car la cour d’appel était enfin revenue de sa décision. Miss Chaplin, tenace en ses idées, vint à Paris pour voir si elle pourrait y obtenir l’instruction médicale.

“Enfin elle est inscrite à l'Ecole de médecine de Paris. Elle a montré la voie à suivre. Les succès que lee femmes y obtiendront vont désormais faire revenir les médecins anglais de leurs décisions.

“Sur ces entrefaites, mistress Chaplin Ayrton dut suspendre ses études pour suivre son mari, nommé professeur à 'Imperial College of Engineering' au Japon, mais elle n'abandonna pas la médecine. Pourvue, devant la Société obstétricale de Londres, du titre de sage-femme, elle arrive au Japon et organise un cours de sages-femmes qu'elle professe par interprètes. Elle séjourne plusieurs années dans ce pays, et c'est une des plus brillantes époques de sa vie.

“Son voyage fut pour elle l'occasion de nombreux écrits en anglais, où se révèlent son originalité et ses aptitudes d'observateur, d'artiste et de penseur. Ses articles sur l’*Université de Californie,* le *Gouvernement passé et présent,* la *Société asiatique du Japon,* les *Incendies récents de Tokio,* la *Monnaie et les Jeux japonais,* les *Problémes d’éducation,* les *Bronzes et la Société,* les *Fêtes du nouvel an au Japon,* un livre très estimé en Angleterre sur la *Vie des enfants au Japon* accompagné de dessins de la main de l’auteur, sont la preuve de son ardeur à l'étude des moeurs du pays; au contraire, le *Vol des oiseaux, Pauvre Kélif,* le *Prince impérial,* les *Iles Fiji, Energie, John Keats, Science et Etat,* temoignent de l'attention qu'elle portait

aux affaires de l'Occident. En 1877, atteinte d'une grave maladie, de son lit elle écrit encore sur les soins et la nourriture à donner aux blessés pendant la guerre civile qui déchirait alors l'empire japonais, puis elle est obligée de rentrer en Europe, à cause des progrès du mal. Le long voyage de mer lui ayant rendu de la vigueur, elle reprend ses études interrompues à la Faculté de médecine de Paris et présente en 1879 une thèse d'anthropologie remarquable, intitulée: *Recherches sur les dimensions générales du corps chez les Japonais.*

"Déjà munie du diplôme français, elle obtient le droit de subir les examens devant le 'King and Queen's College of Physicians' en Irlande, et elle est reçue en première ligne. Enfin la lutte commencé à Edimbourg, finit par l'admission des femmes a tous les examens de l' 'University College' de Londres. Mais, ainsi que dans les autres guerres, le cri de victoire a été poussé par des soldats mourants: parmi les premières étudiantes d'Edimbourg deux etaient déjà mortes.

"Après quelques années de souffrance, à l'âge de trente-sept ans, mistress Ayrton succombait au mois de juillet 1883 de la maladie contractée pendant ses études: mais le mal n'abattait par son énergie et son ardeur au travail. Envoyée en France pour se soigner, elle passait sa vie dans les laboratoires et les hôpitaux. d'Alger et de Montpellier, pour compléter son instruction.

"On peut dire qu'elle est morte sur la brèche, car, après avoir terminé la lutte pour la liberté de l'instruction des femmes, elle avait entrepris une autre campagne pour la co-éducation des enfants des deux sexes. Son dernier effort fut un discours prononcé devant une Association du pays de Galles pour la propagation de cette idée.

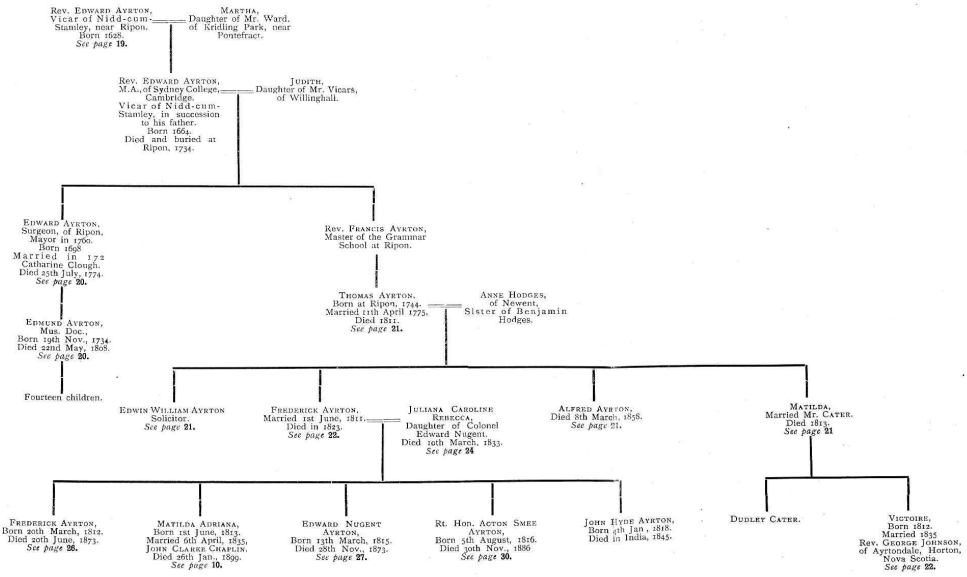
"C'est, certes, une existence bien remplie, sans qu'il soit besoin de faire valoir des qualités de la vie privée.

'CH. REMY'

Mrs. Louisa Sarah Skinner, the second daughter of John Clarke Chaplin and wife of John Edwin Hilary Skinner, died on 9th July, 1897, at Allévard-les-Bains, Isère, France. She was remarkable for having as a young girl, when Latin and Greek were hardly known in female education, taught herself a very practical knowledge of those languages, as well as several modern languages. [See page of J. E. H. Skinner, *post*.]

THE AYRTON FAMILY.

PEDIGREE C.—The Ayrton Family.



THE AYRTON FAMILY

Yorkshire is the early home of the Ayrton family, and in the older records the name is written indifferently - Ayrton, Ayreton, and Airton. The name is derived from Airton, a hamlet near Malham Tarn, the source of the river Air. It has been suggested that the name may be due to the fact of its having been in old days the seat of an ancient altar *(ara).* Lower down the river is the hill still known as the Druid's Altar.

At the time of the Conquest the greater part of the lands in Airton appear to have been waste, and shortly after that event were granted with other estates to Roger the Portwin, afterwards created Earl of Lancaster. In the Dom-Boc Eboracensis, or Domesday Record relating to the County of York, is an entry which I translate as meaning “In Airtone Arnebrand had four carnucates to be taxed.”

The arms of the greater part of the Ayrton family are - Per cross gules and or in the first and fourth quarter an escallop argent. Those borne by the Rt. Hon. Acton Smee Ayrton (*see* Burke's "General Armory," 1878) were - Per pale gules and azure, a fesse humettée ermine between three leopards' faces argent, quartering Nugent. Crest - a demi lion rampant erm. holding a pennon per pale gules and azure, thereon a leopard's face or. Motto: "*Pro aris et focis.*"

The **Rev. Edward Ayrton**, who was born in 1628, is the first member of the family mentioned in the accompanying pedigree. It has been a tradition in the family - also preserved in the family of the Scrope Ayrtons (descendants of Dr. Edmund Ayrton) - that the Rev. Edward Ayrton married a granddaughter of Lord Goring (and daughter of Mr. Ward, of Kridling Park); up to the present time, I have not been able to find any satisfactory evidence of such a marriage. Sir George Goring was created Baron Goring on 14 April, 1628, and was known by this title until 8 November, 1646, when he was created Earl of Norwich; he died in 1662 leaving the following children:-

Charles, who succeeded his father, and died without issue in 1670, when both titles became extinct.

Elizabeth, who married Lord Brereton.

Lucy, who married Sir Dru Dene.

Diana, who married (1) Thomas Covert, (2) George Porter.

Catherine, who married William Scott.

It does not appear that any of the daughters married Mr. Ward, of Kridling Park, and unless there was a second and unrecorded marriage of one of Lord Goring's four daughters, it seems clear that the tradition is not in accordance with the facts.

Before proceeding with the main branch of the family, it will be convenient here to refer to the collateral branch descended from Edward Ayrton, who was born in 1698, and died in 1774. He was an Alderman of Ripon, and in 1760 was elected Mayor. The following tombstone in the churchyard at the east end of the Cathedral marks his last resting-place:-

> "Near this place lye the Bodies of three Sons and one Daughter of Edward and Catherine Ayrton, of Rippon, who died in their minority, 1751: John, their Son, died July ye 11th, 1771, aged 42: Also the above Edward Ayrton, Alderman and once Mayor of this Corporation, who died the 25th July, 1774, aged 76. Catherine, wife of the above Edward Ayrton, who was interred July 6th, 1781, aged 79 years.

Of Edward Ayrton's seven children the most distinguished was Dr. Edmund Ayrton, who was born at Ripon on 19th November, 1734. He was originally destined for the Church, but displaying considerable musical talent was placed under Dr. Nares, organist of York Minster. In 1754 he was appointed organist of Southwell Minster, and in 1764 a Gentleman of the Chapel Royal, and soon after Vicar Choral of St. Paul's Cathedral and Lay Vicar of Westminster Abbey. He was elected a member of the Royal Society of Musicians on 2nd June, 1765. He composed the anthem for the Peace Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's in July, 1784, and in the same year took his degree of Doctor of Music at Cambridge. Four years later the same degree was conferred on him at Oxford. He then settled in London, at No. 24 James Street, Westminster (now Buckingham Gate), a large house with a garden of over three acres, which he obtained for a very moderate sum as it had the reputation of being haunted. He had fourteen children, of whom several died in infancy. He found his last resting-place in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, where he was buried on 28th May, 1808.

His grandson, the late Mr. William Scrope Ayrton, who was a Commissioner in Bankruptcy, died in 1885; and this branch of the family is now represented by Mr. W. Scrope Ayrton, of Kensington, and his brother, Mr. Edward Ayrton, of Bentham, Yorkshire.

THE AYRTON FAMILY

Thomas Ayrton (the exact date of whose birth I have not yet been able to ascertain) was the son of the Rev. Francis Ayrton, master of the Grammar School at Ripon. When quite a boy he was sent off to London by his father with a very small supply of money and some letters of introduction to several friends of the family. His grand-daughter, Mrs. Matilda Adriana Chaplin, has often told me how he rode up to London on a pony, and how, after many days on the road, he arrived at the sign of 'The Swan with Two Necks' in Lad Lane, near Cheapside (now a receiving office of the London and North-Western Railway Company in Gresham Street).

He became a lawyer, and practised with considerable success in Red Lion Square.

On the 11th April, 1775, he married Anne Hodges, of Newent, Gloucestershire, a sister of Mr. Benjamin Hodges, the well-known distiller, of Southwark, at St. George's, Hanover Square.

According to the earliest records of the Incorporated Law Society, Thomas Ayrton was in 1780 carrying on business as a solicitor at 11 Princes Street, Bedford Row, where he remained until 1792, when he removed to 32 Red Lion Square, Holborn.

It is clear that in these days there was some uncertainty as to the spelling of the family name, for in 1781 and 1783 he is officially described as Thomas Ayreton.

Thomas Ayrton retired a few years before his death in 1811, and his name does not appear in the roll of solicitors after 1806.

His children were:-

(1) Edwin William Ayrton, a solicitor who died at the age of 40, or thereabouts, without leaving children. In 1804 he was with his father at 32 Red Lion Square, and remained with him until 1808, when he removed to 9 Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, after which year his name does not again appear on the roll of solicitors.

(2) Frederick Ayrton (Of whom hereafter)

(3) Alfred Ayrton, who lived at Chertsey, where he died unmarried on the 8th March, 1858. A man of eccentric character and peculiar habits.

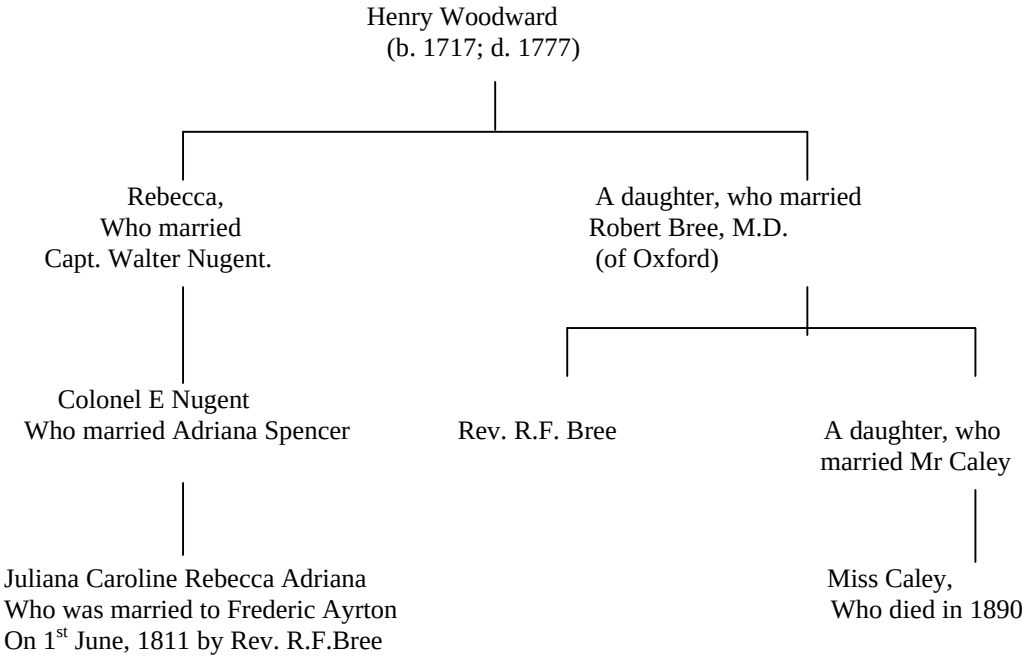
There is a tale which relates - rightly or wrongly - that his death was due to his falling into the Thames, as he was in the habit of walking about with his eyes shut. He had been told by a doctor that within a certain period he would probably lose his sight, and he therefore proposed to accustom himself to this state of things. Mrs. M. A. Chaplin assured me that this tale was true.

(4) Matilda, who married Mr. Cater, and died in 1813 leaving –

(A) A son, Dudley Cater.
(B) A daughter, Victoire, who was born in 1812, and in 1835 was married to the Rev. George Johnson, of Ayrtondale, Horton, Nova Scotia. Mrs. Johnson recently died at an advanced age, leaving numerous descendants settled in Nova Scotia.

Frederick Ayrton, above referred to, the second son of Thomas Ayrton, became like his father a solicitor. He was admitted in 1802, and practised at 1 Field Court, Grays Inn, until 1809, when he removed to 15 Grays Inn Square, where he remained until 1817, with the exception of the years 1812 and 1813, when he was at 66 Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

On the 1st June 1811, he was married to Juliana Caroline Rebecca Adriana, daughter of Colonel Edward Nugent [see *post*] at the parish church of St. Luke's, Chelsea, by the Rev. R. F. Bree, whom I believe to have been a son of Dr. Robert Bree, and therefore a first cousin of Colonel Nugent, viz:-



[See Pedigree D]

THE AYRTON FAMILY

In January, 1818, soon after the birth of his youngest son, John Hyde Ayrton, Mr. Frederick Ayrton went out to India, and the story of his family life and of his death in India in the year 1823 are best told by his daughter, Matilda Adriana Chaplin, in her "Memoir" in the following words:-

"My father was a London lawyer of small means, with a large mind and original ideas. The reason we lived at Richmond was that he and some friends were experimenting with merino sheep, and he, thinking that country air was good for children, managed this business near the park. Well, I suppose it did not answer. I do not remember our house there. My brother Edward was born there in 1815; and also Acton in 1816. Then they moved to Kew. I was born at Chelsea, in 1813, where my parents were then living. After their marriage, on very slender means, they lived at, or close to, my father's chambers, and there my brother Frederick was born in 1811. My first 'house' memory is at Kew: at the church there Acton was christened, and John was born there in 1818.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"My father used to come home on Saturdays and stay till Mondays; his presence was to me a great pleasure, and I prevailed upon him to let me see him have his dinner; I don't think I ever had any of it, as he was extremely careful about our diet; and our health in general was governed by him. My mother thought he knew more about everything than any one else, and obeyed him in all nursery details in perfect faith. We went out in all weathers, well protected; our feet kept dry with over-shoes of leather (there were no indiarubber ones in those days), coats down to our heels, ears to the boys' caps, and a veil for me.

"My general impression of my mother at this time is a tall lady dressed in white working at childrens' clothes and telling us stories, often jumping up excitedly about some mischief a child was doing or some noise of breakage. Just now, I was told one Saturday, a lady wanted to see me. My hair was duly brushed, I went downstairs, and there sitting on the chimneypiece was a jointed doll, the first my mother or I had ever seen. It had been smartly dressed by my grandmother Nugent in London, and my father had brought it as a novelty for me.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"My father was always spoken of to us as a perfect man, who knew everything, and could do anything, even carpentering, upholstering, and shoemaking, which we thought much cleverer than writing an essay or review, which he did in hours that were not filled up more profitably. The children came faster than the fees, so to secure a good education for them he accepted an opening for practice in the Supreme Court, Bombay. My mother lived with the greatest economy, that he might the sooner have made enough money to return. We were quite aware of all this. If we wanted to have things or to incur any expense, we used to be told papa would never come back if we spent so much. She only kept up the intimacy of a very few old friends, as the family cares absorbed her time. Now and then, at her father's request, she would go with her mother to make a grand visit, with her footman carrying a long gilt-headed stick behind them.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"I was put to bed and was ill some time with fever, my mother watching me day and night. At this time we were daily expecting my father's return from India, and one day the servant brought up a rather large letter. 'The banker,' said my mother; she opened it, began to read, gave a sort of shriek, and left the room. I was in bed, too weak to move. I lay wondering what it was. I had heard of people losing all their money, and thought the banker had written to say we had lost all ours like

the West Indians we knew. I was not much distressed, and began planning how we should live, which amused me. Then I heard grandpapa's [Col. Edward Nugent's] step, and directly felt satisfied that he would make mamma happy. Then the servant who had gone to fetch him came to me. When I asked her after mamma, she said, 'She can't come in because she is crying so. Your pa is dead!' I could hardly believe her, for I had daily been talking about what we should do when he came home, and wondering whether I should remember all I had learned at school if he questioned me. The doctor came in to see me, and ordered a mixture for mamma, which I always think of now when I smell ether.

Her friend-at-need, my godmother Miss Smee, came and sat up all night, and mamma without undressing, at last, I suppose, fell asleep on the bed by my side. The next day the boys came from school".

Mrs Juliana Caroline Rebecca Adriana Ayrton, the wife of Frederick Ayrton was, as already mentioned, the daughter of Colonel Edward Nugent. After her husband's death in 1823, she lived very quietly with her father, and superintended the education of her five children. She died on the 10th March, 1833. The following letter from her daughter, Matilda Adriana (afterwards Mrs M.A. Chaplin) to her first cousin, Victoire Cater (afterwards Mrs Johnson, *see* p.22), then living in Nova Scotia – of which the original is now in Mrs J Nugent's possession – explains the circumstances of her death.

64 Welbeck Street
July 31st 1833

"My Dear Victoire,

"We were all much surprised to receive a letter from you addressed to my poor mother, for though I have not written to you to tell you of her death, I fully imagined that you would have heard it from Dudley. It was indeed an unexpected event, for she was quite well and out walking on the 1st of March, and on the 10th she was no more. It was on the 1st (Saturday) that she caught cold, the wind being easterly; on the next day she thought her glands were swollen, and sent for Mr. Moore, our doctor. He did not think it very serious. Then on the Sunday and Monday she remained in bed. On the Tuesday she got up and laid on the sofa, and though every precaution was taken, she took fresh cold and did not again leave her bed. On the Wednesday morning, the erysipelas being in her head, she became delirious; there was then no danger, but on the Thursday Mr. Moore, not being able to subdue the fever, called in Dr. Bree; but her constitution was so weak that they could not try violent remedies, and mild ones were of no effect. On Saturday (the 9th) Dr. Warren, a very clever physician, was also called. The fever then took a different turn, called typhoid or low fever. The delirium was still very great; a very large blister was put on her back without her being at all conscious of it, and oatmeal poultices on the feet. Mr. Moore remained all night, and insisted on my going to bed as I could be of no use, and having been up since Wednesday I was much fatigued, and slept soundly till about half-past five, when Mrs. Taylor (a person who came on the Saturday to assist in nursing) woke me to tell me that poor mamma could not possibly live much longer. I had gone to bed in the full hope that she would have been much better in the morning, therefore, my dear

Victoire, judge of my feelings when on going into the sick room I saw my poor mother, who but a month since was all health and spirits, with difficulty breathing, and her face so disfigured by the erysipelas on it that you would not have recognised her. I stood by the bedside till she drew her last convulsive breath - I did not know then that 'twas the last, but her face was so convulsed by it that I could look no longer. The next moment all left the bed, and I felt myself, as it were, alone in the world. You must have felt this when poor grandmamma died. Frederick was in the room, Acton had left it some time before, as he could not bear to hear her breathe, and poor Johnny had not the heart to come in. Edward was at Cambridge, - grandpapa had written to him on the Saturday; it would have been no satisfaction to mamma if he had been at home, as there was not an interval of reason after the Wednesday - she did not even know me.

Do you remember Chrissy, who lived with grandmamma in Beaumont Street? Fortunately mamma had just hired her, which was a great comfort to me, as she can be trusted. We had a very plain walking funeral - according to her own wish - on Monday, the 18th. We are now living with grandpapa.* Frederick is going to be married on the 13th of next month to a Miss Hicks. She is a very nice girl. He intends to live in the country till his return to India, which will be in about a year and a half. Johnny will also be going out about that time. The wedding will take place at Miss Hicks's brother's house at Whitwell, in Hertfordshire. Have you heard from Dudley that I am going to be married to a Mr. Chaplin, a solicitor? I shall most likely live near Birmingham, which I am very glad of, as I never did like London. I daresay it will be two years before that, but you shall have a piece of cake if I can get it to you. I know a lady and gent. who lived at St. John's, very probably they will return; if so you will like them very much. Mrs Sweetman was very kind indeed to poor mamma when she was ill, and used to make tapioca and sago for her; indeed there are few such women in this world – so kind and so generous. Mamma has left you £5, which you will soon receive. Do you remember Louisa Smee? She was married on the 3rd of this month to a Mr. Lodge, a clergyman, brother to that Mr. Lodge who used to live with us in David Street. I am very glad you are so happy in the other world. The boys send their love to you. Johnny returns to Addiscombe to-morrow.
I have told you all the news, so now, believe me, my dear Victoire,

Your affectionate cousin,
M. A. Ayrton."

The five children of Frederick Ayrton and his wife, Juliana Caroline Rebecca Adriana, were:-

Frederick Ayrton, born 20th March, 1812; died 20th June, 1873.
Matilda Adriana (who married John Clarke Chaplin), born 1st June, 1813; died 26th January, 1899.
Edward Nugent Ayrton, born 13th March, 1815; died 28th November, 1873.
Acton Smee Ayrton, born 5th August, 1816; died 30th November, 1886.
John Hyde Ayrton, born 4th January, 1818; died in 1845.

Of Mrs Matilda Adriana Chaplin a short account will be found above [See p. 10]

* Colonel Nugent

John Hyde Ayrton died unmarried, at the early age of 27, at Sawent Warree, India; he was then a lieutenant in the service of the East India Company.

To close this account of the Ayrton family, some details will now be given of the three elder sons of Frederick Ayrton.

(1) **Frederick Ayrton**. The following is an excerpt from the Annual Report of the Institution of Civil Engineers (23rd December, 1873):-

"Mr. Frederick Ayrton, the eldest son of Mr. Frederick Ayrton, a solicitor of Gray's Inn, was born in London on the 20th of March 1812. After being educated at Ealing school, he was entered at Addiscombe in 1826 as a cadet for the East India Company's army. He passed that seminary for the Artillery, and in June 1828 was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the Bombay Artillery.

"He returned to England in 1832 in consequence of ill health. when he seized the opportunity of studying, under the late Mr. Brunton, civil engineering The late Mr. Robert Stephenson, having become acquainted with him, wished him to retire from the army and become an Assistant Engineer on the London and Birmingham railway, then in course of construction, but he preferred the army.

"On returning to India, at the end of 1835, he was employed in superintending experiments for boring for water in the island of Colaba, which, however, did not prove successful. He was next engaged on survey duties in the Deccan. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1837, and after acting for a short time as Quartermaster of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, he proceeded, in July, 1839, to Aden, to conduct the duties of Adjutant to the European and native details of artillery there stationed. In consequence of the views expressed by him respecting the fortifications of Aden, he was in June, 1840, appointed to act as Executive Engineer; there, whilst in command of the troops stationed at the wall which protects the British territory against incursions from the Arabs, he repulsed the last attack made by them in force to drive the British out of Aden. In 1841 he was again compelled to return to Europe from ill health. He became a Captain in June, 1843, but finding that his imperfect eyesight, which had been injured, disabled him from discharging the active duties of his military career, he was permitted to retire from the service on a pension in 1843.

"He then entered himself at the Middle Temple, and in 1846 was called to the Bar; but, having taken to the study of Arabic whilst at Aden, he devoted himself to that and other literary pursuits until 1851, when Abbas Pasha, the Viceroy of Egypt, hearing of his qualifications for the office of Secretary to the Viceroy, offered him that appointment. On his arrival in Egypt, towards the end of 1851, he entered upon the duties of his office. He was much esteemed and respected by the Viceroy, who eventually amongst other duties, confided to him the superintendence of the education of his only son, Ilhami Pasha.

"He was also intrusted with the legal defence of the interests of the Egyptian Government in regard to claims brought against it by Europeans of high standing in the country, and his upright conduct in these important matters gave much satisfaction to the Viceroy, who openly expressed his sentiments regarding him: The Viceroy likewise took advantage of Mr Ayrton's knowledge of artillery

affairs to consult him frequently about a new organisation of this arm of the Egyptian army. At the death of Abbas Pasha, in 1854, Mr. Ayrton continued to assist the young Prince, his scholar, with his advice, which was much needed, and faithfully remained attached to the Prince's interests until his career prematurely ended by death at Constantinople in 1861.

"From this time Mr Ayrton's connection with the Egyptian Government ceased. He then occupied himself occasionally as a Consulting Barrister, in preparing cases for trial in the Consular Courts, but never pleaded in any of these courts. Much of his leisure was also taken up with researches into the history of mediaeval Egypt, and it is to be regretted that the results of his studies have not been given to the public. He took a great interest in the railway system of Egypt, which was commenced on his arrival in Egypt, and published a pamphlet in which he made known his views and opinions. These, however, were not properly appreciated by the Government.

"The Suez Canal, during its construction, came in, as a matter of course, for a full share of his attention. He made himself perfect master of all details connected with its works, and repeatedly visited the whole undertaking from end to end.

"When claims were brought against the Government of Turkey by British subjects and protégés, in consequence of the massacre of Christians at Jedda, in June, 1858, Mr. Ayrton was selected by the claimants to forward their views and advocate their interests. He proceeded in consequence to Jedda to meet the English and French Commissioners (Messrs Walne and Sabatier), who had been named by their respective Governments, in conjunction with a high Turkish functionary, to adjudicate upon the several claims preferred of indemnification for losses of property suffered during the period of outrage and massacre. Mr. Ayrton conducted his cases with much talent and perseverance, and it may be safely affirmed that the results obtained by him, in every instance, gave unbounded satisfaction to his employers, who recompensed him handsomely for his arduous exertions. But Mr. Ayrton did not remain satisfied with simply obtaining decisions from the Commissioners at Jedda. Armed with these, he proceeded to Constantinople, where he agitated in high quarters until he obtained from the Turkish Government payment of the last farthing to which his clients were entitled. To those acquainted with the dilatory mode of conducting financial matters in the East, the difficulties encountered by Mr. Ayrton, in this part of his duties, will be duly appreciated-

"During the absence, on leave, of Her Majesty's representative from Cairo, Mr, Ayrton was twice intrusted with the management of all consular affairs, administrative and judicial - namely, from the 25th of April to the 9th of October, 1859, and from the 8th of June to the 17th of September, 1864.

"He retired from Egypt in ill health in 1872; but failing to obtain relief from the waters of Vichy and other places, he returned to England in 1873, and died on the 20th of June, a few days after his arrival.

"Mr. Ayrton was elected an Associate of the Institution on the 9th of June, 1835."

(2) **Edward Nugent Ayrton**, the second son of Mr. Frederick Ayrton, died on 28th November 1873, and the following obituary notice appeared in *The Solicitors' Journal* of 13th December 1873:-

THE AYRTON FAMILY

"MR. E. N. AYRTON

"We regret to announce the decease of this gentleman, which took place at Bex Hill on November 28th. We have been favoured with the following notices of Mr. Ayrton's character and career :-

"The late Mr. Edward Nugent Ayrton was the second son of Mr. Frederick Ayrton, an advocate of great ability in the Supreme Court of Bombay, and was born at Richmond on the 13th March, 1815. He was educated at Ealing, of which then large and well-known school he was captain at the early age of thirteen. Subsequently he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduatad in honours in 1836. After taking his degree he spent some years in systematic travel in Europe and the East, and was called to the bar in 1845.

"Mr. Ayrton practised at the equity bar and as a conveyancer, and, though not widely known, he was, by those with whom he was brought into contact, highly regarded for his deep and scientific knowledge of the principles of equity and real property law and for his varied learning and cultivation. To the public his writings were to some extent known, for he contributed leading articles to various newspapers, and most members of the legal profession have read articles written by him for the *Solicitors' Journal*, to which paper he was at one time a regular contributor.

His style was always clear and forcible, his aim being never to use a superfluous word, and was sometimes eloquent when he was dealing with such questions of home and foreign politics as greatly interested him; if the subiect admitted of it, his writing was seldom without some touch of irony or humour. Mr. Ayrton published pamphlets on the subject of a decimal coinage (which he maintained should be established without disturbing the existing copper currency) and on improvements in the law of real property. On the passing of Lord Westbury's Transfer of Land Act he published an exhaustive work upon it.

"Mr. Ayrton's health failed in the summer of 1871, and from that time he ceased to practise at the bar; his death was unexpected and almost instantaneous, having been caused by an attack of serous apoplexy on the 28th November, 1873, whilst residing at Bex Hill, where he was buried. His loss will be sincerely felt by many to whom he had endeared himself by his ready sympathy and his earnest assistance in any professional or literary work to which his aid was asked.

"Mr. E. N. Ayrton's elder brother, Mr. Frederick Ayrton, was a member of the bar, and resided at Cairo, and we had occasion to notice his death last July. Mr. E. N Ayrton's younger brother is the present Judge-Advocate-General.'

"The following remarks are contributed by one who is now a leader at the equity bar, and was for many years intimately acquainted with the late Mr. Ayrton:--

"He was in every way a remarkable man. His intellect was of a powerful grasp, and enabled him to acquire a mastery over a wide extent of the domain of knowledge. Few men knew more than he did, or more thoroughly what he knew. He was an accomplished linguist, and a critical scholar, while he was none the less a master in many departments of science, and was surpassed by few as a lawyer. Like John Stuart Mill, he had the characteristic of thoroughness in whatever he turned his mind to. He was moreover an excellent speaker, with a decided inclination for discussion, if not debate. On one occasion, several years ago, his argument of a case before Kindersley, V.C., which lasted many hours, was a surprise to the habitués of the court, as he was but seldom seen and little known there. People could not help asking why a man who could argue so forcibly and so well did not oftener appear? It is strange that it should be so, but so it was. For many years his business even as a conveyancer was

inconsiderable, and he was of twenty years' standing before it could be spoken of otherwise. Indeed, outside a comparatively small number of persons he was hardly known as a regular practitioner, although there was no man in practice who was more constant and punctual in his attendance at chambers. By degrees, however, his reputation as a conveyancer began to be known among solicitors. The secret of his comparative want of professional success was probably owing in a great measure to his peculiarity of manner, which was very reserved, indeed to many persons somewhat repellent. He took no pains to make friends, or to encourage the approach of clients. Those who knew how kindly a nature was his, sometimes made merry at the angularity and frigidity of his bearing towards those who had merely a professional or but slight acquaintance with him; and this, no doubt, interfered with his prospects at the bar. But no man was more esteemed and prized among the few who knew him well. No man was a truer friend or a more honest or competent adviser. He was characterised no less by public spirit than by private worth, and it was not without great regret that his friends at the bar found that his health of late years precluded all hope of his taking the position as a public man for which his remarkable talents so well qualified him.'"

The following letter, written by Edward Nugent Ayrton when at the well-known school of Dr. Nicholas at Ealing, and about eight years of age, to his eldest brother Frederick, is now, in my possession. The school is spoken of by Thackeray under the name of Dr. Ticklem's school.

"My dear Brother,

"I am glad to hear you are better. I have executed your commissions. Rigby says he would be much obliged to you if you would send him his hone, and he says he has got yours. Tell grandmama my knife is in high preservation, and I have bought some more oil, but not so good as hers, and I hope she is better than when you wrote last. I expect papa every day - I am on the light look out The fives court is done very nicely. Mr Shury and Peter are going to have a match tomorrow on it. I think it will be a light game; I dare say you would like to see it Love to Matilda, and I hope she is better. Howard and Joe are very well. Mr. Mason makes us make our verses out of our own head: he is not at all strict. Hardly one of the fellows had come back when we had, but they are all back now.

Doubly Small had such a tight flogging on the man's back for going home without Frank's leave. There are no repetitions now. Cricket is beginning; the fellows are getting up the clubs. Perigal was flogged this school (2nd school) for the same reason as Small. I am sorry mamma is not well, but I hope she is better. Old Puts is as fat as ever, if not fatter. I am in a club at cricket with Bunne Howard. A great many of the fellows asked how you were, and when you were coming back, Collins in particular - he came back yesterday. Old Young fought Rogers - he (Young) got two black eyes. Frank told him in the middle of the school to go and have some leeches on. Give my love to all at home.

I remain, yours ever,
E. N. Ayrton"

(3) The Rt. Hon. **Acton Smee Ayrton**, the third son of Mr. Frederick Ayrton, was born on 5th August, 1816, and baptised on 24th October, 1816, at the parish church of Kew.

In the year 1837, when twenty-one years of age, he went to India, where in a comparatively short time he acquired one of the chief legal practices in Bombay, and with it a very fair fortune. He was associated with the formation and construction of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and other railways in India; from December, 1839, to December, 1841, he acted as Solicitor to the East India Company at Bombay, then a very important office. After thirteen years of Indian life he returned to England at the early age of thirty-four, and after a short time devoted himself to politics, being an ardent supporter of Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party as it then was.

In 1853 he was called to the Bar as a member of the Middle Temple, and joined the Home Circuit. In 1857 he entered the House of Commons as member for the Tower Hamlets, which constituency he continued to represent until 1874. He soon took a prominent part in the discussions on Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill. When Mr. Gladstone's first ministry was formed at the end of 1868, he became Financial Secretary to the Treasury - a post which his genius for economy enabled him to fill with such conspicuous success, that in November, 1869, he was appointed Chief Commissioner of Public Works. He was thereupon made a member of the Privy Council, and on the 11th November, 1869, was sworn in at Windsor and took his seat. His office gave him a seat on the Treasury bench, though he was never a Cabinet minister - a dignity to which he would inevitably have attained had circumstances been more favourable.

He held the office of Chief Commissioner until 1873, when he was appointed Judge Advocate General. The letters patent of his appointment under the Great Seal, dated the 22nd August in the 37th year of Queen Victoria, are now in my possession.

At the general election of 1874 he again stood for the Tower Hamlets, but was not elected, and although he made several attempts to re-enter the House, he did not succeed in doing so. At a later date he was a candidate at Northampton, and fairly secure of his seat, when he was laid up by a fall from his horse, and loyalty to his party compelled him to retire, lest, being unable to attend to the canvassing, the seat should be lost to the Gladstonians.

With Mr. Gladstone, and Robert Lowe (afterwards Lord Sherbrooke) he was caricatured in the trio of "Right Honourables" in a burlesque called "The Happy Land," produced at the Court Theatre. Under pressure from the Lord Chamberlain the make-up of the actors was modified, and the piece ran for a short time. Mr. Ayrton had been much amused at the whole matter, and particularly the personal imitation of himself.

He died on the 30th November, 1886, at the age of seventy, at the Mont Doré

Hotel, Bournemouth, where he was staying for the sake of his health. For many years he had lived at No 1, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, and was a well-known member of the Reform Club.

The following article appeared in *The Spectator'*of the 4th December, 1886:-

"THE LATE Mr. AYRTON.

"We smile at Americans for dwelling on the 'magnetic' qualities of their candidates for office (Mr. Blaine, for example, is described as the most 'magnetic' man in America), but we fear that, in future, personal attractiveness and the appearance of 'sympathy' will help politicians in England more than is at all expedient. Take the career of Mr. A. S. Ayrton, who died on Tuesday, which was completely spoiled - or, rather, snapped short - by his want of magnetism. There never, perhaps, was a man of the second rank who could have been more useful to the country than Mr. Ayrton. The son of an officer in Bombay, he betook himself thither, after a first attempt in England, to practise as a Lawyer; and in a short time so forced himself to the front, that he obtained a great business, and made himself in especial a terror to courts-martial, tribunals which, from the very structure of his mind, he detested. He really improved their procedure by his audacity and caustic criticisms; and, returning to England with a competence, he entered Parliament as a sincere Radical of the old school, the school which still believed in arithmetic and political science. His remarkable powers were soon perceived, and Mr. Gladstone made him, first, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, and afterwards, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, the latter an office which made him a Privy Councillor. His road to the Cabinet was, in 1868, perfectly open, and but for his want of 'magnetism.' he would have reached it; but he displeased the House of Commons, he was removed in 1874 to the office of Judge-Advocate-General, which he probably understood better than any man in the world, and then - then he dropped out of political life. There was a dissolution, and it was found that no constituency would have him. He tried hard during the following eleven years to secure one, but it was useless; on his last attempt he obtained less than five hundred votes in a constituency of 5,800: and before his death, he had acknowledged to himself that he was politically a dead man.

"The extraordinary thing about his failure was that, excepting one, he had every capacity for Parliamentary success. Unlike Anglo-Indians in general, he really understood English politics; he had intense popular conviction, and he could express them in speeches which, though they lacked glow, were often of unusual force, and always excited a certain enthusiasm on one side, and an eager desire that he should be answered on the other. His final defence in the Kew Gardens affair was a masterpiece of dignified pleading, and we have ourselves seen Cabinet Ministers writhe visibly on their seats, while on an Indian subject he slowly, and without the slightest disturbance of his languid manner, dropped oratorical vitriol on their heads. He was an excellent administrator, a master of detail, and with a capacity for making himself feared by corrupt persons which was of the highest advantage to the State. Moreover, he knew almost everything, and when not provoked by business opposition, he sometimes showed himself a most interesting and attractive master of conversation. A Whig by nature, though a Radical in opinions, he might have been Chancellor of the Exchequer in any Whig Cabinet, and would have probably saved us millions, but he lacked the one quality of to-day, 'magnetism'; he could not get along with men in actual affairs. His interlocutors thought he despised them, and if he suspected them of personal motives or personal interests, so he did; but contempt was not the secret of the dislike he roused. It was rather that he never sympathised, and that he was from first to last in the habit of

regarding himself as the attorney for his oppressed client, the State, bound to compel the opposite party to fulfil his contract, and accustomed to tell him so without compunction or consideration.

"Mr. Stevens, the sculptor, or Sir J. Hooker were to him simply 'the opposite parties', and he treated them accordingly, in a way which roused his opponents, who thought of the great sculptor and the great botanist as exceptionally gifted human beings, to a perfectly reasonable fury. His threat to make Mr. Stevens hand over his unfinished statue of Wellington to another sculptor to complete, was worthy of the Consul who told his soldiers that if they broke the Greek statues he had stolen, they should make others; while his idea of Sir Joseph Hooker as a 'head gardener' was not only farcical, but actually spread abroad a notion that the speaker was himself an ignorant bully. He did not want to bully except on behalf of his client, the State, and he was one of the best-instructed men in the world, with a mind full of rare and accurate information, certainly able to judge a statue, and probably able, though we do not know that particular fact, to deliver a good lecture on the Himalayan forest.

"Absolutely honest, and determined to prevent waste, he used to provoke the departments he attacked till they ceased to be reasonable, and regarded him, we believe, as a man brimful of insolence, who cut down expenses merely to enjoy his mastery. He really cut them down in the spirit of a good agent intent on economising for his client during a long minority; but he never succeeded in leaving that impression. Brusque in manner in business - for in private he could be languidly gracious - absurdly impatient of prolixity, and thoroughly aware of his own intellectual powers, he frightened or irritated all official interlocutors, till he left himself without an official friend, and once out of the coach, could never regain a footing, even on the steps. Every hand of those inside would have given him a push. We believe the man, whom we once carefully studied, to have been a capable and useful, though second-rate, administrator, disguised under a mask which made every one who encountered him on State affairs take him for an acrid attorney pretending to be a statesman. There was place in our system once for such a man, and in the old days a strong Premier would have given Mr. Ayrton a Government borough, put him in the Cabinet, and trusted him as Inspector-General of Departments, to be used when one of them fell into disorder or extravagant ways. That is a most useful, and even great part to play; but there is no room in a Government for such a man now, for there is no Government strong enough to sustain him against ever accumulating personal dislikes. The German Emperor would have delighted in Mr. Ayrton, have carefully avoided him, and have made him Supervisor of the Military Chest, or something of the kind, where the business, like that of an Auditor-General, is to be inquisitive, efficient, and disagreeable to all men presenting bills. We do not think the present inability to use such men is a source of strength, and regret, though we understand, the tendency to believe that a brusque man must be a bad representative, and to compel all who seek public favour to be smooth of tongue, insinuating in manner, and 'safe' as regards opinions. It is quite true that the great civilians deserve all respect, for they keep the machine going; but there never were horses yet that were best when they knew the whip was always left at home."

"To the Editor of 'The Spectator."

"Sir. - Will you allow me, as a nephew of the late Mr. Ayrton, to correct one or two trifling errors of fact in your appreciative notice of him? Mr. Ayrton was the son, not of an officer, but of a lawyer who had practised with much success at Bombay. His father died during his minority, and Mr. Ayrton, who had been born and educated in England, went to India immediately on attaining twenty-one. He returned with a moderate fortune at the age of thirty-four.

"Whilst Mr Ayrton's mastery of detail was most remarkable, those who were brought into close contact with him were even more struck by the unerring way in which he seized the vital principles of all subjects that he took up; so that no amount of detail confused his mind or clouded his judgment. This was notably the case in reference to his professional knowledge, and was exemplifed in almost the last public work that he did. He had, by Act of Parliament, been appointed arbitrator (with all the powers of a Judge of the High Court of Justice) to unravel the complicated difficulties caused by over-issues of stock of the Milford Haven Dock Company, and decide all questions arising directly or indirectly out of the confusion into which that Company had fallen. I believe the barristers and solicitors practising before him will bear me out in saying that in dealing with difficult questions of law and fact, he showed great mastery of all legal principles involved.

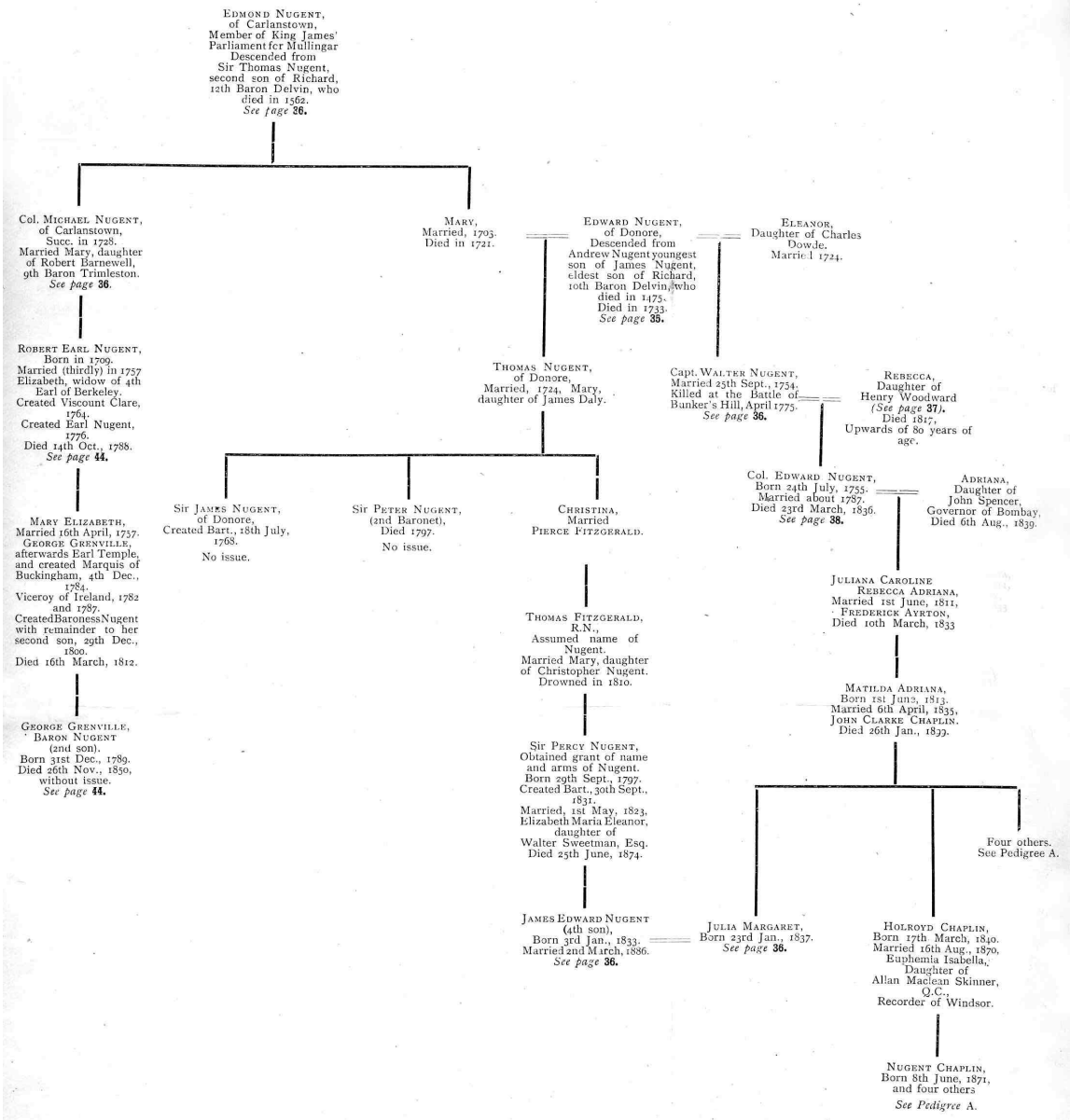
"It was this power of adhering firmly to the central idea of a subject that brought him into conflict with artists and men of science. Whilst very appreciative of true beauty in the arts, and full of knowledge derived from travel, observation, and study, he never lost sight of the fact that the primary object of a building is that it should be the most useful and best fitted that can be constructed for the purpose for which it is to be used, and he was very intolerant of any mere ornament which interfered with or did not promote that purpose. 1 believe I am not misinterpreting the teaching of Mr Ruskin when I say that in this intolerance he was at one with that great critic, and that all noblest art-work has ever exemplified this principle in the highest degree.

"The character of Mr. Ayrton is not completely sketched unless mention is made of his clear and strong religious views, in which the same adherence to central principles and disregard of the mere fringe of a subject were apparent. He lost no opportunity of expressing his belief in the spirituality of religion, and advocating simplicity of form of Protestant worship: and he abhorred any approacb to materialism or Agnosticism. - I am, Sir, &c,

"29 Pa!ace Gardens Terrace, 11th Dec, 1886. "Holroyd Chaplin"

THE NUGENT FAMILY.

PEDIGREE D.—The Nugent Family.



THE NUGENT FAMILY.

THE Nugents of Westmeath trace their descent from Sir Gilbert de Nugent, Lord of Nogent, the son of Fulke de Bellesme, Lord of Nogent de Rotrou, eleventh in descent from Albert, Comte de Perche, who died in the year 930.

In the time of Henry II. of England, Sir Gilbert de Nugent accompanied Sir Hugh de Lacy in his expedition to Ireland, in recompense for which Sir Hugh gave him his sister Rosa to wife, and with her the Barony of Delvin. Sir Gilbert's sons, however, died before him, and the Barony of Delvin passed to his brother Richard, whose only child and heiress carried the title in 1180 to her husband, one John or Fitz-John. The title was restored to the Nugent family more than two hundred years later, when in 1407 Sir William Nugent, a descendant of Hugh de Nugent, a cousin of Sir Gllbert, who also accompanied Sir Hugh de Lacy's expedition, married Catherine, the daughter and sole heiress of John Fitz-John le Tuit, eighth Baron Delvin.

Sir William Nugent succeeded his father-in-law as ninth Baron. His eldest son, Richard, the tenth Baron, was Sheriff of Meath in 1424, Lord Deputy of Ireland under the Earl of Ormonde in 1444, and under Richard, Duke of York, in 1449. In the latter year he convened Parliaments in Drogheda and Dublin. He was Seneschal of Meath in 1452, and died shortly before 1475, and his eldest son James having died in his lifetime, he was succeeded by his grandson Christopher as eleventh Baron. Andrew Nugent, a younger brother of the eleventh Baron, married Mary O'Dowd, and their son, Walter Nugent, became, through his mother, owner of the demesne of Donore, in the county of Westmeath, on the beautiful banks of Lough Dereveragh, and the ancestor of the Nugents of Donore.

On the death of the eleventh Baron Delvin in 1493, his son Richard succeeded to the title, which he held until his death in 1562. He held a high position in the State, and was more than once Lord Deputy and Governor of Ireland. It was

from his second son, Sir Thomas Nugent, that Edmond Nugent, of Carlanstown (see pedigree D), was descended.

The eldest male branch of the Nugent family, represented by the twelfth and succeeding Barons Delvin, are now represented by the Earl of Westmeath, whose second title is still Baron Delvin. Since the creation of the Earldom the eldest son of the Earls of Westmeath has by courtesy been known as Lord Delvin.

As appears from Pedigree D, Edmond Nugent, of Carlanstown, had (besides other children) a son, Colonel Michael Nugent, who became in course of time the father of Robert, afterwards Earl Nugent (born 1709), and a daughter, Mary, who in 1703 married Edward Nugent of Donore; thus reuniting the descendants of the tenth and twelfth Barons Delvin after an interval of upwards of 250 years. It is from this union that the Nugents of Donore trace their descent. Sir Walter Richard Nugent of Donore, who succeeded to the title in February, 1896, is the present Baronet.

Edward Nugent of Donore, after the death of his wife Mary, married a second wife, who bore him four sons. The second of these was Walter Nugent, who was killed, or mortally wounded, at the battle of Bunkers Hill in 1775. Walter Nugent married in 1754 Rebecca, the daughter of Henry Woodward, the actor (see next page); and their son, Edward Nugent, subsequently Colonel Nugent, was the grandfather of Mrs. Matilda Adriana Chaplin.

Edward Nugent of Donore died in 1733, and in 1886 James Edward Nugent, his descendant in the fifth generation by his first marriage, married Julia Margaret Chaplin, his descendant in the same generation by his second marriage, and thus after a period of 153 years the two branches of his family were united.

In Colonel Nugent's papers and correspondence no record of his connection with the Donore family has been preserved, and for many years past the exact relationship has not been known. Mrs. M. A. Chaplin, the last of his grandchildren who remembered him, did not understand it; and it is only after a great deal of investigation and research that I have been able to ascertain it, and to explain the connection which existed between Colonel Nugent and Earl Nugent on the one side and between him and the Nugents of Donore on the other side.

I trust that Pedigree D and the following details will make the whole position of matters clear to any of my readers and relations who care to take the trouble to understand it. If this is so, I shall feel that all the time and labour expended on this part of my work have not been unrewarded.

Before entering upon a detailed account of Colonel Nugent's life it will be appropriate to give a short account of his maternal grandfather, Henry Woodward, the celebrated actor.

Henry Woodward was born at Southwark in the year 1717, and was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, where he made rapid progress, and acquired a taste for the classics which he retained throughout his life. At an early age he developed a passion for the drama, and showed considerable comic ability. In his fourteenth year he had an opportunity of performing in a representation by children of “The Beggars' Opera" at the Theatre Royal, Lincoln's Inn, in which he played the part of Peachum with great success. After this he obtained engagements at Covent Garden Theatre, where his talents found their scope in such parts as Marplot, Lord Foppington, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Touchstone, Captain Parolles, &c. In 1747 Sheridan was managing the Smock Alley Theatre, Dublin, and engaged Woodward for the winter season for a sum of £ 500, which was in those days an extraordinarily large remuneration for an actor.

On his return to London he joined Mr. Garrick at Drury Lane, where he remained until October, 1758, when he opened a new theatre in Crow Street, Dublin, which had been built for him and Mr. Barry. This venture was very successful at first, but failed after the first four years. About the time of his wife's death he became unpopular, and certain parties were formed against him, in consequence of which he finally left Dublin and returned to London, where he remained at the head of his profession.

An amusing anecdote is told of him during his residence in Dublin. The mob one morning beset the Parliament House in order to prevent the members from passing an unpopular bill. Some of the ringleaders thought it desirable to make the members take an oath to stop the passing of the bill in question, and for this purpose they required a Bible. Woodward lived in College Green, opposite the Parliament House, and in a very short time the mob surrounded his house, and called repeatedly for a Bible. Mrs. Woodward became much agitated, because she either had not a Bible in the house, or could not find one. In the midst of the uproar her husband, with great presence of mind, snatched up a volume of Shakespeare's plays and, tossing it out of the window, told the rioters they were very welcome to it. Upon this they cheered Woodward, and after they had administered their precious oath to several of the members, they returned him his book, without being any the wiser as to its contents.

Woodward died on 17th April, 1777, and it is stated that he left the interest of his fortune to Mrs. Bellamy, the actress.

THE NUGENT FAMILY

Colonel Edward Nugent, the son of Captain Walter Nugent and his wife Rebecca (*née* Woodward), was born on the 24th July, 1755, his parents having been married on 25th September, 1754·

When thirteen years of age he entered His Majesty's Service as a midshipman on board H.M.S. Hawk, sloop of war, but soon after left the Navy and entered the service of the East India Company as an ensign.

I have in my possession most of his commissions, granted both in the service of the East India Company and in the King's service; and though Colonel Nugent has been invariably known in the family by that title, I believe that the highest regular rank to which he attained was-

(a) Captain in the service of the H.E.I.C., by commission issued at Bombay Castle on 26th December, 1781, and confirmed in London on 17th May, I785.

(b) Captain in the King's service, but only temporary rank, so long as he was employed to raise men for general service, by commission dated 16th July, 1800, signed by the Duke of Portland, and countersigned by George III.

For many years he commanded the Bucks Militia, and only resigned in consequence of failing health in 1813; and it was no doubt due to this command, and possibly also to a brevet rank in the Custom House Infantry - a Dublin volunteer corps which he assisted in raising - that he was known as Colonel Nugent. In these pages he is invariably referred to as Colonel Nugent.

His career in India was a distinguished one, and can be most conveniently summarised by setting out the following memorial, which in February, 1822, he addressed to the Directors of the East India Company.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the Honourable United East India Company

"Honourable Sirs,

"Emboldened by the late Decision of your Honourable Court, and the honourable the Court of Proprietors to grant Mr. John Hinde Pelly the Sum of £2,000, being a loss sustained by him in the performance of a contract entered into with the Bombay Government, and occasioned by the breaking out of the Marattah War, I presume once more to address you.

"Permit me. Honourable Sirs, most respectfully to observe, that in the course of human events, a case more similar to my own could not possibly have existed.

"In the latter end of the year 1789, I was recommended by the late Marquess of Buckingham, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to Mr. Devaynes, then Chairman, and to your Honourable Court, to raise men for the East India Company, in Ireland, under the protection of the Lord Lieutenant, and with the countenance and support of the Civil Magistracy.

"Authorised by the Court of Directors, and under such auspices, I recruited with very reasonable success for the Honourable Company, although unattended by any personal advantage, until the war broke out between this Country and France, when the excessive bounties given by His Majesty,

and premiums by individuals raising men for Rank, rendered it impossible for me to obtain a sufficient number of men to cover the heavy expences I incurred, no alteration having taken place in the stipulated price, by the payment of my establishments in different posts of Ireland, the result of which was a loss to myself, having agreed to pay all previous expences, of not less than £ 3,000 over and above every sum, or sums, received from the Honourable Company on account of their Recruiting Service. An affidavit of mine to this effect is now on the Records of the Commerce of Shipping.

"After various representations of the hardships of my case, and stating to your Honourable Court the eminent services of my Wife's Father, the late Governor Spencer, who, when Chief of the Factory at Surat, in the year 1759, procured a Phirmaun from the Mogul to enable the East India Company to take possession of Surat Castle and its dependencies; afterwards, as a member of Council at Bengal, assisting to lay the foundation of their present Empire in India, serving them as Provisional Governor at Bengal, and subsequently appointed Governor of Bombay: for all which circumstances I beg leave most humbly to refer to your Records, your Honourable Court were pleased to grant to me and to my Wife a Pension of £ 100 per annum, with benefit of survivorship.

"While I feel, and shall always feel grateful for this mark of your benevolence, I have great reason to believe that had you not been restricted by existing laws, and want of precedent, you would have taken a much more extended view of my own services during seventeen years in India, of the heavy loss I have sustained by the recruiting, and of the long, faithful and meritorious services of my Wife's Father. I trust the late Resolution of the Honourable the Court of Proprietors will have removed this difficulty

"There is also a point of view in which I hope you will consider this question. and which it has been my misfortune to have omitted placing before you.

The men I raised, of whom 2,000 were approved and sailed for India, arrived there at a period most critical to the interests of this Country, and of the Honourable Company - during the war against Tippoo Sultaun, conducted in person by the late Marquess Cornwallis, under whom many hundreds of them actually served before Seringapatam; and those acquainted with Indian Warfare can well appreciate the value of such an accession of European Force at such an important crisis.

"Allow me, Honourable Sirs, to hope that this circumstance will not escape your observation, and that you will no longer think it just or fitting, that an humble individual, who has served you faithfully, and not without distinction, for seventeen years in India, and whose ill health, occasioned by his severe service and privations at Mangalore, obliged him to retire before those Regulations were established for the provision and support of Officers so circumstanced, should now have to struggle with difficulties occasioned by this very heavy loss at £ 3,000, which to the Honourable Company would not be more than thirty shillings per man, on the 2,000 men raised, over and above the sum of twelve guineas for each originally stipulated, and which sum of twelve guineas was not more than the half of what was subsequently paid, when the recruiting fell into other hands.

"Being now, Honourable Sirs, in my 67th year, the oldest surviving Officer of the Bombay Establishment, except Lieutenant General Puhé and Major General Torriano, I beg leave, in as concise a manner as possible, to lay before you an account of the different Services in which I was employed during my residence in India.

"1st. In September, 1770, I Served as a Cadet on an Expedition, commanded by my Uncle, Captain Edward Nugent, then senior Captain on the Bombay Establishment, against the Coolies, or Pirates in the Guezarat, and in March, 1771, was appointed an Ensign on the Bombay Establishment.

"2nd In December, 1774, being with the Army at the siege of Tannah, and commanding the Battery Guard, I seized an opportunity, at two o'Clock in the afternoon, when the Natives of India are usually inactive, to proceed under shelter of the Bank of the River, and at great personal risque, ascertained that the breach was practicable; and on reporting the same to Brigadier General Gordon, I was, though then an Ensign, appointed to act as a Lieutenant with the 2nd European Grenadier Company, and assisted on the following day with that Company to storm the place at precisely the same hour.

"3rd. In April, 1775, commanding a detachment of Europeans on board the Revenge in an action with the Marattah Fleet, in which their principal vessel, a frigate of 40 guns, was burnt, Commodore Moore was pleased to recommend me to the Governor, Mr. Hornby, who in consequence did in Council grant me a Brevet as Lieutenant. (there being then no vacancy) and which was an instance of promotion in the Subaltern Line then unknown on the Bombay Establishment.

"4th. On the increase of the Establishment of Native Troops, in the same year, I was sent to the Malabar Coast to raise Recruits, and did, in the neighbourhood of Tillecherry, raise a considerable number of men for the Service.

"5th. In October. 1778, I accompanied the Troops as a Lieutenant of Grenadiers on the Service to Poonah, and on the retreat from Tullagaum, when the European Regiment was unfortunately thrown into confusion, I was posted by Major Frederick on one flank of the Regiment, while he remained on the other; which gave me an opportunity of assisting materially to restore good order; and, during the retreat, and for the remainder of the service, I performed the duty of Adjutant to the Regiment.

"6th. In November, 1779, I was appointed Secretary to Colonel Hartley, commanding a detachment sent to join General Goddard's Army. During the whole of that Campaign in every Action that occurred, and more particularly at the Storm of Ahmedabad, led by Colonel Hartley, I acted as his Aide de Camp as well as his Secretary.

"7th Colonel Hartley having afterwards the command of a separate Army in the Concan. I served under him for two Campaigns and during several severe Actions, as his Secretary and Aide de Camp.

"8th. In the year 1781, General Goddard having been appointed Commander in Chief at Bombay, did me the honour, from I presume his knowledge of my military character, to nominate me as one of his Staff for that Establishment, in which station I served under him until his departure for Europe in October, 1782.

"9th. In 1781, I was appointed a Captain by Brevet, and at the same time to the Command of the 1st, or senior Battalion of Native Troops on the Bombay Establishment, a situation of equal trust and confidence with the Command of a Regiment at the present time, which Command I held for six years.

"10th. In the year 1803, I was, at the particular request of Brigadier General Macloud, ordered with my Battalion to the Southward. and in the month of May landed at Mangalore, during the defence of which place I was the senior Officer of the Honourable Company's Infantry, having under my command the Grenadier Battalion, and the 1st, my own Battalion, the 8th Battalion, and three Companies of the Marine Battalion of Sepoys, with about 100 Europeans, composed of the recovered

Men, left sick by General Matthews, and Recruits Landed from the Fairford Indiaman, altogether about 2,300 Men.

"Of that Defence it does not become me to speak; the Histories of India since published, and particularly Colonel Wilks's History of Mysore, have done ample justice to it; but I may be allowed to say, that I enjoyed the entire confidence of the gallant Officer, Colonel Campbell, who commanded, whose life fell a sacrifice to his exertions, and from my knowledge of the French language, conducted, under his directions, the various negotiations which took place between him and the French Envoy to Tippoo Sultaun, Monsieur Piveron de Morlat.

"I beg leave to assure your Honourable Court, that a more painful Service never fell to my lot, than to be obliged to enter into these details; but I trust the accompanying very flattering Testimonials from your principal Civil and Military Servants of the Bombay Establishment now in England, will justify me in bringing them before you, and that, although the period of my Service wanted five years of that now established for a retirement on full pay; yet that, coupled with the consideration of my heavy loss from the recruiting, you will deem me entitled to such further marks of the Honourable Company's bounty as to your wisdom may seem meet.

"I have the honour to be, with the highest respect and consideration,

"Honourable Sirs,

"Your most obedient servant,

"EDWARD NUGENT,

"*Formerly and for six years Captain Commandant of the 1st Battalion of Sepoys, Bombay Esatblishment.*

"London, Beaumont Street, 27th February, 1822"

"No 1

"Certificate of Captain Nugent's *Services in India, from the Honourable Company's Civil Servants.*

"We, the undersigned, being the senior Servants formerly of the Bombay Establishment, now residing in England, do hereby certify, that Captain Nugent served, to our knowledge, for seventeen years on that Establishment, during six of which in command of a Battalion of Sepoys, and previously as Secretary to two Officers of distinguished merit, the late Generals Goddard and Hartley.

"That Captain Nugent's own Character in the Service was highly distinguished, nor do we believe that during the time he served, there was any Expedition or Service fitted out from Bombay, in which he was not employed; and we understood he was obliged to leave India in consequence of bad health, originating in his exertions at the memorable defence of Mangalore.

"Captain Nugent, we have learnt since his return to Europe, was employed to raise men in Ireland, by which we have reason to believe, many of us having assisted him in his difficulties, that he suffered a very heavy pecuniary loss, and as he is now about to petition the Honourable Court of Directors to consider his case, we beg leave most strongly to recommend him, as being a person well worthy of their humane consideration.

"P. CRAWFORD BRUCE·
]. SIBBALD.
T. HUNTER
THOMAS WILKINSON
WILLIAM PAGE (late Member of the Council),
JAMES FORBES

SAMUEL MARTIN.
THOMAS LECHMERE (late Member of Council).
EDWARD RUSSEL HOWE.
JOHN MORRIS (late Secretary to Government)
GEORGE SIMPSON, M.P.
H. FAWCETT, M.P.

"(A true Copy) *London, January 1, 1813.*
"EDWARD NUGENT"

"No 2.

Certificate of Captain Nugent's Services in India, from the Senior Military Servants now in England

"We the undersigned, being the Senior Officers of the Bombay Establishment, now residing in England, do hereby certify, that Captain Edward Nugent served the Honourable Company for seventeen years on that Establishment; during which period he was in two Campaigns in the Guzerat, and in the Concan Secretary to the late Major-General James Hartley, then commanding a detachment of the Bombay Army, serving with the Bengal Army, under General Goddard; and that when General Goddard took the command of the Bombay Forces, as Commander-in-chief, he appointed Captain Nugent to be his Military Secretary, in which situation he continued until the General quitted India for Europe

"That in December, 1781, Captain Nugent was appointed to the command of the First Battalion of Sepoys, which command he held until his leaving Bombay in April, 1786, by permission of the Bombay Government, in consequence of bad health, originating in his exertions at the memorable defence of Mangalore, where he was the senior Officer of Infantry employed.

"That Captain Nugent's character as an Officer in the Service was highly distinguished, and in private life most gentlemanly; and understanding that he means to present an application to the Honourable the Court of Directors for remuneration, for losses sustained by him in raising men for the Service, we unanimously join in this Certificate of his services, and most cordially wish him success in such application.

(Signed)

R. NICHOLSON, Major-General in the retired List, late Commander of the Forces, Bombay.
JAMES KERR, Major-General, Bombay Establishment
J. WISEMAN, Major-General.
HENRY OAKES, Major-General
T, MARSHALL, Major-General.
C. REYNOLDS, Major-General.
ANDREW ANDBRSON, Major-General
M. GRANT, Colonel.
HENRY WOODINGTON, Colonel.
WILLIAM MASON, Lieutenant-Colonel

JAMES DRUMMOND. Lieutenant-Colonel.
JOHN MORRIS, Lieutcnant-Colonel.
W. H. SANDIFORD, Major.

" (A true Copy.) *London, January 1 1813.*
"EDWARD NUGENT"

"Originals of these papers are now in India House"

In 1786 the state of his health rendered it necessary that he should return to Europe, where he remained until the year 1802, when he returned to India.

During his service in India Colonel Nugent married Adriana Spencer, daughter of the late Mr. John Spencer, a former Governor of Bombay. Governor Spencer amassed a large fortune whilst in India, and when ill health compelled him to return to England, he invested very large sums - after the manner of those days - in the purchase of jewels and specie, this being the most convenient form of bringing back his wealth. Unfortunately he died on the voyage, then a matter of six or seven months, and the greater part of his effects disappeared, or, at all events, failed to reach his family. The story told in the family - though I have no means of saying how far it may be true - is that Governor Spencer, like many other nabobs of his time, had acquired such great wealth that he would have found it difficult to give an official explanation as to the manner in which it had been obtained. In order to avoid any unpleasant publicity he only insured his effects on the voyage for such an amount as he might reasonably have been supposed to bring home: there were certain boxes and cases invoiced as being of no particular value, although really containing the bulk of his fortune. He was accompanied by his daughter Adriana, (afterwards Mrs. Nugent), then a child, and her nurse. On the voyage he died, and only the property covered by insurance was received by his family. Immediately they reached England the nurse married the captain of the ship, and it is reported that the captain very shortly afterwards bought a ship of his own. This fact, though no doubt capable of many explanations, added to the suspicions already entertained with regard to the nurse; but, so far as I can ascertain, nothing more was ever heard of the nurse or the captain - or the missing boxes.

Colonel Nugent appears to have spent the greater part of his time between the years 1786 and 1802 in Ireland, and it was then that his intimacy with his cousin, Sir James Nugent, sprang up, and it must have been at this time that he twice rescued Sir James from his financial troubles, and paid some £ 830 to take him out of the hands of the officers. It was doubtless to secure the repayment of this and other moneys that Sir James gave him a charge on the Donore Estates, which some forty years later was the subject of the litigation which will in due course be mentioned. Colonel Nugent was on

his first arrival in Ireland actively employed in raising men for the service of the East India Company.

In 1787 the Marquis of Buckingham, who had married Earl Nugent's daughter (see pedigree D), was appointed Viceroy of Ireland, and Colonel Nugent seems to have been a good deal at his Court. On the 14th October, 1788, Robert, Earl Nugent, died at the house of Major O'Donnel in Dublin at the age of 79, and no doubt Colonel Nugent, who was on very friendly terms with the old Earl, saw a good deal of him, and profited by such an influential connection. I have not been able to find that Colonel Nugent received any benefit under Earl Nugent's will, though he had not long before received a legacy of £ 500 from Lord Lyttleton, who was connected with the Grenville family. The bulk of Earl Nugent's property, including his Irish Estates and Gosfield Hall, his place in Essex, which he had acquired from his second wife, Anne Craggs, widow of John Knight, M.P., was left to his son-in-law, the Marquis of Buckingham, subject to several charges and annuities.

Soon after his marriage with Earl Nugent's daughter (16 Apri1 1775) the Marquis of Buckingham assumed the name of Nugent, and obtained the special privilege of signing the name "Nugent" before all other titles. On the 29th December, 1800, the Marchioness of Buckingham was created Baroness Nugent in her own right, with remainder to her second son; and on her death on 16th March, 1812, her second son, George Grenville, became Lord Nugent, and a few words as to his career may here be usefully inserted.

Born on 31st December, 1789, he married Anne Lucy Poulett on 6th September, 1813: he travelled abroad a great deal, and in the years 1832-1835 acted as High Commissioner for the Ionian Islands. He was four times member of Parliament for the Borough and Hundreds of Aylesbury, and at his election in October, 1812, he was proposed by Colonel Nugent, as is subsequently mentioned. The greater part of his life, when in England, was spent at Lillies, his seat at Hardwick, about three miles from Aylesbury. He died on 26th November, 1850, without issue, when the title became extinct. He was buried at Wotton, near Aylesbury.

When recently at Aylesbury (April, 1902) I ascertained that one George Turpin, Lord Nugent's valet, who had been with him in the Ionian Islands, and accompanied him in all his travels, had only died two months previously, in his 91st year. I was told by his great niece, who keeps the Plough Inn at Bierton, where he died, that until within a few months of his death he was in full possession of his faculties, and spoke frequently of his travels and of his old master, to whom he was devotedly attached. He was with him at his death, and his great niece still has Lord Nugent's hat and sword and

coronation robe. A print of Lord Nugent and a portrait of Lady Nugent still hang in the parlour of the Plough Inn, opposite the seat where old Turpin spent the last years of his life, and up to the present Mrs. Miles has not been willing to part with them, though she has several times told me she will think it over. The village still tells of the familiar manner in which he talked with Italian organ grinders and French onion boys in their native languages. About the same time I was at Hardwick, the nearest village to Lillies, and made the acquaintance of an old gentleman who well remembered Lord Nugent, and how he used to ride about the country on a great black stallion with pistols in his holsters; a very tall man and handsome, and a great terror to all poachers and tramps.

Now - to return to Colonel Nugent during his residence in Ireland - after the death of Earl Nugent the Marquis of Buckingham appointed him.to two sinecure offices. On the 28th February, 1789, he was appointed Examinator of Hearth Money, his commission being signed by the Lord Lieutenant with his usual signature of "Nugent Buckingham"; on the 19th November, 1791, he received a commission as Landwaiter, an office under the Irish Board of Revenues. It was about this time that the unsettled state of European politics gave rise to the first Volunteer movement in the United Kingdom, and on 31st October, 1795, Colonel Nugent was commissioned by the Lord Lieutenant, with the rank of captain, to raise a corps in Dublin, to be called the "Custom House Infantry." This he appears to have carried out with such success that in the years 1800 and 1801 he was commissioned to raise large numbers of men for the King's service, as is fully explained in the letters of 1st July, 1800, and 15th August, 1801, quoted below.

In the year 1802, at the special request of the East India Company, he returned to India for the last time, when he saw much service, and was in command at Mangalore during the famous defence in 1803. In 1804 he came back to England, greatly broken in health, and did not again return to the East.

After this time he was very seldom, if at all, in Ireland; his ties with that country having practically passed away. Earl Nugent had been dead for some years; the Marquis of Buckingham was no longer Viceroy but living in England, looking after his estates in Buckinghamshire and Essex; his old friend, Sir James Nugent of Donore, and also the latter's brother and successor, Sir Peter, had both died. On the other hand, Colonel Nugent's mother was living in England, his wife and only surviving child were also there, and it was in London above all places that he could meet his Anglo-Indian friends and acquaintances. It therefore seems only natural that he should have settled to remain in England; so far as I can ascertain, he divided his time between London and Aylesbury, the reason of his visiting and ultimately settling in the latter place

being his friendship with the Buckingham family and his intimacy with Lord Nugent, who has been already referred to.

Very shortly after his return he was nominated as Sheriff of Bucks, and served that office from September, 1804, to 1805 It is a curious coincidence that one Acton Chaplin was then a leading resident at Aylesbury, and assisted Colonel Nugent during his year of office. They afterwards became close friends, and it was from this gentleman that the Rt. Hon. Acton S. Ayrton received his name - being his godson.

In October, 1810, he purchased a freehold house at Aylesbury (No. 25 Walton Street), which he occupied for many years. It was soon after this time that he seriously entertained the idea of entering Parliament and standing for Aylesbury. One reason which put an end to this intention was the fact that a pension which he still received from the Irish Board of Revenue precluded him from sitting in the House of Commons.

Although not himself a candidate for Parliament, he took a keen interest in political matters, and especially so far as they concerned Aylesbury. On the 9th October, 1812, Colonel Nugent proposed Lord Nugent, "his friend and relation," as member for the Borough and Hundreds of Aylesbury, in a speech of which I still have a print. His candidate was duly elected, and on the 13th of the same month it was Colonel Nugent who, at a dinner given by Earl Temple (the Marquis of Buckingham's eldest son), proposed the health of the Rev. Sir George Lee, Bart., after his election as member for the county of Bucks.

It is easy to understand that, with such influential friends in the neighbourhood, who received him as a relative, and, above all, when they and their friends were well represented in Parliament, Colonel Nugent was very comfortably established in Aylesbury.

Another feature of the social life of the neighbourhood was due to the fact that at this period Louis XVIII., the Duke and Duchess of Angoulême, and their suites were then living at Hartwell House, near Aylesbury, the family seat of the Rev. Sir George Lee. As a natural consequence, Aylesbury was one of the places to which the exiled nobility of France chiefly resorted. Mrs. M.A. Chaplin, in her "Memoir", already referred to, mentions the pitiful poverty of the *émigrés* who were living near Aylesbury, and how they might be seen in the fields early, looking like crows - for they generally wore black - hunting for salad; *àpropos* of which it is interesting to recall that Madame d'Arblay, in her "Diary and Letters", describes the first reception held by King Louis XVIII, in April, 1814, as soon as the news of Napoleon's abdication at Fontainebleau reached England, and she tells how she went with Lady Crewe to Grillon's Hotel in Albemarle Street, with the intention of paying her respects and offering her congratulations to Mme. la Duchesse d'Angoulême. After waiting for some time, she

found that the Duchess was not coming there at all, and, in fact, did not mean to quit the house of the Comte d'Artois in South Audley Street. She then tried to leave the hotel, but could not extricate herself from the crowd awaiting the arrival of the King, and found herself standing close to the chair on which he took his seat on entering the room, as she was trying to leave it.

Madame d' Arblay's own account of what then took place is as follows:

"Early in this ceremony came forward Lady Crewe, who, being known to the King from sundry previous meetings, was not named; and only, after curtseying, reciprocated smiles with his Majesty and passed on. But instead of then moving on, though the Duc de Duras, who did not know her, waved his hand to hasten her away, she whispered - but loud enough for me to hear - 'Voilà Madame d'Arblay, il faut qu'elle soit présentée.' She then went gaily off without heeding me.

"The Duke only bowed; but by a quick glance recognised me, and by another showed a pleased acquiescence in the demand.

"Retreat now was out of the question: but I so feared my position was wrong that I was terribly disturbed, and felt hot and cold and cold and hot alternately with excess of embarrassment.

"I was roused, however, after hearing for so long a time nothing but French, by the sudden sound of English. An address in that language was read to His Majesty, which was presented by the noblemen and gentlemen of the county of Buckingham, congratulatory upon his happy restoration, and filled with cordial thanks for the graciousness of his manners, and the benignity of his conduct during his long residence amongst them; warmly proclaiming their participation in his joy and their admiration of his virtues. The reader was **Colonel Nugent**, a near relation of the present Duke of Buckingham.

"But if the unexpected sound of these felicitations delivered in English roused and struck me, how much greater arose my astonishment and delight when the French monarch. in an accent of the most condescending familiarity and pleasure, uttered his acknowledgments in English also - expressing his gratitude for all their attentions, his sense of their kind interest in his favour, and his eternal remembrance of the obligations he owed to the whole county of Buckingham, for the asylum and consolations he had found in it during his trials and calamities.

"I wonder not that **Colonel Nugent** was so touched by this reply, as to be led to bend the knee as to his own sovereign, when the King held out his hand: for I myself, though a mere outside auditress, was so moved and so transported with surprise by the dear English language from his mouth, that I forgot at once all my fears and dubitations, and indeed all myself - my poor little self, in my pride and exultation at such a moment for my noble country.

"Fortunately for me, the Duc de Duras made this the moment for my presentation, and seizing my hand and drawing me suddenly from behind the chair to the Royal presence, he said, 'Sire, Madame d'Arblay'"

It may well have been in consequence of this episode that in September, 1817, Colonel Nugent received the order of the "Fleur de Lys." The brevet describes him as "M. Edward de Nugent, Lieutenant-Colonel du 2e regiment de la milice," and was accompanied by the following letter from the Duc d'Aumont:-

"Je n'ai pas manqué, monsieur, de faire connaitre au Roi les bons sentiments qui vous animent. Sa Majesté y a été sensible, et elle veut bien vous accorder la decoration du Lys que vous avez sollicitée. Je m'empresse de vous envoyer le brevet, et je saisis cette occasion pour vous offrir l'assurance de ma parfaite considération.

"LE DUC D'AUMONT'

"Aux Tuileries. 2 Octobre, 1817

Meanwhile for Colonel Nugent many things were changing, and he must have found himself rapidly joining an elder generation. On the 1st June, 1811, his daughter was married to Mr.Frederick Ayrton, and before the end of seven years from that time Colonel Nugent was blessed with five grandchildren - Frederick, Matilda, Edward, Acton, and John.

In March, 1812, the Marchioness of Buckingham died, and on the 11th February, 1813, was followed by her husband.

In the latter year Colonel Nugent resigned the command of the Bucks Militia.

On the 25th January, 1815, his son committed suicide under the distressing circumstances mentioned in Colonel Nugent's letter of the 15th February, 1835 [See p. 54] I have not included this son in pedigree D as I was informed more than once by Mrs. M.A. Chaplin that he was illegitimate. Had it not been for her assurance on this point I should have been inclined to think that this son was "James" referred to in Colonel.Nugent's and Mrs. R. Nugent's letter of 10th October, 1798 [See p. 51].

In the early part of 1818 his mother, Rebecca Nugent, died - upwards of 80 years of age - and in her last letter written in this world expressed her thanks and gratitude for all he had done for her. She was then living at Knightsbridge in a pretty country house called "South Place"; the name still survives, but Mrs. Nugent's house has long since been pulled down.

In 1823 his son-in-law, Frederick Ayrton, died in India, leaving his widow and grandchildren very ill provided for, and after this time they practically lived with Colonel Nugent - first at 17 Beaumont Street and subsequently at 9 Welbeck Street.

In the latter years of his life Colonel Nugent seems to have been much in need of money. Probably the style which he had been obliged to maintain at Aylesbury helped to cripple his finances. We have already seen that in February, 1822, he petitioned the East India Company for £ 3,000 which he had spent during his recruiting services in 1789 and subsequent years. In 1833 he was in friendly correspondence with Sir Percy Nugent of Donore as to certain litigation then pending between them, and arising from a judgment held by Colonel Nugent on one of the late Sir James Nugent's estates. Colonel Nugent suggested that they should amicably settle the matter themselves, without the intervention of law or lawyers, and assured Sir Percy that if he would take the case into

his serious consideration, and agree to some arrangement to make the short remainder of his life (he was then 78) comfortable, he might be induced to forego some part of his claim upon the estates. Again, on the 1st October, 1835 [see letter of that date], Colonel Nugent writes to his grandson, Acton S. Ayrton, then travelling in Ireland, complaining of the non-payment of certain rents from Sir Percy's estates.

I am inclined to think that some settlement of these matters was arrived at either shortly before or shortly after Colonel Nugent's death, and chiefly through the intervention of Acton S. Ayrton,

Colonel Nugent died on the 23rd March, 1836, in the 81st year of his age.

Mrs. Adriana Nugent survived her husband, Colonel Nugent, by a few years, and died on the 6th August, 1839 Her granddaughter, Mrs. M. A. Chaplin, in her “Memoir", frequently refers to her.

From Colonel Nugent's correspondence in my possession I have selected the following letters as containing interesting references to family events. The "Advice to an East India Cadet " is not without interest now that a six months' voyage in a sailing ship round the Cape is a matter of ancient history, and the privilege of the quarter-deck is a mere tradition. It was originally issued in the form of a pamphlet and printed at 23 Harcourt Street, Dublin, probably at the request of the East India Company.

Earl Nugent to Colonel Nugent.

Gosfield, Ocr. 5th, 1785

My dear Cousin,

Altho' I have not writ to you as often as I ought to have done, I certainly thank'd you for your fine Present to my daughter, and informed you of the legacy of Five hundred pounds bequeathed to you by the late Lord Lyttleton, nor was I tardy in promising the best recommendation to General Goddard in your favor. I was happy to find it had the effect I wished for, and that you deserved everything by your Behaviour that he could do for you. I have communicated a copy of the extract you sent to me, dated the 25th of March last, to Mr. Pitt, concealing your name lest the Company should be offended at any thing contained in it.

Lord Buckingham and my daughter, who are now Marquis and Marchioness of Buckingham, together with their only son, Earl Temple, are with me. They are very happy, and by consequence make me so. We live much together, and my happiness is increased by my two grandsons - one a Lieutenant-Colonel* and the other a Post-Captain** near half-way up the List. They are in every thing

* Afterwards Field Marshal Sir George Nugent, Bart., M. P. for Bucks for many years, who died on 11th March, 1849, at the age of 92.

**Afterwards Admiral Charles Edmund Nugent, who died on 7th January, 1841, at the age of 85. He was the Senior Admiral of the Navy at the time his brother the Field Marshal was the oldest General Officer in the Army - a coincidence without precedent.

beside just as I could wish them. You know my sister Margaret, so I need say nothing of her more than that she is in good Health and Spirits. Mine are much better than the few enjoy, who like me are within a few weeks of their seventy-seventh year, and being retired out of Parliament and Office I have the better chance of passing what remains of my long life in ease and quiet.

I shall be rejoiced in seeing you, Mrs. Nugent, and your children settled here on a decent competence acquired by laudable means, more than if you were a Nabob with ill-gotten Thousands.

Present them with my affectionate compliments, in which all this family join. I am, dear Cousin,

Your affectionate and obedient servant,

CRAGGS NUGENT

Edward Nugent, Esqre, Bombay

Colonel Nugent to his daughter Julia Caroline Rebecca Adriana (afterwards Mrs. Ayrton) when at school at 56 Mecklenburgh Street, Dublin

Harcourt Street. 3lst August. 1795

My dear Julia,

Your letter, which was very well written and well spelt, should not have been so long unanswered but that I was for some time in the Country. I am rejoiced to hear that you are the best of girls, and very fond of your books. You must be sensible, my dear child, what pains your dear Grandmama* and I are taking to make you an accomplished woman. You have now another person to please, to whom I hope you are equally dutiful and attentive. I was greatly disappointed in not having the happiness of seeing you this summer, but hope to make amends for it the next, when I trust I shall find you and your sister everything my fondest wishes would expect.

I particularly recommend French, Geography, and Arithmetick. Music. Drawing. and Dancing are too pleasing for you not to wish to excell in. In dancing be compleatly mistress of the Scotch steps, scarcely any else being used except for the Cotillon. Whenever you hear a word in conversation that you do not thoroughly understand, immediately apply to the dictionary. Ever, my dear child,

Your most affectionate father.

EDW. NUGENT

Colonel Nugent to his daughter as above, and letter from Mrs. Rebecca Nugent written on the same sheet of paper

10th October, 1798

My dear Julia,

I was very much pleased with your letter to your Grandmama and myself, as it had appeared you had taken pains with your writing. Lord Chesterfield says a man may write any hand he pleases, and I am sure a Lady may do the same Your Translation was also very well Let me beg of you, my dear child, to take the opportunity you now have of making yourself acquainted with History, particularly of England. You have that of every Country in the Library, and it will be your own fault if you do not make use of it Tell your Mama I am glad to hear she is recovered: almost every one here has been attacked in the same way. Desire her by return of Post to let me know what money she received from Hutchinson, and what

* Mrs. Rebecca Nugent, Colonel Nugent's mother

is due. The Duke of York is return'd to town, and I hope tomorrow to have the honour of waiting on him. Give my love to your Mama, James, and the Major's Family; compts. to Miss Forths, Capt. and Mrs. Gorman, and Mr. Richards. x x x x &c., &c., &c. There, divide them between you and James. Did they take care of the apples?

Ever, my dear child.
Your affectionate Father,
EDWD NUGENT

My dear Julia,

I have been a good deal taken up by your Uncle and Aunt Jones, who have moved to Newington lately, which I fear with respect to business will be out of the fryingpan into the fire. Mrs. Jones is very poorly too, my sister Milward no better; but numbers of people have been ill. Tell your Mama she wanted me near her to air her clothes; put her in mind of such things, my Julia, and mind your own - Dublin is not India. Give my love to her, and tell her I am glad she is recovered, and that I hope you will keep in health. Your papa is not at angry at your commissions. You were always moderate, and he would be ever happy to oblige you. Tell me if you want anything else, or if your Mama wishes for anything from Mann or Harris's. I am glad Mrs. Bree is so happy. Davis's are to be in Town this week; the family at Greenwich very well. They went to see "The Earl of Essex " performed at the School where Charles is - it was well acted. Your papa and I past one day at Greenwich, and last Sunday we went to Spring Gardens Chapel, and the Jones' dined here. Pray do not be so impatient for his return. I am not tired of him yet, and you may keep the great chair aired; remember I was more than two years without seeing him. Give my love to James, my Brothers and their Familys I am pleased to hear the former is a good boy, his attempt at writing was more than I ever received from Edward, and makes me hope he is Docile. Tell him I will answer the next. I owe your Mama two or three I believe, but she must give me credit. My sisters live so far off that the walks tire me, and between whiles I get headache and am ill. Mary desires her duty to you both; her Father now comes often to see her. Miss Dillon, Mrs Lisle, and all my friends send love, and with me will be happy to see you both when time and opportunity allows; peace and a little more money will bring that opportunity about. Till when, and ever, may God bless you, my dear, and twenty times dear, Julia. I should like to kiss you, but am not clever at marking those things.

Your ever affect. Grandmama,
R. N

The Secretary of War to Colonel Nugent*

War Office, 1st July, 1800.

Sir,

I have the Honour to acquaint you that His Majesty has been pleased to approve of your raising one Thousand five Hundred Men and Five Hundred Boys for General Service, within one year from the date hereof, and upon the following Terms:-

* William Windham, born in May, 1750, and died June, 1810.

You will be allowed the sum of £ 24 for each Man and £ 18 15s for each Boy raised in Ireland, and the sum of Twenty Guineas for each Man and Fifteen Guineas for each Boy raised in England. The above allowance is to be paid for such Recruits only as shall be delivered at Chatham Barracks, and shall be approved by the Inspector General of the Recruiting Service; and the payment thereof is to be clearly understood to be in full satisfaction of every claim upon the Public on account of the Levy; either for Bounty, Pay, and allowances on the March; Expence of Passage and Conveyance to Chatham Barracks, for Slop Clothing to be furnished by you to the Recruits raised in Ireland; or for the Pay of such Officers, and Pay and Clothing of such Non-Commissioned Officers and Drummers as you may employ in carrying on this Service. The Recruits are to have in their possession the several articles of Neccessaries directed to be provided by the Recruiting Instructions now in Force (the Irish Recruits having also Slop Clothing). and must be fully accounted with by you for their Bounty, Pay, &c., up to the respective dates of approval, at the rates and according to the Rules specified in the said Instructions.

The Recruits from Ireland will be inspected immediately on their arrival at Chatham Barracks, and if approved will be attached to some Corps by the Inspector General, who will order the Chief District Paymaster to grant his Draughts (at thirty days date) for the Levy Money, at the Stipulated Rates, upon the Agents of the Corps in which the Men and Boys shall be placed. The Recruits raised in England are to remain fourteen days at Chatham at your Risk before they are inspected; but in the event of their being approved, their Pay for that period will be allowed to you in addition to the Rate of Levy Money

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief will lay before the King the Names of the Officers whom you are desirous of employing, in order that they may obtain Commissions, giving them Temporary Rank in the Army during the Levy, but not entitling them to Half Pay. His Royal Highness will also cause an Official Notification to be made to the Government of Ireland, that it is not intended that any other Officer than yourself should be permitted to Recruit in Dublin for General Service while your engagement under this letter continues in force. I am. Sir, your most obedient, humble Servant,

W. WINDHAM.

Edward Nugent, Esqr.,
No. 27 Downing Street.

I do hereby authorise and appoint Thomas Bree, Esqr. whose name 1 have given in to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief as a Lieutenant for this Corps, to do and transact all Matters and Concerns relating thereto in Ireland

EDWD. NUGENT,
Ensn. 36th Foot.

Field Marshall Sir George Nugent, Bart., &c., to Colonel Nugent*

Private Hampstead. May I3th, 1801

My dear Nugent,

I have delayed making you an offer to accompany me as my Secretary to Jamaica having made a previous offer to a brother-in-law of Mrs. Nugent's, who has just declined it. I don't know the exact

* The eldest son of Colonel the Hon. Edmund Nugent, who was the only son of Robert Earl Nugent. On 1st April, 1801, Sir George Nugent (then Major-General Nugent) was appointed Lieutenant Govenor and Commander in Chief of Jamaica with the local rank of Lieutenant-General, which appointment he held until 20th February, 1806, when he returned home

emoluments of the office, but understand they are at least £ 2,000 a year, and the advantage of being in the Lt. Governor's Family.

You probably have a better situation and a better climate to do your business in; but I could not resist the making you the offer in justice to myself, as I know no man so fit for the situation. I must go to Portsmouth in a day or two to embark for Jamaica, and shall speak to no other person on the subject until I receive your answer.

Edward Nugent, Esq. Affectly. yours,
Downing Street G. NUGENT.

Secretary for War to Colonel Nugent.*

War Office, 15th August, 1801.

I have the honour to acquaint you, His Majesty has been pleased to approve of your raising Fifteen hundred Men and five hundred Boys for General Service, within one year from the date hereof; upon the Terms last arranged in regard to the Levy undertaken by you under a Letter of Service dated the 1st July, 1800, which has been reported complete

I have the honor to be, sir,
Col. Edward Nugent Your most obedient humble servant,
17 Ushers Quay, Dublin C. YORKE.

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The Marquess of Buckingham to Colonel Nugent

Gosfield Hall, April 28, 1811.

Dear Sir,

I have been so much pressed by business, and have been so indolent from want of spirits and health, that I have suffered your letter on the subject of Aylesbury to remain unanswered longer than I ought. Sir George Nugent's departure being put off to the end of June or July, nothing pressed on that matter to which your letter refers, nor have I given to it all the consideration that it requires, nor have I had the necessary communications even with him upon it. I should therefore feel it impossible to give to you any answer on your proposition except the general assurances, which I trust it is unnecessary for me to repeat, of my sincere regards for you, and of my wish to serve you so far as it was practicable for me. It has, however, occurred to me that the plan in question is not in point of law feasible, for the pension or allowance which you receive from the Revenue department in Ireland, and which is annually laid on the table of the House, is a clear incapacitation that would void your election, and would subject you to a penalty of £ 500 for every vote passed whilst you was sitting in the House. This consideration certainly had not occurred to you, but it must be decisive on the question even if no other difficulty existed, and if it were quite clear that the vacancy would be made.

I have been very unwell, but I shall be in town on Tuesday, and I shall endeavour to get down into the country as soon as I can afterwards Adieu, my dear sir,

Ever and most truly yours,
NUGENT BUCKINGHAM

*Charles Philip Yorke, born March 1764, Secretary for War in Addington's Ministry, died in 1834.

THE NUGENT FAMILY

Mrs. Rebecca Nugent to her son, Colonel Nugent

24th Sept., 1817, the day before my wedding day, 63 years.

My dear Son,

As Mary Perrin has lived with me ever since June, 1781, in all which time she has conducted herself with fidelity and affection, I should like to leave her some token of my gratitude. Let it be my -

7 tea spoons and tongs,
2 salt spoons,
Caddie spoon and one of my metal watches,
2 table spoons

And if my cloaths and linnen may be added to this small bequest no one can be a loser, for they are of little value, and most of the former given to me.

And now, my dear son, God bless you and your wife. Receive my thanks for all your kind support and attention to me, and God bless all my friends. I thank them for every good they have done to or thought of me. 1 have wished often to die out of this house, but it seems not the will of God that I should remove, but be removed to my last home, and I submit to His pleasure.

Yours affect'ly while I have life,
R. NUGENT

A thousand thanks to Dr. Bree for all his kindness, and to Mr. Smee. Would to God I had ability to shew my gratitude to you all.

Colonel Nugent to his Grandson, Mr. Acton S. Ayrton

Sunday, 15th Feby., 1835

My dear Acton,

You have been with me now over two years, and I believe you have never heard a word addressed to you by me in anger; and be assured it is not in anger that I take this mode of communicating with you, but that I think the *verba scripta* will make more impression than any conversation.

It is not the hour you came home at yesterday morning - tho' that is not very convenient in a well regulated family - but the dread I entertain in mind that you should acquire a passion for play, than which, except drinking, I do not know a more destructive vice I do not know what stake you play, but believe me, even sixpences frequently end in pounds, and hundreds of pounds.

Gaming is like drinking, it may begin with small stakes and end in very large ones. At first water is mixt with the spirit, at length the pure spirit only is taken.

But as example is at all times better than precept, allow me to produce a melancholy one in our own family. I had a son born in 1792, one of the finest and cleverest young men you ever saw. In the year 1806 the present Duke of Buckingham, then Paymaster General of the Forces, appointed him Clerk on the Establishment in the Army Pay Office, and if he had lived and conducted himself properly he would now have been in the receipt of £ 1,200 a year. Alas, how different was his story! My old eyes are filled with tears while I write it.

After going on for three or four years very well he took to gaming Many were the sums, and very distressing ones, I had to pay for him to save him from utter ruin. All, all in vain.

One day having a sum of £ 300 to take from the Office to the Exchequer, he took it to one of the Halls, and lost every shilling.

Shame and dread of punishment made him destroy himself, which he did on the 25th Jany., 1815, and he now lies buried in Tottenham Court Road. Perhaps I am only alarming myself unnecessarily. I hope so. At any rate, keep this letter as a memorandum of my regard for you.

Your affectionate grandfather,
EDW. NUGENT.

Colonel Nugent to Sir Percy Nugent of Donore.

9 Somerset Street. 25 August.1835

Dear Sir Percy,

My grandson, Mr. Acton Ayrton, being desirous to see Ireland, and particularly the spot where his maternal ancestors have resided for 700 years, may I take the liberty of introducing him to you and Lady Nugent; and as his stay must be very short, I hope he will not prove intrusive. My wife joins in best regards to you and Lady Nugent, and I am, dear Sir Percy,

Most faithfully yours.
EDW. NUGENT.

Colonel Nugent to his Grandson, Mr. Acton S. Ayrton, then in Dublin; also a letter from Mrs. Adriana Nugent on same sheet of paper.

9 Welbeck Street, 1st Oct., 1835

Dear Acton,

Not a shilling rent from the Donore or Longford Estates ever reached my hands. They were all, I believe, under Custodium, or advanced by the Tenants. A small sum was received from Davilla, which was Mortgaged for more than it was worth, and sold by the Mortgagee. Your letter to your G. M, found us in the muddle of moving, and supposing you had left Dublin, on Monday too late to answer. Our love to Kitty, and best regards to the Bagots - Mrs. Bagot I well remember. I fear you must give up the Scotch Trip. I am delighted with this house: the not having to travel up and down stairs is a great comfort. God bless you.

Your affec. G. Father,
EDW. NUGENT.

Acton S. Ayrton. Esq.,
Holmes Hotel, Dublin.

Mrs. Adriana Nugent to her grandson Mr Acton S Ayrton

My dearest Acton.

You must suppose I had quite forgotten you, but be assured that can never be. I love all of you too much for such an event. The party (Walter and his sisters) went to Paris and saw everything; but they did not like the place, it was so dirty, and the streets very narrow, the shops not so good as Regent Street. On their return home Georgy was taken very ill at Rouen, and obliged to remain there above a week and send for the Doctor, who said it was the small pox, it was out so full. When she was able to leave her room they proceeded to Dieppe, and went to Brighton, where they left Kitty, who came to Town next day to us, as

Capt. and Miss Smee were at Edmond's, and Walter and Georgiana went to Mr. Watts at Bath, where she has remained ever since. She is quite well, and is expected in Baker St. to-morrow. Mr. Watts pronounced the complaint to be the chicken pox. How Doctors differ. Edward surprised us with a visit on Monday week. He left the next day for Boulogne, where he intends remaining a month. He appeared in good spirits. On Tuesday we dined at Capt. Evans. Only Mr. and Mrs. Berry and Miss Anderson: he expected a larger party, but all were engaged He gave us a very good dinner, not omitting Mr. Goose. They enquired kindly after you. I hope our dear Cousin Kitty and Miss Kelly are in high preservation. My best love attend them and yourself. Wishing you, my ever dear Acton, every possible prosperity and blessing,

Believe me,
Your most affectionate Grand Mother,
A. NUGENT

P.S.- I heard yesterday that Walter Nugent has lost his son and heir, and that Mrs. Nugent was in very delicate health.

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ADVICE TO AN EAST INDIA CADET.
By Lieut. Col. Nugent, *formerly of the Bombay Establishment*

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LETTER I

"I know you will excuse, as your friend and kinsman, my offering you my advice as to your conduct in the line of life you have now entered. You must be extremely guarded and careful in your conduct during the passage to India, as a man's character, from observation made by his shipmates, frequently lands with him, and either advances or diminishes his prospects of success in the service, as it may prove true No person can bear a better character than the Captain you are going out with; but gentlemen in his situation are apt to require more respect and consideration than people are in general disposed to yield to an individual to whom they pay a sum of money to be allowed to sit at his table. Put every consideration of that kind out of your mind, and treat Capt ---- with the same degree of respect as if he were Captain of a line of battle ship, and that you had not paid him one farthing for your passage. You have been strongly recommended to him by two of his most particular friends, and I am certain, if on any occasion you ask his advice, he will readily afford it, and in every way in his power promote your accommodation on board his ship. The captains of the regular ships are often questioned by the governor of the settlement where they arrive, as to the conduct of their passengers. You see, therefore, how much will depend on his good report.

"You will have on board two or three of the Field Officers of the ---- establishment, to whom I would also recommend you to pay the utmost respect and attention; they will naturally feel well disposed towards a young brother soldier, and their recommendation, in your behalf, after your arrival in India, would be of the utmost service to you.

"To the officers of the ship, and your other fellow passengers, your own disposition is naturally so good, that I need offer you no remarks as to your conduct, except to avoid intimacies with individuals, until you have fully appreciated their characters.

"Personal cleanliness in so confined a space as a ship, is so essential to your health, as well as to your own comfort, and that of your messmates, that it would scarcely be necessary to mention it, had I not so often seen the disgust a neglect of it has created on board ship. When you arrive in the warm latitudes, you will see many of your shipmates getting, early in the morning, buckets of water thrown over them.

"Never on any account venture, either at sea or in harbour, to trust yourself in the ocean; leave to the sharks their own dominion without dispute; nor from idle curiosity go from your ship to any other, nor be very fond of trusting yourself up the shrouds, as you might be seized with a giddiness. which would at once put an end to your voyage.

"Avoid gaming and drinking while on board, and after you land in India, as you would a contagious disorder. You will see victims enough to the latter after your arrival, to make you avoid it. Malt liquor and spirits have killed more people in India than the climate. I never knew any one addicted to them escape the liver complaint.

"You will readily get one of the recruits or soldiers on board, whom the Captain will permit, to attend you as a servant; be sure to make him take your cot upon deck every morning that the weather will permit, and accustom yourself to early rising. You will find the mornings most delightful in the warm latitudes, and the middle of the day you can devote to study and reading. A knowledge of the different country languages is not only the certain road to an increase of pay and allowances, but to situations of the highest importance. You should also keep alive the knowledge you have acquired of Latin and French.

"Observe the utmost moderation as to wine at the Captain's table. Your modesty on that score will not escape observation.

"Your education has been such as to render all observations as to religion superfluous; but I cannot help remarking, that there is no situation in which religious ideas are excited more strongly than in a ship. The reflection that you are divided from eternity by only a few inches of plank, naturally disposes the mind to such thoughts; and whoever has attended divine service at sea, must have made the same observation.

"Do not forget when you go on the quarter-deck to move or pull off your hat. It is a ceremony always used on board, and considered as disrespectful if neglected. If you find the weather-side of the deck crowded, always go to the lee-side to walk up and down; and be sure to take as much exercise of that kind as you can.

"I would recommend to you, if you find a good drill-sergeant on board, to put yourself under his tuition, as often as you can, when the weather will admit. It will improve your carriage, and make you well acquainted with the use of a musket.

"Having thus stated to you every thing which occurs to me as necessary on board, I have only a few words to add as to your proceedings when you arrive at ----. Should that happen late in the evening, I would recommend you to stay on board until the next morning, and to be sure not to leave the ship without thanking the Captain and Officers for the kindness and attention which I hope you will experience from them, and to assure them of your grateful recollections.

"When you go on shore first, go to ----, to whom you are particularly recommended, and after that deliver your other letters personally. I have not the smallest doubt of your being invited to take up your abode with some of the persons to whom you are recommended You will then report yourself in person to the Adj.- Gen, and intreat his directions as to the uniform you should make up, telling him that you were

advised by your friends in England not to make up any till your arrival. You will then get your baggage, &c., from the ship. The moment you an properly equipped, get some friend to present you, first to the Commander-in-Chief, and then to the Governor, and if they have levees, do not neglect to attend them."

LETTER II

"Having, I will hope, after a pleasant and speedy passage, landed at -----, and having been introduced to the Gov. and Com.-in-Chief, you are now to enter into a society to which you are entirely a stranger; in a country where the natives, customs, and manners, an very different to what you have been accustomed.

"I would recommend to you, from the moment you land, to keep a minute and exact account of your receipt and expenditure, which I consider as not only the first step, but the sure road to obtain an independence. It will not occupy above two minutes of your time at breakfast. It will be a kind of journal of your life, for on reference you will always find where you were, and what you were about; and above all it will alarm you to a sense of your own situation; for when you find the expenditure exceed the receipt, you will naturally enquire into the cause, and easily perceive the article wherein the excess has arisen, and reduce it accordingly. If, unhappily, notwithstanding this caution, you should find yourself embarrassed, I would advise you to apply to a friend, and such, if your conduct is good, you will not find wanting to relieve you; then place yourself immediately under stoppages, and strictly observe to repay his kindness. This mode I should prefer to your being in debt to the natives, the consequences of which have often been ruinous.

"You will, in eight-and-forty hours after your landing, be able to equip yourself like others on the same station with yourself. I would then recommend you, under the view, and with the advice of some friend, to send for a broker, and dispose of your coloured clothes, sea-bedding, and other articles which will be no longer useful to you.

"Having, as I hope, on the passage, acquired a perfect knowledge of the use, construction, and mode of cleaning a soldier's arms and accoutrements, you will now devote your time and attention to a knowledge, both practically on the parade, and theoretically from books, of military tactics. Often on the tiller head, in the great cabin, did a brother officer and I, then on our return to India, with pieces of card, perform manoeuvres, that we supposed would not have disgraced a Potsdam Review. We both afterwards. having been appointed to commands, found in the service the advantage of having amused ourselves that way, instead of using the cards as instruments of mutual ruin and destruction.

"I have endeavoured in my first letter, to impress upon your mind the utility of acquiring a knowledge of the country languages. With the Hindostanee you will readily get acquainted, as it is the language most commonly used. To become a good Persian scholar you will, when your income will justify the expense, which is not considerable, hire a moonshee, or teacher, and as our recent accessions of territory in the Mahratta country have been very great, and you will, I doubt not, be frequently stationed there, I strongly recommend acquiring a knowledge of that language.

"Never suffer a drop of spirits to enter your lips: the habit of drinking them steals imperceptibly on a man, until at last he becomes a complete beast and sot. Malt liquor is equally pernicious to the health. You will find, when you join the mess of your corps, your pay and allowances will allow you to take your pint of wine every day, which is fully sufficient.

Never enter the door of the tavern at ----. It is the resort of all the *mauvais sujets* in the service, and of seafaring persons, whose time on shore is usually spent in drunkenness and dissipation: a more likely place to get into a quarrel I know not.

"Your letters, and above all, I hope, your own good conduct, will introduce you into the best society. There is a degree of jealousy existing between the civil and military services, but I never, during ---- years' residence in India, suffered such illiberal ideas to take possession of me, and, in consequence, lived on the happiest terms with the most respectable of both services, as I trust you will do.

"Let me earnestly recommend to you never to form a permanent connection; that is to say, to bring under the same roof or tent with yourself a native woman. You will from that instant be held cheap, and in a manner degraded in society. You will have all the expense and inconveniences to a soldier of matrimony, without any of its comforts, and may become the parent of a family, the male part of which, by wise regulations now existing, cannot be admitted into the service; nor will you find it an easy matter in any way to provide for the female part. The same argument holds good against your marrying a native or half-caste woman, nor would I wish you to form a matrimonial connexion until you return to this country.

"At the expiration of ten years' service you will become entitled to a furlough for three years, of which, should you not then hold a staff appointment, you would do well to avail yourself. It will renovate your constitution, keep alive your family attachments and early friendships, instruct you in the mode of living in this country, and cause you, instead of repining, to return with pleasure to so excellent a service, whence, after a lapse of twelve years' longer residence, you will be enabled to retire with a comfortable competency for the rest of your life.

"In the variety of society to which a military man is introduced, it is scarcely possible to escape through life without some dispute. If you feel yourself insulted, do not depend upon your own judgment, but apply to some friend, on whose discretion you can rely, and follow implicitly his advice. If the lie direct should be given to you, or a blow, do not return either, but do not lose an instant, with the advice of a friend, to seek satisfaction, or accept of any apology in case of a blow, but a stick being placed by the person who struck you, in your hands, in the presence of your brother officers, to return the insult if you choose so to do. The wisdom and prudence of seconds often prevents duels, but should you once reach the field, never make an apology there, unless you may wish to do so, having previously received your adversary's fire.

"The next point for your consideration is your intercourse with the natives. Always preserve your temper; treat them with the utmost mildness; and above all things, never raise your hand to them. If in a civil capacity, they will as easily obtain redress from the law as an inhabitant of this country. If military, there is not one among them, except the very lowest, who does not consider himself of a higher caste than yourself; judge what such a man's feelings may be on receiving personal chastisement. There have been instances of their stepping out of the ranks, and, regardless of all consequences, inflicting immediate death on the person who struck them. Treat them with mildness, with firmness, and with justice, and they will follow you to the mouth of a cannon, or to the top of the best defended breach; and above all, never interfere with their religion. At the same time be on your guard against deceit, and a disposition of pilfering among the servants.

"Be extremely punctual in the hour of attendance on parade duties, and scrupulously exact as to the uniformity of your own dress there. Without such attention, how can you rebuke a poor soldier for neglect?

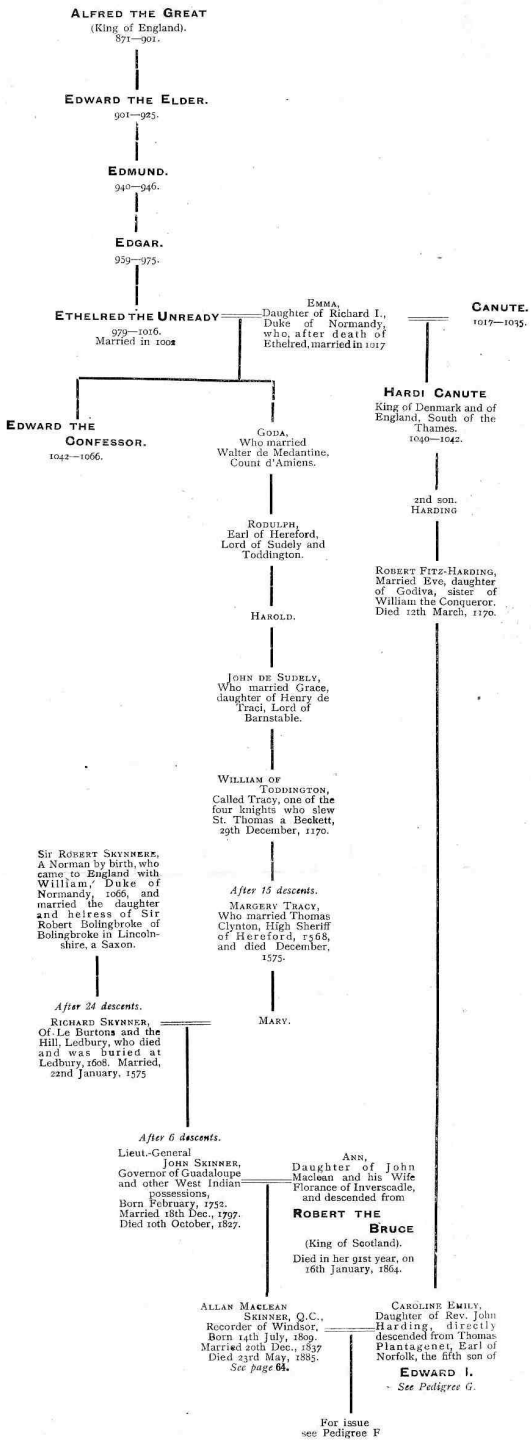
"Although you will never lose sight of your attachment to your native country, or of loyalty to its sovereign, you will now recollect that you have also other masters to whom you have sworn allegiance. Enter not rashly into associations for redress of alleged injuries, but remember your oath, and that whatever injuries you may conceive you suffer from the government abroad, those who feed, pay, and clothe you, are resident in this country, and until an appeal has reached them, and their decision been received, you cannot have any plea for resisting their authority, and even then, should their decision not answer your wishes, you have the option to resign their service; but never, in any instance whatever, have you the option to bear arms against them or your country.

"Wishing you now health, fame. and wealth acquired with honour, I remain," &e.

This advice, intended for a Cadet, will in many points be found useful to Gentlemen going out to India in the Civil, Medical or Marine departments.

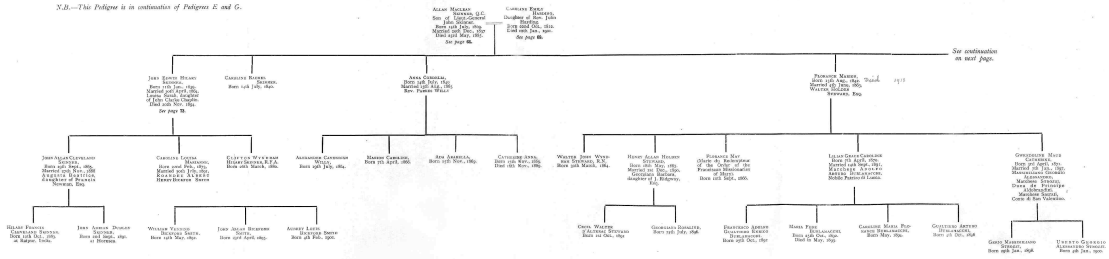
THE SKINNER FAMILY.

PEDIGREE E.—Epitome of the "Great Pedigree" prepared by Allan Maclean Skinner, Q.C.

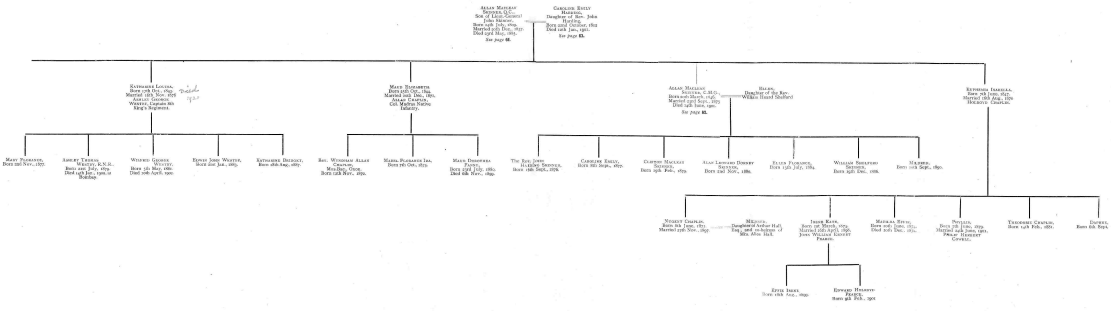


PEDIGREE F.—Descendants of Allan Maclean Skinner, Q.C.

N.B.—This Pedigree is in continuation of Pedigrees E and G.



PEDIGREE F.—Continued.



THE SKINNER FAMILY.

IN the year 1863, **Mr. Allan Maclean Skinner. Q.C.,** Recorder of Windsor, and some time County Court Judge of the Wolverhampton District, published an account of the family of SKYNNER or SKINNER, of Ledbury, his father's family, and traced the unbroken descent of his mother, Anne, daughter of John Maclean, from Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. Mr. Allan Maclean Skinner, with the help of his adopted son and devoted friend, Clifton Newman Curtis, drew up various genealogical tables, notably a pedigree showing both his own descent from the Royal House of King Alfred and from Sir Robert Skynnere, a Norman who came to England with William the Conqueror, and the descent of his wife, Caroline Emily, daughter of the Rev. John Harding, from King Edward I. and St. Louis.

This pedigree is now in the possession of John Allan Cleveland Skinner, and in Pedigree E I have endeavoured to give a short epitome of the original, and to show in a simple manner how the marriage of Mr. Allan Maclean Skinner with Miss Caroline Emily Harding united the descendants of Emma, daughter of the Duke of Normandy, by her first marriage with the Saxon King Ethelred, and those by her second marriage with the great Canute, King of Denmark and of England, and conqueror of Norway.

Edmund Ironside, says a Saxon genealogist, had two sons, Edwin and Edward, and an only daughter, whose name does not appear in history because of her wilful conduct, seeing that she formed a most imprudent alliance with the King's Skinner, ie., the Master of the Robes. The King in his anger banished the Skinner from England, together with his daughter. They both went to Normandy, where they lived on public charity, and had successively three daughters. Having one day come to Falaise to beg at Duke Richard's door, the Duke, struck with the beauty of the woman and her children, asked who she was. "I am," she said, “an Englishwoman of the Royal Blood." The Duke on this answer treated her with honour, took the Skinner into his service, and had one of his daughters

brought up in the Palace. She was Arlotte, or Charlotte, the mother of the Conqueror.

Be this as it may, the tradition is preserved in the different branches of the Skinner family that they are descended from the maternal relations of the Conqueror, whom he brought forward, as history testifies, instead of his paternal relations, the latter having endeavoured to drive him from the throne of Normandy.

At the College of Arms at the 28th page of the 23rd Volume of MS. pedigrees in the handwriting of Robert Dale from 1703 to 1713 Blanch Lion, Poursuivant Extraordinary, afterwards Richmond Herald, is the following pedigree, communicated to him in 1713 by William Skynner, Vicar of Sunbury:-

"The name of Skynnere is a name in the Kyngdom of Ingland that came with the elegetematt William Duke of Normandey, who mayd conquest of thatt Kyngdom, the first of the name of Skynnere being a knight named Sir Robartt Skynnere, borne in Normandey, who for his good services done unto the Conqueror was made a free denneson in the foresayd kyngdom; he married in the Countey of Lincone unto the daughter and heayer of Sir Robartt Bollingbrocke, Knight of the Rase of Saxony, from him is descended 28 desenttes, whereof six wher Knights, they all of them lyvinge as gentellmen of name and sortte. The coat armour is quarterly. The first he beareth azure, a chevron or between three roebucks trepent, argent, horned or, by the name of Skynnere. The second he beareth sable, ten fleur de louses or, four in chief, three in fyoll, two in fesse, and one in base, by the name of Bolingbroke. Within a mantlett argent, dubled gules, one bowe helmet and tassetts proper, on the first a roebuck trepant argent horned or, by the foresaid name of Skynnere, on the second an unicorn's head coupé argent horned or, by the name of Bolingbroke.

Yours to command, HAMLETT SONCKYE.

Transcribed literally from an ill written rude draught or pedigree in eight sheets of paper pasted together, at the top whereto is joined another sheet with an achievement of two coats and crests in colors.

ITA TESTOR,
ROB. DALE,
BLANCH LION."

Mr. Allan Maclean Skinner in his pedigree points out that the heraldic distinction is a molette of eight points azure on a crescent or, and that in a woman's hand these two coats are blazoned, 1st pale of six pieces or and azure. Fegs ermine, two field argent, chief azure, two mullets or, pierced gules.

THE SKINNER FAMILY

It is not my intention in these brief notes to deal with the facts placed on record by Mr. Allan Maclean Skinner, and I therefore propose to give some sketch, brief and insufficient as it may be, only of those who have since 1863 passed away,

1. **Allan Maclean Skinner, Q.C.,** already referred to, the son of Lieut-General John Skinner (see Pedigree E), was born on the 14th July, 1809, at 9 Cadogan Place, Chelsea. He entered Eton on 15th April, 1823, and in due course proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1832, and was subsequently called to the Bar and joined the Oxford Circuit, and the following dates and appointments will show his rapid advance in a calling for which natural eloquence and a ready wit particularly qualified him:-

5th June,	1834--Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn.
5th Aug.,	1837--Revising Barrister.
	1842--Counsel to Her Majesty's Mint.
	1842--Counsel to the Office of Woods for Herefordshire and Gloucestershire.
16th June,	1852--Recorder of Windsor.
	1856--Chief Commissioner of Escheats on the Oxford Circuit.
22nd June,	1857-- One of Her Majesty's Counsel.
2nd Nov.,	1857--Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.
5th Aug.,	1859--Judge of County Courts in Staffordshire.
Oct.,	1859--J.P. for Staffordshire and Worcester.
Sept.,	1872--Resigned Judgeship owing to ill health.
	1877--Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn.
	1878--Master of the Library of Lincoln's Inn.

For some years previous to his retirement from active practice at the bar, Mr. Skinner held with distinction the position of leader of the Oxford Circuit. Many of those who may read these notes will have known Mr. Skinner personally, and will remember the charm of his manners and conversation.

During the thirteen years he held the position of County Court Judge, he discharged the duties of his office with great ability, and by his impartiality and genial disposition gained both the confidence and esteem of the legal profession, and the respect of all classes who appeared before him. An obituary notice published in the press at the time of his death concludes by saying--

"His death will create a gap in many a circle where the old Recorder's genial presence was heartily appreciated. Those who are old enough to remember Mr Skinner's brilliant speeches, as one of the leaders of

the Oxford Circuit, will have no difficulty in calling to mind his vigorous and persuasive eloquence, and it will be long before his amusing conversation - redundant of wit and kindliness - will be forgotten by those who knew him. The London poor also benefited by his genial sympathetic disposition, for it was under his auspices that they were first admitted to share in the enjoyment of the gardens at Lincoln's Inn."

Mr. Montagu Williams, Q.C., in his "Leaves of a Life" (Vol. I. p. 151) describes how in 1866 he went to Windsor in order to defend a very notorious criminal charged with stealing a cashbox from a public-house in Peascod Street, Windsor, on the Cup day of the Ascot Meeting. He says:-

"The.Recorder of Windsor at that time was Mr. Skinner, Q.C. He was, I believe, rather a convicting judge, and perhaps it was necessary that he should be, for, as I afterwards learnt (having to go to Windsor on several occasions) the juries there were peculiar ones, not unfrequently including among their number one or two receivers of stolen goods. ..... The case began at twelve o'clock, and occupied the whole of the day. It was soon apparent that the case was going to extend itself far into the evening. After the speeches had been delivered on both sides Skinner summed up, and a more sweeping charge, I think, I never heard."

After five hours' deliberation the jury brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

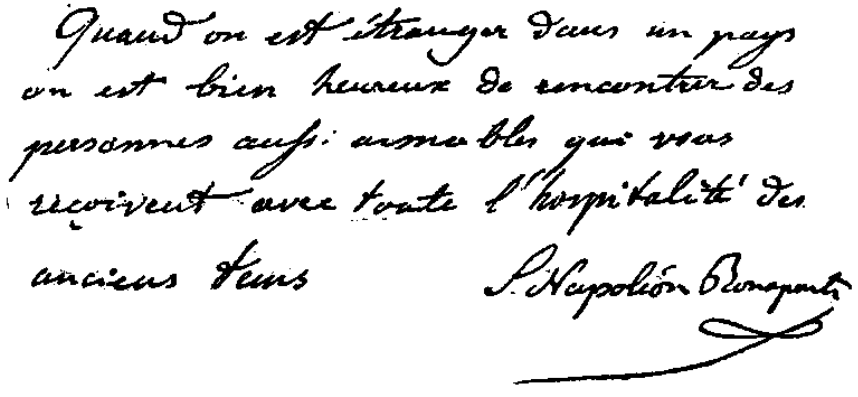
I remember very well being taken down to Windsor by the Recorder about the year 1880 or 1881, and sitting on the bench beside him. I have a recollection that the calendar was a small one, and that the longest case was connected with stealing some brushes from a shop, and that my grandfather sentenced the prisoners to several months' imprisonment. After the cases were finished he gave me half-a-crown and sent me off to see the Castle.

Mr. Allan Madean Skinner devoted a great deal of time and research to placing on record the past history of his own and his wife's families. This work is embodied in the "Sketch of the Military Services of Lieutenant-General John Skinner and his Sons", published in 1863, and "A few Memorials of the Rt. Rev. Robert Skinner, D.D., Bishop of Worcester, 1663", published in 1866. His genealogical researches are chiefly contained in the emblazoned pedigree already referred to, and of which Pedigree E is an epitome; and in a tree which he called "The Royal Descent of Mrs. Caroline Emily Skinner," of which Pedigree G is an epitome.

Mr. Allan Maclean Skinner died at Reading on the 23rd May, 1885, and was buried at the Reading Cemetery. He left his wife, Mrs. Caroline Emily Skinner, his eight children, and many grandchildren to regret his loss.

2. **Miss Marianne Skinner** (born 1st August, 1801, and died 20th December, 1885) was the second daughter of the late Lieut.-General John Skinner and Anne Skinner (*née* Maclean), and sister of Mr. Allan Maclean Skinner, Q.C. Until the death of her mother, Mrs. Anne Skinner, on 16th January, 1864, at the age of 90, Miss Marianne Skinner lived with her at 8 Stratton Street, Piccadilly, and also at Hampton Court Palace, in the rooms assigned to her mother by the late Queen Victoria. (See "Sketch of the Military Services of Lieut.-General John Skinner and his Sons".) After her mother's death she settled down at No. 5 Ashley Place, near Victoria Station.

Miss Skinner was very well known, and had a large circle of friends. Amongst others whom she entertained was Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, afterwards the Emperor Napoleon III., and in Miss Skinner's album (now in the possession of John Allan Cleveland Skinner) are the following words written by the Prince when returning to France to become Prince President:--



The Prince's visiting card and a piece of ribbon of the Legion of Honour, which he gave to Miss Skinner, are also fastened in the album.

In the same album are verses written by several members of the family, and by Thomas Haynes Bayley, N. P. Willis, Jane Porter, Agnes Strickland, and other well-known writers. There are several sketches, and on the next page are copies of two of them.

Amongst Miss Skinner's closest friends was one who is still a dear friend of the compiler of these notes, and now, as then, lives in the flat immediately over Miss Skinner's - Mrs. Fletcher Elmes, whose sister, Lady Bancroft, the distinguished actress, has in her book of reminiscences ("Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft On and 0ff the Stage," published in 1888), given the following description of Miss Skinner (vol. II., page 315):--

THE SKINNER FAMILY

"Amongst my numerous acquaintances I have met with some curious people with characteristics - possibly eccentricities - that might be passed over by many, but, as I have before said, from my childhood I have never failed to detect these peculiarities. Until her death, I had the pleasure of knowing a very eccentric and interesting maiden lady - I say the pleasure, because I had a great regard for her. Her nature was kindly and amiable, and no one ever heard her say an ungenerous thing of man, woman, or child. She never joined in malicious gossip, and when she was unable to praise, would be silent - a noble example to womankind, I take it. Well, this dear lady, who was nearly eighty-five years old, remembered many extraordinary events. Her anecdotes of days gone by were very diverting; and, although she dressed in the most Noah's ark sort of fashion and spoke in the most old-world way, her nature was as bright as a girl's. She loved the society of young people, mixing herself up with their lives with the keenest enjoyment. All her recollections of the past were merry; she seemed to be ever happy, and one day, when asked whether she would like to live to a tremendous age, she laughingly replied "Oh, I don't much care; only I hope when I do die they'll bury me in a cheerful churchyard!" At an evening party once there had been a great deal of classical music, which was evidently somewhat too serious for her taste, for, when asked what she thought of it, she replied in her usual cheery manner, "Oh, it is most charming! Do you think you could get them to play "Tommy, make room for your uncle": it is charmingly amusing, and I should be mightily *obleeged?"*

THE SKINNER FAMILY

"Mr. Bancroft took her into dinner one night, and remarked upon her wonderful health. The vivacious old lady replied that she had never known a pain or ache in her life. 'Not even toothache?' 'Oh, never; don't know what the dreadful thing means.' 'Not a simple headache?' 'Oh no, never; I think it too ridiculous!' 'Not even a heartache?' The old lady at once answered archly, smiling sweetly at her companion, 'Not Yet!'

"I remember being present at an 'At Home' she gave. Her rooms were most quaintly furnished, and one seemed to live far, far back in the past as one gazed at her spinet and her old fashioned harp. Her dress comprised a pink silk skirt trimmed with a matchless lace flounce, a low black velvet bodice, a satin scarf of the family tartan - for she was proud of her Scotch descent - open worked stockings, and sandalled shoes. She carried a bag of some beautiful material over her arm, her 'get up' being completed by a necklace and old coral medallions and long earrings to match. Her hair was plaited in a small knot at the back, and three lank ringlets hung on each side of her face. She received her guests with a low curtsey, and was the cheeriest of hostesses. There was a great deal of music, but not a single sad air was played. The old lady related anecdotes in abundance, and her great anxiety was to see all the young people who were there happy and amiable. She had a habit of speaking her thoughts aloud, and this peculiarity sometimes caused much amusement. A young lady who had a very pretty voice was asked to sing, and at once consented. The guests gathered round. Our old friend sat near the singer, and commented audibly on the song with delightful unconsciousness, which made it hard for anyone to preserve a grave countenance. The song commenced -

"*Kathleen Mavourneen,*
'Oh what a charming name!'
the gray dawn is breaking,
'Yes, I've seen it often coming home from a ball.'
The horn of the hunter is heard on the hill,
'Oh yes, I know, in Switzerland,'
The lark from her light wings the bright dew is shaking,
'Oh the dear little thing !'
Kathleen Mavourneen, what, slumbering still?
'Perhaps she was up late, poor dear'
Oh! dost thou not know what this night we must sever?
Oh! dost thou not know, love, this night we must part?
'Oh, can she be so cruel!'
It may be for years, or it may be for ever;
'Oh gracious, what a long time!'
Then wake from thy slumber, thou voice of my heart.
'Get up, you lazy hussy.'

"I need not say that it was with extreme difficulty the young vocalist could continue, and when the old lady shouted. "Get up, you lazy hussy!" we were all convulsed. Just as her guests were preparing to go, our hostess sat down to the spinet to play, as she said. 'God Save the King.'"

Miss Skinner survived her brother, the Recorder, by a few months, and died at 5 Ashley Place on 20th December 1885, at the age of 84. She was buried in the Brompton Cemetery.

Mrs. Caroline Emily Skinner, the wife of Mr. Allan Maclean Skinner, Q.C., was the daughter of the Rev. John Harding, of Coaley and Bencomb, Gloucestershire, and Rockfield, Mon., Rector of Coity and Coychurch, Glamorganshire. She was born on the 22nd October, 1812, at Rockfield, and christened at Dunraven Castle in December, 1814. During the greater part of her childhood she lived in Glamorganshire.

Mrs. Skinner's descent is more particularly referred to on page 86, and in Pedigree G.

On the 20th December, 1837, she married Mr. Allan Maclean Skinner at Bridgend, Glamorganshire. After some twelve years of married life Mrs. Skinner met with a serious carriage accident, which caused such injury that she never walked again, and lived for upwards of fifty years without rising from her bed, except on those occasions when she was lifted into her carriage. Notwithstanding the state of her health she travelled very considerable distances, and at various times during this long period she lived at Malvern, Weston-super-Mare, Broadstairs, Brockton Lodge Staffordshire, and other places, ultimately settling down on the cliffs of Bideford Bay. The journeys from place to place were all made by road, and by easy stages. Those who travelled with her still have many stories to tell of these journeys and of the incidents of the road.

During all these years Mrs C. E. Skinner managed her household and superintended the education of her children. She kept up a large correspondence with her children and friends, and at a later date with her grandchildren. Until the time of her death she was anxiously concerned in all their affairs, and other matters of family interest. Such length of years and preservation of all faculties were only rendered possible by the devoted attention and lifelong service of her daughter, Caroline Rachel Skinner, and her adopted son, Clifton Newman Curtis.

Even in the closing years of Mrs. C. E. Skinner's life there were but few matters of importance concerning any of her descendants which were not referred to her for her opinion and advice. Her keen intellect and good memory, which were preserved to the end of her long life, rendered her conversation peculiarly attractive.

The following is an extract from a letter written by her at the age of 78:-

Abbotsham Court, January 3rd, 1891

Dearest Nugent,

Talking of old people, there is an old Miss Maclean, a third cousin of your grandfather's [ie.*of Mr. Allan Maclean Skinner Q.C.*] who remembers his birth, and holding him in her arms when he was a baby and she was a little girl of ten years old. She is now 90, and her last sister - they both lived at Bideford - was found sitting in her chair dead last week. She was in the room when the picture of your great-grandfather, General Skinner, was painted, which hangs in the dining room downstairs. I remember my great-grandmother, who told me some particulars she remembered of the army of the Pretender coming to Ross, to which place she was riding on a pillion behind her father when she saw the red coats of the rebels, and her father turned round and galloped back to Monmouth, where he lived, calling out, "The rebels are at Ross!" and the church bells rang to call everyone, the yeomanry were called out, and a man and a horse were despatched to summon troops from Bristol, so the rebels were turned back. This was in 1745. This great-grandmother told me that she remembered her great-grandfather telling her that he had been present as a child at the beheading of Charles I., so that takes you 242 years through three narrators.

My love and best New Year's wishes to your dear father,

From your affectionate
Granny."

Before her death Mrs. C. E. Skinner had seen 54 direct descendants - children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

She died at Abbotsham, in Devonshire, on the 12th January, 1901, at the age of 88, and was buried in the churchyard of the parish church three days later.

The following is a list of Mrs. C. E. Skinner's descendants:-

Children	Grandchildren	Great-grandchildren
(1) John Edwin Hilary Skinner	(1) John Allan Cleveland Skinner	(1) Hilary Francis Cleveland Skinner (2) John Adrian Dudley Skinner
	(2) Caroline Louisa Marianne Bickford-Smith	(1) Willam Venning Bickford-Smith (2) John Allan Bickford-Smith (3) Aubrey Louis Bickford-Smith
	(3) Clifton Wyndham Hilary Skinner, R.F.A.	
(2) Caroline Rachel Skinner		
(3) Anna Cordelia Willy	(1) Alexander Cavendish Willy (2) Marion Caroline Willy (3) Ada Arabella Willy (4) Catherine Anna Willy	

THE SKINNER FAMILY

Children	Grandchildren	Great-grandchildren
(4) Florance Marion Steward	(1) Walter John Wyndham Steward, R.N.	
	(2) Henry Allan Holden Steward	(1) Cecil Walter d'Alterac Steward (2) Georgiana Rosalind Steward
	(3) Florance May Steward (Marie du Redempteur, of the Order of Franciscan Missionaries of Mary)	
	(4) The Marchesa Lilian Grace Caroline Burlamacchi	(1) Francesco Adolfo Gualtiero Enrico Burlamacchi (2) Maria Fede Burlamacchi (3) Caroline Maria Florance Burlamacchi (4) Gualtiero Arturo Burlamacchi
	(5) The Marchese Gwendoline Maud Katharine Strozzi	(1) Gerio Massimiliano Strozzi (2) Uberto Georgio Alessandro Strozzi
(5) Katherine Louisa Westby	(1) Mary Florance Westby (2) Ashley Thos. Westby, R.N.R (3) Wilfred Geaorge Westby (4) Edwin John Westby (5) Katherine Bridget Westby	
(6) Maud Elizabeth Chaplin	(1) The Rev. Wyndham Allan Chaplin, Mus Bac. Oxon. (2) Mabel Florance Ida Chaplin (3) Maud Dorothea Fanny Chaplin	
(7) Allan Maclean Skinner, C.M.G.	(1) The Rev. John Harding Skinner (2) Caroline Emily Skinner (3) Clifton Maclean Skinner (4) Allan Leonard Dorney Skinner (5) Ellen Florance Skinner (6) William Shelford Skinner (7) Mildred Skinner	

(8) Euphemia Isabella Skinner	(1) Nugent Chaplin	
	(2) Irene Kate Pearce	(1) Effie Irene Pearce (2) Edward Holroyd Pearce
	(3) Matilda Effie Chaplin	
	(4) Phyllis Cowell	
	(5) Theodoric Chaplin	
	(6) Daphne Chaplin	

Of the above descendants the following died before Mrs. Caroline Emily Skinner:-

John Edwin Hilary Skinner on 20th November, 1894
Maud Dorothea Fanny Chaplin on 6th November, 1899
Ashley Thomas Westby, R.N.R., on 14th January, 1900
Catherine Anna Willy, Matilda Effie Chaplin and Maria Fede Burlamacchi, in infancy.

Wilfred George Westby died on the 10th April, 1902

As will be seen from the above list, and also from the list of the children of Mr. John Clarke Chaplin on page 10, there were three marriages between his family and the family of Allan Maclean Skinner, Q.C. That is to say:-

John Edwin Hilary Skinner married Louisa Sarah Chaplin on 30th April, 1864.
Holroyd Chaplin married Euphemia Isabella Skinner on 16th August, 1870
Allan Chaplin married Maud Elizabeth Skinner on 20th December, 1871

Thus the children of these marriages of whom there are ten now living, namely:-

John Allan Cleveland Skinner
Mrs Caroline Louisa Marianne Bickford-Smith
Clifton Wyndham Hilary Skinner
Nugent Chaplin
Mrs. Irene Kate Pearce
Mrs. Phyllis Cowell
Theodoric Chaplin
Daphne Chaplin
The Rev. Wyndham Allan Chaplin
Mabel Florance Ida Chaplin

have the same four grandparents and eight grandparents, who lived to the following ages:-

John Clarke Chaplin	49 years	10 months
Mrs. Matilda Adriana Chaplin	85	7
Allan Maclean Skinner, Q.C.	75	10
Mrs. Caroline Emily Skinner	88	2
Rev. Edward Chaplin	87	4
Mrs. Margaret Clarke Chaplin	56	10
Frederick Ayrton	48	
Mrs. J.C.R.A. Ayrton	46	
Lieut-General John Skinner	75	8
Mrs Ann Skinner	90	1
Rev. John Harding	82	
Mrs. Anna Maria Harding	81	2

Taking the average on these ages, and including those of J.E.H. Skinner and Mrs. L.S. Skinner (and the ages of Holroyd Chaplin and Mrs. E. I. Chaplin, Colonel Allan Chaplin and Mrs. M. E. Chaplin, according to their expectation of life under the ordinary tables), the result based on three generations is as follows:-

For children of J. E. H. Skinner:	Males	67 yrs	9 months
	Females	72	9
For children of Holroyd Chaplin	Males	70	6
and Colonel Allan Chaplin:	Females	74	10

4. **John Edwin Hilary Skinner,** the eldest son of Allan Maclean Skinner, Q.C., and Caroline Emily Skinner -

Born 11th January 1839 and died 20th November 1894
Barrister at Law of Lincoln's Inn
Sometime Assistant Judicial Commissioner in Cyprus
Knight of the Order of the Dannebrog
Knight Commander of the Greek Order of the Saviour

In these short family notes it is not possible to set out in detail the career and adventures of John Edwin Hilary Skinner, one of the most distinguished and interesting of its members in recent days.

After he had been entered at Eton, and was on the point of going there, he was so injured in the carriage accident already referred to on page 69, that for some four years he never rose from his bed, and it was at one time feared that he had lost his sight and other faculties. However, he made a marvellous recovery, and in later years possessed great physical strength and activity.

After his recovery he spent a good deal of his time in yachting, He was a member of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, and at different times owned several boats. The following letter written to his uncle, Sir John Dorney Harding, gives an account of an adventure in which he and Clifton Newman Curtis nearly lost their lives:--

"The Lantern House,
"St. Peter's, Thanet,
"October 9th, 1858

"Dear Uncle John.

"I promised to write my despatch when the *Six Sisters* should safely have returned to Broadstairs. Were I to defer this letter until that auspicious moment should arrive, you could not receive it until an indefnitely remote period; for we have had a mishap which will probably prevent - but I must not anticipate, so to begin the story regularly.

"After my first letter, when we were in the Solent with Holroyd Chaplin (having just visited Carisbrook), we returned to Cowes, the evening being very squally, and next day ascended Southampton Water, brought up off Netley, saw the Abbey, and proceeded the same evening to Southampton, where on the following morning Holroyd quitted us for London, his vacation being over. We remained three days at Southampton exploring the river, then returned to Portsmouth, having the exciting adventure of getting there quite late, and entering the harbour by moonlight in a strong breeze.

"We remained at our anchorage off Gosport several days, during which it blew a gale, and then, when fair weather came, we slipped across to Beaulieu river; we got aground at the mouth, but were not injured, and the next day ascended the stream on the catamaran to Beaulieu itself, saw the ruins. and came down in the evening; it was a good pull for Clifton - sixteen miles. That night we had a fire on board, some fend-offs in the bottom caught light, it is supposed from a spark falling on them whilst we were cooking - the combustion not extensive. Clifton looking from the cabin saw it, and at first thought it was sunrise, but when he discovered his mistake, easily extinguished the embers.

"We sailed to the westward, slept in Hurst Road. and crossed to Yarmouth next day; a nice little place; once more the catamaran was called for; we pulled up to the very end of the Yar, and from there reached Freshwater Gate by road, had a fine view of the back of the Island (which we had only seen before in the distance), saw the arched rock, and a large wreck ashore in the bay, and then returned well pleased to Yarmouth I now considered it fully time, being Sept 30th, to steer for Broadstairs. The truth is, we were a little late for yachting, though I had boated in the west country with brilliant success until December We had a fine run to Portsmouth - remained there one day to take in water and provisions, and on the second inst. sailed to the eastward. The wind moderate from the W.N.W., and though it freshened towards evening, we arrived at Shoreham without difficulty, took up a snug position in the eastern branch of the harbour, hoping to continue our voyage next day; but the weather was dark and windy, and remained so during Monday and Tuesday, there being on the latter day so strong a wind that I thought it must be blowing itself out. We passed the time agreeably enough, having plenty of literature on board, and when Wednesday morning (the 6th) dawned bright and cheerful, I thought that now the weather had taken a favourable turn, the more so as nearly every small craft in the harbour, and most of the larger were getting under weigh: the wind was light from the W., and although there had been some signs that made me uneasy, yet when vessel after vessel stood out, many of them bound to the westward, and even the fishing boats (which bad been windbound like ourselves) gradually departed, I felt that if ever I meant to sail, now was the time, and

accordingly we weighed anchor and slipped out on the ebb. The day was delicious, just enough wind to give us full speed against the tide, and the sky almost cloudless, save that as night approached, there was a bank of ugly appearance behind which the sun set. The breeze also began to sigh and whistle through our rigging, it was still to the N.W., and accordingly as we were just off Beachey Head, and not in a position to make for Newhaven, and as the long night made me unwilling to continue under weigh, I bore up for Eastbourne, off which there is a tolerable anchorage, sheltered by the head from winds above W.S.W. There we came to anchor, lighted our fire, and I cooked my last omelette; after supper Clifton read some chapters from our book, then he took the first watch and I turned in.

"I was awakened about eleven o'clock by the motion of the boat, and found on coming out of the cabin that the wind was S.W., and very violent, making our position by no means satisfactory. However, as it was pitch dark, and nothing visible but the lights of Eastbourne on our beam, there was no alternative but to ride out the storm till daybreak. So with our belts on and the catamaran cleared for action we passed the remainder of that memorable night: the *Six Sisters*, you must understand, behaving then, and until the end, in a manner that proved her to be a splendid sea boat. I said once or twice, 'She can't ride over this, it is impossible,' but the next instant she bounded like a mad thing to the top of the wave, dashing its crest from her bow, and plunging down the other side as if never to emerge again. At last day-break came, but it brought no comfort, the scene was wild and tempestuous. We were, by the marks on shore, steadily dragging towards some formidable breakers on a low point of beach, and moreover our cable was chafing, so as a last chance I resolved, as we found it impossible to weigh anchor, to cut adrift, and endeavour to fetch the port of Rye under sail, so taking the last reef in the mainsail, we hoisted away; it immediately split from top to bottom, but was otherwise efficient; then the reefed foresail was set, and the moment she felt it Clifton cut the cable

"Away she flew like a shot, ploughing over the waves right gallantly, and in an hour we were well out to sea, off the middle of Pevensey Bay. The waves were grand, and we kept her dry by pumping, but I perceived it was thickening to windward, and a brig, not far in that direction, suddenly seemed to let everything go, and appeared under reefed foretopsail alone. In a few moments the wind increased from three parts of a gale or thereabout to such a force as we had never been afloat in before Our mainsail was in an instant reduced (with the exception of two cloths) to shreds. We paid away in spite of all I could do, and shipped a tremendous sea. The game was now up - scud we must, and our lives - humanly speaking - depended on the foresail. Clifton worked with frantic energy at bailing the water out - the pump was now too slow - everything heavy was thrown overboard; I steered, and though once or twice nearly washed away, never quitted the helm, which was my part of the duty. Three more seas came over us; one of them must have brought on board at least two tons of water, for we floated for some minutes within six inches of the surface, but Clifton succeeded in getting it sufficiently under before the next high wave, to save us from going down; he moreover threw overboard nearly all the shingle ballast, so that towards the end we rode lighter than at first. Meanwhile I had been in great anxiety about the rocks at Fairleigh dead to leeward, and between the tremendous waves edged away to eastward as much as I dared.

"Great was our joy when, through the mist and spray and torrents of rain, we made out that we were off a low open shore, which I recognised as being between Winchelsea and Rye. I saw a coastguard station, and made for it as an obvious advantage.

"Now came our last manoeuvre. We were approaching the land at about ten miles an hour, and the waves were striking the shore laterally, we sailing on the tack rather along shore, when just outside the last

breakers we suddenly gibed the two remaining cloths of the mainsail, caring now nothing for the risk of being capsized, round she flew - darted between the ridges, and struck the beach with only one breaker instead of three or four.

"However, the surf was not to be entirely avoided on a lee shore in a gale: in another moment our boom snapped, our foresail went to pieces, we broached to, and all management of the boat was over. There was a short but desperate struggle with our lifebelts. I kept my consciousness, put my hand over my head to protect it. When I next emerged upon the scene, I was stretched on the beach, with two guards supporting me, and Clifton, rather better off, leaning on the arm of another. The tide was ebbing fast (I had hoped and intended to arrive at this exact period), so the *Six Sisters* was rolled and bundled up to the top of the beach; and there, after a few minutes' pounding, a rope was attached to her by the coastguards, and they hauled her beyond the water, which ebbed away from her so fast, that she sustained, I was told, no serious injury in the hull. The men expressed great admiration of the wonderful way she had lived through it; saying that few boats of her size would have floated five minutes.

"We were conveyed utterly exhausted to the station, put to bed in one of their cottages, and treated with the greatest kindness. They thought at first we were fishermen, but gave us their dry clothes, hot drink, and in fact were the means of restoring us, especially myself, to such condition, that in a few hours we were able, alter dining with Lieut. Ferrar (who, when he had seen our clothes saved from the wreck, and other things which showed him we were amateurs in distress, invited us most cordially to his table), we were able to proceed in a spring cart to the house of Mr. Smith, whom I fortunately knew, in the neighbourhood of Rye, where we received from the kind old gentleman such treatment as our adventures called for - slept comfortably, and were furnished with the means of continuing our journey home by rail. We arrived yesterday afternoon in perfect health, after sustaining a disaster which, but for the merciful interposition of Providence, might have proved worse than it did,

"My boat, being a wreck, will of course remain for the winter where the force of circumstances has laid her up; though after the way she behaved, I shall be proud to feel her under me again some day. Everything belonging to her, that was saved, is stored in the coastguard boathouse, and will be under their protection The kindness they showed, especially the family we were quartered on, was beyond description

"This account is rather long; but I thought you would like every particular of so stirring an occurrence. I think that you will perceive that we did all that men could do in such a storm. As to the moment when our mainsail was destroyed, though that was bad, I have thought that a stronger sail would, in such a gust, have been not unlikely to capsize us. That we did not fetch Rye was, perhaps, for the best, as I am told that at the time we were in the offing, the river was almost impracticable.

I remain your affectionate Nephew,
JOHN EDWIN SKINNER"

"P.S. Providentially at the last, having thrown off all clothing but our shirts and trousers, I being the lighter swimmer, gave C. my lifebelt in addition to his own, and put on a large jacket of corks - their battered condition shows what saved my body in the pounding on the beach, which would have burst the lifebelt I have met the severest gale I could encounter - found the means used for safety sufficient - and gained an experience well worth the cost of the peril. Our run was over at 10·37 a.m., when my watch stopped. The weather then reported at Deal as 'very violent gale, with squalls.' "

THE SKINNER FAMILY

On the 30th April, 1864, J. E. H. Skinner married Louisa Sarah Chaplin, daughter of John Clarke Chaplin and Matilda Adriana Chaplin - the first of the three marriages which have so closely united the families of Chaplin and Skinner.

Although he was called to the bar, and followed the Northern Circuit with considerable regularity, and also for a short period held an official appointment in the Island of Cyprus, it was as a war correspondent that J. E. H. Skinner was best known.

In the Danish War of 1864 he corresponded for *The Daily News* with great distinction; a lasting recollection of this campaign is to be found in 'The Tale of Danish Heroism,' which he published in 1865.

After the conclusion of the war he travelled in the United States and Canada, and in his book, "After the Storm", he has described the Southern States as he found them after the civil war. It was during this tour that his eldest son, John Allan Cleveland Skinner was born at Cleveland (hence his third name) on the 19th September, 1865.

Returning to Europe, he saw something of the war between Prussia and Austria and the fighting in Italy, and was present at Garibaldi's defeat at Mentana. He then went to Crete, which was at that time convulsed with the struggle of the Islanders against Turkish misrule. In 1867 he made known to England through the columns of the Daily News the bravery and sufferings of the insurgent Christians of Crete.

To raise money for the Cretans he proceeded to give lectures in England and the United States, and by his graphic accounts of the state of affairs in Crete, of the Turkish blockades which he had run, and of all the perils and hardships suffered by the brave patriots. He was thus able to obtain sufficient money to purchase an ambulance and other medical requirements, with which in 1868 he ran the blockade into Crete, where he rendered aid to the sick and wounded and shared the privations of the starving population. He was appointed Inspector General of Hospitals by the Insurgent Government, and, after a stay of three months in the island, left one dark night in an open boat, barely eluding a Turkish frigate, and passing so near her that he heard the steps of the sentinel on the deck. At such a moment discovery meant instant death.

Amongst the Cretans Î Éëáðéùõ Óêéõõð was a well known and very popular personality.

In 1868 he published reminiscences of these days in a volume called 'Roughing it in Crete,' which was translated into Greek by Mr. Dickson, British Vice-Consul at Athens and Professor at the University.

Then in 1870 came the great Franco-Prussian War, and J. E. H. Skinner was at an early date with the Prussian army, again representing *The Daily News*, and this is the most suitable place in which to quote an appreciation which appeared in *The Daily News* on the 2?th November, 1894, a few days after his death.

“RECOLLECTIONS of MR. SKINNER.
By ARCHIBALD FORBES

Gradually are thinning the ranks of the "Old Guard" of war correspondents and artists who, with pen and pencil, commemorated for behoof of their countrymen who sat at home at ease the "battles, sieges, fortunes" of the Franco-German war. As the corporal sang in “The Starling," "Of the old comrades, few are now remaining," and the handful of survivors have to-day to mourn the ending of one of the brightest, ablest, and most genial of their dwindling number. On the afternoon of Saturday last it happened that I was reading in the late General Sir Beauchamp Walker's “Days of a Soldier's Life" of his pleasant and cordial intercourse with Hilary Skinner and his comrade, the gifted and handsome Landells, during the march with the Crown Prince from the fierce struggle of Worth by the way of Sedan to Versailles; when a telegram arrived which told me that Skinner was dead. We had not met for years; but as the telegram imparting the sad intelligence lay before me, there rose in my mind a flood of recollections of the cheery comrade with whom many happy hours had been passed, and of the brilliant correspondent on whose vivid and picturesque war letters to the *Daily News* thousands of men and women at home hung rivetted day after day as they pictured the awful scenes of the fighting around Sedan, the Prussian marches through stunned and bewildered France, the memorable spectacle in the Galerie des Glaces when the Princes and warriors hailed with loud “Hochs!" old King William as the German Emperor, and the final triumph of the Teuton soldiers as in serried ranks and with bands playing they marched down the Champs Elysées into the Place de la Concorde.

The war was nearly half over when Skinner and I first struck hands, but I had known him by sight before then. From the earliest days of the war he was of the salt of the earth in a correspondent sense -- attached to the Crown Prince's staff, entitled to billets on the march, and a privileged person in the matter of information. As for me, in those early days I was a free lance, tramping along with the scouts with my knapsack on my back, and gathering my information, so to speak, at the point of the bayonet. On the morning of the 4th September, three days after the battle of Sedan, I had crossed the frontier to Bouillon to despatch a telegram, and I was in the street of that dingy little place when two horsemen cantered up and alighted at the door of the Hotel de la Poste. Another correspondent was with me, who asked me whether I knew who the two riders were. I answered in the negative, when he said, "The stout man is Dr. Russell, of *The Times*; the dapper little fellow on the handsome black mare is Hilary Skinner, of *The Daily News*. I looked with great interest at the pair; but I should not have thought of accosting

them. They were the élite of the profession: I was among the novices. By-and-by, having lunched, they came out and remounted, and, to my great surprise, rode away - not back towards Sedan, but in the direction of the railway to Brussels. The solution of this mystery was later revealed. The little story, as it was told to me, was as follows; it may not be quite accurate in all its details, but is, I believe, substantially true. Russell and Skinner were billetted together at Donchery, a village near Sedan. During most of the night of the 3rd, seated at the same table, they wrote steadily, scanning each other's face occasionally. Both had resolved on the same plan, but each desired to conceal his intention, yet was haunted by the suspicion that the other had divined his purpose. Next morning Skinner, in his airy manner, ordered his horse, explaining to Russell that he had the idea of taking a final ride over the battlefield. "Happy thought!" cried Russell; "my letter is off my mind, and I will go too." On they rode among the unburied dead still littering the slopes above Sedan, till they reached the Belgian frontier, when Skinner, with a fluttering jauntiness chirruped, "Well, Russell, I'll say good-bye for a few hours; I'll just ride on into Bouillon and get a morsel of luncheon there." "Faith," remarked Russell, with all imaginable innocence, "I'm hungry too; I don't mind if I go with you." So they rode, and they lunched, and they remounted; and then they started, but not by the way they had come; indeed, as I have said, in the contrary direction. Then it was that they looked each other straight in the face and burst into a simultaneous roar of laughter. The little attempt at mutual deception was at an end; each from the first had meant going through to London with his copy, and they travelled thither together.

Skinner and I became colleagues when, a short time later, I joined *The Daily News*. After the capitulation of Metz I came on to Paris, and then it was that I had the pleasure to make his personal acquaintance. When I entered the quarters occupied by him and his chum Landells in Versailles, it was with some not unnatural surprise that I found Landells on the floor with Skinner sitting on his head, a position which the latter continued affably to maintain while he shook hands with me and began to talk in the voluble and sparkling manner which was his most salient characteristic. He would talk for half-an-hour without intermission, and the brightest, liveliest, and most humorous talk it was; then he would write a few sentences of his letter, drop the pen, jump across the room, and engage in a wrestling match with Landells. Vivacity tingled in every fibre of the little man, but he could be serious when he chose. He was a great favourite with the Crown Prince. After the war, when we were all back in Berlin, the Crown Princess, now the Empress Frederick, admitted him to her intimacy, and one used often to see her Highland gillie, in kilt and plaid, stalking up the Linden to Skinner's quarters with a message from the Princess bidding him to her afternoon tea. During the long stay in Versailles he was

much in the society of the staff of the Crown Prince at Les Ombrages, and to his friendly intimacy there *The Daily News* was indebted for many items of valuable and exclusive information. When he took me to Les Ombrages to introduce me there and to procure me introductions to the Crown Prince of Saxony, the Commander of the Army of the Meuse on the North side of Paris, to whose headquarters I was anxious to be assigned, I was surprised by the influence he was able to exert in the furtherance of my object. He was the most voluble man I ever knew. Silence seemed to be his detestation. I used to believe that he held conversations with himself if there was nobody present to talk to. He spoke in a steady stream, and it was always good, bright, airy talk, but discursive beyond expression. Russell, in his "Diary of the Last Great War," has a humorous passage on the subject of Skinner's volubility during a ride they made together. "He had," so Russell writes, "from the uncontrollable desire to impart information which possessed him, and rendered him one of the most lively and interesting of companions, got me into a succession of small troubles along the road. I cannot tell how often we were halted and cross-examined, owing to the irrelevant outflow of his vivacious conversation and sprightly turn of mind. Whenever a sentry or patrol was at hand, it was my companion's habit to begin to prepare for an encounter by getting his credentials in order, clearing his throat, and beginning a little speech. “Good morning, my friend. We are two English gentlemen who are taking a ride; we are perfectly innocent; we are not carrying any documents about us. What a very fine day it is! What wonderful times we live in!” I suggested that he should follow my infallible receipt: 'When you meet a sentry or vedette, slacken your pace, and as you approach him go at a walk. If he halts you, immediately produce your passes, saying to him, "It is all right, sentry," in rather a-quick, decided tone, which will make him rather ashamed of himself for detaining you."

Skinner's letters written during the Franco-German war are contained in the volumes of *The Daily News* Correspondence, published by Macmillan's, nor have they any special token by which they can be distinguished from those of many other correspondents who served their journals with so much energy and loyalty during that anxious and exciting period. The careful reader may haply discover his work by the vivid picturesqueness of his style. If occasionally discursive, his letters were never dull or dry. To my thinking, of all the multitude of war-letters that in my time have ever appeared in the columns of *The Daily News*, next to MacGahan's wonderful picture of the fall of Plevna is entitled to rank Skinner's most lurid and striking description of the awful battlefield on the morrow of the battle of Sedan. But indeed all his letters of this period were instinct with colour and vigour of touch; had I space I might quote extract on extract, each full of vividness and descriptive power.

Skinner was a veteran of many campaigns, in all of which, I believe, he served *The Daily News*. A man of singular modesty, he was a journalistic campaigner simply because he liked and enjoyed the work and the danger; he never courted notoriety. His name is not to be found in "Men of the Time."

In politics J. E. H. Skinner was an ardent Liberal - a Gladstonian, as the party was then called - and in October 1885, he contested the South Paddington Division (London) against the late Lord Randolph Churchill, and in 1886 the Strand Division (London) against the late Right Hon. W. H. Smith, but did not succeed in obtaining a seat in the House.

After the last of these elections his health, weakened by many hardships, and especially by fever contracted in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, began to decline. In the autumn of 1894 he was advised to try the climate of Biskra, in Algeria, on the borders of the Great Sahara, and on his way there from Algiers died on the 20th November, 1894, at Sétif, where he was buried.

At his death his estate of Cronkould, in the Isle of Man, passed to his son, John Allan Cleveland Skinner; and it is interesting here to recall the fact that this estate was formerly occupied by Captain James Maclean, whose widow, Mrs. Emma Maclean, left it to Mr. Allan Maclean Skinner, Q.C.

Mr. J. E. H. Skinner's published works (not including newspaper and magazine articles) consist of "The Tale of Danish Heroism" published 1865; ‘After the Storm", 1866; "Roughing it in Crete", 1868; "Handbook to the Game of Rataplan", 1875; "Turkish Rule in Crete", 1877.

It will here be appropriate to say a few words of his devoted wife, **Louisa Sarah Skinner**, who for years assisted him in his work and travelled with him in many parts of the world. She was, like her husband, an accomplished linguist - talking most modern languages with facility, and reading for her amusement Latin, and especially Greek, authors. During the greater part of her life she had suffered from indifferent health, and although she was able to nurse her husband to the end, and was with him at Sétif when he died, she did not long survive him, and died on the 9th July, 1897, whilst travelling in search of health with her son John Allan Cleveland Skinner, at Allévard-les-bains, Isère, France, where she was buried.

5. **Allan Maclean Skinner,** C.M.G., the younger son of Allan Maclean Skinner, Q.C., was born at Brighton on the 20th March, 1846, and died at Canterbury on the 14th June, 1901.

He was educated at Bruce Castle School, where he distinguished himself. In June, 1867, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and shortly afterwards entered the Civil Service of the Straits Settlements, then recently created, passing first in the examinations. This was the commencement of thirty years of continuous and honourable service in the Malay Peninsula.

On the 23rd September, 1875, he married at St. Saviour's, Clapham, Miss Ellen Shelford, daughter of the Rev. William Heard Shelford, rector of Preston St. Mary, Suffolk, and sister of Mr. Thomas Shelford, C.M.G., of Singapore. Their children are:

John Harding Skinner	born 16th Sept., 1876
Caroline Emily Skinner	born 18th Sept., 1877
Clifton Maclean Skinner	born 19th Feb., 1879
Alan Leonard Dorney Skinner	born 2nd Nov., 1880
Ellen Florance Skinner	born 13th July 1884
William Shelford Skinner	born 19th Dec., 1886
Mildred Skinner	born 10th Sept., 1890

In 1881 Mr. Allan Maclean Skinner was appointed Auditor-General, with a seat on the Legislative Council. He acted as Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements from 1884 to 1889, and as Deputy Governor in 1885. In 1887 he was appointed Resident Councillor of Penang, which appointment he continued to hold until his retirement in 1897, combining with it from 1888 onwards the office of Her Majesty's Consul for the Siamese States.

He took an active part in the bombardment of Selangor in 1871, the Perah negotiations in 1874, the Muir election in 1877, and in the proceedings generally which established the British Protectorate of the Malay Peninsula.

He was the first Inspector of Schools in the Colony and the originator of its educational system.

In 1891 he was decorated with the Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of his public services.

During his residence in the East he contributed to local journals, and when his retirement from the service of his country brought with it time and leisure - though unfortunately accompanied by failing health - he devoted himself still more to literary pursuits.

He wrote a history of Eastern Geography, which was published by Stanford and Co., and at the time of his death he was engaged on a history of the Straits Settlements. He also wrote much poetry. The following of his verses are quoted here as having a special and appropriate interest. They were written about his mother, Mrs. Caroline Emily Skinner, in January and February, 1901, immediately after her death, and only about four months before he himself passed away.

"Her Fifty Years"

Her fifty years, fast-bound in such a bond,
Must shame our murmurs; her delight in Earth.
Her radiant vision of the Life beyond.
Brace other spirits. That abounding mirth
But for a moment rests upon the shelf:
--Her tired life has overslept itself.

"One Journey more"

One journey more for her, who many a year
In all its length had travelled through the land,
And held its green and living changes dear;-
To-day her children watch Life's failing sand.
And closing lids. For them, like her, before
Our eyes can meet again, one journey more.

"When all is still."

When all is still - the only comfort now
Speak softly as we used to, lest she hear
The broken whispers in the room below
There lies the silent face we held so dear -
--Age in its beauty; with its reverend brow,
Though coffined, yet a spirit brave and clear

" She ruled us well"

She ruled us well: the only lawful throne
Is loving strength, which cannot lose control.
As star to planet, may not soul to soul
Strike through some finer ether of its own?
Since loyal hearts are lords of human fate,
And neither dare usurp nor abdicate!

"The view she loved"*

The view she loved so well and made her own
Through many a sunset, many a sunny morn,
A deeper mystery will now adorn: -
Below, the shadows of the cliff are thrown,
The broad bay lies to westward; and afar
The great white wastes of water on the Bar.

"Dust to dust, ashes to ashes"

Now Life has paid its penalty:
And Faith reclaimed her fealty:
- O Grave, where is thy victory?
O Death, what hast thou won?

The selfishness that sways a man,
The anguish that dismays a man,
The passion that betrays a man,
Are over now and done;

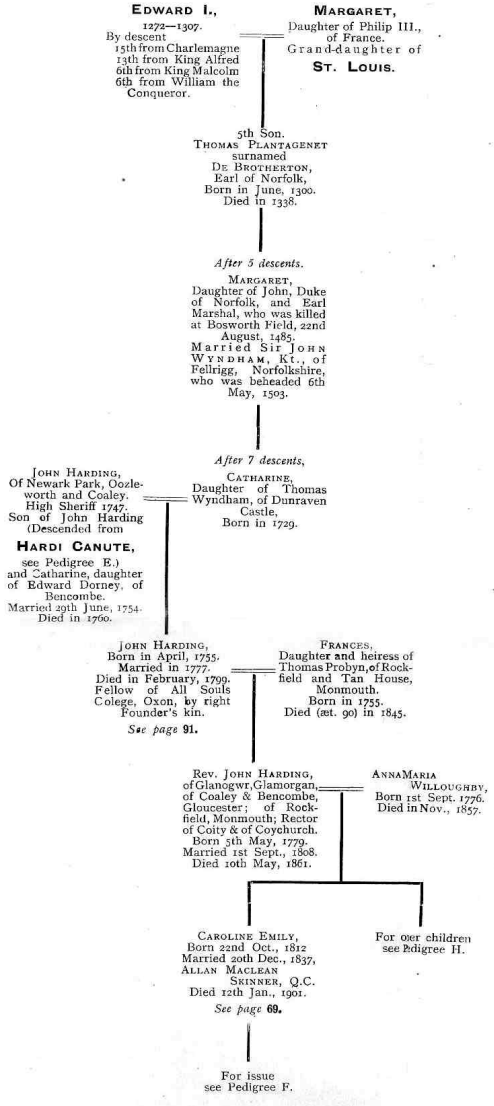
The work completed valiantly,
The fight concluded gallantly.
The hope upheld triumphantly
For evermore go on!

He died at Canterbury, where he had lived since his retirement, and was on the 17th June, 1901, buried in the churchyard at St. Martin's.

*This was the view from Stone House, Abbotsham; the window of Mrs. C. E. Skinner's room commanded an uninterrupted view of Bideford Bay from Hartland Point to Baggy.

THE HARDING FAMILY.

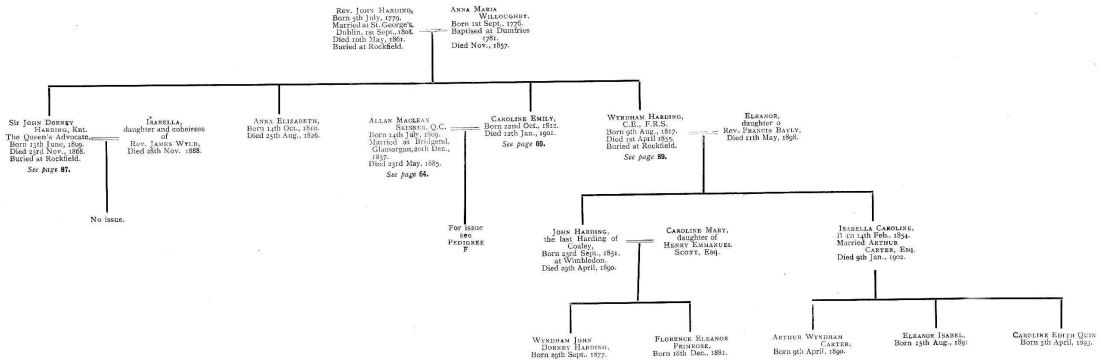
PEDIGREE G.—Epitome of "The Royal Descent of Mrs. Caroline Emily Skinner," prepared by Allan Maclean Skinner, Q.C.



N.B.—For the early part of this Pedigree refer to the Heralds' Visitation of Gloucester, 1604, Harleian MS., British Museum, 1543, page 185.

PEDIGREE H.—Descendants of Rev. John Harding.

N.B.—This Pedigree is in continuation of Pedigree G.



THE HARDING FAMILY

Harding, the second son of Hardicanute (see Pedigree E), was settled in 1069 by William the Conqueror in Baldwin Street, Bristol. There his son, Robert Fitz Harding, was born. Robert built a stone house on the banks of the Frome; he married Eve, daughter of Sir Estmond and Godiva, sister of the Conqueror. Eve died in this house on 12 March, 1170, leaving five sons and two daughters, among whom Robert had divided his large estates, of which Coaley formed part, and was continuously held by Harding, until sold by John Harding in 1875. It is recorded in Doomsday Book, Gloucester 170 B, that Harding or Hardyng, of Carn and Coaley, was a tenant in capite.

As mentioned on page 65, Mr. Allan Maclean Skinner, Q.C., drew up a pedigree called "The Royal Descent of Mrs. Caroline Emily Skinner," of which an epitome is contained in Pedigree G. This pedigree shows how on the 29th June, 1754, John Harding, a direct descendant of Hardicanute (King of England, 1040-1042) married Catherine Wyndham, 15th in direct descent from King Edward I (1272 to 1307).

On referring to 'Burke's Royal Descents' published in 1864, it will be found that the pedigree (No. 53) of the “Family of Lewis of Lewisham Green Meadow and the Heath,” is identically the same down to Sir John Wyndham, who died in 1645. Catherine Wyndham was a great-granddaughter of Sir George Wyndham, son of Sir John Wyndham

The arms of the Harding family - three greyhounds courant - were, says Mr Allan Maclean Skinner Q.C., granted in the time of Edward I., to commemorate the rapid and hazardous carrying of intelligence to the king; the greyhound being ever a symbol of speed, and as the old rhyme says a greyhound should be:

Headed lyke a snake,
Necked lyke a drake,

THE HARDING FAMILY

Footed lyke a catte,
Taylled lyke a ratte,
Syded lyke a terne,
And chyned like a herne

In Pedigree H will be found the names of the descendants of the Rev. John Harding; the present representative of the family in the male line is Mr Wyndham John Dorney Harding, now of Baroda, India.

1. **Sir John Dorney Harding, Kt.,** was born on the 13th June, 1809. He was educated at Charterhouse, to which school he went at the age of twelve, having previously travelled in Italy and other countries. He is described by one of his schoolfellows as having been an interesting, excitable and talkative fellow, precocious and weakly, evidently conscious that his tongue would have to make up for the want of bodily strength; and his physical frame seemed unequal to sustain the flights of his mind and the elations of his mercurial temperament.

From Charterhouse he went to Oriel College, Oxford, where he was a friend and contemporary of Newman, Mozley, and other leading spirits of the Oxford Movement. He made a great figure at the Union, where his appearance, his agreeable voice, and his inexhaustable fluency were much in his favour. He graduated in 1830, taking his M.A. degree in 1835.

On 20 November, 1835 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and in course of time acquired a considerable practice in the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts.

On 5th March, 1852, he was, on Lord Derby's recommendation, appointed Queen's Advocate General, which office he held until 1862.

He was knighted at St. James's Palace, on the 24th March, 1852, and was shortly after elected a Bencher of his Inn. In January, 1858, he took silk.

It was during his tenure of this office in the year 1862 that the episode of the *Alabama* occurred. After various diplomatic notes had passed between the Government and the United States Minister, and much delay had taken place, the opinion of the law officers was asked, and they ultimately advised that the *Alabama*, which was then at Liverpool, should be detained. Their opinion, however, was not made known until the 31st July and on the 29th of that month she had sailed unarmed and proceeded to the Azores, where, after being fully equipped as a vessel of war and commissioned as a

Confederate cruiser, she commenced her adventurous career, only terminated by her destruction in the famous fight with the *Kearsage* off Cherbourg in June, 1864.

The Government afterwards complained that Sir John Harding would not give them an opinion, and thus endeavoured to clear themselves. He himself said to a friend during the critical period, "They won't give me a case," and after the *Alabama* had got away he explained that he had been anxiously expecting a communication from the Government a whole week before, and that the expectation had unsettled and unnerved him for other business. He stated that he had stayed in his chambers later than usual on the critical Saturday in the expectation of hearing at last from them. He had then gone to his house in the country. Returning on Monday, when he was engaged to appear in Court, he found a large bundle of documents in a big envelope, which had been dropped into his letter box on Saturday evening, without even an accompanying note. To all appearance every letter, and every remonstrance, and every affidavit, as fast as it had arrived from Liverpool, had been piled in a pigeon-hole till four or five o'clock on Saturday, when the Minister, on taking his own departure for the country, had directed a clerk to tie up the whole heap and carry it to Doctors' Commons, where Sir John Harding had his chambers.

The people of the *Alabama* and their confederates among the authorities at Liverpool understood the ways of Her Majesty's Ministers, and the ship sailed accordingly early on Sunday (29th July 1862), when nothing could be done to stop it till the middle of the next day, as those concerned very well knew.

Within a very short time of this episode Sir John Harding's health entirely broke down, and he retired to Sandywell Asylum, near Cheltenham, where he died on 23rd November 1868 and was buried in the family vault at Rockfield on the 28th of the same month.

2 **Mrs Caroline Emily Skinner,** wife of Allan Maclean Skinner, Q.C. [see page 69.]

3. **Wyndham Harding, F.R.S.,** was born on the 9th August, 1817. He was educated at Rugby under the great Dr. Arnold, of whom he has left a graphic and interesting notice in Mr. Sidreay's “Rides on Railways,” and to whom he attributed "a change in the very spirit of education, reaching beyond the years of boyhood or the limits of school walls." Of this he was himself a rare instance, being one of the very few civil engineers who early attained distinction and success in the profession with no further preparation than a strictly classical education at an English public school.

Leaving Rugby, he served an apprenticeship for one year with Mr. Nicholas Wood, the celebrated mining engineer, near Newcastle; he then became a pupil of Mr T.L. Souch, who was assistant engineer under Robert Stevenson on the Coventry division of the London and Birmingham Railway. He was employed first to survey and then to construct the Manchester and Leeds Railway, the character of work being very varied. In 1837 and 1838 he constructed what was regarded as a considerable undertaking, the Summit Tunnel near Rochdale. On its completion he came to London and devoted his attention to the organisation of railway business at Euston Square Station, London, and Birmingham. In 1839 he was strongly recommended as successor to Capt. Mark Huish to be Secretary to the Glasgow and Greenock and Paisley Railway. From Secretary he soon became Acting General Manager. He left Greenock in 1844 to undertake the management of the Bristol and Gloucester line as General Superintendent, which post he filled with the greatest satisfaction; but declined receiving a testimonial, honourably conceiving he had merely performed his duty. His strenuous exertions to meet the increased traffic occasioned by the Great Exhibition of 1851 were so fully appreciated by the directors, that they presented him with a valuable gold medal and a letter of thanks.

In 1846 he was awarded the Telford Medal by the Institution of Civil Engineers for his valuable experiments relative to the resistance of locomotives at high velocity. His remarks were always distinguished for their originality, candour and courtesy. His lecture before the British Association at Swansea in 1848 was characterised by Col. Sykes as "the basis and model of all future statistical calculations on the subject." He was elected F.R.S. and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts. Unwearied also were his efforts to assist and benefit the working classes. He assisted in procuring free passages to Australia, and advanced loans for that purpose. The inhabitants of Southampton will long remember the day when Mrs. Chisholm and Mr. Harding met to witness the departure of the first Australian emigrant ship sailed under her superintendence at his risk and expense.

In the autumn of 1853 he took an engineering tour through the United States and Canada. After his return his health gradually declined, and after a lingering illness he died on the 1st April 1855, at the early age of thirty-eight. He was buried in the family vault at Rockfield.

THE HARDING FAMILY

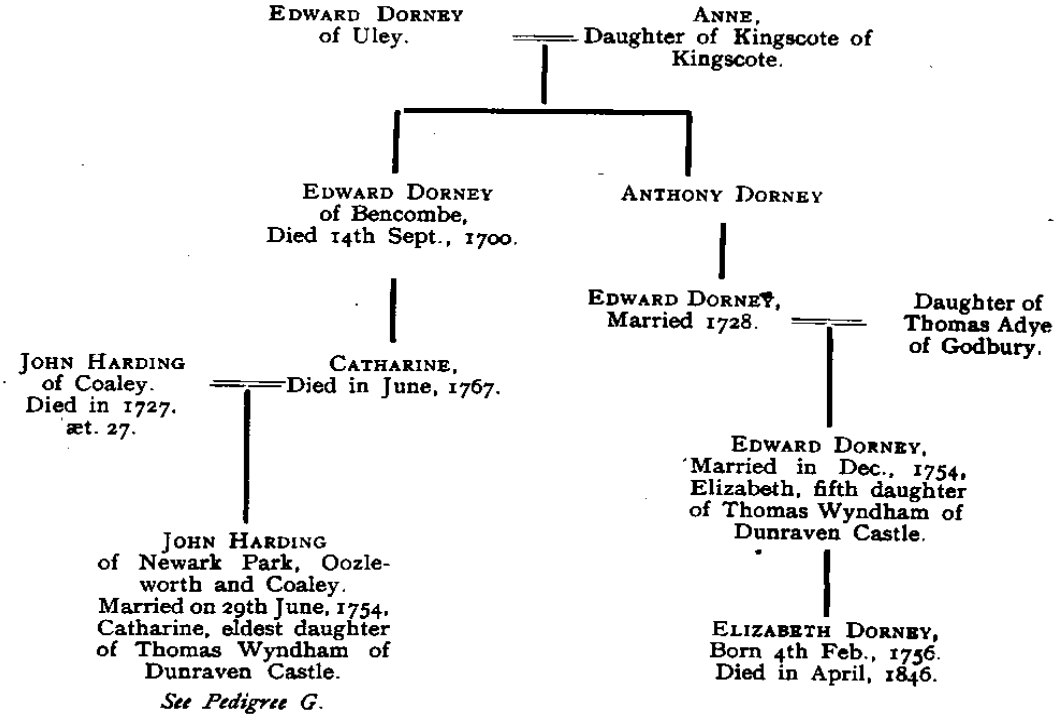
THE DORNEY FAMILY

It is not possible in this short space to go further into the history of the Dorney family, than to say that the founder of the family was one Dorney or Doreny, who fought at the battle of Hastings under the "elegetematt William," and who appears in “Lelands Roll" (referred to in the late Duchess of Cleveland's Battle Abbey Roll) as "Dauraint et Doreny."

This family settled in Gloucestershire. In 1720 or thereabouts Catharine Dorney, daughter of Edward Dorney, of Bencombe, married John Harding, of Coaley, and the son of this marriage was John Harding, who on 29th June, 1754, married Catharine Wyndham.

The last of the Dorneys was Miss Elizabeth Dorney. She was the only daughter of Edward Dorney, who in December, 1754, married Elizabeth Wyndham, a sister of Catharine Wyndham: thus in the same year these two sisters married John Harding and Edward Dorney, who were second cousins to one another, making a second connection between the two families.

Miss Elizabeth Dorney was born in 1756, and died in 1846 at the age of 90, and on her death Bencombe passed to the Rev. John Harding as her heir at law.

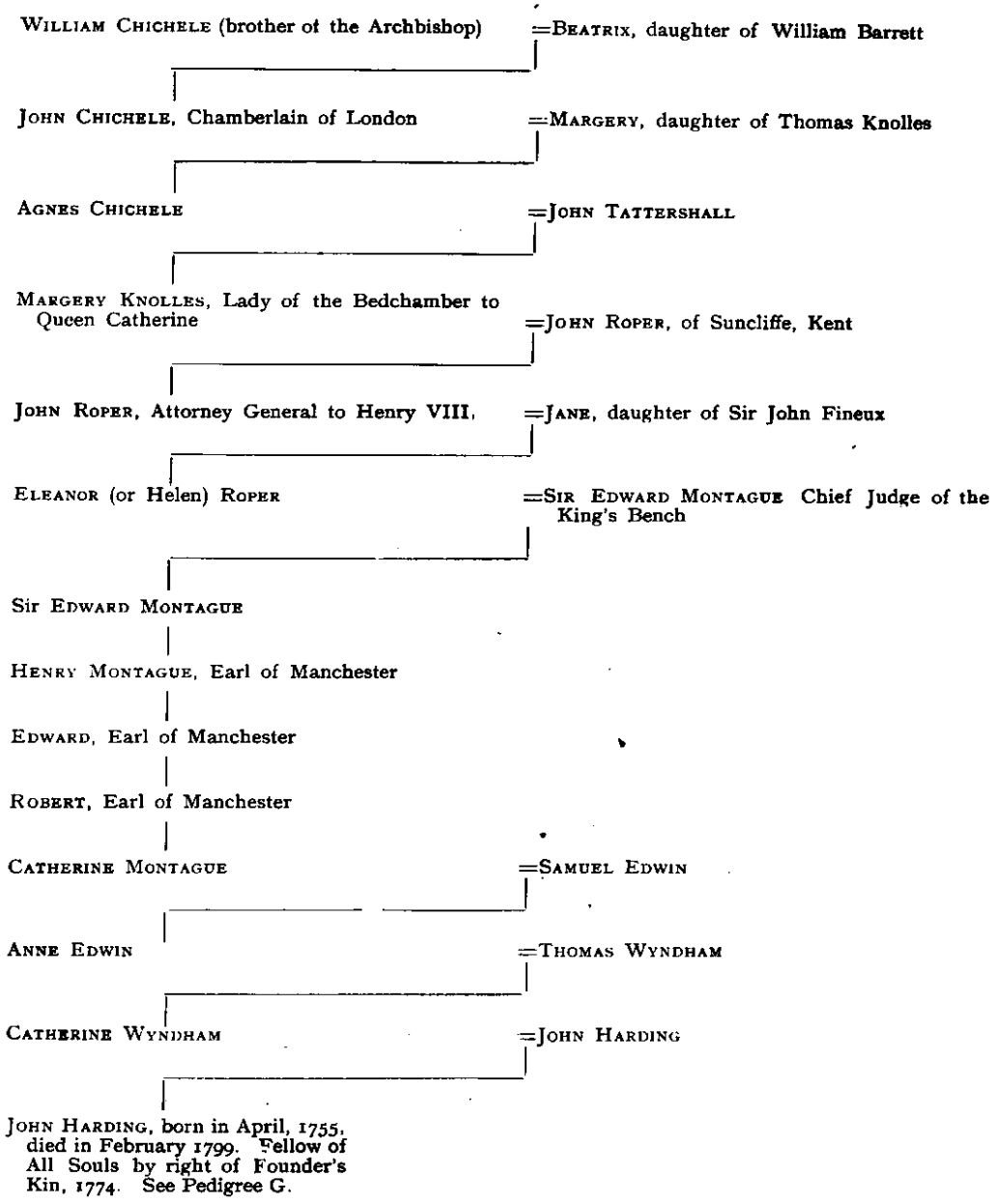


THE CHICHELE CONNECTION

In February, 1437, Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, laid the first stone of a house in Northgate Street, Oxford, for the accommodation of scholars of the Cistercian Order, who at that time had no settled habitation in the University. This was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and to St. Bernard, the great saint of the Cistercian Order, and was called All Souls, from the inmates being specially enjoined to pray for the repose of the souls of all the faithful departed. In the following year a charter of incorporation was obtained from Henry VI., who at the Archbishop's request, and to give greater stability to the new college, consented to take upon himself the title of Founder. The Archbishop, however, retained in his own hands the full control of its affairs under the title of Co-founder, and he reserved to his kindred and their descendants certain special rights and privileges.

On the 2nd November, 1774, John Harding (grandfather of Mrs. Caroline Emily Skinner, great-grandfather of John Edwin Hilary Skinner, and great-great-grandfather of John Allan Cleveland Skinner) was elected a fellow of All Souls by right of "Founder's kin," and was therefore at once admitted to be a full fellow (*socius*), thus obtaining a practical admission of his descent, for at that time the privilege of “Founder's kin" was very jealously guarded, and a strict proof of kinship with the Founder was required. John Harding was descended from William Chichele, an alderman and sheriff of London, and brother of the Archbishop, as shown on the following page.

THE HARDING FAMILY.



[See Dr. Buckler's "Stemmata Chichleiana" and Burke's Royal Descents (1864).]

FAMILY PORTRAITS, &c.

FAMILY PORTRAITS, Etc.

THERE are certain family portraits and other articles of interest which have unfortunately during the last few years changed hands, and must in course of time become further scattered; therefore a brief record of their present ownership may be useful.

CHAPLIN.

1. Amos Chaplin and his Wife. Oil portraits, in the possession of Mrs. Jane Anna Chaplin, widow of the Rev. Edward Morland Chaplin.
2. Rev. Edward Chaplin. A pencil sketch in the possession of Holroyd Chaplin.
   [Several facsimile copies have been made by the Autotype Company.]
3. Mrs. Renée J.A. Scott. Oil sketch by Prince Troubitzkoi, in the possession of her mother, Mrs. J. A. Chaplin.
4. Mrs. Matilda Adriana Chaplin. Crayon portrait by Charles Martin, in the possession of Holroyd Chaplin.
5. Holroyd Chaplin. Oil portrait by William Llewellyn, in the possession of Holroyd Chaplin. Exhibited at the New Gallery, 1890, and subsequently at the exhibition of the Society of Portrait Painters.
6. Mrs. E. I. Chaplin and her son Nugent Chaplin (at age of 3). Oil portrait by Carl Bauerlé, in the possession of Holroyd Chaplin. Exhibited at the Society of British Artists. [Now (Sept 2002) in the possession of J.A.C Pearce]
7. Mrs. E. I. Chaplin. Oil portrait by Mrs. K. Hastings.
8. Mrs. Irene Kate Pearce. Crayon sketch by Alfred Hartley, in the possession of Holroyd Chaplin.

9. Mrs. Phyllis Cowell (at age of 2). Oil portrait by Carl Bauerlé, in the possession of Holroyd Chaplin. Exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1890.
10. Theodoric Chaplin (at age of 14). Pastel portrait by Carl Bauerlé, in the possession of Holroyd Chaplin.
11. Daphne Chaplin (at age of 12). Pastel portrait by Carl Bauerlé, in the possession of Holroyd Chaplin.
12. Mr. Justice Holroyd (Sir George Sowley Holroyd). Oil portrait in the possession of the widow of the late Judge Henry Holroyd. [The engraving of this picture by S. W. Reynolds is well known. Holroyd Chaplin and Nugent Chaplin each have a copy.]
13. Snuff Box of the Rev. Edward Chaplin, in the possession of Nugent Chaplin. [Bequeathed to Mrs. Phyllis Cowell née Chaplin 23rd December 1918]

AYRTON.

14. Rev. Edward Ayrton (born 1664). Two oil portraits at different ages, both in the possession of Mr. Edward Ayrton, of Lower Bentham, Yorkshire.
15. Mrs. Judith Ayrton (wife of above Rev. Edward Ayrton). Oil portrait, also in the possession of Mr. Edward Ayrton.
16. Mrs. J. C. R. A. Ayrton. Pencil sketch, in the possession of Nugent Chaplin
17. Edward Nugent Ayrton. Portrait, in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Julia Nugent Charles.
18. Rt. Hon. Acton Smee Ayrton. Marble bust by C. A. W. Wilke, 1877, in the possession of Colonel Allan Chaplin.
19. Silver Trowel, presented to Rt. Hon. Acton Smee Ayrton, M.P., on the occasion of his laying the first stone of the New Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand on 16th December, 1870, in the possession of Holroyd Chaplin. [then in the possession of Mrs. Mildred Chaplin]

NUGENT.

20. .Harry Woodward, *"Comoedus Anglicanus celeberrimus"* Portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, painted in 1789, in the possession of Lord Leconfield. [There is a mezzotint engraving by James Watson, of which Holroyd Chaplin has a copy.]
21. Colonel Edward Nugent. Oil portrait in possession of Mrs. Kate Lebègue (formerly Miss Smee).

FAMILY PORTRAITS &c

SKINNER

The following, which are in the possession of John Allan Cleveland Skinner:-

22. Lieut.-General John Skinner. Oil portrait by Watson
23. Mrs.A. Maclean. Oil portrait.
24. Colonel Thomas Skinner. Oil portrait.
25. Captain James Skinner. Oil portrait.
26. Lieut. John Skinner. Oil portrait.
27. John Edwin Hilary Skinner. Oil portrait by the Chevalier Schmidt.
28. Gold Medal, specially cast for and presented to Lieut.-General John Skinner, to commemorate the capture of Guadaloupe in 1810.
29. Flag of the 61st demi-brigade of the French Army, captured by Ronald Macdonald at the battle of Alessandria (21st March, 1801, and by him bequeathed to his cousin, Allan Maclean Skinner, Q.C.
30. Mace presented in 1737 to the Society of Serjeants' Inn by Mathew Skinner, Prime Serjeant, and in that year Treasurer of the Society. On the dissolution of the Society it was presented by Serjeant Ballantine, the last Treasurer, and the other Serjeants to Allan Maclean Skinner, Q.C., kinsman of Mathew Skinner - 24th May,1879.
31 Sword worn by General Macdonald, R.A., at the battle of Waterloo.
32. Decorations of John Edwin Hilary Skinner -
    Insignia of the Order of the Dannebrog.
    Insignia of the Greek Order of the Saviour.

The following, which are in the possession of Mrs. Allan Maclean Skinner, of Canterbury:-

33. Lieut.-General John Skinner. Oil portrait by Watson (a reduced copy of No. 22).
34. Miss Marianne Skinner. Oil portrait.
35. Allan Maclean Skinner, C.M.G., at the age of 23. Oil portrait by the Chevalier Schmidt.
36. Waterloo Medal presented to General Macdonald, R.A.
37. Insignia of the Order of St. Anne of Russia, conferred on Major (afterwards General) Macdonald, R.A.

FAMILY PORTRAITS &c

38. Insignia of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, conferred on Allan Maclean Skinner, January, 1891.

The following in the possession of Mrs. F. M. Steward:-

39. Lieut.-Col. (afterwards Lieut.-General) John Skinner, when commanding H.M. 16th Regt., 1796. Miniature portrait.

HARDING.

40. Rev. John Harding. Crayon portrait, in the possession of Mrs. John Harding.
[Several facsimile copies have recently been made by the Autotype Company.l

ERRATA

The qualifications of Dr Ursula Chaplin and
Dr Henry Ayrton Chaplin are correct as stated
in Pedigree A, and not as on page 11

THE INDEX.