

The Canterbury Association (1848-1852): A Study of Its Members' Connections

By the Reverend Michael Blain

Note: This is a revised edition of material included in the book published in 2000 by the archives committee of the Anglican diocese of Christchurch to mark the 150th anniversary of the Canterbury settlement.

In 1850 the first Canterbury Association ships sailed into the new settlement of Lyttelton, New Zealand. From that fulcrum year I have examined the lives of the eighty-four members of the Canterbury Association. Backwards into their origins, and forwards in their subsequent careers.

The story of the Association's plans and the settlement of colonial Canterbury has been told often enough. (For instance, see 'A History of Canterbury' volume 1, pp135-233, edited James Hight and CR Straubel.) Names and titles of many of these men still feature in the Canterbury landscape as mountains, lakes, and rivers. But who were the people? What brought these eighty-four together between the initial meeting on 27 March 1848 and the close of their operations in September 1852? What were the connections between them?

In November 1847 Edward Gibbon Wakefield had convinced an idealistic young Irishman John Robert Godley that in partnership they could put together the best of all emigration plans. Wakefield's experience, and Godley's contacts brought together an association to promote a special colony in New Zealand, an English society free of industrial slums and revolutionary spirit, an ideal English society sustained by an ideal church of England.

Each member of these eighty-four members has his biographical entry. From the study of their lives emerge patterns of connection: family, friendship, political ambition, commercial interest, military and imperialist power, philanthropic idealism, Romantic fantasy, Christian commitment.

Family

Marriages across several generations laced these Canterbury Association members together in a close weave of traditional rural land-owners, mostly in western and southern England, with residences and business interests in the West End of London. For a vivid example, look at the entry for Henry Thynne Lascelles, the Earl of Harewood; here is a node of Association families including Mills, Herbert, Talbot, Montagu Douglas Scott, and Vernon. Like Lord Harewood, most were old-style High Tory, a class that inter-married within itself, accumulating and passing on fortunes and titles; heads of family were leaders in county life, as sheriffs, justices of the peace, magistrates, and ceremonial officials such as lord (or deputy) lieutenants.

Friendship

The public school and university system brought further contacts and friendships. Two dozen of the members had links with Eton College, half a dozen with Harrow School, which Godley himself had attended. Such boyish friendship grew to stronger commitment through the academic life of Christ Church Oxford (two dozen have links there), and the common room of Oriel College (eight), or at Cambridge University, Trinity College (over a dozen). Some members were very clever men (notably George Henry Lyttelton, the real sustainer of the Canterbury Association). Others got to university on class prerogative rather than academic ability or application. (William Drogo Montagu—'silly but not dull,' remarked Disraeli.) Oriel

College was the place for clever students, who were also often High church; S Edmund's hall was the Evangelical centre and not admired. (See 'Reminiscences chiefly of Oriel College and the Oxford Movement', by Thomas Mozley.)

Political Ambition

Politics was a common interest. Thirty-four members served in the House of Commons, though five of these subsequent to their membership of the Canterbury Association. Most did serve as Tories (or Conservatives) but a number of these moved across the loose boundaries between the parties. Twenty-seven, at some period in their lives, had a seat in the House of Lords—seventeen as lords temporal, ten as lords spiritual (bishops of the established church of England, which then included Wales, or the established church of Ireland). Others like Godley himself had careers in the British civil service that kept them close to the political world. Two members FitzGerald and Sewell had astonishing careers in the incipient political world of New Zealand. The Duke of Buccleuch, Francis Charteris, Lord Hervey, Lord Brooke, and Sir Edward Cust, were courtiers; one had the honour of carrying the 'gold stick'.

Whether they were known as Liberals (Whig) or Tory, a high proportion was social reformist, and among them the most able and up-to-date politicians of their period. A proportion (including Goulburn, Herbert, William Baring) of the politicians were Tory reformers, who had risen with Sir Robert Peel, and had worked with him for free trade, and a careful extension of the franchise beyond their class (but not their gender). After Peel's death in 1850 the Peelite Tories lost their already shaky coherence as a parliamentary force, and split. Gladstone rose as a lodestar for some, Disraeli picked up others, and political loyalties continued to cluster for or against such topics as free trade, extending the franchise, the civil rights and endowments of Roman Catholics, and the dis-establishment of the church of Ireland.

Most members were aristocrats in an age where the aristocrat had power, sourced either in old money from old land holdings (see Cavendish, Francis Egerton, JH Cust), or increasingly new money (with new titles) from commerce in new empire (Goulburn, Wilberforces, Barings, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Manchester). Bankers (Thomas Somers-Cocks, Walter Farquhar, Baring), and lawyers (JD Coleridge, JT Coleridge, Forsyth) moved between them as family and friends, and administered their commercial interests.

These Tories took up office, political and social, with a high commitment to social amelioration projects. Utopian idealists (for instance, John Manners, the leader of the Young England party); practical philanthropists (for instance Adderley, Courtenay, Lyttelton); lawyers (a score of these); men with an interest in emigration schemes (Godley, Herbert, Hinds, Hutt) either to alleviate the overcrowding poverty of industrial Britain, or to relieve the rising pressure for democratic revolution (Godley, Lucas), or to find fertile soil for the Irish peasants after the failure of their potato crops (Whately, FitzGerald). The plan for a church of England colony attracted the philanthropic idealism of such church members.

Romantic fantasy

Romantic fantasy was the misty realm on the farther side of their generosity. The Duke of Rutland was a romantic feudalist—famous for his lines, 'Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning die; but leave us still our old nobility', an attitude which carried him in fictional disguise into the novels of his political muse Benjamin Disraeli. Many wrote; the titles of their works indicate the mode of their imaginations. A number were competent Classicists, rehearsing

once more for a new imperial era the glories that were Greece and the grandeur that was Rome (Blomfield, Hare, Thirlwall, Trench, Lyttelton). Books on chivalry, military tactics, the warriors of history (Edward Cust, Gleig), and Elizabethan pirates (Vaux) flood from their pens. 'Ultima Thule', the title of Thomas Cholmondeley's report on the settlement picks up the image of Canterbury as a faery land over the rainbow at the end of the world.

Military and Imperialistic Power

Educated in the expansive models of ancient Rome, stirred by the feudal adventures of medieval England, men marched for the progress of nations. Which they felt was best assured when British interests were best served. Several had been professional soldiers (like Colonel Archer, Sir Edward Cust, and Lord Harewood who fought at Waterloo), or were at least leaders of their county militia (including Lord Elcho, the Earl of Devon, Sidney Herbert, Sir Edward Hulse, Sir John Simeon). Two (Francis Egerton, Lord Herbert) were powerful in the war office itself, and four (Lord Ashley, Sir Francis Baring, Lord Ashburton, and Stafford) in the admiralty. Later, Lord Wodehouse was head of the colonial office. As chaplain general to the armed forces Gleig among the clergy members was unique, but in his interest in military heroes, similar to all the soldiers and sailors.

Commercial Interests

Straightforward commercial interests are visible in the family connections. The slave trade of the West Indies plantations lies behind the financial security of the Hinds family and all the traders. The vast wealth of India gleams in the family influence of the Barings, Richard Cavendish, Maddock, Forsyth, and the Lyalls.

Philosophical Idealism

Earlier colonisation schemes had attracted several Canterbury Association families, notably Hinds, the three Hutt brothers, the Barings. A principled concern shows in the campaigning of CB Adderley, Lord Lyttelton, FitzGerald, Godley, and Lord Wodehouse; they pleaded for the constitutional development of British colonies, that they might be free from the British imperialist machine. Perhaps one of the last vocal supporters of these migrant societies was Lord Shaftesbury—in 1880 he was still promoting the Female Middle Class Emigration Society.

Colonial settlement could serve as a relief for people trapped by industrial poverty and rural collapse, as a tool for commercial development of British interests, as an arena for social and church experimentation—and as a career path. Halswell, Mills, Godley, Pelham Clinton, and Wodehouse had careers in the British colonial office; John Hutt was a fairly respected governor in Western Australia.

Christian Commitment

Canterbury was initially intended by Godley and Wakefield to be a settlement for church of England members. While this exclusive attitude did not get far past the discussion stage, all the Association members were active in the church of England. Most had priests and prelates in their immediate families. (Charles Simeon provides an extreme example, with three sons becoming priests, and two daughters marrying priests.) Many of their families owned the patronage of livings—that is, they had the power to choose and endowments to pay the priest of a parish. In this system private patrons could put a friendly face (be it college or family friend) in the vicarage and pulpit, and could control the development of the parish life in line with their own principles, which were usually Tory, usually old-style High church. Bishops as the leaders of the

church in a diocese had the patronage of a number of parishes; university colleges were patrons and thus able to offer their graduates a living, but few could match the twenty-six livings owned by the Duke of Rutland.

The twenty-seven prelates and priests of the Canterbury Association are on the whole from a social stratum below the other members. Though not without connections into the landed aristocracy, the clergy were of an achieving upper middle-class rather than an inheriting upper-class. The fathers of some were academics (see Blomfield), of others were in trade (see Phillpotts). As senior prelates involved in many public-spirited projects, Blomfield, Sumner, Longley, Thirlwall, Whately, and Wilberforce enhanced the public image of the Canterbury Association. The Irish prelates (Whately, and later Trench) were outstanding men, with a remarkable commitment to the people suffering under British rule in Dublin; the interest was certainly more than ceremonial. As pronounced Evangelicals the Sumner brothers did not match the others, who were High church or Broad church. Phillpotts, Hook, and Lyall were powerful in High church circles but not particularly interested in New Zealand—though Phillpotts' son was killed by Maori in the Bay of Islands, a reminder of the reach of the imperial navy. Among the inferior clergy, Torlesse stands out for his commitment to the colony and for the contribution of his family members to life in colonial Canterbury. Wynter, Maddock, and Gell were but briefly involved, as candidates for the proposed bishopric; the man who came closest to being the first bishop was Thomas Jackson. After publishing a Romantic water-coloured report on his time in New Zealand, the bishop-designate of Lyttelton had little more to say about the see that threw him back.

Church Loyalties and Changes

The biographies of the members encapsulate the changing patterns of Anglican religious belief and loyalties through the nineteenth century. Before 1850 (excepting the Wesleyan Methodist background of Thomas Jackson) the families of the Canterbury Association were Anglican. They were members of the established church of England (which then included Wales), or of Ireland. One (Gleig) was from the Episcopal (Anglican) church of Scotland. By 1890 most families were still active in the church, but that church for a significant number was now the church of Rome. This shift needs an introductory comment.

The Canterbury Association members were mostly High church, some were Broad, and a few were Low. The Low church party emphasised the sixteenth century break from Rome and from medieval traditions, and characterised the church as distinctly Protestant, and firmly anti-Catholic, be that Catholic as in the church of Rome or Catholic in the High church tradition of the church of England. The Wilberforces and Sumners, Adderley, and Ashley-Cooper were formed in the Low church tradition, or rather in its more self-conscious Evangelical expression.

The Broad church tradition tended to steer clear of unprovoked party spirit. They set their individual intelligence as a strong factor in religious loyalties, and were open to new scientific learning and to the re-interpretation of Christian faith. Hare, Whately, and to an extent, Thirlwall were Broad church or Liberal.

To be High church was to be in an inherited church pattern—conservative (nearly always), rural-based (usually). In this tradition people were unselfconsciously loyal to the teachings of the Book of Common Prayer, they assumed that the church of England was a branch of the true Catholic church, with an ancient history visible in the cathedrals and traditions of national religious history. They were usually ignorant of (or vaguely hostile to) Roman Catholics and

Dissenters, as much for nationalist as religious reasons. (Dissenters were Protestants who had left the church of England on principle, and until the mid-1800s were barred from the old universities of England. Roman Catholics could not serve as members of parliament.)

In the 1830s, a large minority of the bishops and superior clergy were more or less High church, in this unostentatious subdued style. Three influential High church prelates George Pretyman-Tomline (whom ST Coleridge cites with pleasure), Charles Manners Sutton (related to several Canterbury Association families), and William Howley were not long gone by 1850 and their aura glows among the older families. But throughout the century the rise of new scientific learning, revived medievalism, and an interest in contemporary Roman Catholicism were factors that were to break up the old-style High church pattern.

High church revival centred on a group informally spoken of as the Hackney phalanx, gathered in a network of family and church loyalties around Henry Handley Norris the vicar of S John at Hackney in the east end of London. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (SPG) and the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge (SPCK) woke up under the initiatives of people who feature in this book. The Coleridges, Goulburn, Hawkins, and Hinds (as well as their mentors, Manners Sutton, and Howley) had established the National Society, to bring schools and trained teachers to the lower classes. They worked within the colonial office and business classes of London to get funding for the new Colonial Bishops Fund and provide capital to endow the new episcopal sees in the colonies.

A number of the Canterbury Association members fostered this Catholic or High church revival. Although himself at most a moderate High churchman and not a Hackney phalanx member, Blomfield worked hard for these causes. Samuel Hinds had been curate of Hackney; Lyall, Hook, Phillpotts, and Gleig were among the sympathetic clergy. Sarah Richardson, later to marry George Augustus Selwyn the first bishop of New Zealand, was brought up in these circles; she wrote in old age of their belief in the first decades of the century that the day was dawning when the English church would recover her true Catholic identity. (See 'Reminiscences 1809-1867 of Mrs Sarah Selwyn', edited Enid A Evans.)

In a cross-fertilisation of traditions, a number of devout Evangelicals (including JH Newman, the Wilberforces, and Adderley) met the old-style High church tradition but did not rest within its contours. They were caught up in the undergraduate excitement of the High church revival.

From 1833 until 1841 a group of self-conscious revivalists, mostly at Oxford University and often at Christ Church, produced a series of ninety weighty theological pamphlets, the 'Tracts for the Times'. These (published by Francis Rivington father-in-law of William Vaux of the Canterbury Association) convinced a new generation of university students of the true Catholic identity of the church of England. These 'Tractarians' (including Godley and Adderley, and their friends) promoted such church beliefs in their worlds of politics, law, and the reform of the church. The new Tractarian Movement brought youthful high spirits into this new celebration of Catholic identity and theology, but disturbed the old quieter High church assumptions. Disturbance became dismay.

A few years before the Canterbury Association was formed, John Henry Newman the most able Tractarian had continued along the Catholic continuum from the church of England into the heart of Rome. Some Anglicans followed him at once; others drew back from the brink, many High church sympathisers (see W Hook) dissociated themselves from the Tractarians; church opinion hardened suspiciously against the Oxford Movement followers.

From then on, Canterbury Association members reacted variously to Newman (see JT Coleridge, and JR Godley), yet persisted in the church of England—until 1850.

Gorham Judgment and effect

In 1850 the very year the first Canterbury Association ships sailed for the colony, another ecclesiastical crisis threatened the Canterbury Association plans. Back in 1847, the bishop of Exeter Dr Henry Phillpotts (qv) had refused to license as a parish priest a man called Gorham: he blocked him on the grounds that Gorham a Calvinistic Evangelical did not believe that at their baptism persons are regenerated by the power of the Holy Spirit. The church of England did require that belief of its priests—said all the new Tractarians and the old-style High church people like Phillpotts. When appealed to, the dean of the Arches (then the church's final legal court of appeal) Sir Herbert Jenner Fust (father of Henry Lascelles Jenner) supported the bishop's Catholic protest against Gorham. But that judgment did not end the matter. With strong Protestant support Gorham appealed beyond the church to the secular government for a ruling. The Privy Council judged for Gorham and against the bishop of Exeter. With a state tribunal ruling on the church's beliefs, the rights and freedoms of the divinely-authorized church were now the issue, not Gorham.

Public protests against the Gorham judgment included one from sixty-three eminent lay leaders (among them, WE Gladstone, and Lord John Manners (qv)), and a more ominous one from thirteen signatories including Archdeacon HE Manning, Archdeacon RI Wilberforce (qv), Lord John Talbot (qv), Lord Richard Cavendish (qv). The arguments rolled on to the closing painful insult to the Catholic-minded church people: Gorham was finally instituted to his living by none less than the archbishop of Canterbury, John Bird Sumner the Evangelical president of the Canterbury Association. Henry Phillpotts the thunderously clear High church member of the Canterbury Association objected to the bitter end. Among the flurry of sixty publications protesting the 'Gorham Judgment' was a pamphlet by RB Paul (qv), rallying Catholics to hold firm to the church of England. A new wave of conversions to the church of Rome hurt the Oxford Movement revivalists more than the conversion of Newman. More embarrassing evidence of unsettlement in the Canterbury Association was the conversion of three important members (Heathcote, RI Wilberforce, John Simeon), and of Charles Griffith Wynne the brother-in-law of John Robert Godley himself to the church of Rome.

The Gorham affair and the flush of conversions fanned the flames of anti-Rome prejudice and the rising suspicions of these Puseyites. The Oxford revivalists were accused of plotting the restoration of priest-craft, the inquisition, and papal sovereignty. Suspicions were the more fierce because also in 1850, with British law changed to allow it, the pope had appointed Nicholas Wiseman as first archbishop of Westminster and head of a Roman Catholic hierarchy of bishops for England. As he headed from Rome to claim his new throne in London, Wiseman challenged the English people to return to the one true church, of Rome. His flamboyant pastoral letter, known as 'From the Flaminian Gate' was issued on the 7th October 1850, just as the first ships were embarking for Canterbury.

As Anglicans converted to the church of Rome, painful rifts broke apart many old Anglican families, including the Wilberforces, the Coleridges, the Heathcotes, and the Herberts. The Honourable the Revd Arthur Perceval was forced by Queen Victoria to resign his position as a royal chaplain for his championing the Catholic (Anglican) cause; her husband the Prince Regent blocked the outstandingly able but committed High churchman Edward Coleridge from

preferment. But it was even worse for the Catholic (Roman) converts—in jeopardy were friendships, family ties, career prospects. On becoming a Roman Catholic Sir John Simeon (qv) was obliged to resign his elected seat in the British parliament.

From 1850, those who remained Anglican divided. Some drew back into the calmer air of their High church origins and family solidarities. But the smaller group defied everyone else: if people were being attracted to the church of Rome, then the best way to save the church of England was to make it more like the church of Rome. Not only in theology as the Tractarians had done. The members of the Cambridge Camden Society (later the Ecclesiological Society) set new standards of architecture, ornaments, ceremonies, and rituals necessary to express the true Catholic nature of the Church of England. From 1850 the advance of the Catholic revival started to register in parish churches and cathedrals across the Anglican communion in the distinctive style known as Ritualist or (in a clearly new style from the 1870s) Anglo-Catholic. As another generation rose to outdo the pieties of the parents, a few reached the ultimate goal: by 1900 a few may be classed as Anglo-Papalists—Anglicans who lived in a sequestered dreamland where the Roman Catholic church was conscientiously replicated inside their own church.

The biographies of the Canterbury Association families illustrate all these tendencies. The fall-back position of the old High church world (Hook, Lyall, Longley), a shift towards the Tractarian position (Farquhar, E Coleridge, Godley, Trench, Samuel Wilberforce, Phillpotts, Paul), edging towards the Ritualist (Sewell, Lord Herbert, Lord Lyttelton, the Duke of Rutland, Pole-Carew) and stiffening into the Anglo-Catholic (Jackson, Lord Cavendish, Wade, Egerton, Hawkins, the Duke of Newcastle, Hinds, W Vaux, Lord Courtenay, Lord Nelson, Sir Charles Simeon, Lord John Talbot), and, towards a later generation, the Anglo-Papalist (junior Adderleys, junior Clintons, J Vaux). The Earl of Shaftesbury retained his uniquely fiery Evangelical hatred of all Catholics Anglican or Roman, but his grandson the 9th earl was Anglo-Papalist – maybe it was under the influence of younger family members that he did soften his hostility to Catholics and even directed it against Evangelicals at the end of his life. Other Canterbury Association families did not take up a factious position, or their position is not obvious to me.

Throughout the century exasperation with the church of England triggered more conversions to the church of Rome. Most clear is the very high proportion of Canterbury Association families affected by conversions to the Roman Catholic church. By 1910, in proportions matching the Canterbury Association graduates, 84 graduates of Christ Church Oxford, 41 from Oriel College Oxford, 52 from Exeter College Oxford, and 102 (outstandingly the largest number) from Trinity College Cambridge, and 41 from S John's College Cambridge had converted. Similarly the secondary school backgrounds show close parallels with the backgrounds of the Canterbury Association members. From Eton 93 converts, Charterhouse 15, Harrow 39, Westminster 21, 33 Winchester.

Success and failure of the Association

Oblivious to the church politics of the Canterbury Association members, ordinary English people sailed to Canterbury. These issues were not relevant to the great majority of the colonists. Daily survival, the struggle to find food and to build shelters for their families absorbed them. The luxury of time and energy for church arguments would come to later generations.

What was the contribution of Canterbury Association members to their new colony in New Zealand? Much less than the visionaries had hoped. Most were just names, public figures responding to the request of a nephew or a cousin or an uncle or aunt, who had allowed their names to be printed on the handbills, indications of public-spirited good will rather than practical commitment. Those who joined the committee, and more those who were on the ecclesiastical and educational committees actually did things. However even these few took much interest once the initial prospect faded and home careers absorbed them. A few loyal friends mopped up the debts as the Association was wound up. Few *grandees* had been interested enough to come and have a look at the results in Canterbury—Lyttelton commented that his visit to the colony in 1868 had been a tedious waste of time. Yet my research shows that members from the following Canterbury Association families were in New Zealand for significant periods. Archer, Aylmer, Brittan, Cholmondeley, FitzGerald, Godley, Halswell, Hare, Jackson, Lascelles, Mills, Owen, Paul, Pelham Clinton, Rowley, Selfe, Sewell, Charles Simeon, Somers Cocks, Torlesse, Wade, and Wakefield. Doubtless to these twenty-two can be added more, including a Lyttelton descendant, Viscount Cobham who an hundred years later was governor general of New Zealand.

The diocese of Christchurch benefited from the Canterbury Association endowments which helped finance it into a dominating position among the dioceses of the Anglican church of New Zealand for the next fifty years, and which continue to provide an annual subsidy to the diocesan life.

The Biographical Entries

Names: family names and a person's titles often differ. People appeared differently named on assuming a courtesy title or a bestowed or inherited title—from birth William Drogo Montagu, had three successive titles but his personal name only for his Christian baptism. Again, names changed for political reasons (Stafford O'Brien), for economic reasons (Egerton, Cholmondeley, and Wynne Griffiths), or to secure a title (Horatio Nelson).

Titles: the first entry provides the title or styling held when the person was in the Canterbury Association. Dates are entered for the assumption of subsequent titles. The title for addressing the person in writing or in speech would often have been different from the specific title given in this entry; male aristocrats below the rank of Duke were referred to as Lord—thus Lord Lyttelton, not Baron Lyttelton. Similarly women were addressed as Lady rather than as Marchioness or Viscountess. Similarly, in those days, the archbishop of Canterbury was introduced formally: 'The Right Honourable and Most Reverend, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr John Bird Sumner' and in address, 'Your Grace'. Users wishing or needing to know more about these complex matters of address and courtesy titles might consult a contemporary book of etiquette.

Birth and Death: dates and places are given here from printed sources.

Parents: most are aristocrats. Many are from clerical families. Obvious connections between families are noted, either at this point in the entry or under 'Marriage' or 'Connections'.

Marriage: a high proportion is of aristocratic, and of clerical families. Obvious connections with other Association families are noted.

Education: known details of school and university are given. Aristocrats were not required to qualify academically for admission to Oxford or Cambridge.

Canterbury Association: most members were there as names, and most did not function significantly in the association's brief life. Particular contributions to the Canterbury

Association are noted from primary sources in the Canterbury Museum archives, Archives New Zealand in Christchurch, and minutes books in the Hocken library in Dunedin.

Land: despite the land sales being the lynch pin for the Association's success, few members purchased land in Canterbury. Some (eg Owen) bought land as a passing investment, others (eg Lyttelton, Adderley, Cavendish) largely as a gesture of goodwill and support for the Association, and several (eg FitzGerald, Brittan, Rowley) continued to buy and sell land as an aspect of their commitment to New Zealand and their family's well-being here.

Career: the information offered here centres on the years around the Canterbury Association's life span (1848-1852). From their earlier years one may deduce why the person did become a member of the Association, and from their subsequent years may consider consistencies and inconsistencies as well as significant achievements.

Connections: marriages, school and university, career interests, church loyalties make perceptible connections between members. Where the person's loyalties to the High (or other) church tradition are visible to me they are indicated here. Captain Joseph Thomas, the Association surveyor re-named features of the Maori landscape of Te Wai Pounamu with members' titles and family names. Where a clerical connection persisted in New Zealand, linking reference is made to the 'Blain Biographical Directory' at http://anglicanhistory.org/nz/blain_directory/directory.pdf

See also documents online at Project Canterbury. For instance, http://anglicanhistory.org/nz/canterbury_papers1850.html

Biographies

ADDERLEY, (Sir) Charles Bowyer

Titles: baronet, 1869 KCMG, Apr 1878 1st Baron Norton

Birth: 02 Aug 1814 Knighton House Leicestershire

Death: 28 Mar 1905 Hams Hall co Warwick, buried family vault Lea Marston church

Parents: 1st son of Charles Clement Adderley of Hams Hall Coleshill near Birmingham and Anna Maria Hartopp eldest daughter of Sir Edmund Cradock-Hartopp, baronet, of Freathby co Leicester

Marriage: 28 Jul 1842 the Honourable Julia Anne Eliza Leigh, 1st daughter of Chandos Leigh, 1st Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh near Coventry. They had ten children.

Education: Redland near Bristol; private (Evangelical) tutor; Christ Church Oxford, 1838 BA

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 attended first meeting; 27 Mar 1848 management committee; 1852-1853 paid up £500 to assist the closing of the Canterbury Association
Land purchase: bought 100 acres Christchurch town; 150 acres Kaiapoi, for which Godley was his agent.

Career: From 1837 spent £70,000 on a town planning initiative at Saltley; gave Adderley Park to Birmingham city

1847 promoted foundation of Saltley Church Training College

1852 founder Saltley Reformatory on model of Mettray in France

On encouragement of his neighbour Sir Robert Peel entered parliament, where he had a very active career, mostly as a Tory but with no strong party identity:

1841-1878 MP Staffordshire North

1849 resisted (Henry, 3rd earl) Lord Grey's proposal to transport convicts to the Cape of Good Hope

1849 member (with Lord Lyttelton, James FitzGerald, Lord Wodehouse (qqv), Charles Buller)

Colonial Reform Society for promoting colonial self government
1850 independent constitution for New Zealand was drafted at his home, Hams Hall
Aug 1850 London agent for the Settlers' Constitutional Society of Wellington
contributor to 'Spectator' on colonial subjects; this organ promoted the Wakefield colonising projects
1851 pamphlet published 'Transportation not necessary'
1852 proposer reformatory schools bill (to bring refractory children under educational control)
1854 Young Offenders' act (pleading that education cures crime more effectively than punishment)
1858 PC
1858-1859 president Board of Health, and vice president Board of Education
1866-1868 under-secretary for the Colonies

Connections: By inheritance, an extremely wealthy man, and by nature a generous one, Adderley was brought up in a strict Evangelical family but in his friendship with JR Godley (qv) became strongly Tractarian. He stood firmly with his friend during the development of the Canterbury Association plans.

His sister Anna Maria Letitia Adderley married (1834) FA McGeachy (qv), thus bringing the men closer for their co-operation in the Canterbury Association. (His sister in law Mary Leigh married the Honourable the Revd Henry Pitt Cholmondeley, brother of Hugh Cholmondeley, the 2nd Lord Delamere. The Marquess of Cholmondeley was a member of the Canterbury Association.)

Not a brilliant writer nor speaker, Adderley was tenacious and outspoken to the verge of obstinacy and bluntness, but his views were enlightened, and far-seeing. The outline of his career illustrates his commitment to the amelioration of the conditions of workers, notably in the development of the working-class suburb Saltley, near Birmingham, and to the independence of British colonies from the direction of the British government. He was also a skilled musician and competent art critic.

As under secretary for the colonial office in 1865 he suggested (to AC Tait Archbishop of Canterbury, to Ernest Hawkins at SPG and to the colonial secretary) the Revd John Anderson, as successor to the Tractarian Edmund Hobhouse as bishop of Nelson. Anderson was rector of Norton-le Moors, a living owned by Adderley—where he continued until 1877.

After reading Disraeli's novel, 'Sybil', his brother-in-law William Henry Leigh (1824-1905) the 2nd Lord Leigh was moved in his conscience to do his duty: in the London slum area in the parish of S Andrew's Holborn, he gave the land for the building of S Alban's Holborn; this became the most famous Ritualist church in later Victorian London. Lord Leigh's brother, the Honourable the Revd James Wentworth Leigh of Stoneleigh was an astonishing supporter of the striking (1872) agricultural union members in Warwickshire; he was a few years rector of S Mary's Bryanston Square in London's West End, and later dean of Hereford.

His Anglo-Catholic 4th son the Honourable the Revd James Granville Adderley, a Christian Socialist, was a pioneer Franciscan in the revival of the religious orders in the church of England at the end of the nineteenth century; his Anglo-Papalist grandson (the 4th Lord Norton) was to be a patron and life-long client of the shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham in Norfolk in the first half of the twentieth century.

The cliffs of Adderley Head stand opposite Godley Head at the entry to Lyttelton Harbour.

Sources: Anson, Canterbury Association records, Carrington, Crockford, DNB, Foster, Frappell, Stephenson, McLintock, Russell A, Stenton.

ARCHER, Edward

* *Circumstantial evidence suggests that the subject of this entry is 'Colonel Archer'.*

See 'A History of Canterbury' Volume 1 p244

Titles: Lieutenant Colonel

Birth: 08 Nov 1816 Exmouth Devon

Death: 16 Jun 1885 Trelaske Cornwall

Parents: 1st son of Lieutenant Colonel (of the 3rd Foot Guards) Edward Archer, of Trelaske, Lewannick, near Launceston Cornwall (died 16 May 1834), and (married 02 Aug 1814) Charlotte Catherine Harward, only child and heir of Captain Charles Harward (of the 3rd Foot Guards), of Hayne House Devon and his wife Charlotte Augusta Chambers.

Marriage: 24 Jul 1838 at Warleigh Devon, Sarah Lydia Radcliffe, eldest daughter of the Revd Walter Radcliffe of Warleigh Hall, Umberleigh co Devon and Abby Emma Franco, of Clapham co Surrey London

Education: Winchester; Oriel College Oxford

Canterbury Association: 15 Jul 1848 member, as 'Lieutenant Colonel Archer'*

Career: Quartermaster general Windward and Leeward islands West Indies,

05 Apr 1831 went on to half pay

1832 high sheriff for Cornwall

05 Aug 1842 lieutenant colonel of Duke of Cornwall's Royal Volunteers

1847 unattached officer, JP; magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Cornwall

1885 his estate was probated £13 710, by Charles Gordon Archer his son.

Connections: The Archer family was landed gentry of Trelaske House, Lewannick Cornwall, with many priests and military men in their connections. The compiler conjectures that the county, family, and military links with West Country members of the Canterbury Association might have brought Colonel Edward Archer to become a member.

In 1881 Edward Archer's brother, the Revd Charles H Archer, was the parish priest of Lewannick.

A distant cousin, Charlotte Yonge a parishioner at Otterbourne in the parish of Hursley, where the Revd John Keble was parish priest, was a successful writer of Tractarian novels and generous benefactor of the Melanesian Mission. She was a relative of JC Patteson the 1st bishop, himself a Yonge and a Coleridge and a Tractarian. Edward Archer (senior) was the son of Dorothy Yonge, daughter of the Revd J Yonge of Portlinch, Devon.

The younger brother of Edward Archer, Fulbert Archer (born Apr 1825 Trelaske co Cornwall; 4th son of Edward Archer senior) married Mary Elizabeth Cave, whose sister married James Disraeli (brother of Benjamin Disraeli the Conservative PM of Great Britain) in a double marriage. In 1881 his son Fulbert Ashley Archer, still unmarried, and on holiday from Melbourne, visited his grandparents at Trelaske, Cornwall.

In Canterbury Fulbert Archer managed the Timaru branch of Miles and Co; Grosvenor Miles the principal owner was a leading Canterbury colonist who served for Bishop Harper on the Christ Church cathedral commission. (Another Grosvenor Miles was an Anglo-Catholic bishop (1938-1960) in Madagascar, and then spent some years in the Bush Brotherhood of S Barnabas in North Queensland, Australia.)

In 1882 Fulbert Archer owned land worth £14,376 in Geraldine, South Canterbury: he died (28 Nov 1904) back home in St Gothard, Painton Devonshire.

Sources: Canterbury Association, Census returns, Crockford, Foster, Frappell, Macdonald

ASHLEY-COOPER, (Sir) Anthony

Titles: 1850, Baronet, 1811 Lord Ashley, 1851 7th Earl of Shaftesbury, 1862 KG

Birth: 28th Apr 1801 Grosvenor Square co Middlesex London W1

Death: 01 Oct 1885 Folkestone co Kent

Parents: 1st son of Cropley Ashley-Cooper, 6th Earl of Shaftesbury and Lady Anne Spencer, daughter of George Spencer, the 4th Duke of Marlborough

Marriage: 09 Jun 1830 Lady Emily Cowper, eldest daughter of the 5th Earl Cowper. By the subsequent marriage of her mother the Lady Cowper to Lord Palmerston, Anthony became stepson-in-law to Lord Palmerston the future premier of Great Britain.

Education: Harrow; Christ Church Oxford, 1824 BA (1st class honours)

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 member

Career: Tory reformist politician; in favour of free trade and willing to repeal the window tax; a prominent member of all those religious societies established on an Evangelical basis.

1826-1830 MP, for Woodstock

1828-1839 commissioner Board of Control

1828 commissioner enquiring into lunacy

1830-1831 MP Dorchester

1831-1846 MP Dorsetshire

1831-death commissioner for lunacy

1834-1835 Lord of the Admiralty (under Sir Robert Peel)

1841-1847 an Ecclesiastical Commissioner (reforming church structures)

1842 act protecting mine workers

1847-1851 MP Bath

1848 chair Central Board of Public Health

from 1851 active member House of Lords

39 years, chair Ragged School union

chair sanitary commission for the Crimea

president British and Foreign Bible Society

1851 advocated supervision of lodging houses and better housing of poor

1856 lord lieutenant Dorset

1866 president Social Science association, at Manchester;

patron of 8 livings: Holy Trinity, and S James' Shaftesbury; S Giles' Wimborne, Cann, Horton, Hinton Martell, in Dorset; Purton in Wiltshire; and an interest in Edmondsham, Dorsetshire.

Residences: St Giles'. Cranbourne Dorsetshire; 24 Grosvenor Square London W.

Connections: A philanthropist of a leading Evangelical family, Ashley Cooper hated socialism and all schemes of revolutionary violence, trusting the power of Christianity to effect the needed social improvements. With a mind that combined the practical with the fierce intensity of prophetic millenarism, he worked with the YMCA, the CMS, and the British and Foreign Bible Society, and other religious causes not supported by other more routine members of the Canterbury Association. Even in extreme old age he was president of such groups as the Female Middle Class Emigration Society. Ashley Cooper hated the church of Rome and the Catholic revival in the church of England and attacked them regularly in parliament. He advised his step-father-in-law Lord Palmerston, when prime minister, on the appointment of prelates for the church of England; as a result, High churchmen and certainly Tractarians were normally excluded from preferment. In 1916 his grandson Anthony the 9th earl was a trustee with the Anglo-Catholic lay leader Lord Halifax for the Anglo-Papalist living of SS Mary Magdalene and

John Evangelist Goldthorpe in South Yorkshire. In 1884 Lord Ashley Cooper wrote to the archbishop of Canterbury questioning the use by colonial bishops of the title 'My Lord'. The River Ashley is near Oxford in North Canterbury.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association, Cooper, Cross, DNB, Frappell, Foster, Stenton.

AYLMER, William

Titles: The Revd

Birth: 1802 Kildare Ireland

Death: 09 Aug 1883 Akaroa Banks Peninsula Canterbury

Parents: 3rd son of Sir Fenton Aylmer, 8th baronet, of Donadea Castle Kildare Ireland and Jane Grace Freke, daughter of Sir John Evans Freke, baronet, of Castle Freke co Cork and Elizabeth daughter of Arthur 1st Earl of Arran; she was sister to John the 6th Lord Carbery

Marriage: 24 Nov 1830, Elizabeth Frances Lambert Bayly, daughter of the Revd Henry Lambert Bayly of Ballyarthur co Wicklow

Education: Armagh, and Durham; Trinity College Dublin, 1825 BA Dublin

Canterbury Association: 10 Apr 1851 member, 10 Apr 1851 management, Land purchase Bought 70 acres Akaroa; 1882 his land was worth £930

Career: 1837-ca 1853 incumbent Donadea co Kildare Ireland

18 Sep 1851 arrived Lyttelton Canterbury Association chaplain *Lady Nugent*

1851-1871 incumbent Akaroa

1853-1855 MPC Canterbury

Connections: Aylmer had applied (30 Nov 1850) to the SPG for work in the diocese of Adelaide Australia, but instead arrived in New Zealand as a chaplain for the Canterbury Association. On arrival in Canterbury he waited until he was sure he had a secure income before resigning his living in Ireland. Charlotte Godley (see her Letters from Early New Zealand) was critical of his self-centred pecuniary attitude and lack of missionary spirit. Aylmer's ministry at Akaroa was long rather than eventful or significant. He engaged his Anglo-Catholic successor, the Revd WH Cooper, in acrimonious disputes, who in turn berated him as a lazy Low churchman. Bishop Harper found both these Irishmen difficult.

Sources: www.kinderlibrary.ac.nz/information-sources/anglican-clergy

BARING, Francis Thornhill

Titles: The Honourable, 1848 3rd baronet, 1866 1st Baron Northbrook of Stratton

Birth: 20 Apr 1796 Calcutta India

Death: 06 Sep 1866 Stratton Park Winchester co Southampton

Parents: 1st son of Sir Thomas Baring MP, 2nd baronet, of Stratton Park near Micheldever Hampshire and Mary Ursula Sealey, daughter of Charles Sealey barrister of Calcutta

Marriage: (i) (Portsmouth dockyard chapel) 1825 Jane Grey, 5th and youngest daughter of Sir George Grey, 1st baronet, KCB; she died 1838 at Belgrave Square Pimlico co Middlesex London; married (ii) (S George's Hanover Square) 1841 the Honourable Arabella Georgiana Howard, 2nd daughter of Kenneth Alexander Howard, 1st Earl of Effingham

Education: Winchester; Christ Church Oxford, 1817 BA Canterbury

Canterbury Association: 24 Nov 1849 met with Godley to discuss the educational foundation at Canterbury, and subscribed £600 as nuclear funding for an educational foundation as a memorial to Charles Buller, an associate among the leaders of the Colonial Reformers (supporters of the Wakefield settlement plans), who had died 12 months previously. 30 May

1850 Ipswich list. **Career:** 1823 called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn London
Liberal (Whig) politician, hostile to Sir Robert Peel; voted against the ballot (1853):
1826-1865 MP Portsmouth
1830-1834 a Lord of the Treasury
1834, 1835-1839 joint secretary of the Treasury
1839 PC
1839-1841 Chancellor of the Exchequer
1849-1852 1st Lord of the Admiralty
patron of 2 livings: Kingsworthy, and Micheldever Hampshire.

Residences: Belgrave Square London; Stratton Park near Winchester; and Manor House Lee co Kent

Connections: Francis Thornhill Baring's son Thomas George Baring (later Lord Northbrook of Stratton) married Elizabeth Harriet Sturt, of Crichel House, Dorset, sister of the 1st Lord Alingham. Lord Northbrook was a private secretary to Henry Labouchere, to his uncle Sir George Grey (not the governor of South Africa and of New Zealand), and to Charles Lindley Wood (later the 2nd Viscount Halifax) at the Board of Control; later he was an effective viceroy of India. (See next entry for more on these connections.) The younger brother of Francis Thornhill Baring, Thomas Baring was through trade hugely wealthy in a family very wealthy in merchant banking. Another brother Charles Baring was an earnest Evangelical who as bishop of Durham (1861-1879) refused to license Ritualist clergy. The Marchioness of Bath, as a Baring, had the gift of the living of Frome, which she gave to a Ritualist priest; Harriet Dowager Marchioness of Bath was a donor towards the missionary College of S Augustine at Canterbury. (Harriet BARING born 03 May 1804 Bruton St London, daughter of Alexander BARING 1st Baron Ashburton, on death of her husband Henry Frederick THYNNE the 3rd Marquess of Bath (24 Jun 1837) became the Dowager Marchioness of Bath until her death 02 Jan 1892; she left £151 386)

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association, Carrington, DNB, Foster, Stenton

BARING, William Bingham

Titles: 1848 2nd Baron Ashburton

Birth: Jun 1799 the Grange, Alresford co Hampshire

Death: 23 Mar 1864 the Grange, Alresford

Parents: 1st son of Alexander Baring, 1st Baron (1835) Ashburton, of Devon, financier and statesman; (and nephew to Sir Thomas Baring, father of Francis Thornhill Baring (qv)) and Anne Louise Bingham, eldest daughter of Wiliam Bingham of Philadelphia, member of the US senate

Marriage: 12 Apr 1823 Lady Harriet Mary Montagu eldest daughter of George John Montagu, 6th Earl of Sandwich; and Louisa Mary Anne Lowry-Corry, only daughter of Armar Lowry-Corry, 1st Earl Belmore (Note: Henry William Lowry-Corry, a son of the 3rd Earl of Belmore, married (1876) the Honourable Blanche Lindley Wood, sister to Charles Lindley Wood, 2nd Viscount Halifax, lay leader of the Anglo-Catholic Movement. See William Reginald Courtenay for more on this connection.) His first wife was a political and literary hostess; after her death in 1857 he remarried: (ii) 17 Nov 1858 (at Bath House Piccadilly) Louisa Caroline Mackenzie 3rd daughter of the Right Honourable James Alexander Stewart Mackenzie

Education: Oriel College Oxford, 1821 BA; 1856 honorary DCL

Canterbury Association: 27 May 1848 member

Career: A merchant; Tory politician of liberal views, supporter of Sir Robert Peel; voted for the

admission of Dissenters (non-Anglican protestants) to the universities; and for free trade:

1826 MP Thetford

1830 MP Callington

1832 MP Winchester (vice Buller East) as a moderate Whig

1835 MP Winchester

1837-1841 MP Staffordshire North (succeeded by CB Adderley (qv)) as a Tory

1841-1848 MP Thetford

1841-1845 secretary Board of Control

1845 Privy Councillor

1845-1846 Paymaster General of the Forces, and Treasurer of the Royal Navy a secretary to the Board of Control from 1848 in the House of Lords;

1854 Fellow of the Royal Society

1860-1864 president Royal Geographical Society

1855 knight commander of the Legion of Honour

patron of 9 livings: S James' Berwick, Vennings with Etchilhampton, Winterbourne Stoke in Wiltshire; Brown Candover with Chilton Candover, Itchenstoke, with Abbotston,

Canterbury Association: 27 May 1848 member

Career: A merchant; Tory politician of liberal views, supporter of Sir Robert Peel; voted for the admission of Dissenters (non-Anglican protestants) to the universities; and for free trade:

1826 MP Thetford

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1835 MP Winchester

1837-1841 MP Staffordshire North (succeeded by CB Adderley (qv)) as a Tory

1841-1848 MP Thetford

1841-1845 secretary Board of Control

1845 Privy Councillor

1845-1846 Paymaster General of the Forces, and Treasurer of the Royal Navy a secretary to the Board of Control from 1848 in the House of Lords;

1854 Fellow of the Royal Society

1860-1864 president Royal Geographical Society

1855 knight commander of the Legion of Honour

patron of 9 livings: S James' Berwick, Vennings with Etchilhampton, Winterbourne Stoke In Wiltshire; Brown Candover with Chilton Candover, Itchenstoke, with Abbotston, Swarrington,

with Northington, Woodmancott in Hampshire.

Residences included: Bath House, Stanhope St 82 Piccadilly London; the Grange, Alresford co Hampshire

Connections: In 1837 as a member of the New Zealand Association, the Honourable Bingham Baring MP was in contact with other members such as the Revd Dr Samuel Hinds, William Hutt MP, and George Lyall senior, who had personal or commercial interest in the Canterbury Association proposals. As supporter of the Tory leader Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley 14th Earl of Derby (and not Sir Robert Peel) he was a useful link with the other wing of the Tory group in parliament. Bingham Baring or (as more usually known) Lord Ashburton advocated the teaching of 'common things' in National schools.

Like his sister the Dowager Marchioness of Bath, Lord Ashburton was a donor towards the missionary College of S Augustine at Canterbury.

The compiler offers the following paragraph to illustrate the tight-knit inter-linking of family,

political, and religious leadership in the nineteenth century in England: Lord Ashburton's uncle the Honourable Thomas George Baring (viceroy of India 1872-1876) married Elizabeth Harriett Sturt of Crichel co Dorset. The Sturt family, landed gentry of Dorsetshire, was also connected by marriage with the Bingham family of Lord Lucan (see Francis Charteris) Another Sturt family connection was Sir William Milner senior, the 6th baronet, who had married a Sturt. This Milner family also was connected by marriage to Canterbury Association members, including the Egertons; the grandson Sir William Milner the 8th baronet was in the middle years of the twentieth century a patron and guardian of the Shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham. His cousin, Fr Napier Pitfield Sturt, the last of the Sturts of Crichel, was a long-serving Anglo-Papalist priest in London notably at Holy Cross St Pancras (1945-1970), the parish adjacent to a more famous early Anglo-Catholic church, S Mary Magdalene Munster Square. The father of Canterbury Association member William Sandys Vaux, whose cousin had been a Ritualist priest at S Mary Magdalene Munster Square, was rector of Long Crichel, a living owned by the Sturt family. Fr NP Sturt was the chaplain (1955-1973) to the sisters of the Society of S Margaret in their priory in Haggerston in the East End of London. This religious community had been founded by Dr JM Neale of East Grinstead, and had begun their London ministry in Soho at the Home of S Barnabas. This charitable work had been founded by Nugent Wade with help from Lord Lyttelton, Vaux, and Lord Herbert—all these being members (qqv) of the Canterbury Association. The River Ashburton, and Ashburton a market town in mid-Canterbury bear the family title.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association, Carrington, DNB, Foster, Stenton.

BLOMFIELD, Charles James

Titles: 1829 the bishop of London

Birth: 29 May 1786 Bury St Edmund's, Suffolk

Death: 05 Aug 1857 Fulham Palace London

Parents: Son of Charles James Blomfield, a schoolmaster Bury St Edmund's Suffolk

Marriage: (i) 06 Nov 1810 Anna Maria Heath, of Hemblington co Norfolk (ii) 1819 Dorothy Cox, daughter of Charles Cox, widow of Thomas Kent

Education: Bury Grammar school; Trinity College Cambridge, 1808 BA; 1820 DD

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 member

Career: Editor, critical edition of the plays of Aeschylus; and of Callimachus, and Euripides, (AE Housman was restrained not enthusiastic about his scholarship)

1811 rector Dunton Buckinghamshire

1817 rector Great and Little Chesterford

1817 rector Tuddenham Suffolk

1817 chaplain to the bishop of London

1820 rector S Botolph's Bishopsgate

1822-1824 archdeacon of Colchester

1824-1828 bishop of Chester

1828 dean of chapels royal

1829-1856 bishop of London (stipend £11,700)

rector of Sion College, rector East India College; and of Harrow school board

1833 a governor of the new King's College London

1834 an original supporter of the New Poor law

1835 at the behest of Sir Robert Peel, a principal hand (with Archbishop Howley, H Goulburn (qv), Sir Herbert Jenner (father of Henry Lascelles Jenner, the Ritualist bishop appointed for Dunedin diocese) and others) in establishing the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Commission to review patronage, and to manage reforms throughout the church of England

1836 proposed Metropolis New Churches Fund

1841 a founder of the Colonial Bishopric Fund and Council

30 Sep 1856 resigned see of London (pension of £6,000); having consecrated nearly 200 new churches in the years of his episcopate.

contributor 'Edinburgh Review', 'Quarterly Review', and 'Museum Criticum'.

Connections: Blomfield, an outstanding classical scholar, worked strenuously to provide more schools, churches, and clergy in industrial London. He was instrumental in securing the establishment of the Ecclesiastical Commission, which resulted in the removal of such clerical abuses as pluralism—holding several jobs at once and collecting the income from each; and non-residence—holding an appointment but living somewhere else altogether. Nominally a Whig, Blomfield opposed the Roman Catholic Emancipation bill (1829), supported both the Test and Corporation Act, and, after much avoidance of the issues, the Reform act (1832) which reformed the electoral system and extended the franchise to more men. Through work with JB Sumner (qv) on a government commission, he ensured the reforming of the poor law.

Blomfield was moderately High church, but in the old pre-Tractarian pattern. WF Hook's son-in-law paired him with Howley in the (old-style) High church leadership for the south of England, just as Canterbury Association members WF Hook (qv) and C Longley (qv) were in the north. His chaplain, the Honourable the Revd George Spencer became a Roman Catholic in 1830; Lord George Spencer was a popular (but ill-washed) cousin of Lord Lyttelton (qv) As bishop of London Blomfield wished to be impartial towards Tractarian clergy; however, fearful of the disturbances of the Protestant riots against them, he drove the Ritualist WJE Bennett from his Knightsbridge living, and suspended CF Lowder from his curacy at S Barnabas' Pimlico, for inciting local boys to throw rotten eggs at Protestants. Fr Lowder was later (1855) the founder of SSC, a support group for Ritualist clergy, and famous for his East End ministry. On the other (High church) side of his loyalties, Blomfield dissented from the privy council Judgment in the Gorham case (1850) and with H Phillpotts (qv) strenuously supported the doctrine of baptismal regeneration as the necessary teaching of the church of England.

As the responsibilities of the bishop of London included oversight of overseas chaplaincies, Blomfield particularly assisted the Colonial Bishopric Fund (from April 1841) in its efforts to fund colonial church leadership. The High church party worked to endow bishoprics for the colonial churches, so that bishops would be seen to be the apostolic leaders of the missionaries lay and priestly. The (Evangelical) CMS committee welcomed the principle of bishops but were cautious over the enthusiasm of High churchmen for bishops.

As bishop of London Blomfield joined Archbishop Howley of Canterbury in the consecration (17 Oct 1841) of George Augustus Selwyn as bishop of New Zealand, and (under commission for Archbishop Howley) consecrated (24 Aug 1842) the first bishop of Tasmania.

Blomfield employed Thomas Jackson (qv) as a tutor for his children; from this connection, Blomfield became a family name amongst the descendants of the bishop-designate of Lyttelton.

Sources: Boase, Burns, Canterbury Association, Chadwick, Cross, DNB, Frappell, Pascoe, Nockles, Stephens, Venn, http://anglicanhistory.org/england/sac/blain_opening2007.pdf

BRITTAN, William Guise

Birth: 03 Dec 1809 Gloucester England

Death: 18 Jul 1876 at 'Englefield' Christchurch, buried S Paul's churchyard Papanui

Parents: No information

Marriage: Louisa Chandler, born 1809 of London

Education: Plymouth Grammar school; studied medicine Canterbury

Canterbury Association: 25 Apr 1850 chair for the new Society of Canterbury Colonists Association; 28 May 1850 management committee; 30 Jul 1850 chairman of the colonists, at banquet East India Docks, Blackwall

Land purchase: Brittan initially purchased 100 acres Papanui and sections in Lyttelton; subsequently bought a lot of land around Christchurch, particularly at Lansdown station near Halswell, of which much was later sold to Stafford, a premier of New Zealand.

Career:

Until 1850 editor and part proprietor 'Mercury' Sherborne Dorset

17 Dec 1850 arrived at Lyttelton on the Sir George Seymour

17 Feb 1851 in charge, Land office Lyttelton

chairman Society of Land Purchasers

Sept 1851-1860 with partner Michael Burke, Halswell station

1854 Commissioner of Crown Lands in Canterbury

1856 RM

1864, 1867 chairman South Heathcote Road board

Connections: William Guise Brittan was of a markedly lower class than most members of the Canterbury Association. This put him at a serious disadvantage in his relationships with them.

Brittan in later years was a licensed lay-reader at S Paul's Papanui, taking services there as well as at the Sunnyside lunatic asylum in Riccarton Christchurch. He was also a Freemason. His son William Guise Brittan (junior), on the staff of Christ's College, was a life-long lay leader in the diocese of Christchurch. Another son the Revd Frederick George Brittan was ordained by Bishop Harper, and lived till 1945, the last of those who arrived in Canterbury on the first four ships of the Canterbury Association.

Sources: Canterbury Association, Macdonald, Sewell

CAVENDISH, Richard

Titles: The Honourable

Birth: 23 Dec 1794 Waterpark co Cork Ireland

Death: 18 Mar 1876 Thonrton Hall co Buckingham

Parents: 2nd son of Richard Cavendish 2nd Baron Waterpark, of co Cork, Ireland and Juliana Cooper, eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Cooper, of Mullynart Castle co Kildare, Ireland

Marriage: 22 Jul 1841 (at Uttoxeter) Elizabeth Maria Margaret Hart, only daughter and heir of Thomas Hart, and niece and heir of Sir Thomas Cotton-Sheppard, a wealthy landowner, of Thornton Hall Buckinghamshire.

Education: No information

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 attended first meeting

27 Mar 1848 management committee

01 Apr 1850 a guarantor for £15,000 with Lord Lyttelton, John Simeon and EG Wakefield; which saved the Association

Career:

1811 East India Company civil service

1820s MP

1831 Resident at Gwalior, India

1835 Envoy at Nagpoor, India

a director of the East India Company magistrate for co Stafford deputy lieutenant for

Staffordshire deputy lieutenant for Buckinghamshire

1851 high sheriff for Buckinghamshire

1864 member of the Ecclesiological Society and on the committee; Charles William Cavendish was also a member

Residences: Thornton Hall, near Stony Stratford co Buckinghamshire; and Crakemarsh co Stafford

1876 estate probated at £160 000, by his sons Francis Noel Mundy Cavendish, and Richard Cotton Cavendish

Connections: Lord Richard Cavendish was a forthright supporter of the Catholic revival, and a financially generous supporter of the Canterbury Association. With twelve others (including John Talbot (qv)) he was a signatory of the ominous protest (19 March 1850) against the Gorham Judgment. The Gorham Judgment, seen by supporters of the High church tradition as undermining the Catholic identity of the Church of England, provoked a number of important defections from the High church cause to the church of Rome. Among these converts in 1850 was a Cavendish from the collateral family of the Duke of Devonshire—the Revd Charles William Cavendish MA, rector of Little Casterton (and also a member of the Ecclesiological Society) and his wife Mary.

Another Canterbury Association member RB Paul (qv) had married the daughter of an earlier rector of Little Casterton. RI Wilberforce, William Heathcote, John Simeon were among the converts to the Roman Catholic church from the Canterbury Association circles.

Sources: Burke, Gorman, Webster

CHARTERIS, Francis Wemyss Charteris Douglas

Titles: Lord Elcho, 1883 9th Earl of Wemyss and March

Birth: 04 Aug 1818, of S James' Place Middlesex London SW1

Death: 30 Jun 1914

Parents: 1st son of Francis Wemyss Charteris Douglas Charteris, 8th Earl of Wemyss and March, and Lady Louisa Bingham, 4th daughter of Richard Bingham, the 2nd Earl of Lucan

Marriage: 29 Aug 1843 Lady Anne Frederica Anson, 2nd daughter of Thomas William Anson, 1st Earl of Lichfield

Education: Eton; Christ Church Oxford, 1841 BA

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 attended first meeting, 27 Mar 1848 management committee

Career:

As a Liberal Conservative, he voted for Lord Derby's Reform bill

1866 voted against the dis-establishment of the Irish church

1869 in favour of a measure for 'simplication' of the land laws':

1841-1846 MP East Gloucestershire

1847-1883 MP Haddingtonshire.

1846 deputy lieutenant Haddingtonshire, Scotland

1852-1855 a lord of the Treasury

1860 lieutenant colonel in the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers prominent in the Volunteer Movement; a national defence and armaments expert

1871 wrote 'Letters of Military Organisation'

until her death, ADC to Queen Victoria

Patron of 1 living: Stanway, Gloucestershire

Residences included: St James Place London; Amisfield Haddington; Gosford House Longniddry Edinburgh

Connections: Francis Charteris was at Christ Church Oxford with Godley. He sent his own son to S Peter's College Radley, a public school founded by the Tractarian scholar, the Revd William Sewell, brother to Henry Sewell (qv) solicitor for the Canterbury Association. The sons of Godley, Nugent Wade, and Henry Wilberforce were also educated at Radley. Francis Charteris' sister, Anne Charteris, 2nd daughter of the 8th earl, married George Greville (qv), known as Lord Brooke.

Charteris Bay, a popular holiday and retirement community in Lyttelton harbour opposite the port town bears his family name.

Sources: Burke, Canterbury Association, Foster, Stenton

CHOLMONDELEY, William Henry Hugh

Titles: The Honourable, 1870 3rd Marquess of Cholmondeley

Birth: 31 Aug 1800 Piccadilly co Middlesex London

Death: 16 Dec 1884 Houghton Hall, Rougham, Norfolk

Parents: 2nd son of George James Cholmondeley the 4th Earl Cholmondeley, of Cholmondeley Castle Nantwich co Cheshire, and Georgiana Charlotte Bertie, 2nd daughter of Peregrine Bertie, 3rd Duke of Ancaster, and co-heir of the Wynns of Gwydyr co Carnarvon

Marriage: 28 Feb 1825 his cousin Marcia Emma Georgiana Arbuthnot, daughter of the Right Honourable Charles Arbuthnot

Education: Eton; Christ Church Oxford, 1818 no degree

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 member

Career:

Tory politician of some reformist views; 'did not consider it the duty of a Conservative; to refuse attention to claims for necessary reforms'

1822-1832 MP Castle Rising

1846 deputy lieutenant for Hampshire and for Norfolk

1852-1857 MP Hampshire South

1870-death hereditary Grand Chamberlain of England

Patron of 7 livings: Bircham Newton, with Bircham Tofts; Houghton next Harpley;

Great Massingham, Syderstone, in Norfolk; Barrow, Cheshire; Upper Mediety of Malpas;

Whitewell, T1st on in Cheshire.

Residences: 1 Hyde Park St London W; and Cholmondeley Castle Malpas, Cheshire; Houghton Hall, Rougham Norfolk.

Connections: William Henry Hugh Cholmondeley's three nephews, Thomas and the brothers Charles and George James, came (1850) to the Canterbury Association colony; they bought land, particularly Charles at Port Levy, and at Ashley in North Canterbury. A nephew Thomas (from Hodnet Shropshire) bought 50 acres in Port Levy, signing with an attractive; intelligent hand. On Canterbury he wrote 'Ultima Thule: or Thoughts suggested by a Residence in New Zealand' and on inheriting Condover Park Shropshire he changed his surname to Owen. He died (20 April 1864) in Florence Tuscany Italy, aged 40. Another relative Charles Cholmondeley (1846, Balliol College Oxford) was a member of the Cambridge Camden (Ecclesiological) Society, and became a Roman Catholic.

A nephew George James Cholmondeley, a Low churchman opposed to auricular confession was ordained priest by Bishop Harper and served as the incumbent of Opawa for many years, latterly

as archdeacon of Christchurch. His son Charles George Cholmondeley married (1854) Susan Caroline Dashwood, daughter of Sir George Dashwood baronet (qv). Another relative the Honourable the Revd Henry Pitt Cholmondeley, rector of Stoneleigh, 3rd son of the 1st Lord Delamere married (1848) Mary Leigh, 5th daughter of the 1st Lord Leigh patron of his living—See CB Adderley. The Cholmondeley family was linked by marriage also to the Egerton family of Tatton. (See Francis Egerton).

The Rakaia River was given the name Cholmondeley by Captain Thomas the surveyor for the Canterbury Association.

Sources: Boase, Burke, Canterbury Association, Webster, Gorman, Foster, Stenton.

COCKS, Thomas Somers—

Birth: 05 Feb 1815 Thames Bank Marlow Buckinghamshire

Death: 30 Aug 1899 Thames Bank Great Marlow (of Hereford St, London)

Parents: 1st son of Thomas Somers-Cocks, banker, of Thames Bank co Buckingham, and Agneta Pole-Carew, 5th daughter of Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, baronet (see William Henry Pole-Carew) of Antony Cornwall

Marriage: 24 May 1842 Sarah Louisa Wynne, 5th daughter of Charles Wynne Griffith-Wynne (qv), formerly MP, of Voelas co Denbigh, and sister to Charlotte Griffith Wynne who married John Robert Godley (qv).

Education: Westminster; Christ Church Oxford, 1832 no degree

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 attended first meeting; association's bankers; 27 Mar 1848 management committee. He with Lyttelton, and Simeon, for Godley gave personal guarantee to the Union Bank of Australia for a credit of £10,000.

Career:

Partner in the banking firm of Cocks, Biddulph and Company, Charing Cross London; a director of Western Life Assurance Company;

a deputy lieutenant for London and a magistrate for Middlesex.

A Tory politician, of reformist principles—said he would 'carry out all needful reforms in a rational spirit, and support the great cause of Conservative progress'

1847-1857 MP Reigate

Connections: Somers Cocks was the banker to JR Godley (qv) and the Canterbury Association. His mother was the half-sister of WH Carew-Pole (qv), which family was connected by marriage to the Lyttelton family.

In the colony, a cousin of Thomas Somers-Cocks the Revd Henry Bromley Cocks, a Broad churchman of means, twice served as a priest under Bishop Harper in the diocese of Christchurch. Bromley Cocks' son, grandson, and great-grandson served as priests under Harper's successors in the diocese of Christchurch. HB Cocks married (1861) Harriet Elizabeth Wodehouse, daughter of Colonel Philip Wodehouse (see John Wodehouse), brother to John (1741-1834) the 1st baron Wodehouse. The Honourable the Revd John James Thomas Somers-Cocks, the son of the 2nd Earl Somers (from 1844 a member of the Ecclesiological Society), and grandson of the 3rd Earl of Hardwicke became a Roman Catholic in 1856. His wife, Anne Simpson had become a Roman Catholic in 1849. At his conversion he was rector of Sheviock, Cornwall, a living in the gift of the Pole-Carew (qv) family.

Mt Somers in the foothills of mid-Canterbury is named after the banker of the Canterbury Association.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association, Carrington, Foster, Gorman, Stenton.

COLERIDGE, Edward

Titles: The Revd

Birth: 11 May 1800 Heath's court, Ottery St Mary, co Devon

Death: 18 May 1883 Mapledurham vicarage Bradfield co Berkshire

Parents: 5th son of Captain James Coleridge, JP, of Heath's Court and Frances Duke Taylor, of Islington, North London, heiress of Robert Duke

Marriage: (i) Mary Keate daughter of Dr Keate headmaster of Eton, she died 1859; (ii) Mary Caroline BEVAN born c1823 Crickhowell Breconshire Wales

Education: Corpus Christi College Oxford, 1822 BA

Canterbury Association: 01 May 1848 member, 01 May 1848 original management committee

Career:

1823-1826 Fellow of Exeter College Oxford

1825-1843 rector Monksilver co Somerset (patron dean and chapter of Windsor)

1825-1857 master Eton

1845 member of the Cambridge Camden (Ecclesiological) Society

1862-death vicar Mapledurham co Berkshire (patron Eton College)

1883 estate probate at £10 739

Connections: Like others of his old High church family, including his elder brother John Taylor Coleridge (qv) of the Canterbury Association, Edward Coleridge was a noted Tractarian. This could be a reason why he did not get preferment to a bishopric in the church of England during the years when prime ministers like Lord Palmerston and Disraeli supported the queen in her hostility to the preferment of Tractarians. Making the most of Eton opportunities and family contacts, Edward Coleridge was an active worker for High church causes, including the SPG, the SPCK, the National Society; and similarly for High church people—including GA Selwyn bishop of New Zealand, whose consecration he attended and reported; and JC Patteson (later the bishop of Melanesia). He waited with the Selwyns in Plymouth to see them off to New Zealand (26th December 1841) and continued to raise money for the Melanesian mission ships in support of the New Zealand mission there. In support of CJ Blomfield's (qv) appeal for new churches, Edward Coleridge initiated a project for building churches in Bethnal Green in the east end of London. By selling his collection of water colours he was able to collect £30,000 in the 1840s for the new (High church sponsored) S Augustine's Missionary College at Canterbury. Lake Coleridge in the foothills of the Southern Alps bears the family name, in tribute to the four Coleridge family members who served on the Canterbury Association rather than specifically to their relative Samuel Taylor Coleridge, with whom Edward sustained correspondence. He was a favourite nephew of the poet.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association. Cobum, Crockford, Foster, Holmes, Pascoe, http://anglicanhistory.org/england/sac/blain_opening2007.pdf

COLERIDGE, John Duke

Titles: 1874 1st Baron Coleridge, of Ottery St Mary, co Devon

Birth: 03 Dec 1820 Hadlow St St Pancras co Middlesex, London

Death: 14 Jun 1894 Sussex Square, co Middlesex London W2; buried Ottery St Mary

Parents: 1st child of the Right Honourable Sir John Taylor Coleridge (qv), of Ottery St Mary, Devon, and Mary Buchanan 2nd daughter of the Revd Gilbert Albert Buchanan DD vicar of Woodmansterne Surrey, and rector of Northfleet, Kent

Marriages: (i) 11 Aug 1846 Jane Fortescue Seymour, 3rd daughter of the Revd George Turner

Seymour, of Farringford Hill, Freshwater Isle of Wight; died 1878 (ii) 1885 Amy Augusta Jackson, 1st daughter of Henry Baring Lawford Jackson of the Bengal civil service

Education: Eton; Balliol College Oxford, 1842 BA; 1877 DCL

Canterbury Association: 24 Jun 1851 member, 24 Jun 1851 management committee, 1852 offered (with Walter Farquhar (qv)) to provide the clerical outfit for JP Gell (qv) on his nomination as bishop for the Canterbury settlement

Career:

1843-1846 Fellow of Exeter College Oxford

1846 called to the bar, Middle Temple

1855-1866 recorder of Portsmouth

constant contributor to the 'Edinburgh Review', 'Guardian' (new High church periodical), and 'Quarterly Review'.

A decided Liberal (Whig) in politics; in favour of a much larger distribution of parliamentary seats and the repeal or modification of the rating clauses of the Reform act.

1861 Queen's Counsel

1865-1873 MP for Exeter

1869 supported the dis-establishment of the church of Ireland

1868-1871 solicitor general (under the Liberal government of WE Gladstone)

1871-1873 attorney general

1873 Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas

1880-death Lord Chief Justice of England

1876 1st president of the Bach choir

1877 FRS

literary interests, particularly Elizabethan literature

Residences: Heath's Court, Ottery St Mary Devon; 1 Sussex Square Hyde Park W

Connections: In the new generation from the 1830s, the traditionally High church family of Coleridge became Tractarian and more: in the wake of the Gorham Judgment John Duke Coleridge's second brother the Revd Henry James Coleridge converted (1852) to the church of Rome and became a Jesuit priest. His father, John Taylor Coleridge (Mr Justice Coleridge) was also a member of the Canterbury Association.

As late as 1871, John Duke Coleridge when attorney general gave the archbishop of Canterbury his opinion on the status of colonial bishops, recommending that the colonial office repeal letters patent. The British government had required that only on the government's granting of letters patent could an Anglican bishop be consecrated, even for a diocese beyond the imperial reach of the British government. This requirement implied that the government and not the church was controlling its leadership initiatives. Godley and Canterbury Association leaders from these earlier years had argued for the removal of the requirement of letters patent.

Lake Coleridge in the foothills of the Southern Alps bears the family name, in tribute to the four Coleridge family members who served on the Canterbury Association rather than specifically to their relative Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association, DNB, Foster, Frappell, Gorman, Holmes. Stenton

COLERIDGE, (Sir) John Taylor

Titles: 1835 Sir (knight bachelor)

Birth: 09 Jul 1790 Tiverton co Devon

Death: 11 Feb 1876 Heaths Court Ottery St Mary Devon, buried there in family vault

Parents: 2nd son of Colonel James Coleridge JP, of Heath's Court Devon, and Frances Duke Taylor, of Islington North London, daughter of Bernard F Taylor, heiress of Robert Duke

Marriage: 07 Aug 1818 Mary Buchanan 2nd daughter of the Revd Gilbert Buchanan DD vicar of Northfleet in Kent and rector of Woodmansterne in Surrey

Education: Ottery St Mary; Eton; of Corpus Christi College, and Exeter College Oxford, 1812 BA; 1852 honorary DCL

Canterbury Association: 24 Jun 1851 member 24 Jun 1851 management

Career:

1812-1818 Fellow of Exeter College Oxford

1819 barrister Middle Temple

1832 Recorder of Exeter

1835-1859 judge Queens Bench

1858 PC

1869 author 'A Memoir of the Revd John Keble'

contributor 'Quarterly Review',

a Tory in politics

Connections: John Taylor Coleridge like his brothers the Revd James Duke Coleridge and Henry Nelson Coleridge (editor of ST Coleridge's works) was formed in the old High church traditions. While he supported the Tractarians he did not fully endorse their Romanising enthusiasms. John Taylor Coleridge was a life-long friend to the central figures of the Oxford Movement, notably JH Newman, EB Pusey, and John Keble incumbent of Hursley (see W Heathcote). He supported EB Pusey notably during the period of anti-Puseyite hostilities (1843; see J C Wynter) and at the University of Oxford, sustained his friendship with Newman after he became (1845) a Roman Catholic. He wrote (1869) a life of Keble which he dedicated to Sir William Heathcote (qv) of the Canterbury Association. John Taylor Coleridge was a trustee of the Colonial Bishopric Fund (see CJ Blomfield). His son John Duke Coleridge was also a member of the Canterbury Association. His daughter Alethea Coleridge married JF Mackarness the bishop of Oxford (1870-1889) in succession to Samuel Wilberforce (qv). His other son Henry James Coleridge at first a Tractarian priest continued on (1852) to become a Jesuit priest in the church of Rome.

Lake Coleridge in the foothills of the Southern Alps bears the family name, in tribute to the four Coleridge family members who served on the Canterbury Association rather than specifically to their relative Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association, Coleridge, Cross, DNB, Foster, Gorman, Holmes

COLERIDGE, William Hart

Titles: 1824-1842 the bishop of Barbados

Birth: 27 Jun 1789

Death: 20 Dec 1849 Sa1ston, Ottery St Mary, co Devon

Parents: Only son of Luke Herman Coleridge of Thorverton Devon surgeon; and Sarah Hart, 3rd daughter of Richard Hart of Exeter. Luke Herman Coleridge was a brother of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the Romantic poet and Christian apologist

Marriage: 11 Oct 1825 Sarah Elizabeth 1st daughter of the Very Revd Thomas Rennell, dean of Winchester and Master of the Temple London

Education: Ottery St Mary; Christ Church Oxford; 1811 BA; 1824 BD and DD

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 until his death 1849

Career:

curate S Andrew's Holborn London

Secretary to the SPCK Preacher (ie assistant priest) at the National Society's chapel in Ely Place.
1824-1841 bishop of Barbados and Windward Is, a diocese supported by the SPG

As bishop he formed a diocesan committee of the SPCK, a clerical library, a daily meal society, a medical dispensary society, four friendly societies, an asylum for the coloured poor, and three societies for their education. With the trustees reorganised Codrington College and opened it for the training of clergy.

1848- until death, 1st warden S Augustine's College Canterbury, a High church college for training overseas missionaries

Connections: A nephew of Samuel Taylor Coleridge (whose public lectures he with John Taylor Coleridge attended in 1818), William Hart Coleridge was a significant figure in the network of old High church family links: the secretary for the SPCK—the old High church missionary society; a worker for the National Society (for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church)—founded in 1811 to promote popular education in England and Wales; the first warden of S Augustine's College Canterbury—set up to train missionaries for areas not served by the CMS. (See Horatio Nelson.) On his own appointment as bishop of Barbados William Hart Coleridge offered his mentor the Revd John Keble the position of archdeacon of Barbados, which he after some consideration easily turned down.

From 1841, the National Society trained teachers at the S Mark's College Chelsea, and the S John's College Battersea (see Thomas Jackson of the Canterbury Association), whence about two dozen teachers were recruited for the Canterbury settlement. These teachers subsequently contributed to the development of schools across New Zealand, most notably in Lyttelton, Christchurch, and Wellington. Some went on to Australia. Through the second half of the century, S Augustine's College supplied a number of 'Augustinians', priests, for work in the colonies of both New Zealand and Australia.

William Hart Coleridge was among the bishops who consecrated (17 Oct 1841) GA Selwyn as bishop of New Zealand. Bishop Selwyn in his old High church associations, which are not fully Tractarian, has a lot in common with William H Coleridge. Lake Coleridge in the foothills of the Southern Alps bears the family name, in tribute to the four Coleridge family members who served on the Canterbury Association rather than specifically to their relative Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Sources: Canterbury Association, DNB, Foster, Holmes, Pascoe,
http://anglicanhistory.org/england/sac/blain_opening2007.pdf

COURTENAY, William Reginald

Titles: The Honourable Lord; 1859 11th Earl of Devon, and a baronet

Birth: 15 Apr 1807 Charlotte St, Bedford Square London

Death: 18 Nov 1888 Powderham Castle, Newton Abbot co Devon; buried family vault

Parents: 1st son of William Courtenay, 10th Earl of Devon, of Powderham Castle, near Exeter, and Lady Harriet Leslie Pepys, daughter of Sir Lucas Pepys, baronet MD

Marriage: 27 Dec 1830 (at Filleigh Devonshire) Lady Elizabeth Fortescue, 7th daughter of Hugh Fortescue, 1st Earl Fortescue KG

Education: Westminster; Christ Church Oxford 1828 BA; 1831 BCL; 1838 DCL

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 management committee member at first meeting; with JR Godley approached Dr Sumner at Addington Palace about a bishop for the colony

21 Apr 1852 resigned

Career:

1828-1831 Fellow of All Souls' Oxford

1832 called to bar, Lincoln's Inn London

deputy lieutenant of Devon presided at quarter sessions for 52 years

lieutenant colonel 1st Devon Yeoman Cavalry

aided all the charitable foundations of Devonshire

1842 member Ecclesiological Society Peelite Tory, voted (1846) for agricultural protection:

1841-1849 MP South Devon

1844-1845 president royal commission on Irish poor (appointed by Tory government)

1852-1858 secretary of the Poor Law board

1859 built and endowed the church of S Paul at Newton Abbot

1866 PC

1866-1867 chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster

11 May 1867 (with WE GLADSTONE MP, Earl of Carnarvon, Bishop of Oxford) at the SPG annual meeting, S James' hall London

1867-1868 president of the Poor Law board 1869 supported dis-establishment of the church of Ireland.

Patron of 7 livings: North Bovey, Honiton, Salcombe, Moreton-Hampstead, Powderham, Woolborough, Don, Cofton in Devonshire.

Residences: Powderham Castle near Exeter; The Molt, Kingsbridge Devon; the Castle Newcastle, co Limerick Ireland.

Connections: As a youth, his father William Courtenay senior, the 10th earl was romantically involved with William Beckford. Beckford's second daughters was to marry the father of the wife of the 10th Duke of Newcastle—see Pelham Fiennes Clinton.

William Reginald Courtenay was an early member of the English Church Union, a group of Anglo-Catholic activists supporting the Anglo-Catholic clergy against persecution from Protestants in riots and court. (The Honourable Colin LINDSAY (1819-1892) was a founder but later became a Roman Catholic; he was in 1868 a member of the Ritualist Society of S Alphege.)

He was much loved by his son-in-law Charles Lindley Wood the 2nd Viscount Halifax, later the president of the English Church Union. William Courtenay, a philanthropist, was a friend of Godley. As Lord Devon he was (1844-1845) president of a royal commission looking at the causes of Irish distress; this Tory commission replaced a Whig commission appointed by the Derby administration, under the presidency of Richard Whately (qv). Godley gave evidence from his knowledge of Canada before this commission. (Derby was Lord Stanley until 1851 when he succeeded as 4th Earl of Derby.) The brother of William Reginald Courtenay, the Honourable the Revd Henry Hugh Courtenay was rector of Powderham, the family living. Another brother the Honourable the Revd Charles Leslie Courtenay (1816-1894) was an Anglo-Catholic priest at Bovey Tracy; he was mobbed by angry Protestants in Exeter. He was a donor towards the missionary College of S Augustine at Canterbury, and (1868) a member of the Ritualist Society of S Alphege.

Charles Leslie Courtenay married Caroline Margaret Somers Cocks, daughter of the 2nd Earl Somers, maid of honour to the Queen Victoria. Her cousin Thomas Somers Cocks (qv) was a member of the Canterbury Association. The third son of William Reginald Courtenay, Edward Baldwin Courtenay the 12th Earl of Devon converted to the Roman Catholic church in 1870. The only daughter of William Reginald Courtenay, Lady Agnes Elizabeth Courtenay married (1869) Charles Lindley Wood, 2nd Viscount Halifax. Lord Halifax (1839-1934) was from his youth a leader of the Anglo-Catholic Movement, serving as president of the English Church

Union from 1868 until (with a few breaks) his death. Lord Halifax as a young man had assisted at the House of Charity in Soho Square, where he was in contact with George Lyttelton and Richard Cavendish (qqv). Later WE Gladstone and Mrs Gladstone spent a lot of effort assisting the women and the clergy there. At his seat in Yorkshire, Lindley Wood was patron of the living of S Wilfred's Hickleton; and donor (in the nearby colliery town of Goldthorpe) of the Anglo-Papalist church of SS Mary Magdalene and John Evangelist, its attached presbytery, and church hall. These churches he furnished with chosen clergy and valuable objets religieux collected on holidays (on occasion with his chaplain Fr Harold Painter) in Belgium, France, and Italy. The Courtenay name was borne by the Waimakariri River for some years, briefly by a parish since re-formed as the Malvern parish, continually by a small settlement on the old coach road leading west from Christchurch.

Sources: Canterbury Association, DNB, Foster, Lockhart, Stenton.

CUST, (Sir) Edward

Titles: 1831 Sir (knighted, KCH) 1876 1st baronet

Birth: 17 Mar 1794 Hill St, Berkeley Square, Middlesex, London W1

Death: 14 Jan 1878 Jermyn St, Piccadilly, Middlesex, London W1, buried Belton near Grantham

Parents: 6th son of Sir Brownlow Cust, and Frances Bankes, only child and heir of Sir Henry Bankes, knight, of the City of London

Marriage: 11 Jan 1821 (Marylebone church) Mary Anne Boode, only child of Lewis William Boode, of Peover Hall Cheshire and Amsterdam and Margaret Dannett of Leasowe Castle Birkenhead Cheshire, daughter of the Revd Thomas Dannett rector of Liverpool. Lady Cust was bedchamber woman to the Duchess of Kent, mother to Queen Victoria, and wrote a book on cats.

Education: Eton; Royal Military College Sandhurst; 1853 honorary DCL Oxford

Canterbury Association: 27 May 1848 member, 22 Nov 1848 resigned

Career:

1810-1813 fought in the Peninsular war especially with the 16th Light Dragoons

1816 equerry to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg and (when Leopold was made king of the Belgians) master of the royal household until 1865

[Note: Leopold may have been the father of Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, spouse of Queen Victoria]

1818-1826 Tory MP Grantham

1821 major 1826 lieutenant colonel

1826-1832 MP Lostwithiel

1831 KCH

1841 colonel

1845 assistant master of ceremonies to Queen Victoria

1847-death master of ceremonies to Queen Victoria

1851 major general

1859-death colonel 16th Light Dragoons

1866 general 16th Light Dragoons

author 1848 'Noctes Dominicae or Sunday night readings'

1850 'Family reading, the New Testament narrative'

military historian:

1857 'Annals of the Wars of the Eighteenth Century' 5 volumes

1862-1863 'Annals of the Wars of the Nineteenth Century' 4 volumes

1865 'Warriors of the Thirty Years War' 2 volumes,

1867-1869 'Warriors of the Civil wars of France and England' 3 volumes

JP and deputy lieutenant for Cheshire, senior magistrate for Wirral

Connections: In 1840 his elder brother the Honourable and Revd Henry Cockayne Cust a canon of Windsor joined the Cambridge Camden (Ecclesiological) Society

Sir Edward presented the church bell to S James' church on the Cust, a small township on a smaller river in North Canterbury.

Sources: Boase, Burke, Canterbury Association, DNB.

CUST, John Hume (1849: Egerton, John Hume)

Titles: Viscount Alford; 1839 by royal license his name became Hume-Cust; 15 Mar 1849 by royal license he assumed the name Egerton, on succeeding after much litigation to the vast estates of the Egerton family by the death of the Dowager Countess of Bridgewater, widow of his great uncle the 7th Earl of Bridgewater.

Birth: 15 Oct 1812 Cavendish Square co Middlesex London

Death: 03 Jan 1851 Ashridge Park co Hertford, buried Little Gaddesden

Parents: 1st son of John Cust, 1st (1815) Earl Brownlow and Viscount Alford and Sophia Hume, daughter of Sir Abraham Hume, baronet, grand daughter of John Egerton bishop of Durham

Marriage: 10 Feb 1841 Lady Marian Margaret Compton 2nd daughter of Spencer Joshua Alwyne Compton, the 2nd Marquess of Northampton

Education: Eton; Christ Church Oxford 1830 no degree; Cambridge 1833 MA

Canterbury Association: 17 Jun 1848 until his death 03 Jan 1851

Career:

Lieutenant colonel South Lincoln militia

grand nephew of Lord Egerton, the 7th Earl of Bridgewater, who bequeathed him a large fortune on condition that he obtained (from the crown) a marquissate or dukedom of Bridgewater. In the event of the crown not conferring the honour, the Egertons of Tatton were to receive the estates. (See Francis Egerton, of Tatton)

Tory, who voted for agricultural protection (1846):

1835-1847 MP Bedfordshire

Patron of 22 livings: Aldbury, Little Gaddesden, Great Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire; Belton, Manthorpe with Londonthorpe, Grantham; Scott Willoughby, Hough on the hill in Lincolnshire; Cheddington, Eddlesborough, Nettleden, Pitstone, Wingrave all in Buckinghamshire;

Dunnington, and Settrington in Yorkshire; Dunton, Totternhoe in Bedfordshire; Ellesmere, Middle, Whitchurch, with Marbury in Shropshire; Little Billing, in Northamptonshire; Carlton-Scroop, Lincolnshire; Whittington, Frankton Shropshire. Residences: included Belgrave Square London; Belton House Lincolnshire

Connections:

In 1843 his son John William Spencer Cust later the earl Brownlow and 2nd baron joined the Cambridge Camden (Ecclesiological) Society; Earl Brownlow was a donor towards the missionary College of S Augustine at Canterbury, and he apologised for not attending the opening (25 Jan 1878) of the new Mission House of S Paul Burgh-on-Sands Lincolnshire.

Cust was a wealthy man of vast estates, whose title is borne by Alford Forest and Mountain, near Methven.

The Honourable the Revd HC Cust was a donor towards the missionary College of S Augustine at

Canterbury.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association, Foster, Stenton, Venn.

DASHWOOD, George Astley Charles

Titles: Captain

Birth: 03 Jun 1820 Marylebone London

Death: 26 Jul 1863 Great Cumberland Place Hyde Park co Middlesex London

Parents: 2nd son of Sir George Dashwood 4th baronet, of Kirtlington Park near Woodstock Oxfordshire, and Marianne Sarah Rowley eldest daughter of Sir William Rowley, 2nd baronet, of Tendring Hall Suffolk

Marriage: 23 Jan 1854 (in Westminster) the Honourable Harriet Anne Bateman, eldest daughter of William Bateman, 1st Lord Bateman; when a widow she married the Duke of Montrose

Education: No information

Canterbury Association: 05 Dec 1851 member.

Land purchase: he bought 100 acres, on the south bank of the Avon River Christchurch district; February 1856 he (of Stone Lodge Spraghton co Suffolk) transferred his interest to Joseph Longden a colonist of Canterbury

Career:

Captain 71st Highland Light Infantry
magistrate for Suffolk Dashwood family,
patron of two livings

1863 estate probated at £140 000, to his brothers, Sir Henry William Dashwood baronet of Kirtlington Park co Oxford, and Frederick Loftus Dashwood his brothers, he formerly of Stone Lodge in parish of Spraghton Suffolk but late of Ipswich Suffolk

Connections: The reasons for his involvement in the Canterbury Association are not clear to the compiler. It may be significant that the family of his mother, the Rowleys, owned the living of Stoke-by-Nayland, held for many years by CM Torlesse (qv) an enthusiastic member of the Canterbury Association.

The marriage of his youngest sister, Susan Caroline Dashwood to Charles George Cholmondeley, 1st son of Lord William Henry Hugh Cholmondeley (qv) suggests family friendships. In 1851 G Dashwood paid another's passage on the Dominion to Lyttelton. His Christchurch land purchase further suggests a commercial interest in the project. Or good will for the proposals of the Canterbury Association.

Sources: Burke, Canterbury Association, Watford.

EGERTON, Francis

Titles: 1833 in lieu of his family name, Leveson-Gower, he assumed the surname Egerton pursuant to the will of his uncle the Revd Francis Henry Egerton, the 8th and final Earl of Bridgewater who died 1829 (See also John Hume Cust). He was the great nephew of Francis Egerton the 3rd Duke of Bridgewater, on whose death the dukedom and marquisate expired: most of his great wealth went to his nephew George 2nd Marquess of Stafford and later 1st Duke of Sutherland; the wealth passed to his son, Francis Egerton: thus after litigation he became the owner of property worth £90,000 per annum.

1846 the 1st Earl of Ellesmere, Shropshire and Viscount Brackley, Northamptonshire
1855 KG

Birth: 01 Jan 1800, Arlington St Piccadilly co Middlesex London W1

Death: 18 Feb 1857 Bridgewater House, St James, co Middlesex London SW1; buried Worsley near Manchester

Parents: 2nd son of George Granville Sutherland Leveson-Gower, 2nd Marquess of Stafford, 1st Duke of Sutherland, and Elizabeth Countess of Sutherland and Baroness of Strathnaver

Marriage: 18 Jun 1822 Harriet Catherine Greville, daughter of Charles Greville of Warwick (a diarist) by Lady Charlotte Bentinck, a sister of Cavendish Bentinck, 4th Duke of Portland (a Whig family)

Education: Eton; Christ Church Oxford, 1817; 1834 honorary DCL Oxford

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 member

Career: Tory politician of liberal views who promoted free trade and the London University:

1819 captain Staffordshire Regiment of yeomanry

1822-1826 MP for Bletchingley and for Sutherland (before the Reform Act)

1826-1830 MP Sutherlandshire

1827 a lord of the Treasury

1828 PC

1828 under secretary of state for the Colonies

1828-1830 chief secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland the Marquess of Anglesey, where he acquired literary distinction as Lord Francis Leveson-Gower

1828 PC 1830 secretary at War

1834-1846 MP South Lancashire

1835-1846 MP Lancashire (associated with Lord Canning until he assumed his title as Lord Ellesmere)

1835 a trustee of the National Gallery

c1838 member and leader of the Cambridge Camden Society

1838 rector University of Aberdeen

1842 president British Association and other learned bodies

1856 lord lieutenant of Lancashire

1824 Translations from the German and original poems

1843 'Mediterranean Sketches'

1856 'The Pilgrimage and other Poems' and 'Guide to Northern Archaeology' and many more works on historical geographical, and engineering themes, as well as juvenile plays; contributor the 'Quarterly Review'.

Patron of 3 livings: Brackley, Worsley, Walkden Moor.

Residences: including Bridgewater House Cleveland Square SW: Oatlands Surrey

Connections: Francis Egerton was an archaeologist, a geologist, a poet, and from an unusual inheritance very rich. From 1838 he was a leader of the new Cambridge Camden (1846

Ecclesiological) Society, a group of enthusiasts for High church reform particularly of

architectural and cultural styles in church buildings and fittings. In 1846 at the instigation of

Rajah Brooke, Lord Ellesmere organised a church mission for Sarawak: this became (1855) the

Anglo-Catholic diocese of Labuan and Sarawak.

Lake Ellesmere (Waihora), south of Christchurch bears his title.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association, DNB, Foster, Stenton.

FARQUHAR, (Sir) Walter Rockliff

Titles: 1836 3rd baronet

Birth: 04 Jun 1810 St James Street co Middlesex London

Death: 15 July 1900 Polesden Lacey near Dorking co Surrey

Parents: 1st son of Sir Thomas Harvie Farquhar, 2nd baronet, of Polesden Lacey Surrey, and Sybella Martha Rockliff, daughter of the Revd Morton Rockliff, of Woodford, Essex

Marriage: 28 Nov 1837 Lady Mary Octavia Somerset, daughter of Henry Charles Somerset, 6th Duke of Beaufort

Education: Eton; Christ Church Oxford

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 attended first meeting, 27 Mar 1848 management committee; banker to the Association, offered to provide the outfit for JP Gell (qv) on his nomination as bishop for the settlement

Career: Partner in bank of Herries, Farquhar, Davidson, Chapman and Co
1846-death, senior partner in bank of Call, Marten and Co, Old Bond St London
barrister, of Lincoln's Inn London JP and deputy lieutenant for Surrey
1859 sheriff for Surrey

1900 estate probated at £23 433 to Sir Thomas Henry Farquhar baronet

Connections: From his Christ Church Oxford days, Walter Rockcliff Farquhar was a friend of Godley, and a supporter of JH Newman, first leader of the Oxford Movement in the church of England, and of EB Pusey, his successor as eponymous leader of the 'Puseyites'. His aunt Charity Graeme FARQUHAR married the Venerable Anthony Hamilton and was thus the mother of Walter Kerr Hamilton DD the first Tractarian English diocesan bishop.

Farquhar became banker to the Canterbury Association. Farquhar in 1857 originated the scheme for utilising cathedrals for popular services. He was a donor towards the missionary College of S Augustine at Canterbury.

The River Farquhar, in North Canterbury was given his name by Captain Thomas.

Sources: Boase, Burke, Canterbury Association, Foster.

FitzGERALD, James Edward

Birth: 04 Mar 1818 Bath Somerset

Death: 02 Aug 1896 Clyde Cliff, Wellington New Zealand, buried Bolton St cemetery

Parents: 5th son of Gerald FitzGerald, land owner of Kilminchy, Queen's county, Ireland and Katherine O'Brien, daughter of Sir Lucius O'Brien, the 3rd baronet, of Dromoland, co Clare, Ireland. Thus James Edward FitzGerald was the first cousin to Godley's brother-in-law, Henry O'Brien.

Marriage: 22 Aug 1850 (at S George's Bloomsbury) Frances Erskine Draper, daughter of George Draper of London Two of their thirteen children became priests.

Education: Christ's College Cambridge; BA 1842

Canterbury Association: 19 Mar 1850 member; Mar 1850 decided to emigrate to the colony himself; 28 May 1850 resigned; 31 Jul 1850 farewell breakfast at East India Docks Blackwall, proposed health of Lord Lyttelton

Land purchase: He bought and sold often, including an interest in The Springs station, and Longbeach; and in June 1851 two sections on Oxford Terrace, corner Gloucester St Christchurch. His address was given as previously of Gates St, Lincolns Inn Fields London.

Career: 1844-1849 official in department of antiquities British Museum

1846 (during Irish famines) author pamphlet advocating relief committees and colonisation of Vancouver island in Canada

1849 secretary of the Canterbury Association (after meeting EG Wakefield), and soon emigration agent for Canterbury Association

1850 member (with Lord Lyttelton, Charles Adderley, Lord Wodehouse (qqv)) and first secretary Colonial Reform Society

1851 a founder 'Lyttelton Times'

1861 a founder 'The Press' (Christchurch)

1853-1857 1st Superintendent of Canterbury Province

1854-1857 MHR for Lyttelton

1858-1860 returned to England, emigration agent for Canterbury settlement

1861-1863 MPC for Akaroa

1862-1866 MHR for Ellesmere

1865 Minister for Native Affairs

1866-1867 MHR for Christchurch

1867-1896 Comptroller General of New Zealand

1870 CMG 1863

editor 'A Selection from the writings and speeches of John Robert Godley'

Connections: For full information, see his biography *Blest Madman: FitzGerald of Canterbury* by Edmund Bohan.

FitzGerald came into the Canterbury Association through his interest in Canada and Gladstone's political agitation about Vancouver; he was already acquainted with John Robert Godley (qv).

FitzGerald's 1st cousin the Revd Henry O'Brien (who married Harriett Godley, sister to JR Godley), his brother, and later, two of his sons, Lyttelton (a godson to George Lyttelton (qv)) FitzGerald, and Otho FitzGerald, were Tractarian priests, the last two being ordained in New Zealand. Another son was a church architect in Wellington.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association, Carrington, DNB, Oliver, Venn.

FORSYTH, William

Birth: 25 Oct 1812 Greenock co Renfrew Scotland

Death: 26 Dec 1899 61 Rutland Gate Middlesex London SW7

Parents: 1st son and heir of Thomas Forsyth, merchant of Birchfield Birkenhead Liverpool and Jane Campbell (Hamilton), daughter of William Hamilton of Greenock

Marriage: (i) 23 Feb 1843 Mary Lyall, daughter of George Lyall of Regent's Park London, of East India Company, and MP for the City of London; she died 1864. Married (ii) 03 Jul 1866 Georgiana Charlotte Plumer, daughter of Thomas Hall Plumer

Education: King's school Sherborne; Trinity College Cambridge, 1834 BA; 1871 LLD Edinburgh

Canterbury Association: 01 May 1848; 22 Apr 1850 resigned

Career:

1835-1842 Fellow of Trinity College Cambridge

1839 called to the bar, Inner Temple

1857 QC parliamentary counsel

1859-1874 standing counsel for secretary of State for India

1860 member council of legal education a magistrate for Middlesex Tory politician, supported the constitution in Church and State, opposed to the principles of the Permissive Bill as arbitrary and tyrannical:

1865 MP Cambridge but disqualified

1872 Treasurer

1874-1880 MP Marylebone author on historical and legal topics, including

1864 'Life of Cicero'

1854 'Hortensius or the duty and office of an advocate'

1852 'Trial by Jury'

1853 'History of Captivity of Napoleon at St Helena'

1871 'Novels and Novelists of the Eighteenth Century'

1872 'Hannibal in Italy'

1874 'Essays Critical and Narrative'

editor 'Annual Register'. and contributor, 'Quarterly Theological Review', and 'Edinburgh Review'

Residences: 61 Rutland Gate London, The Firs, Mortimer co Berkshire

1900 his estate probated at £18 667 to his widow

Connections: William Forsyth had learning and experience but as his style better suited a university fellow he did not fulfil hopes of his being an effective politician. He took a philanthropic interest in prison reform. Apart from the family interests in imperial commerce, his connections with the Canterbury Association leaders are not visible to the compiler. His sister Christina Forsyth composed several hymns. The Lyalls, his wife's family was in the loose group of High church Tories known as the Hackney Phalanx; William Lyall was the dean of Canterbury (England). See the entry for William Rowe Lyall.

Lake Forsyth, draining from the south west of Banks Peninsula, bears his name.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association, DNB, Foster, Venn, Stenton.

GELL, John Philip

Titles: The Revd

Birth: 10 Mar 1816 Matlock Derbyshire

Death: 12 Mar 1898 36 Hyde Park Square London W2

Parents: son and heir of the Revd Philip Gell, of Derbyshire and Elizabeth Dod, daughter and co-heiress of Chadwick Dod

Marriage: 1849, Eleanor Isabella Franklin daughter and heiress of Admiral Sir John Franklin, of Spilsby Lincolnshire Gell was chaplain to Sir John Franklin when governor of Van Diemen's Land; Franklin planned the foundation of Christ's College in Tasmania.

Education: Rugby under Dr Arnold; Trinity College Cambridge, 1839 BA

Canterbury Association: 05 Feb 1852 member, 05 Feb 1852 management

Career:

1844 ordained priest in Tasmania

1844-1848 chaplain to the bishop of Tasmania

1846-1848 warden Christ's College Hobart Tasmania (urged thither by Dr Thomas Arnold, of Rugby school, himself a Broad churchman)

1849 curate S Martin in the Fields Trafalgar Square London WC2

1850-1854 curate S Mary's Bryanston Square London W1

1854-1878 vicar S John Evangelist Lansdown Crescent Notting Hill London W11

1878-1898 rector S Margaret the Queen, Buxted Sussex

1898 estate probated at £2 901 to Philip Lyttelton Gell

Connections: Wealthy by birth and marriage, John Philip Gell, a friend of George Lyttelton, had been courageous to go to Hobart Town in Tasmania to begin a church school. Despite the support of his father-in-law the governor of Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania), the project faltered, and he needed to get out. The prospect of the see of Lyttelton, urged upon him by

George Lyttelton after Thomas Jackson (qv) had withdrawn, had its attraction at the initial offer (1852). With the inevitable delay by the church, state and Canterbury Association authorities, Gell lost interest in the proposal. His brother Frederick Gell was the bishop of Madras, 1861-1899.

Sources: Carrington, Crockford, Canterbury Association, Venn, Walford.

GLEIG, George Robert

Titles: The Revd

Birth: 20 Apr 1796 Stirling Scotland

Death: 09 Jul 1888 Bylands, Stratfield Turgis near Winchfield co Southampton England

Parents: son of the Right Revd George Gleig, bishop (1810-1840) of Brechin, primus (1816-1837) of Scotland and Janet Hamilton youngest daughter of Robert Hamilton of Kilbrackmont, Scotland, and widow of Dr Fullton

Marriage: 1819 Sarah Cameron, born c1798 Scotland, ward of his father and daughter of Captain Cameron the younger of Kinlochleven, Inverness-shire, Scotland

Education: Stirling Grammar school; Magdalen Hall Oxford, 1818 BA

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 attended first meeting, 27 Mar 1848 management committee; 25 Nov 1851 resigned

Career:

1812-1816 in the army, Peninsular war, and American war

1820 ordained by archbishop Charles Manners-Sutton, to the curacy of Westwell Kent 1822-1879 perpetual curate of Ash (near Sandwich), rector of Ivychurch (in Romney Marsh) Kent—in plurality

1834-1840 chaplain Chelsea hospital (appointed by Lord John Russell, the Whig premier) 1844-1875 chaplain general to the forces; proposed a plan for promoting the education of soldiers and their children

1846-1857 inspector general of military schools

1848-death prebendary of S Paul's London contributor 'Quarterly Theological Review', 'Edinburgh Review', 'Blackwood's Magazine', and 'Fraser's Magazine'
author

1826 'The Subaltern'

1829 'The Chelsea Pensioners'

1830-1835 'History of the British Empire in India'

1831 'Lives of Military Commanders'

1833 'A Letter to the Bishop of London on the Subject of Church Reform'

1847 'The Story of Waterloo'; and biographies of Warren Hastings (1841), Clive (1848), and Wellington (1862) and theological works of a simple and practical nature

1888 estate probated at £1 449 to son Alexander Cameron Gleig retired colonel of the Royal Artillery; George Robert Gleig formerly of 8 Warwick Square Pimlico and afterwards of Deane House Micheldever Station but late of Bylands Winchfield co Southampton

Connections: George Robert Gleig was a very conservative Tory (he attacked the 1832 Reform bill); a staunch High churchman (like his father closely associated with the Hackney Phalanx); an author of military histories, strong against cant, an admirer of Arthur Wellesley (champion of Waterloo), the 1st Duke of Wellington. When vicar of Stratfield Mortimer, HJC Harper (later 1st bishop of Christchurch) and his family spent social hours with the aged duke.

Sources: Boase, Burns, Canterbury Association, Crockford, DNB, Foster, Nockles

GODLEY, John Robert

Birth: 29 May 1814 Merrion Square, Dublin, Ireland

Death: 17 Nov 1861 Gloucester Place Portman Square, London W1

Parents: 1st son of John Godley, landowner, DL and JP of Killegar House co Leitrim, Ireland and Catherine Daly, daughter of the Right Honourable Denis Daly, of Dunsandle co Galway Ireland, and Lady Harriet Daly daughter of Lord Farnham; and sister to Robert Daly, (an Evangelical) bishop of Cashel, and to Lord Dunsandle

Marriage: 29 Sep 1846, Charlotte Griffith Wynne, daughter of Charles Griffith Wynne (qv) of Voelas and Cefn Amwlch, co Denbigh, Wales

Education: 1824 Iver near Uxbridge; 1828 Harrow under CT Longley (qv); 1832 Christ Church Oxford, 1836 BA

Canterbury Association: Nov 1847 meeting with EG Wakefield, to launch the Canterbury Association; 27 Mar 1848 attended first meeting; 27 Mar 1848 management committee; 08 Nov 1849 resigned; 12 Dec 1849 after staying with W Pole-Carew (qv) departed Plymouth for Lyttelton

Apr 1850-Dec 1852 Resident Chief Agent, in Lyttelton, for the Canterbury Association Land purchase. Land purchase: Godley bought 200 acres Rangiora, and 50 acres Harewood Forest.

Career:

1839 called to the bar Dublin Ireland

1842 visit North America: interest in political systems, migration and colonisation

1843 high sheriff for co Leitrim

1844 author Letters from America

1845 gave evidence on Irish emigration to Canada before a royal commission on Irish distress, sitting under president Lord Devon (see William Courtenay)

1847 campaigned for Irish emigration to Ontario, with the support of Lord Devon and Abp Whately (see Richard Whately);

ensured that Roman Catholic priests were chaplains for the Irish regiments of the British army

1847 author Observations on an Irish poor law

1847 unsuccessful (Liberal Conservative) Tory candidate for parliament

Nov 1847 met Edward Gibbon Wakefield at Malvern

1853-1854 income tax commissioner in Ireland

1855-1861 assistant under-secretary War Office, under Lord Panmure, General Peel, and Lord Herbert (qv) of the Canterbury Association FRGS

1863 'Selection from the writings and speeches collected and edited' by JE FitzGerald

1864 estate double probated at £2 000 to his brother Archibald Godley of Killigar co Leitrim Ireland

Connections: Godley entered Christ Church Oxford just as the Tractarian or Oxford Movement energies began to surface. He made a 'hobby' of reading the Tracts as they were issued over the next few years, and described himself as an Anglo-Catholic, a term then meaning that the person was committed to the principles of the Catholic tradition of learning and theology that had continued unbroken through the Protestant Reformation. (A generation later Anglo-Catholic became a term for the Ritualist or advanced High church party.) In their Oxford student days, life-long friendships were made between Godley and Adderley (qv), Charles Wynne (qv), and (the Revd) William Sewell (see the entry for Henry Sewell). Roundell Palmer of Merton College was his Classical tutor.

His lack of confidence in EG Wakefield made him unwilling to support the Canterbury

Association when approached by Godley. Godley was disgusted with John Henry Newman on his leaving (1845) the church of England for Rome. Yet this was a personal matter for him and did not entail the rejection of Roman Catholics—for he showed an unusual commitment to the needs of the Roman Catholic peasants of Ireland, and worked to have their chaplains provided at government cost in the British army. Church links were genuine and strong on both sides of Godley's family. His sister Harriet married the Honourable the Revd Henry O'Brien the Tractarian rector of Killegar, briefly mooted as a possible bishop for the colony. His younger brother Denis Godley was secretary to the governor general of Canada, and secretary to the commission on Irish church temporalities during the period of disestablishment (1869-1881); he was a lay leader in the church of Ireland.

Godley with George Lyttelton (qv) and others of their circle attended the consecration of Bishop Harper in August 1856, and later made a contribution to the Christ Church cathedral building appeal. He sent his son Arthur (later Lord Kilbracken) to S Peter's Radley, a public school founded by the Tractarian, the Revd William Sewell, brother of Henry Sewell (qv); Nugent C Wade, son of Nugent Wade (qv) also attended S Peter's Radley. Roundell Palmer (1st Earl of Selborne), the cousin of Caroline Palmer who married CJ Abraham, the 1st bishop of Wellington, was Lord Chancellor, and among the Tractarians a High church leader. Palmer commended Godley to Bishop Selwyn when he came out to manage the new colony in Canterbury. Godley Heads, at the entry to Lyttelton Harbour; and a statue (1867) facing the Christ Church cathedral west porch commemorate him. Killegar Park in Sumner is named after the family estate. Godley's nephew was Alfred Denis Godley (1856-1925), a classical scholar, son of James Godley of Ashfield co Cavan Ireland.

Sources: Boase, Carrington, Canterbury Association, DNB, Foster, McLintock, Oliver.

GOULBURN, Henry

Titles: The Right Honourable

Birth: 19 Mar 1784 Marylebone London W

Death: 12 Jan 1856 Betchworth House, Dorking co Surrey

Parents: 1st son and heir of Munbee Goulburn, of Portland Place Middlesex London W1; and Susanna Chetwynd, daughter of William Chetwynd, the 4th Viscount Chetwynd

Marriage: 20 Dec 1811 the Honourable Jane Montague, 3rd daughter of Matthew Montague, 4th Lord Rokeby and Elizabeth Charlton

Education: Sunbury school Middlesex; Trinity College Cambridge: 1805 BA; 1834 DCL Oxford

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 member

Career: A West India proprietor patron of one living a Tory politician, in favour of free trade, 'strenuously resisted all encroachments on the authority and rights of the established Church of England':

1808-1812 MP Horsham

1810-1812, 1834-1835 under-secretary for the Home Department

1812-1818 MP St Germans

1812-1821 under-secretary for the Colonies

1818-1826 MP West Looe

1821 PC

1821-1827 chief secretary for Ireland: carried Tithe Composition bill, and measure for the suppression of unlawful societies

1826-1831 MP Armagh

1831-death MP Cambridge University (opposed to Lord Palmerston and Lord Cavendish) 1828-1830, 1841-1846 Tory Chancellor of Exchequer (under Sir Robert Peel)

1834-1835 secretary of State, Home department

1840 member of the Cambridge Camden (Ecclesiological) Society

1845 Ecclesiastical Commissioner (reforming church structures, and church's finances)

1850 Church Estates Commissioner (£1,000 salary)

Residences: included Montagu Square London; Beechworth House Surrey

Connections: A friend and executor of Sir Robert Peel, Henry Goulburn began his career under Spencer Perceval, a prime minister in the High Tory tradition, whose nephew the Honourable the Revd Arthur Perceval, was a colleague of John Keble and other early Tractarians. (See William Heathcote for more information on Perceval.) Three sons of Arthur Perceval came to the Canterbury settlement and married here.

Goulburn had long experience in colonial politics and church management, as well as business interests in the West Indies. Goulburn opposed (1837) New Zealand Society founders in their wish to impose British taxation in New Zealand. He stood with other Canterbury Association members in their principled stand for a clear measure of independence for emergent colonial societies. (For an example, see the entry for CB Adderley.) Goulburn was honoured by Captain Thomas with a naming on the Canterbury plain; but it has gone.

Sources: Boase, Burke, Burns, Canterbury Association, DNB, Frappell, McLintock, Stenton, Venn.

GREVILLE, George Guy

Titles: 1818-1853 Lord Brooke; 1853 4th Earl of Warwick, and of Brooke

Birth: 28 Mar 1818 Charles St Berkeley Square Middlesex London SW1

Death: 02 Dec 1893 Warwick Castle

Parents: Only child of Henry Richard Greville, 3rd Earl of Warwick and Lady Sarah Elizabeth Saville, eldest daughter of John Saville, 2nd Earl of Mexborough

Marriage: 18 Feb 1852 Lady Anne Charteris eldest daughter of Francis Wemyss Charteris Douglas, Lord Elcho and later 8th Earl of Wemyss and March, and Louisa 4th daughter of Richard Bingham, 2nd Earl of Lucan

Education: St John's College Oxford, 1839 BA

Canterbury Association: 11 Feb 1850 member, 11 Feb 1850 management

Career:

1848 Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry

Tory politician, opposed to the endowment of the Roman Catholic church, voted (1852) with the minority of 53 who censured free trade

1845-1853 MP South Warwickshire

JP and deputy lieutenant for Warwickshire

ADC to Queen Victoria

patron of 4 livings including S Nicholas' Warwick; and Clutton Somersetshire.

Residences: Carlton Gardens London; Warwick Castle Warwickshire; Easton Lodge Dunmow co Essex

Connections: The wife of George Guy Greville, Anne Charteris was the sister to Francis Charteris, (qv) (Lord Elcho) of the Canterbury Association. This personal connection as well as his political career suggest reasons for his involvement in the Canterbury Association.

Sources: Canterbury Association, Burke, Foster, Stenton.

HALSWELL, Edmund Storr

Birth: 28 Feb 1790

Death: 01 Jan 1874 Kensington London

Parents: 2nd son of Henry Halswell, of Presteign Radnorshire, and Elizabeth Bland, daughter of David Bland of Rochester

Marriage: 31 Jan 1818 Caroline Spiller, of Christchurch Surrey

Education: S John's College Cambridge, 1827 BA; 1832 Caius College Oxford

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 attended first meeting, an original committee member

Career:

1834 called to the bar, Middle Temple

equity draftsman and conveyor

1836-1837 Metropolitan Commissioner in Lunacy

1837-1842 Queen's Counsel for duchy of Lancaster

Jul 1841 chair quarter sessions, and protector of Southern Aborigines of New Zealand

Feb 1842 judge county court

1845 officer in defence organisation Te Aro district Wellington and returned to England

Residence: Gore Lodge, Brompton, co Middlesex London

Connections: Halswell was appointed Company Commissioner for Native Reserves by the New Zealand Company (founded by EG Wakefield), and arrived (1841) in New Zealand on the Lady Nugent. During his brief services as a government officer in New Zealand, he saw the grassland plains beyond Port Cooper, later taken up by the Canterbury Association as the Canterbury plains beyond Lyttelton Harbour. In 1847 with Captain Joseph Thomas, he drew the attention of the Colonial Office to the possibilities of colonizing the southern island of New Zealand, partly to allay the miseries of the impoverished Irish. He was on the committee of the Church of England Society, a body working for church-sponsored emigration. With his New Zealand experience Halswell had a particular perspective to offer the members of Canterbury Association.

Halswell is a dairy farming community south east of Christchurch, through which the River Halswell flows to Lake Ellesmere (Waihora).

Sources: Canterbury Association, Carrington, Foster, Macdonald, Venn.

HARE, Julius Charles

Titles: 1840 the Archdeacon of Lewes

Birth: 13 Sep 1795 Valdagno Vicenza Veneto Italy

Death: 23 Jan 1855 Hurstmonceux rectory, Sussex England

Parents: 3rd son of Francis Hare-Naylor of Hurstmonceux and Georgina Shipley daughter of Jonathan Shipley, bishop (1769-1787) of St Asaph Wales

Marriage: 1844 Esther Maurice, sister to FD Maurice his friend and pupil

Education: Bologna; 1803 Tonbridge school; Charterhouse; Trinity College Cambridge; 1816 BA

Canterbury Association: Mar 1848 member

Career:

1816 admitted at Lincoln's Inn, but abandoned a legal career.

1818 Fellow of Trinity College Cambridge

1822-1832 assistant tutor and Classical lecturer

1832-death rector and patron of the living of Hurstmonceux

1840 member of the Cambridge Camden (Ecclesiological) Society

1840-1855 archdeacon of Lewes

1851-1855 prebendary of Chichester

1853-1855 chaplain to Queen Victoria

published (with co-translator Thirlwall) a translation of Niebuhr's history of Rome; and many sermons.

The Hare prize was founded (1861) by his friends; his collection of oil paintings is now in the Fitzwilliam museum Cambridge

Connections: Julius Charles Hare a remarkably eccentric Broad churchman was in his early years co-translator (with Connop Thirlwall (qv)) of Niebuhr's history of Rome. His theological writings introduced German ideas to English theology. With HE Manning, Julius Charles Hare was an archdeacon in the Chichester diocese; these two able colleagues moved apart as Manning became more exclusively Catholic. However Archdeacon Hare was a donor towards the missionary College of S Augustine at Canterbury, a High church initiative.

Augustus Hare the enjoyable travel writer was a brother. Another brother Gustavus Edward Cockburn Hare was governor of Western Australia (died 2 April 1881 Albany Perth Western Australia). In a further Australian connection, Alexander Russell, the dean of Adelaide (1882) had been curate to Julius Charles Hare and to the Revd FD Maurice his close associate and friend.

Books from his huge library (though no art from his art collection) are held in the library of Christ's College Christchurch, where his Tractarian (and subdued Ritualist) nephew the Revd FA Hare spent most of his life. FA Hare had been educated at S Columba's Dublin, a Tractarian school intended by William Sewell (see Henry Sewell) and Nugent Wade (qv) and other Tractarians to be the Irish public school, modelled on Eton.

Sources: Boase, Burke, Burns, Canterbury Association, Cross, DNB, Frappell, Venn

HAWKINS, Ernest

Titles: The Revd

Birth: 25 Jan 1801 Lawrence End, Kimpton Hertfordshire

Death: 05 Oct 1868 Dean's yard, Westminster SW1

Parents: 6th son of Henry Hawkins, of Lawrence End, Kimpton co Hertford, major in the East India Company, and Anne Gurney only child of John Gurney, merchant of Bedford

Marriage: 20 July 1852 Sophia Anna Lefroy, daughter of the Revd John Henry George Lefroy, rector of Ashe Hampshire, of Ewshott House and Sophia Cottrell, youngest daughter of the Revd Charles Jeffreys Cottrell of Hadley Middlesex

Education: Balliol College Oxford, 1824 BA; 1839 BD Oxford

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 attended first meeting; proposed SPG to administer the ecclesiastical and educational, but the plan lapsed when the Association decided to administer the funds; 27 Mar 1848 management committee; May 1850 proposed T Jackson as bishop for the colony 20 Feb 1851 resigned

Career:

1831-1852 Fellow of Exeter College

1831 sub-librarian Bodleian library,
curate at S Aldate's Oxford

ca 1835 curate S George's Bloomsbury

1838 under-secretary SPG

1843-1864 secretary SPG

1844-1864 prebendary of S Paul's cathedral London
1850-1860 minister of Curzon chapel Mayfair London
1864-1868 canon of Westminster (vice William Henry Edward Bentinck)
1859 vice president Bishop's College Capetown
published works relating to history of missions
1844 'Documents relating to the erection of bishoprics in the colonies'
1856 'Manual of prayer for working men and their families'

Connections: Hawkins forms a very important link between the old High church loyalties shared by many in the Canterbury Association through to the Tractarian and rising Ritualist Movement that largely overtook or confounded such loyalties. Hawkins initiated a remarkable revival of the somnolent fortunes of the SPG; the annual income rose from £16,000 to £91,000, and in the churches overseas which it served, the episcopate increased from eight to forty-seven sees. As honorary secretary to the Colonial Bishoprics Fund, as well as secretary of the SPG, Hawkins formed close contacts with the colonial office and missionary workers, including Field the Tractarian bishop of Newfoundland (who later corresponded with Bishop Harper of Christchurch).

As secretary to the Colonial Bishoprics Council in July 1845 Hawkins advised the archbishop of Canterbury about the needs of the diocese of Tasmania. In February 1863, he was in correspondence with Henry Pelham Pelham-Clinton (qv), the Duke of Newcastle (as secretary of state for the colonies) about the precedent or justification for the archbishop of Canterbury to nominate colonial bishops.

In June 1861 he (as secretary of the Colonial Bishoprics Fund) reported to the archbishop of Canterbury on the resolution of the Colonial Bishoprics Council (CBC) to add £1,000 to the endowment of the see of Brisbane, provided £2,000 was raised locally.

In August 1862 Hawkins objected that the SPG and CBC were not consulted on the appointment to the bishopric of Goulburn NSW.

In February 1865 CB Adderley (qv) as under secretary at the Colonial Office notified Tait the archbishop of Canterbury that he had written to Hawkins suggesting the Revd John Anderson rector of Norton-le-Moors as successor to Hobhouse as bishop of Nelson; he noted that George Lyttelton supported his suggestion, and that Anderson wished to go to Nelson. (Anderson continued as rector of Norton until 1877.)

From the High church connections of the National Society, he knew Thomas Jackson (qv) at the teacher training college in Battersea, and thought to propose him as the bishop for the see of Lyttelton.

After John Henry Newman left the Church of England for the church of Rome, as one of the significant leaders of the Oxford Movement he was a rallying point for Anglo-Catholics in London.

His wife Sophia Anna Lefroy was the sister of Frances Phoebe Lefroy, who married George Kettilby Rickards (qv) a Canterbury Association member. A man named HM Lefroy preceded HF A1st on as secretary of the Canterbury Association. The compiler does not know whether this Lefroy is a brother. HJC Harper the 1st bishop of Christchurch sought Hawkin's assistance as secretary for the SPG in funding for Maori work in North Otago, and in recruiting clergy for the diocese of Christchurch. Hawkin's successor as secretary for the SPG, HW Tucker had a significant role in recruiting priests for the diocese of Christchurch in the 1870s.

The River Hawkins runs into the Selwyn River in Mid Canterbury.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association, DNB, Foster, Frappell,
http://anglicanhistory.org/england/sac/blain_opening2007.pdf

HEATHCOTE, (Sir) William

Titles: 1825 5th baronet, 1870 the Right Honourable

Birth: 17 May 1801 Worting Hampshire

Death: 17 Aug 1881 Hursley Park, Winchester Hampshire

Parents: Only son of the Revd William Gilbert Heathcote, prebendary of Winchester, and Elizabeth Bigg Wither, daughter of Lovelace Bigg Wither, of Manydown Hampshire

Marriage: (i) 08 Nov 1825 the Honourable Caroline Frances Perceval, youngest daughter of Charles George Perceval, 1st Lord Arden; she died 1835; (ii) 1841 Selina Shirley, eldest daughter of Evelyn John Shirley, MP, of Ettington Park Warwickshire (a man of strong Protestant loyalties) and Eliza Stanhope, a cousin of the Earl of Chesterfield

Education: Winchester; Oriel College Oxford, 1821 BA (1st class); 1824 BCL; 1830 DCL

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 member.

Land purchase 100 acres Fendall Town, Christchurch

Career:

1821-1825 Fellow of All Souls Oxford

patron of one living, Hursley

lord of the manor of Hursley

deputy lieutenant for Hampshire

chairman of Quarter Sessions Hampshire

magistrate for Wiltshire

Tory politician:

1826-1832 MP Hampshire

1837-1849 MP Northern division, Southampton

1843 member of the Cambridge Camden (Ecclesiological) Society

1854-1868 MP Oxford University

1870 PC

1883 estate probated at £46 023, to Thomas Richard Frederick Cooke Trench of Millicent Naas co Kildare Ireland and son Arthur Malcolm Heathcote of Woolley Green co Southampton

Connections: Heathcote in 1834, joined Sir Robert Inglis the very Tory MP for Oxford University, and William Palmer in preparing a declaration to be submitted to Howley the archbishop of Canterbury, protesting that the privileges of the established church of England were at risk in the Whig political atmosphere of the day.

On inheriting from his uncle Archdeacon Heathcote both the baronetcy and the patronage of the living of Hursley, Heathcote was able to appoint (1836) his beloved tutor at Oriel college the Revd John Keble to the living. In the parish, he built the Ampfield church.

Keble was significantly representative of those in the old High church school who were to become leaders of the new Oxford Movement. However, Heathcote converted to the Roman Catholic church in 1850—a difficult moment for those sensitive to criticism of the Puseyite and Romish character of the Canterbury Association.

His son and heir William Perceval Heathcote married (1849) Mary Letitia Daly, daughter of Denis Daly of Dublin (and related to Catherine Godley); his grandson William Arthur Heathcote (born 1853) became a Roman Catholic priest. Yet Heathcote retained his earlier friendships, even working to raise money for the new High church project of Keble College Oxford. To him as the patron of John Keble, JT Coleridge (qv) dedicated his memoir of John Keble.

His first wife, a niece of Spencer Perceval, the British prime minister assassinated in 1812, was sister to the Honourable the Revd Arthur Perceval (1799-1853), 5th son of the 2nd Baron Arden.

With J Keble, HJ Rose, W Palmer (of Worcester College), and RH Froude, Arthur Perceval was an initiator (July 1833) of the Tractarian Movement. Although an author of 'Tracts for the Times', he resented the fast development of the Oxford Movement beyond the old High church style he represented, a resentment deepened by his sense of being sidelined by more enthusiastic younger men. He was deprived (1850) by Queen Victoria of his royal chaplaincy because of his opposition to the Gorham Judgment and his championing of Catholic belief in the church of England. (See Henry Phillpotts of the Canterbury Association for more about Gorham.) In the Canterbury Association, the Honourable the Revd AP Perceval bought 50 acres in Christchurch district, for which his son Augustus G Perceval signed. Three of his sons, Augustus George, Charles John, and Spencer Arthur came to New Zealand and surprised local people who did not expect aristocrats to behave as they behaved. However Spencer Arthur Perceval married (1858) Marianne Dunnage the daughter of a Canterbury Association priest in Christchurch. Heathcote valley and river bear his name.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association, Coleridge, Foster. Gorman, Stenton, Ward.

HERBERT, Sidney

Titles: Right Honourable 1861; 1st Baron Herbert of Lea

Birth: 16 Sep 1810 Richmond Surrey

Death: 02 Aug 1861 Wilton House, Salisbury co Wiltshire

Parents: 2nd son of George Augustus Herbert, 11th Earl of Pembroke and Catherine Countess Woronzow, only daughter of Simon, Count Woronzow of Russia formerly Russian ambassador at the court of St James London

Canterbury Association: 20 Mar 1848 member

Marriage: 12 Aug 1846, Elizabeth A'Court, daughter of Major General Charles Ashe A'Court, CB. They had seven children. Elizabeth A'Court was niece to the 1st Lord Heytesbury, and to Edward Granville Eliot, 3rd Earl of St Germans, and connected to the Bouverie family of Edward Bouverie Pusey

Education: Harrow school; Oriel College Oxford, 1831 BA

Career: Peelite Tory, (or Liberal-Conservative) in favour of extension of the franchise 'to the better part of the working classes';

leader of movement in favour of medical reform in the army and education of officers

assistant to Lord Lincoln (see Pelham Clinton)

1832-1860 MP for South Wiltshire

1835 secretary Board of Control

1841-1845 secretary to the Admiralty

1845-1846 secretary at War (under Sir Robert Peel)

1852-1855 secretary at War (under Lord Aberdeen)

1855 secretary of State for the Colonies (briefly)

1859-1860 secretary of State for War (under Lord Palmerston)

1845 PC patron of 1 living deputy lieutenant for the counties of Shropshire, Wiltshire, and Dublin

1859 1st president National Volunteer association

1849 'Proposal for the better application of cathedral institutions to their intended use'.

residences: Wilton House Wiltshire; Belgrave Square London

1861 estate probated at £160 000 by the Right Honourable Thomas Viscount de Vesci of 4 Carlton House Terrace Middlesex, and Charles Henry Wyndham a Court Repington of 15

Chesham Street Middlesex executors

Connections: Sidney Herbert was a generous and charitable promoter of emigration programmes, and of Oxford Movement causes.

He and his wife erected a model lodging-house at Wilton for agricultural labourers, and took a personal share in promoting emigration.

Both on his Wiltshire estates and at Donnybrook near Dublin Herbert laid out large sums in improvements, and built or contributed to the building of many churches, especially that at Wilton upon which he spent £30,000, with imported Italian mosaics amongst its questionable decorations.

He endowed the Anglo-Catholic centre of S John the Evangelist church in Sandymount Dublin. Herbert with Pelham Clinton (qv) (then Lord Lincoln) invested in the 'Morning Chronicle' the organ of the Peelite reformist Tories (from February 1848), and on its sale (1854) he is said to have lost £116,000.

JR Godley had often contributed to this periodical, which was later absorbed into the 'Daily Telegraph'.

During the Crimean war, Herbert reformed the hospitals and nursing service, cooperating with Florence Nightingale. The Army Medical school at Chatham was established under his auspices. In 1844 the Honourable George Herbert joined the Cambridge Camden (Ecclesiological) Society.

After Herbert's death his widow, who with Charles Lindley Wood (afterwards Lord Halifax) had assisted the Anglican Sisters of S Margaret in their initial work in S Mary's Crown St Soho, converted (1866) to the church of Rome. It is of interest that his daughter Lady Mary Catherine Herbert also became (1873) a Roman Catholic on her marriage to the famous Roman Catholic theologian and philosopher, Baron Frederick von Hugel.

Mt Herbert is the highest hill on Banks Peninsula, above Lyttelton harbour.

Sources: Anson, Boase, Canterbury Association, Cook, DNB, Foster, Gorman, Mozley, Stenton.

HERVEY, Alfred Henry

Titles: Lord

Birth: 25 Jun 1816 St James Square London SW1

Death: 15 Apr 1875 12 Lowndes St Hanover Square London SW1

Parents: 6th son youngest of Frederick William Hervey, 1st Marquess of Bristol; and the Honourable Elizabeth Albana, 2nd daughter of Clotworthy Albana, 1st Lord Templetown

Marriage: 05 Aug 1845 Sophia Elizabeth Chester, daughter of Major General John Chester, of Ickworth Park, Suffolk

Education: Eton; Trinity College Cambridge, 1837 MA, 1864 LLD

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 member

Career:

1843 called to the bar, Inner Temple London

1852-1855 Lord of the Treasury

1853-1855 Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales

Keeper of the Privy Purse to the Prince of Wales

1862 Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales

Liberal-Conservative politician, supported Lord Palmerston on the vote of censure 1864; opposed to organic changes:

1842-1857 MP Brighton

1859-1865 MP Bury St Edmunds

1871-death Receiver General of Inland Revenue

1875 estate probated at £20 000 by the Right Honourable Sophia Elizabeth (commonly called Lady Alfred)

Connections: Lord Alfred's brother, Lord Arthur Charles Hervey was bishop (1869-1894) of Bath & Wells. From 1843 his brother Earl Jermyn was a member of the Cambridge Camden (Ecclesiological) Society. His son the Revd Frederick Alfred Hervey was the rector (1878-1907) of Sandringham Norfolk and chaplain to the royal family. His nephew Frederick William Hervey the 2nd Marquess of Bristol married Katherine Isabella 3rd daughter of John Henry Manners the 5th Duke of Rutland KG. (See John James Robert Manners of the Canterbury Association to follow the connection.)

Sources: Boase, Burke, Canterbury Association, Crockford, Stenton, Venn.

HINDS, Samuel

Titles: 1849 the bishop of Norwich

Birth: 23 Dec 1793 S Peter's Barbadoes baptised 07 Mar 1798 S Peter Barbadoes

Death: 07 Feb 1872 Walmer House 40 Clarendon Rd Notting Hill Middlesex London W11

Parents: Son of Abel Hinds of Barbados and Elizabeth Thornhill

Marriage: (i) - a daughter of Abel Clinkett, editor proprietor 'The Barbadian', of Barbados. She died in 1834; (ii) (probably Sep 1/4 1854 Thanet) Sarah Emily Sarah - born c1833 Sevenoaks Kent, previously his serving woman? (Sabine BARING-GOULD)

Education: Charterhouse; Queen's College Oxford, 1815 BA; 1831 BD and DD

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 member, 25 Oct 1849 management committee, 30 Jul 1850 gave a speech at farewell breakfast on board ship East India Docks, Blackwall; member and chair Ecclesiastical committee; with Lord Lyttelton, JC Wynter, CM Torlesse, and N Wade held a public meeting at Ipswich in support of the Canterbury Association

Career:

assistant (to the Revd Henry Handley Norris) curate S John Hackney East London

1822-1823 principal of Codrington College Grammar School, Barbados, West Indies

missionary for the Society for the Conversion of Negroes

1827-1831 vice principal (see Richard Whately of the Canterbury Association) St Alban Hall Oxford

1831 principal Codrington College Barbados West Indies

1831-1833 domestic chaplain to Archbishop Whately (see Richard Whately) in Dublin 1835-

1843 vicar Ardeley Hertfordshire

1843 prebendary S Patrick's cathedral Dublin

1843-1848 vicar united parishes of Castlenock, Clonsilla, and Mulahidart Dublin

1845 domestic chaplain to Archbishop Whately (see Richard Whately) in Dublin and to the earl of Bessborough lord lieutenant of Ireland, and the following year to his successor the earl of Clarendon

1847 considered by Lord John Russell for the regius chair of divinity Oxford

1848-1849 dean of Carlisle

1849-1857 bishop of Norwich (vice Stanley; appointed by the Whig premier, Lord John Russell)

c1854 married (ii) Emily Sarah - his cook (according to Sabine Baring-Gould) 1850 chair

(appointed by Lord John Russell) royal commission on Oxford university

author of many books including

1838 'On the Colonisation of New Zealand'

1828 'History of the rise and progress of Christianity'

1831 'Inquiry into Proofs etc on Inspiration and into the Authority of Scripture'

1834 Sonnets and other poems

1872 estate probated at £60 000 by Sarah otherwise Emily Hinds his widow of 40 Clarendon Road Notting Hill Middlesex

Connections: The Hinds family made their money in the sugar plantations worked by slaves in the West Indies. The Revd Dr Samuel Hinds (with the Honourable Bingham Baring MP, William Hutt MP, and George Lyall, all later associated with the Canterbury Association) was a member (1837) of the New Zealand Association.

Among his writings is (1838) 'On the Colonisation of New Zealand'; he urged the SPG to send a chaplain with the New Zealand Company to the settlement in Wellington; Frederick Churton was sent. (See Churton in www.kinderlibrary.ac.nz/information-sources/anglican-clergy; who with his large family settled in Auckland.)

According to Mozley (an intelligent cleric who wrote fascinating memoirs), Samuel Hinds had been curate to Henry Handley Norris at S John Hackney, the centre of the Hackney phalanx. He was working briefly with Bp WH Coleridge at Codrington College in Barbadoes.

Later, while chaplain to Richard Whately (qv) then the archbishop of Dublin, Hinds met John Robert Godley (qv) as proposals for settlement in Southern New Zealand were shaping up.

During his time of service (1845) as lord lieutenant of Ireland, Frederick Cavendish Ponsonby the 3rd earl of Bessborough had the Revd Samuel Hinds as his chaplain. Emily C Bathurst married the Honourable Sir Frederick Cavendish Ponsonby KCB, son (died 1837) of Frederick Cavendish Ponsonby 3rd earl of Bessborough; she supported the Canterbury Association by purchasing 50 acres Christchurch district, for which a well-known colonist Edward Ward signed. Mozley thought very little of Samuel Hinds. He wrote that he was 'unfit for business' and a little mad; that he was a close follower of Whately; that he became an increasing liability to Whately in Dublin; that it was Whately and Lord Clarendon who commended Hinds to Lord John Russell the Whig premier so that he might get preferment to the see of Norwich and be gone.

Samuel Hinds was recognised especially latterly as an 'advanced' Ritualist, albeit an ineffectual leader. In politics he was a moderate liberal.

A town Hinds, on the River Hinds south of Ashburton, bears his name.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association. DNB and Oxford DNB, Foster, Pascoe, Mozley, Ward.

HOOK, Walter Farquhar

Titles: the Revd; 1875 the dean of Chichester

Birth: 13 Mar 1798 Conduit St London W1

Death: 20 Oct 1875 the Deanery Chichester Sussex

Parents: 1st son of Dr the Very Revd James Hook, DD FSA, of Hanover Square London W1, dean of Worcester, and Anne Farquhar, 2nd daughter of Sir Walter Farquhar, baronet, of London; Sir Walter Farquhar physician to King George IV was the grandfather to Sir Walter Rockcliff Farquhar (qv).

Marriage: Jun 1820 Anna Delicia Johnstone eldest daughter of Dr John Johnstone MD of Gala Bank, Birmingham

Education: Hertford; Tiverton; Winchester; Christ Church Oxford, 1821 BA, 1837 BD and DD

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 member

Career:

1821-1825 curate Whippingham Isle of Wight

1826-1831 perpetual curate of Moseley near Birmingham
1828-1837 vicar Holy Trinity Coventry
1828-death chaplain to the king William IV, and later, to Queen Victoria
1832-1859 prebendary of Lincoln
1837-1859 vicar of Leeds
1859-1875 dean of Chichester
1862 FRS

member Ecclesiological Society
author of over 70 books including

1842 'Church Dictionary'
1845-1852 'Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Biography' (eight volumes)
1860-1876 'Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury' (12 volumes)
1875 estate probated at £5 000 by Robert George Raper of Chichester

Connections: Hook was a strongly individual leader in the High church tradition, shaped initially by Sir George Pretyman-Tomline, a bishop of the old 'High and dry' school. This bishop had an important influence on the loose association of London High church clergy and laity, known as the Hackney Phalanx, a counter-group to the (Evangelical) Clapham Sect. (See the Wilberforce entries for a reference to the Clapham Sect.) The families of Sarah Richardson who married GA Selwyn, later bishop of New Zealand, and of Caroline Palmer, who married CJ Abraham, later bishop of Wellington, were closely identified with this group. For Abraham, and Selwyn, see www.kinderlibrary.ac.nz/information-sources/anglican-clergy

In Coventry and in Leeds Hook was an active supporter of the Ten Hour Movement. He was arguing for a shorter working day, of only ten hours, for working people in these harsh industrial cities. Hook was described by his son-in-law as being with Charles Longley (qv) one of the upholders of the High church traditions in the north of England just as in the south Blomfield (qv) and Howley. Hook went along with much of the Catholic revival in the Church of England, but fell out with EB Pusey over alleged 'Romish' practices, which he considered disloyal to the Catholic traditions of the Church of England. He declared himself an enemy of 'Romanism' and 'Puseyism' and for these errors (as he saw them) attacked the Anglo-Catholic clergy of the new S Saviour's church in Leeds, a church which Pusey had paid to have built. A Tractarian protégé from Hook's Leeds ministry the Revd CHS Nicholls was among the Canterbury Association chaplains who came to Lyttelton in 1851. He was denigrated here as a Puseyite by his CMS contemporaries in Wanganui.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association, Cross, DNB, Evans, Foster, Nockles, Mozley, Stephens, http://anglicanhistory.org/england/sac/blain_opening2007.pdf

HULSE, (Sir) Edward

Titles: 1854 5th baronet

Birth: 02 Apr 1809 Gloucester Place Marylebone co Middlesex London

Death: 11 Jun 1899 Breamore House near Salisbury co Wiltshire

Parents: 1st son of Sir Charles Hulse, of St Marylebone London W1, and Breamore House and (married 1808) Marie Buller, 2nd daughter of John Buller of Morval Cornwall.

Harriet Hulse, the aunt of our Sir Edward Hulse, married John Buller (senior) MP, of Morval Cornwall; the Buller family was patron of two livings.

Marriage: 1854 Katherine Jane Hamilton, only child of the Very Revd Henry Parr Hamilton, FRS, Dean of Salisbury

Education: Eton; Christ Church Oxford, BA 1829

Canterbury Association: 26 Sep 1850 member

Career:

1829-1853 Fellow of All Souls College Oxford

1831-1853 lieutenant colonel 43rd or South Hampshire militia

1868 high sheriff for Hampshire JP and deputy lieutenant for Hampshire and Wiltshire

Lord of the Manor of Breamore (Breamore House near Salisbury)

built church schools at Breamore and Godshill

1877-death elective verderer of New Forest

Connections: Hulse was active in the National Society (see Thomas Jackson), an initiative of the High church party to improve educational opportunities for the lower classes of England and Wales. In line with its goals, he built church schools at Breamore and Godshill on the Isle of Wight.

Sources: Boase, Burke, Canterbury Association, Foster, Walford

HUTT, John

Birth: 24 Jul 1795 Lambeth co Surrey London

Death: 09 Apr 1880 Royal Hospital Chelsea Middlesex London

Parents: 1st son of Richards Hutt, of Appley Towers, Ryde, Isle of Wight

Marriage: Unmarried

Education: Christ's Hospital Westminster

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 attended first meeting; selected (on the urging of EG Wakefield) as permanent chairman to replace Samuel Wilberforce the bishop of Oxford; 29 Mar 1850 resigned chair and membership (on the urging of EG Wakefield and with the support of FitzGerald and Wynne, qqv)

Career:

1815 inherited Appley Towers and estates near Ryde

ca 1830 collector of the North Arcot district in Madras India

1832 member EG Wakefield's National Colonization Society

member of the Wakefield-Buller coterie

1837 member New Zealand Association

Jan 1839-1846 governor Western Australia (friendly zeal in relations with the local Aborigine people)

1840 member Colonial Association of Ireland for North America

1849 promoted Colonization Assurance Company, for Western Australia which sent 100 emigrants, but ceased operations when the colonial office refused to hand over the management of free migration to the colony

1880 estate probated at £400 by brother George Hutt of the Royal Hospital C.B. a major general in HM army; John Hutt was late of 3 Tenterden Street Hanover Square co Middlesex

Connections: An old supporter of Edward Gibbon Wakefield's colonisation theories—as were his brothers Sir William Hutt MP, of the New Zealand Company, and Sir George Hutt of various colonisation schemes, John Hutt was recruited by John Robert Godley (qv) among the first members for the new Canterbury Association.

As vice chairman to Godley John Hutt took up much of the Canterbury Association business when Godley left for New Zealand: ageing (at 55) and incompetent he on his forced resignation was urgently replaced by George Lyttelton (qv).

Mt Hutt above the Canterbury plains is now a popular ski resort for competent youthful people.
Sources: Canterbury Association, Carrington, Chisholm

JACKSON, Thomas

Titles: The Revd

Birth: 01 Sep 1812 Preston Lancashire

Death: 18 Mar 1886 London

Parents: Son of the Revd Thomas Jackson, a Wesleyan minister and Ann Hollinshead, of Horncastle Lincolnshire

Marriage: 29 Dec 1835 (S Michael's Oxford) Elizabeth Prudence Fiske, daughter of Jonathan Fiske of Cornmarket Oxford

Education: S Saviour's Southwark; St Mary Hall Oxford, 1834 BA

Canterbury Association: May 1850 proposed as bishop-elect by Ernest Hawkins (qv) of the Canterbury Association; 07 May 1850 member; 07 May 1850 management Ipswich meeting, spoke well and brought in donations of £385; Adelphi meeting, collected books for the proposed college library. Land purchase 600 acres Lincoln Rd, in trust for Ecclesiastical and Educational fund

Career:

Until 1850 principal S John's Training College Battersea (National Society, see William Hart Coleridge)

1850 bishop-designate for proposed diocese of Lyttelton, Canterbury

1852-1886 incumbent Stoke Newington S Mary's Middlesex London

1853 he severed all connections with the Canterbury settlement by transferring all lands in New Zealand in his name over to GA Selwyn and CJ Abraham.

Connections: Thomas Jackson was from a family of leading Wesleyan Methodists, though swiftly a member of the Established Church himself; in the 1830s had been a tutor to the children of CJ Blomfield (qv) whose surname he gave as a forename to his own son – Blomfield Jackson. On the advice of Ernest Hawkins (qv) Jackson was taken from his work of training lay teachers to be the bishop for Lyttelton. His lower middle class origins and his personal style disconcerted the leaders of the Canterbury Association, who for his purported extravagance and unrealistic notions, obliged him to resign his appointment as bishop for the proposed see.

Jackson authorised the selection, payment, equipping, and passages of the chaplains for the Canterbury Association ships (and thus for the few positions funded in the new colony), and of the teachers (largely recruited from the graduates of S John's Training College Battersea) for the schools proposed for the Canterbury settlement.

The endowments of Christ's College Christchurch were secured from Jackson's land purchases. On his costly visit to the incipient colony, among many items for schools and churches Jackson brought out two wooden travelling candlesticks for the altar in the Lyttelton church, extant in Holy Trinity church Lyttelton. (For more on Jackson, as well as on all the chaplains and clergy of the Canterbury Association ships, see www.kinderlibrary.ac.nz/information-sources/anglican-clergy)

Thomas Jackson continued as a famous preacher in North London, where he developed Ritualistic tastes. To offset this tendency, his lower church son (also a priest) ministered where he could be consistently Low church, from a new church built (to the designs of Gilbert Scott) opposite the medieval parish church in which his father grew steadily higher.

Sources: www.kinderlibrary.ac.nz/information-sources/anglican-clergy; Canterbury Association,

Carrington, Foster, Macdonald, and (1994) family information from my uncle, Edward Blomfield Jackson.

JAMES, (Sir) Walter Charles

Titles: 1829 2nd baronet; of Langley Hall and Denford Court Berkshire; 1884 1st Baron Northbourne

Birth: 03 Jun 1816, of Langley Hall Berkshire

Death: 04 Feb 1893 Betteshanger near Sandwich Kent

Parents: Only son of John James, minister plenipotentiary to the Netherlands, and Lady Emily Jane Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart, 1st Marquess of Londonderry KG

Marriage: 17 Apr 1841 (S Margaret's Westminster) Sarah Caroline Ellison, 5th daughter of Cuthbert Ellison, of Hepburn Hall Durham, a very wealthy heiress of Gateshead, and Hebburn

Education: Westminster; Christ Church Oxford, 1836 BA

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 member, 22 Apr 1850 management committee.
Land purchase: John James bought 100 acres in the colony.

Career:

Tory politician, supporter of free trade and friend of WE Gladstone:
1837-1847 MP Hull

1850 bought Betteshanger Hall co Kent

1852 JP and deputy lieutenant for Kent

1855 high sheriff for Kent

1871 a director of the National Gallery

1880 commissioner on the constitution and working of the ecclesiastical courts

1884 by W E GLADSTONE created 1st Baron NORTHBOURNE of Betteshanger co Kent
patron of the living of Betteshanger S Mary the Virgin (near Sandwich Kent); large family estates

Residences: Langley Hall, and Denford Court, co Berkshire; Betteshanger co Kent; and Jarrow Grange, co Durham.

Connections: Walter James, a college friend of Godley, advanced £500 to the Canterbury Association for the ecclesiastical and educational Fund, in generous hope that a church grammar school might be established in the Canterbury colony.

The James family built and endowed a new church (1850) dedicated to S Mary the Virgin, the title of the principal church at Oxford University, where John Henry Newman had ministered so powerfully as an Anglican priest and influenced so many of Walter James' contemporaries. With a similar salute to Newman and Oxford, Henry Sewell (qv) gave land and endowed a new church under the patronage of S Mary the Virgin in Addington, Christchurch. Walter James in the will of John Robert Godley was named guardian of Godley's children. Sarah James, his daughter, married (1871) Godley's son John Arthur Godley. John Arthur Godley had previously worked as private secretary to WE Gladstone, the Liberal Prime Minister of Great Britain, himself a close friend (for political reasons) of George Lyttelton and of the Canterbury Association initiative. But again for political reasons Gladstone declined Lord Lyttelton's invitation to become a member himself. (Two of Gladstone's sisters and a brother became Roman Catholics.)

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association, Foster, Stenton, Walford.

JONES, (Sir) Willoughby

Titles: 1845 3rd baronet

Birth: 24 Nov 1820 Woolwich, Surrey

Death: 21 Aug 1884 Cranmer Hall, Fakenham, Norfolk

Parents: 2nd son of Lieutenant General Sir John Thomas Jones, KCB of Cranmer Hall Norfolk and Cheltenham Gloucestershire; and Catherine Maria Lawrence, daughter of Effingham Lawrence of New York

Marriage: 15 Apr 1856 Emily Taylor Jones, his cousin, daughter of Henry Taylor Jones

Education: Eton; Trinity College Cambridge; 1843 BA; studied for the bar

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 member

Career:

Tory politician, opposed to the endowment of the Roman Catholic church in Ireland:

1847-1848 MP Cheltenham

1851 high sheriff for Norfolk

1856 chairman of Quarter Sessions

magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Norfolk

patron of one living author

1855 'Public libraries', an address

1863 'Christianity and Common Sense'

1884 estate probated at £54 291 by his brother the Revd Herbert Walsingham Jones of Sculthorpe and son Sir Lawrence John Jones baronet of Cranmer Hall

Connections: This Jones family was connected to the Wakefield family; and to the Gurneys, an interesting family with links to Walsingham. (For Walsingham, see CB Adderley). Perhaps Eton College and Trinity College Cambridge provided the connections which drew Willoughby Jones into the Canterbury Association. The compiler has not found clear connections.

Sources: Boase, Burke, Canterbury Association, Stenton, Venn.

LASCELLES, Henry Thynne

Titles: 1839-1841 Lord Lascelles 1841 the 3rd Earl of Harewood

Birth: 11 Jun 1797

Death: 22 Feb 1857 (while fox hunting) Harewood House Leeds Yorkshire

Parents: son of Henry Lascelles 2nd Earl of Harewood, and Henrietta Sebright, eldest daughter of Sir John S Sebright, baronet

Marriage: 05 Jul 1823 the Honourable Lady Louisa Thynne, 2nd daughter of Thomas Thynne, KG 2nd Marquess of Bath and Isabella Elizabeth Byng, 3rd daughter of George Byng 4th Viscount Torrington.

Note: The Honourable Charlotte Thynne, sister to Louisa Thynne, married Montagu Douglas Scott the Duke of Buccleuch (qv).

Education: No information

Canterbury Association: 20 May 1848 member

Career:

1814-1831 professional soldier, wounded at battle of Waterloo (1815)

1826-1831 MP for Northallerton Yorkshire

colonel of West Yorkshire Hussars

1846-death lord lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Patron 3 livings: Goldsborough, Weeton, and Harewood in Yorkshire.

Residences: Harewood House Leeds; Harewood House, 13 Hanover Square W.

Connections: The Lascelles family intertwines with many High Tory families, including those

of Canterbury Association members Arthur Mills, John Talbot, Granville EH Vernon, and Montagu Douglas Scott—these family connections provide a reason for his formal membership of the Canterbury Association.

A fascinating cross-generational connection has been found. The father of Henry Thynne Lascelles, Henry Lascelles the 2nd Earl of Harewood, was first cousin to the mother of Henry Lascelles Jenner, and stood as godfather at the latter's baptism; Henry Lascelles Jenner, a member of SSC, was the ill-fated Ritualist bishop ordained for the new diocese of Dunedin by Archbishop Longley. See the entry for Charles Longley; for Jenner see www.kinderlibrary.ac.nz/information-sources/anglican-clergy).

The Societas Sanctae Crucis (SSC), an association of clergy promoting Anglo-Catholic piety and faith, was feared by most anglican prelates and all low church people who had heard of its secret habits. They saw all members of SSC as Romanisers undermining the Church of England with Italianate loyalties.

In 1852 after the Gorham Judgment, the brother of his wife (Louisa Thynne), the Honourable the Revd Charles Thynne (of Harrow school, and Christ Church Oxford), with his wife Harriet Frances Bagot (daughter of Richard Bagot, bishop of Oxford 1829-1845, in which see he was succeeded by Samuel Wilberforce (qv)), converted to the church of Rome; he later became a Roman Catholic priest. The Honourable the Revd John Thynne was rector of Walton-cum-Street near Glastonbury and subdean of Westminster. Lord John Thynne was a close friend of the Ritualist agitator and controversialist Archdeacon George Denison of the diocese of Bath and Wells. Thynne's curate (1843-1844) was the Revd Charles Fuge Lowder, an Anglo-Catholic priest famous through his long ministry at S Peter's London Docks. There in the east end of London Fr Lowder centred the new network of Anglo-Catholic priests known as SSC, mentioned above.

Harewood Forest (now logged out) beyond Oxford in North Canterbury, and the once rural district of Harewood around the Christchurch airport were given his title.

Sources: Boase, Burke, Canterbury Association, Foster, Gorman, Jones.

LONGLEY, Charles Thomas

Titles: 1836 the (1st) bishop of Ripon, 1863 the (92nd) archbishop of Canterbury

Birth: 28 Jul 1794 (baptised 03 Sep 1794 S Nicholas Rochester) Boley Hill Rochester

Death: 27 Oct 1868 Addington Park Croydon

Parents: 5th son of John Langley, political writer, and recorder of Rochester, and Elizabeth

Marriage: 15 Dec 1831 Caroline Sophia Parnell, eldest child of Sir Henry Brooke Parnell, 1 Baron Congleton

Education: Cheam; Westminster, Christ Church Oxford, 1815 BA 1829 BD and DD

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 member

Career:

1822-1828 tutor Christ Church Oxford

1818-1827 curate, then perpetual curate Cowley Oxford

1827-1829 rector West Tytherley Hampshire

1829-1836 headmaster Harrow school

1836 bishop of Ripon

1856 bishop of Durham

1860 archbishop of York 1860

PC 1862-death archbishop of Canterbury

1869 estate probated at £45 000 by the Honourable Henry William Parnell of Bryanstone Square Middlesex, the Revd John Robert Hall of Hunton Kent, and son Henry Longley of Lincoln's Inn co Middlesex

Connections: At Harrow school Charles Longley had been headmaster to JR Godley (qv).

A liberal in politics, in church matters Longley with WF Hook (qv) in the north (as in the south of England, Blomfield and Howley) was taken to be a leader in the old High church tradition. However he was anti-Ritualist: as bishop of Ripon he aroused much feeling through his suppression of the Romanizing customs at EB Pusey's newly built church (1845) of S Saviour's Leeds, which was in his diocese.

Later when he had become archbishop of Canterbury, at the request of GA Selwyn, the bishop of New Zealand, Longley chose (in January 1866) a bishop for the new see of Dunedin: he consecrated (on the 24th August 1866) a musical but (perhaps unfortunately) a Ritualist priest, Henry Lascelles Jenner, a member of SSC, who was obliged after years of controversy to resign (in June 1871) his claim to the see of Dunedin. (See the entries for WH Pole Carew, Henry Thynne Lascelles) When archbishop of Canterbury, Longley now the senior bishop of the spreading Anglican communion called together the bishops of the Anglican communion for the 1st Lambeth Conference. Many of these bishops from Britain, North America, New Zealand and Australia, and other regions, met (in September 1867) at Lambeth in South London, under his presidency. This is the most interesting thing Longley did in his long life.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association, Crockford. Cross, DNB, Foster, Frappell, Stephens.

LUCAS, Samuel

Birth: 1818 Bristol Gloucestershire

Death: 27 Nov 1868 Eastbourne Sussex

Parents: 1st son of Thomas Lucas, merchant of Bristol

Marriage: Jane

Education: Privately; Queen's College Oxford, 1842 BA

Canterbury Association: 08 Nov 1849

Career:

historian and journalist

1846 barrister Inner Temple

1853 founder and editor 'The Press' newspaper

literary reviewer for 'The Times'

1860 founder editor 'Once a Week'

1865 'The Shilling Magazine'

published essays and poems including 1841 poem 'The Sandwich Islands'

1845 'The Causes and Consequences of National Revolutions of Ancient and Modern Times'

1850 'Charters of the Old English Colonies in America'

1868 estate probated at £5 000 by widow Jane Lucas of Eastbourne

Connections: Lucas's interest in revolutionary movements (and how to avoid them), and in North America, provided a background for his membership of the Canterbury Association. His personal connections are not known to the compiler.

He was a friend of the novelist poet George Meredith, and published several of his poems and stories in his magazine 'Once a Week'.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association, DNB, Foster.

LYALL, William Rowe

Titles: 1845 the dean of Canterbury

Birth: 11 Feb 1788 London

Death: 17 Feb 1857 the Deanery, Canterbury, buried Harbledown

Parents: 3rd son of John Lyall, merchant and ship-owner of London and of Findon Sussex, and Jane Comyn daughter of Thomas Comyn. Their children were baptised in St Vincent St Scotch church Stepney London

Marriage: 1817 Catharine Brandreth, youngest daughter of Dr Joseph Brandreth MD of Liverpool

Education: Fulham Park school London; Trinity College Cambridge, 1810 BA
Canterbury Association 27 Mar 1848 member

Career:

1812-1815 curate Fawley Hampshire

1817 chaplain S Thomas' hospital London

1814-1825 'British Critic: A new Review', he was an editor of this High church periodical an editor of the 'Encyclopaedia Metropolitana'

1832-1846 assisted HJ Rose with the Theological Library

1823-1833 rector of Weeley Essex

1824-1842 archdeacon of Colchester

1826 Warburton lecturer Lincoln's Inn

1827-1833 rector Fairstead Essex

1833-1842 rector (vice HJ Rose) of Hadleigh Suffolk

1841-1845 archdeacon of Maidstone and prebendary of Canterbury

1842-1852 rector of Great Chart Ashford Kent

1843 member of the Cambridge Camden (Ecclesiological) Society

1844 (with Joshua Watson, Benjamin Harrison, and others) member of the provisional committee for the development of the College of S Augustine at Canterbury

1845-death dean of Canterbury

1852 paralysed

Connections: Lyall, who was in the London cluster of High church leaders known as the Hackney Phalanx, owed his early preferment to William Howley, an archbishop (1828-1848) of Canterbury who promoted High churchmen—a custom not followed by his Evangelical successor JB Sumner, who appointed Evangelicals.

Lyall succeeded Hugh James Rose (an important leader at the beginning of the Oxford Movement) as rector of Hadleigh. His elder brother George Lyall was a director of the East India Company which in those days ruled India.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association. DNB, Nockles,
http://anglicanhistory.org/england/sac/blain_opening2007.pdf

LYTTELTON, George William

Titles: 1837 4th Baron Lyttelton and Baron of Frankley

Birth: 31 Mar 1817 Savile Row Middlesex London W1

Death: 19 Apr 1876 by suicide, 18 Park Crescent Middlesex London NW1, buried Hagley

Parents: 1st son of William Henry Lyttelton, the 3rd Baron Lyttelton and Lady Sarah Spencer, daughter of George John Spencer, 2nd Earl Spencer KG

Marriage: 25 Jul 1839 Mary Glynne, 2nd daughter of Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, 9th baronet,

of Hawarden Castle co Flint; Catherine Glynne her sister married WE Gladstone in a joint ceremony. They had eight sons and four daughters; she died, 16 Aug 1857. He married (ii) 10 Jun 1869 Sybella Harriet Mildmay, widow of Humphrey Francis Mildmay, MP and daughter of George Clive, of Ferrystone Court co Hereford. They had three daughters

Education: Eton; Trinity College Cambridge (with Charles Vaughan later Master of the Temple, a friend of John Manners (qv)), 1838 BA; 1880 hon DCL Oxford

Canterbury Association: Jan 1848 introduced to JR Godley by Charles Wynne (qqv); 27 Mar 1848 attended first meeting, 41 Charing Cross London and joined the management committee; usually chaired the meetings in place of Samuel Wilberforce (qv) until Edward Gibbon Wakefield persuaded the committee to select John Hutt (qv); Apr 1850-Sep 1852 chairman of management Apr 1850 a guarantor for £15,000 with John Simeon, Richard Cavendish, and EG Wakefield member Ecclesiastical Committee

1852-1853 paid large sum to assist in winding up affairs of the Canterbury Association

07 Oct 1852 informed Colonial Office that the Association had ceased to exist

Land purchase 2,400 acres in trust, which passed to his son at his death.

(In Canterbury his 1st son Lord Charles George owned (1882) land worth £3,242. The total value of Lyttelton land in Christchurch Geraldine and Selwyn counties, (1882) was £62,831. His uncle Frederick Spencer KG, 4th Earl Spencer (and E Rose) bought 700 acres rural land in Christchurch district; John Robert Godley signed for it; this land Lord Spencer passed on to Lord Spencer Lyttelton, the 4th son of George Lyttelton, which made him financially independent.

Career:

1838-1876 lord lieutenant Worcestershire

1840 member of the Cambridge Camden (Ecclesiological) Society

1840 member Ecclesiological Society

1840 FRS

1845 principal Queen's College Birmingham (for young women of quality; later a seminary for men)

1846 under-secretary of state for the Colonies (under brother in law, WE Gladstone) but not a suitable post as he was not a politician

1849 lecture 'The Colonial Empire of Great Britain' especially in its Religious Aspect'

1850 member (with CB Adderley, James FitzGerald, John Wodehouse (qqv)) Colonial Reform Society

1852 a founder and long-term president, the Diocesan Training College for schoolmasters at Saltley

1853 1st president Birmingham and Midlands Institute
magistrate for Shropshire and Staffordshire

Lord of the Manor of Clent and Hagley,

high sheriff for Bewdley

committee member of the SPG;

vice president of the London Library

1861 member then chairman of Public Schools Commission

1869 PC and KCMG

1870-1874 chief commissioner of Endowed Schools

1839 author with WE Gladstone, including translations into Greek of poems by Milton. Gray, Tennyson.

1856 author 'The Four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles with notes'

1859 'New Zealand and the Canterbury Colony'

1864 'The final court of appeal in cases affecting the doctrine of the church of England'

1868 'Two Lectures on a visit to New Zealand made in 1867 and early 1868'

patron of 4 livings: Hagley, Hales Owen, Frankley, Churchill in Worcestershire

Residence: Hagley Park, Stourbridge co Worcestershire

1876 estate probated at £12 000 by the son the Right Honourable Charles George Baron Lyttelton of Hagley Hall

Connections: Generous all his life, but with a dozen children always poor, George Lyttelton is the reason why the plans of the Canterbury Association actually did come to something. Through their work together for the Canterbury Association, he and John Robert Godley and Henry Selfe Selfe became dear friends. Otherwise in the course of his normal county life this county magnate would not have come across either of them.

George Lyttelton married Mary Glynne, from a High church family that had become (like himself and his family) increasingly Tractarian; and with them was much influenced by WE Gladstone then much stirred by the Tractarians.

Mary's father Sir Stephen Glynne was a trustee for the building of the Butterfield architectural masterpiece All Saints Margaret St, a major Anglo-Catholic centre off Oxford Street in the West End of London.

In 1916 Maurice George Carr Glynne was a trustee with Viscount Halifax and Lord Shaftesbury (Ashley Cooper) for the Anglo-Papalist church of SS Mary Magdalene and John Evangelist Goldthorpe in South Yorkshire. (see Ashley Cooper, for more on his grandson of the same name.)

George Lyttelton was associated with a variety of Tractarian causes, including the first Anglican sisterhoods (of women in religious orders). He was a friend of Dr Charles Vaughan, headmaster (1844-1849) of Harrow, later a commissary for Christ's College in its regular search for headmasters, and for Bishop Harper in his constant search for competent clergy for the diocese of Christchurch. He assisted Fr John Chambers (Master of SSC in 1868) and those working with him at the House of Charity in Soho Square; other such included Richard Cavendish, and Charles Lindley Wood later the 2nd Viscount Halifax. (See Richard Cavendish, William Reginald Courtenay, and Nugent Wade, all of the Canterbury Association.)

Greatly interested in education, George Lyttelton worked for the establishment of the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations throughout the Midlands.

He was with CB Adderley (qv) a founder of the Saltley Church Training College, and its president for many years.

The sea port Lyttelton was expected to be the see city of the Canterbury plan; thus the leading town of the Canterbury settlement would have born his name.

From 1848 names were considered and five men approached to be the bishop of this proposed see of Lyttelton. (See Gell, Jackson, Maddock, Torlesse, Wynter for more about proposed bishops for the proposed see.) The city of the plains Christchurch soon overtook the land-locked port of Lyttelton, and itself became the provincial centre – by the time the sixth episcopal choice, HJC Harper, was approved as the bishop for the new colony, the see title had changed as well.

Thus years later on the 25 December 1856, Bishop Harper was enthroned in S Michael and All Angels (temporary) church in Christchurch as the (1st) bishop of Christchurch.

In February 1865 CB Adderley (qv) as under secretary at the Colonial Office claimed that Lord Lyttelton (George Lyttelton) supported his proposal that a priest under his patronage, the Revd John Anderson, should be the successor to the Tractarian bishop Edmund Hobhouse in the

see of Nelson.

George Lyttelton's Anglo-Catholic daughter Lucy Caroline married Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish MP (of the leading Whig family in England); who was assassinated (1882) in Phoenix Park Dublin.

His daughter Lavinia married Edward Stuart Talbot, son of the Honourable John Talbot (qv): their son became the Superior of the Community of the Resurrection Mirfield, a religious order for men in the Church of England.

His son Arthur Temple Lyttelton became the suffragan bishop of Southampton, an assistant to the bishop of Winchester.

Lyttelton harbour and its port town continue to bear the name of George Lyttelton's family, and Hagley Park the central Christchurch park bears the name of his seat.

Sources: Askwith, Boase, Burns, Canterbury Association. DNB. Frappell, McLintock, Venn.

MADDOCK, Henry William

Titles: The Revd

Birth: baptised 14 Jun 1805 Holy Trinity church Chester Cheshire

Death: 18 Feb 1870 Boundary House St John's Wood co Hampstead

Parents: 4th son of the Revd Thomas Maddock, prebendary of Chester, rector of Northenden Cheshire and Emma Anne Scott, a daughter of Rokeby Scott

Marriage: No information

Education: Merchant Taylors school; 1823 S John's College Oxford, 1827 BA

Canterbury Association: 05 Apr 1850 member, 05 Apr 1850 management committee, 22 Apr 1850 resigned

Career:

1827-1836 Fellow of Brasenose College Oxford

1829 perpetual curate S John's chapel Bethnal Green

1832 perpetual curate Stepney New Chapel

1835-1850 vicar Kington co Hereford

1850-death perpetual curate All Saints' St Johns Wood London (1845 Colonel Eyre gave the land and £1,000 towards its building)

1870 estate probated at £5 000 by widow Elizabeth Maddock of Boundary House

Connections: Henry William Maddock was (February 1850) proposed by JC Wynter (qv) as the bishop of Lyttelton which offer from the Canterbury Association he (like Wynter before, like Gell and Torlesse after) rejected, before the offer was made fifthly (in May 1850) to Thomas Jackson (qv).

Henry William Maddock's eldest brother Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock, was deputy governor of Bengal and president (1845-1849) of the Council of India. He was the MP for Rochester (1852-1857) and died in 1870. This connection again illustrates the powerful connections of these Canterbury Association members, connections which reach around the world in the extending British commercial, and imperial ventures, as well as in the less powerful but closely connected world of church outreach.

It may be of interest that a few years after Maddock was a curate there, the Revd Bryan King was perpetual curate of S John's Bethnal Green (1838-1842); later in the century S John's was a Ritualist centre. King himself was at the centre of the anti-Ritualist riots at S George's in the East, London, where after sustained attacks on him and disruptive riots around his church he retired in broken health; his grandson, also Bryan King, as a priest under Bishop Nevill of

Dunedin developed social work in the diocese of Dunedin.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association, Debrett, Evans JH. Foster, Heberden,
www.kinderlibrary.ac.nz/information-sources/anglican-clergy

MANNERS, John James Robert

Titles: The Honourable; 1888 7th Duke of Rutland; 1896 Baron Roos of Belvoir

Birth: 13 Dec 1818 Belvoir Castle, Grantham, co Leicester

Death: 04 Aug 1906 Belvoir Castle, Grantham, co Leicester

Parents: 2nd son of John Henry Manners, 5th Duke of Rutland and Lady Elizabeth Howard, 5th daughter of Frederick Howard, 5th Earl of Carlisle KG

Marriage:(i) 1851 Catherine Louisa Georgiana Marlay of Belvedere co Westmeath Ireland, only daughter of Colonel George Marlay; she died 1854; (ii) 1862 Janet Hughan, 1st daughter of Thomas Hughan, of Airs Galloway co Kirkcudbright

Education: Eton; Trinity College Cambridge; 1839 MA; 1862 hon LLD Cambridge; 1876 DCL Oxford.

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 member; 30 Jul 1850 at the banquet on board ship at the East India Docks, he read a message of goodwill from the American ambassador and himself offered a speech of support

Career: Tory politician, leader of the Young England party, of chivalrous Utopians: who were opposed to Peel's reforming tendencies.

1841 member Ecclesiological Society

1841-1847 MP Newark

1850-1857 MP Colchester

1852 PC

1857-1885 MP Leicestershire North

1885-1888 MP Melton division

1852, 1858-1859, 1866-1868 Commissioner of Works and Buildings with seat in cabinet 1874-1880, 1885-1886 Post Master General (under Lord Derby)

Apr 1880 GCB on leaving political office

1886-1892 chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster lord lieutenant of Leicestershire

author of 'A Plea for National Holidays'

family, patron of 26 livings: Bisbrooke, in Rutland; Bottesford, Ayleston, Branstone, Barkestone, Croxton Kerrial, Harby, Hose, Knipton, Plungar, Redmile, Scalford, Sproxton, Thorpe Arnold, Waltham-on-the-Wolds, all in Leicestershire; Woolsthorpe, Ropsley, in Lincolnshire; Wood Ditton, Newmarket in Cambridgeshire; Gringley-on-the-Hill, Grandby, in Nottinghamshire; Rowsley, Ilkeston, in Derbyshire.

1841 poem, 'Memorial of Other Lands', with the lines, 'Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning die; but leave us still our old nobility', a clear celebration of extreme Toryism.

Residences included: Belvoir Castle Grantham; Cambridge Gate Regents Park London; St Mary's Tower Birham Scotland

Connections: Lord John Manners' youthful crusades included an urge to restore Don Carlos as absolute monarch of Spain, and to Gothicise the Foreign Office. His visit (1838) to the Revd Frederick Faber, at Ambleside in the Lake District developed into a romantic friendship between him, George Smythe, and Faber. Later as a Roman Catholic priest, Faber became the founder of the Brompton Oratory in London's West End; and penned a pile of hymns in the fullest spirit of the Counter-Reformation. These poems drip with ecstatic emotion, and apart from a few exceptional verses cannot be sung today.

In 1844 Lord John Manners initiated a meeting at his quarters in The Albany (Piccadilly) in London to foster the formation of a sisterhood, in memory of Robert Southey the late poet laureate, who had romantically favoured the notion of Anglican nuns. Those interested included George Lyttelton (qv), (Sir) Thomas Dyke Acland (see Arthur Mills with whom he was connected), William Ewart Gladstone (later the great Prime minister of Great Britain), Edward Bouverie Pusey (the eponymous hero of the Puseyites, the followers of the on-going Oxford Movement), and Walter Farquhar Hook (qv). These first Sisters of Mercy started their corporate life as nuns at Park Village West near Regent's Park in North London. Charles Blomfield (qv) as bishop of London was very cautious in his support of this initiative, which soon was to bring about a revival of the religious orders for both men and women in the Anglican church.

Manners was a wealthy enthusiast, always a staunch defender of the Church of England, and an early member of the Cambridge Camden Society (the High church revivalist group with aesthetic interests). He was also chairman for the Tithe Redemption Trust (which improved the management of the resources to fund payment of parish clergy) and, illustrating his interest in the theory of the church in a free colony, published (in 1851) a lecture 'The Church of England in the Colonies'.

Lord John Manners advocated public holidays, factory reform, and a system of allotments. He is portrayed with mixed sympathy in the novels of his political leader Benjamin Disraeli, notably in *Coningsby*, *Sybil*, and *Endymion*. And was 'mocked by cynical critics for wanting to save England by dancing round a maypole.' (Chadwick). He is one of the characters diffused into various lightweight but engaging personalities in 'Beauchamp's Career', a political novel (1876) by George Meredith.

Sources: Anson, Boase, Burke, Canterbury Association, Chadwick, DNB, Venn, Stenton.

McGEACHY, Forster Alleyne

Birth: 1809 Bristol

Death: 20 Mar 1887 Shenley Hill near Bamel Hertfordshire

Parents: Only son of Major Alexander McGeachy, of Clifton Bristol and (married 19 May 1808) Sarah Gibbes Alleyne, eldest daughter of John Foster Alleyne of Porters, Barbados; he was chief judge of the court of common pleas, president of the council for Barbados

Marriage: (i) 03 Apr 1834 (at Westbury-on-Trym) Anna Maria Letitia Adderley, eldest daughter of Charles Clement Adderley (see Charles Bowyer Adderley); she died 1841; (ii) 1848 Clara Newcome, daughter of the Revd Thomas Newcome, rector of Shenley, and widow of the Revd WR Hall

Education: Balliol College Oxford, 1832 BA

Canterbury Association: 17 Mar 1849 member, 1850 management committee

Career:

Tory politician, in favour of free trade

1841-1847 MP Honiton

1845 'Speech delivered in the House of Commons on the Maynooth College bill'

barrister Lincolns Inn

JP and deputy lieutenant for Hertfordshire

1865 high sheriff for Hertfordshire

magistrate for Middlesex

public school reformer

residence: St James Place, London

1887 estate probated at £46 673 by his widow Clara McGeachy of Shenley Hill, the Right Honourable Charles Bowyer Baron Norton of Hams Hall Birmingham co Warwick, and Sir Thomas Paine of 14 St Helen's Place city of London

Connections: McGeachy a friend of John Robert Godley (qv), married the sister of Charles Bowyer Adderley (qv).

With a reputation for having successfully laid the foundation of new church of England public schools such as Marlborough, McGeachy was called into the Canterbury Association to assist the development of the college for Canterbury, which later became Christ's College.

Sources: Boase, Burke. Canterbury Association, Carrington, Foster, Stenton.

MILLS, Arthur

Birth: 20 Feb 1816 Barford Warwickshire

Death: 12 Oct 1898 Efford Down Budehaven Devon

Parents: 2nd son of the Revd Francis Mills, rector (1785-1841) of Barford Warwickshire and Catherine Mordaunt, 4th daughter of Sir John Mordaunt, 7th baronet, of Walton Warwickshire (Mordaunt held the patronage of the living Walton D'Eivile); Francis Mills and his father also a priest held the living of Barford consecutively for above a hundred years. A cousin of Francis Mills, Cecil Mills was rector from 1865.

Marriage: 03 Aug 1848 Agnes Lucy Dyke Acland, 2nd and younger daughter of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, 10th baronet, MP, of Killerton Devon, and Lydia Elizabeth only daughter of Henry Hoare, banker of Mitcham Grove and Fleet Street London.

Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, a supporter of the first post-Reformation religious order in the church of England (see J Manners), had married Mary Mordaunt, only daughter of Sir Charles Mordaunt MP baronet; their 6th son John Barton Arundel Dyke Acland born 25 Nov 1823 married 17 Jan 1860 Emily Weddell Harper 1st daughter of HJC Harper bishop of Christchurch.

Joanna Dyke Troyte the daughter of their 2nd son Arthur Henry Dyke Acland married Leonard Harper, 2nd son of Bishop Harper. Arthur Acland was a friend and protégé of John Keble to whom he paid visits at Hursley. (Arthur Henry Dyke Acland was was a donor towards the missionary College of S Augustine at Canterbury.)

Education: Rugby (under Dr Thomas Arnold); Balliol College Oxford, BA 1835

Canterbury Association: 25 Oct 1849 member

Career:

1842 called to the bar, Inner Temple London

author

1847 'Systematic colonisation'

1856 'Colonial Constitutions'

1858 'India in 1858'

JP and Deputy Lieutenant Cornwall

Tory politician:

1852, 1857-1865 MP Taunton

1862 moved a resolution in the House of Commons, 'that the self-governing colonies ought to bear the main responsibility for their own internal order and defence.'

1873-1880 MP Exeter

family held the gift of the living Barford S Peter's co Warwick

residences: Efford Down near Budehaven Devon; Hyde Park Gardens London

1899 estate probated at £42 035 to Reginald Brodie Dyke Acland barrister, Theodore Dyke Acland MD, the Revd Barton Reginald Vaughan Mills, Dudley Acland Mills major in the Royal Engineers; his wife died 1895, executor was Reginald Brodie Dyke Acland barrister.

Connections: Arthur Mills was a friend and protégé of John Keble. His brother-in-law Sir TD Acland was a donor towards the missionary College of S Augustine at Canterbury.

He was up at Oxford with his friend Godley (qv), in the same college and years as RW Sackville West, 7th Earl De la Warr. Like a number in the Canterbury Association, Sackville West was a member of the Cambridge Camden Society (Ecclesiological Society).

The forenames of Arthur Mill's elder son Barton Reginald Vaughan Mills mark the connections with the Acland family, and also with Dr Charles Vaughan. Vaughan was a friend of George Lyttelton, became headmaster of Harrow School, and was later Bishop Harper's commissary both for diocesan clergy, and masters for Christ's College Christchurch.

Barton Mills an Anglican priest was vicar (1891-1901) of Bude in Cornwall, on a stipend of £170 a year, a sum a little less than his contemporaries (among them, distant relatives) received in the diocese of Christchurch New Zealand. The patron of Bude parish was his father-in-law Sir Thomas Dyke Acland. On his resignation from Bude (in 1901) Barton Mills published 'The Marks of the Church' and in consequence found the marks of the true church outside the church of England – he converted to become a Roman Catholic lay person.

Arthur Mills' cousin Sir Charles Henry Mills, baronet, married (1853) the Honourable Louisa Isabella Lascelles, eldest daughter of Henry Thynne Lascelles (qv), the 3rd earl of Harewood and a member of the Canterbury Association.

In 1861 Arthur Mills was working in London with John Robert Godley (qv) for a parliamentary committee of enquiry, just before the latter's death. In September 1884 Arthur Mills wrote from Exeter to the archbishop of Canterbury of his recent visit to Norfolk Island, in the South Pacific. He supported the priestly ordination and formal appointment as chaplain to the Pitcairn Island community (on Norfolk Island) of the Revd Thomas Pelham Thorman, previously a layman from Plymouth, who on being made deacon by the bishop of Jamaica had served his curacy in Crowan Cornwall. Thorman was ordained priest in 1886 by the bishop of Melanesia.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association, Coleridge, Crockford, Frappell, Foster, Gorman. Stenton

MONTAGUE, William Drogo

Titles:

1823-1843 Lord Kimbolton

1843 Viscount Mandeville

1855 7th Duke of Manchester

Birth: 15 Oct 1823 Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdonshire

Death: 21 Mar 1890 Hotel Royal Naples Campania Italy

Parents: 1st son of George Montagu, 6th Duke of Manchester, a Commander in the Royal Navy, and Lady Millicent Sparrow, daughter of General Robert Bernard Sparrow, of Brampton Park Huntingdonshire and the Lady Olivia B Acheson eldest daughter of the 1st earl of Gosford.

Marriage: 22 Jul 1852 the Countess Louise Fredericka Augusta von Alten, 2nd daughter of Count Charles Francis Victor von Alten, of Hanover.

The Duchess of Manchester was sympathetic to the Evangelicals at court; but had an affair with Lord Hartington, brother-in-law to Lucy Lyttelton (see George Lyttelton).

Education: Royal Military College, Sandhurst; Cambridge LLD 1864

Canterbury Association: 27 May 1848; EG Wakefield hoped Lord Mandeville might migrate and be the natural but soundly aristocratic leader of society in the Canterbury Association colony.

Land purchase: he bought 350 acres Riccarton Rd Christchurch; but Lady Olivia B Sparrow his grandmother bought 150 acres in the Canterbury settlement. Lady Olivia's father was the 2nd Viscount Gosford, of Ireland; her mother was a Millicent Pole.

Career:

1841 entered 11th Foot

1846 captain in the Grenadier Guards

1843-1844 aide de camp to Sir Peregrine Maitland governor (1843-1846) Cape Colony

1850 retired from the army

1852 major of the Huntingdon Militia, and a deputy lieutenant for Huntingdonshire

1852-1853 a lord of the bedchamber to Albert, Prince Consort

Tory politician, opposed to any endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy, opposed to free trade:

1848-1852 MP Bewdley

1852-1855 MP Huntingdonshire

from 1855 sat as a member in the House of Lords

president of the Royal Colonial Institute

commercial ventures in Canada and Australia

president of the Royal Colonial Institute

1864 author 'Court and Society from Elizabeth to Anne'

patron of 7 livings: Kimbolton (S Andrew), Wyton, Swineshead, Houghton, Bury, Graffham, Little Stukeley in Huntingdonshire

Residences: Charles St Berkeley Square London; Kimbolton Castle St Neots, co Huntingdon; Tanderagee Castle co Armagh Ireland.

Connections: Of William Drogo Montagu, Benjamin Disraeli the British prime minister remarked: 'silly but not dull'; and the Marquess of Huntley remarked: 'a well intentioned bore'. His grandmother Lady Olivia Sparrow knew the father of John Robert Godley very well; she bought land in the colony.

His younger brother Lord Robert (2nd son of the 6th Duke of Manchester) converted to the church of Rome in 1870, but reverted to the church of England in 1882.

His younger brother Lord Frederick (3rd son of the 6th duke), of the 12th Foot Regiment, was briefly (from February 1851) a drunken nuisance in Canterbury, and died (1854) aged 26 in Australia.

As Viscount Mandeville William Drogo Montagu is commemorated in the rural district Mandeville near Kaiapoi in North Canterbury.

Sources: Boase, Burke, Canterbury Association, Chadwick, Gorman, Foster, Stenton.

MONTAGUE-DOUGLAS-SCOTT, Walter Francis

Titles: 1819 the 5th Duke of Buccleuch and 7th Duke of Queensbury

Birth: 25 Nov 1806 Dalkeith House Edinburgh Scotland

Death: 16 Apr 1884 Bowhill House co Selkirk Scotland, buried S Mary's chapel Dalkeith

Parents: 2nd son of Charles William Montagu Douglas Scott, the 4th Duke of Buccleuch, and the Honourable Harriet Katherine Townshend, youngest daughter of Thomas Townshend, 1st Viscount Sydney

Marriage: 13 Aug 1829 Lady Charlotte Anne Thynne, youngest (3rd) daughter of Thomas

Thynne, 2nd Marquess of Bath KG and the Honourable Isabella Elizabeth Byng, daughter of George Byng, 4th Viscount Torrington, Brook St Grosvenor Square

Education: Eton; S John's College Cambridge, 1827 MA; 1842 hon LLD; 1834 hon DCL Oxford; 1874 hon DD Edinburgh

Canterbury Association: 20 May 1848 member

Career:

1830 carried the Gold Stick at the coronation of King William IV

1835 KG (Knight of the Garter)

1842-1846 Lord Privy Seal

1846 Lord President of the Council

1862 president of the Society of Antiquaries

1867 president of the British Association

1828-death lord lieutenant and sherriff principal of Midlothian and co Roxburgh

1878 chancellor of Glasgow University

Fellow of the Royal Society

captain general of the Royal Company of Archers

honorary colonel 3rd battalion, Royal Scots Lothian Regiment

KG, PC, DCL,

ADC to Queen Victoria

patron of 17 livings: Bamwell S Andrew, Barton Seagrave, Broughton, Geddington, Newton, Luddington in the Brook, Little Oakley, Scaldwell, Warkton, Weekley, in Northamptonshire; Winwick, Coppingford, in Huntingdonshire; Church Lawford, in Warwickshire; Blawith, in Westmoreland; S Andrew's Holbom, S George the Martyr Bloomsbury, in London extremely wealthy man residences: Dalkeith House, Edinburgh NB; Howhill, Selkirk, NB; The Lodge, Langholme, and Drumlanrig Castle, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire NB; Boughton House, Kettering; Richmond, Surrey; and Montagu House, Whitehall SW

Connections: In 1848 Walter Francis Montagu Douglas Scott (the Duke of Buccleuch) grew impatient with the slow realising of the Canterbury Association plans, and sent forty tenants from his Hampshire estates to Natal at his own expense rather than wait longer for them to go to the proposed but delayed Canterbury settlement.

He was a donor towards the missionary College of S Augustine at Canterbury.

His wife, the Duchess of Buccleuch, once mistress of the robes to Queen Victoria, and in that capacity at the baptism (1841) of Edward Prince of Wales later King Edward VII, converted to the church of Rome in 1855.

The family also took an active interest in the Irvingite sect, the Catholic Apostolic church. Its prophetic founder Edward Irving was a Presbyterian minister in Dumfriesshire where the Duke was a magnate.

Lord Henry John (Montagu-Douglas-) Scott, his son, came to Lyttelton in 1853 as a tourist, with the Honourable Schomberg Henry Kerr (2nd son of the 7th Marquess of Lothian and his wife Lady Cecil Chetwynd Talbot, only daughter of Charles 2nd Earl Talbot), and their companion or tutor the Revd Thomas Bowles.

Lord Schomberg Kerr married (1865) the Honourable Victoria Alexandrine, eldest daughter of the 5th Duke of Buccleuch, and the sister of his companion on the New Zealand tour; Lord Schomberg Kerr succeeded his elder brother as 9th Marquess in 1870. (For Bowles, see

www.kinderlibrary.ac.nz/information-sources/anglican-clergy)

The Marchioness of Lothian, mother of Lord S Ker, and only sister of Lord John Talbot of the

Canterbury Association, became a Roman Catholic in 1851, in the wake of the Gorham controversy. It further illustrates the high number of conversions to Rome, that two sisters (in 1843, 1892) and a deacon brother (at Littlemore with JH Newman; in 1845) of the Revd Thomas Bowles became Roman Catholics; Thomas himself remained Anglo-Catholic and unmarried. The second son of Walter Francis Montagu Douglas Scott, Henry John Montagu Douglas Scott married Cecily Susan Stuart Wortley Mackenzie, the youngest daughter of the 2nd Baron Wharncliffe (his surname: Stuart Wortley Mackenzie); this family had also married into the Talbot (qv) family.

The inter-marriages indicate the close social connections between the Canterbury Association families, and point to the complex political and commercial alliances made between the old landed gentry and the commercial gentry in the period before universal suffrage for men, and later for women, extended the base of power to include all the people.

A town to bear his title was planned near Alford Forest in Canterbury; Buccleuch was not built.

Sources: Boase, Burke, Canterbury Association, DNB, Gorman, Venn.

NELSON, Horatio

Titles: 1823 born Horatio Bolton; 1835 3rd Earl Nelson

Birth: 07 Aug 1823 Brinkworth co Wiltshire

Death: 25 Feb 1913 registered Salisbury

Parents: 1st son of Thomas Bolton (1835 became Nelson), 2nd Earl Nelson, and Frances Elizabeth Eyre, daughter and heir of John Maurice Eyre, of Landford House co Wiltshire.

Marriage: 28 Jul 1845 Lady Mary Jane Diana Agar Welbore Ellis, daughter of Welbore Ellis, 2nd Earl of Normanton

Education: Eton; Trinity College Cambridge; 1844 MA

Canterbury Association: 17 Oct 1850 member, 30 Jul 1850 public banquet for the gentry on board ship 'Blackwell': among the guests were Earl Nelson (and Miss AG Burdett-Coutts who endowed four colonial bishoprics but not Christchurch, and was a donor towards the missionary College of S Augustine at Canterbury.)

Career:

JP and deputy lieutenant for Wiltshire

lieutenant of Wiltshire Yeomanry

a commissioner of the Royal Patriotic Fund

member Ecclesiological Society

Patron of 1 living: Landford, in Wiltshire Residence: Trafalgar House, near Salisbury Wiltshire

Connections: Horatio Nelson had inherited the title Earl Nelson from his father. The title had been passed across to his father on the death of the famous admiral, Horatio Nelson, the 1st Earl Nelson, who did not have any legitimate heir.

Through half a century, Horatio (the 3rd Earl) Nelson appeared at many official church and state occasions, but not in any very significant role—he was considered 'a goose'.

In 1848, Lord Nelson was present at the opening of S Augustine's College Canterbury. This was a High church project for the training of clergy for missionary work. Several other Canterbury Association members had connections—especially see William Hart Coleridge, and Edward Coleridge.

In 1851 Lord Nelson laid the foundation stone for the important Butterfield church and Anglo-Catholic centre of S Matthias', Stoke Newington. (Later, Bishop Henry Lascelles Jenner attended services there, and was spied by hostile church members from Otago. For Jenner, see

www.kinderlibrary.ac.nz/information-sources/anglican-clergy)

In 1854 on the declaration of war against Russia, Lord Nelson appealed to the few Anglican sisterhoods then in existence asking them to send two or more members each for nursing in the Crimea. (See also Sidney Herbert and A Stafford of the Canterbury Association.)

In 1868 Lord Nelson chaired a meeting of the English Church Union to raise support for Anglo-Catholic clergy, under civil persecution for the use of ceremonies and ornaments that the parliament was opposing. He was an attentive member of the Church Union over many years.

In 1888 Lord Nelson became chair of the Home Reunion Society. This optimistic group worked for the reunion of the church of England with the church of Rome, as well as with the Presbyterian church of Scotland. Lord Nelson's work in Britain for reunion was seen as parallelling the work of Lord Halifax on the continent of Europe; more consistently, Lord Halifax chose to concentrate on relations with the church of Rome. (See William Courtenay for more on Viscount Halifax.)

His fourth son the Honourable Edward Agar Horatio Nelson became a Roman Catholic in 1888; his wife the Countess Nelson with their second son the Honourable Charles Horatio Nelson and his wife Ellen, became Roman Catholics in 1896. He personally did not accept his family's approach of conversion to Rome as a way to church union.

His brother the Honourable the Revd John Horatio Nelson (who joined 1844 the Cambridge Camden (Ecclesiological) Society) married Susan Spencer Churchill, (daughter of Lord Spencer-Churchill and related to the Lytteltons) and inherited (1878) a property under the will of his mother Frances Eyre, and retired to that family home, Landford House, Wiltshire. The income from its 1,500 acres was £800 a year in the 1880s. As a comparison: a parish priest in that period might be paid £250 a year, many were paid a smaller stipend, a good few larger.

The River Eyre runs in North Canterbury.

Sources: Burke, Canterbury Association, Jones, Lockhart, Pascoe, Walford, Venn,
http://anglicanhistory.org/england/sac/blain_opening2007.pdf

OWEN, John [R?]

Titles: The Revd

Birth: ca 1789

Death: 13 Mar 1868 Llaniestyn

Parents: son of the Revd Edward Pugh Owen, rector of Llaniestyn (1802-1824) co Carnarvon and Mary Ellis heiress of Hendrefeinws Abererch Caernarvonshire daughter of the Revd Evan Ellis rector of Llandrillo yn Rhos

Marriage: Jane Lucinda Hartley (1808-1882) daughter of Major Hartley and widow of – Percival.

Education: Jesus College Oxford, BA 1812, MA 1815

Canterbury Association: 10 Apr 1851 member, 10 Apr 1851 management

Land purchase: Canon John Owen, of Llanbedrog, Pwllheli, Caernarvonshire applied to the Canterbury Association for land, 100 acres on the North Road Christchurch; his friend the Revd Octavius Mathias invested his money for him and looked after his interests. For him, Mathias bought the Desert Station; and Owen's son John arrived (Mar 1851) on 'Isabella Hercus' in Lyttelton, to manage the station, but unsuccessfully, and he was drowned (1857) in the Rakaia river. Possibly another son, E. Owen, went on an exploring trip with surveyor JH Baker, to the head of the Waitaki River; he may have bought land at Mesopotamia with a partner J Carter.

Career:

1812 deacon 1813 priest

1812-1819 curate to his father at Llaniestyn
1819-1838 vicar of Conway and perpetual curate of Bodewryd and Gyffin
1824-1838 rector of Boduan Caernarvonshire
1838 rector of Llangelynin
1838-1852 rector of Llanbedrog
1852-1868 rector Llaniestyn with Llandegwining and Penllech, Pwllheli, Caemarvonshire (patron the bishop of Bangor);
rural dean 1862-1868 canon and treasurer of Bangor JP and deputy lieutenant for co Caernarvon
1868 estate probated at £5 000 by widow Jane Lucinda Owen of Llaniestyn
Connections: From his father, who died in 1824 he inherited Hendrefeinws.
In 1861 John Owen's wife Jane Lucinda Owen (1808-1882), with their sons the Revd William Eddowes Owen (Rossall school; MA Emmanuel College Cambridge, curate of S Barnabas' Liverpool, curate of Glenogwen, Bethesda Bangor North Wales. born 1834 died 1874), and the Revd Octavius Owen (baptised 28 May 1848 Llanbedrog, died 1879) converted to the church of Rome.
Other children included Edward Owen (born 1835) who was a JP in Roxburg Brixham Devon; General Sir John Fletcher Owen KCB (born 1839) Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery; Thomas Ellis Owen (1843-1900) C.E. Superintendent D.P. Works India; Margaret Owen (1831-1905); Harriet Owen, who married Thomas Owen Snow of Lache Hall Cheshire.
The son's name, Octavius, allows the cautious conjecture of a connection of marriage or close friendship with Octavius Mathias who managed Canon Owen's financial affairs in Canterbury—but note also that a daughter named Lucinda Mary Octavia Owen was baptised 02 August 1846, at Llanbedrog. Allowing the even more doubtful question, did he like the figure eight? Was the old priest frail in 1861, and so let his family go to Rome that year? He did not (it seems) become a Roman Catholic himself. The family crest incorporated a cock confronting a coiled blue snake, above the motto 'Er gorfod gwilia', 'To overcome be vigilant'.
Sources: Canterbury Association, Foster, Gorman, Macdonald, Prichard, Venn, diocesan registrar diocese Bangor.

PAUL, Robert Bateman

Title: The Revd

Birth: 21 Mar 1798 S Columb Major Cornwall

Death: 06 Jun 1877 Stamford Lincolnshire

Parents: 1st son of the Revd Richard Paul, Cornwall and Frances Bateman, daughter of the Revd Robert Bateman

Marriage: 11 January 1827, Rosa Mira Twopeny, daughter of the Revd Richard Twopeny, rector Little Casterton Stamford

Education: Truro Grammar school; Exeter College Oxford; 1819 BA

Canterbury Association: 10 Apr 1851 member, 10 Apr 1851 management committee

Land purchase: he bought 500 acres. His estate (1882) was worth in Selwyn country, £4,000; and in Christchurch £11,950

Career:

1817-1827 Fellow of Exeter college

1825-1827 bursar and tutor Oxford

1855-1860 archdeacon Waimea Nelson

1859 'utterly unequal to his task here' in Nelson (Mary Hobhouse)

1864-1872 rector S Mary's Stamford Lincolnshire

author of

1850 'The Church in Sorrow, Shall we Abandon or Defend Her? (against the Gorham Judgment)

1854;Some Account of the Canterbury Settlement New Zealand'

1857 'Letters from Canterbury'

1861 'New Zealand as it was, and as it is'

Connections: Paul was a marked Tractarian, as evidenced both by his articles in the 'Lyttelton Times', and his publication after the Gorham Judgment (1850), 'The Church in Sorrow, Shall we Abandon or Defend Her?'. He encouraged Catholic Movement members to remain loyal to the Anglican church when all were unhappy, many felt unsure, and a number were leaving for the Roman Catholic church. (See W Heathcote, J Simeon, RI Wilberforce, and R Cavendish) Paul was considered a possible local candidate for the bishopric of Christchurch, but only because among the remarkably un-apostolic Canterbury Association chaplains in Lyttelton there was no better candidate. Mary Hobhouse wife of Edmund Hobhouse the Tractarian bishop of Nelson wrote of him perceptively, not long before he returned to England.

Sources: 'Lyttelton Times', Boase, Canterbury Association, Foster, Tunicliffe
www.kinderlibrary.ac.nz/information-sources/anglican-clergy

PELHAM CLINTON, Henry Pelham Fiennes

Titles: 1811-1851 the Earl of Lincoln, 12 January 1851 the 5th Duke of Newcastle, 1860 KG

Birth: 22 May 1811 Charles St, Berkeley Square Middlesex London W1

Death: 18 Oct 1864 Clumber Park Worksop Nottinghamshire

Parents: 1st son of Henry Pelham Fiennes Pelham Clinton, the 4th Duke of Newcastle; and Georgiana Elizabeth Mundy, daughter of Edward Miller Mundy, of Shipley Derbyshire

Marriage: (i) 27 Nov 1832 Lady Susan Harriett Catherine Hamilton-Douglass, only daughter of Alexander Hamilton-Douglas, 10th Duke of Hamilton, and Susan Euphemia Beckford, 2nd daughter and co-heir of William Beckford of Fonthill Abbey Wiltshire; 1850 the marriage was dissolved after she deserted the family and eloped with Lord Walpole to the Continent.

Education: Eton; Christ Church Oxford 1832 BA

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 member 29 Jan 1851 management committee on succeeding to the dukedom; 08 May 1851 principal speaker at farewell banquet for second body of settlers; 1852-1853 paid £250 for himself and £250 for Sewell towards costs of closing the Canterbury Association

Career:

Tory politician, in favour of free trade, and supported the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy:

1834-1835 a Lord of the Treasury

1841 PC

1841-1846 1st Commissioner of Woods and Forests (Dublin)

January 1846-July 1846 chief secretary to lord lieutenant of Ireland

1832-1846 MP for South Nottinghamshire

1846-1851 MP Falkirk district

1852-1854 secretary of state for the colonies

1854-1855 secretary of state for war (in the Crimean peninsula)

1857-death lord lieutenant of Nottinghamshire

1859-1864 colonial secretary;

1860 to Canada and US with prince of Wales;

1863 member of council for prince of Wales

Patron of 10 livings: Shire Oak, Cromwell, Elksley, Bothamsall, Brinsley, Markham Clinton, Worksop, East Markham, Kirton, Maplebeck in Nottinghamshire.

Addresses: 16 Carlton House Terrace London; Runby Hall Nottinghamshire

Connections:

Pelham Clinton was a close friend of George Lyttelton (qv); at Christ Church Oxford he had been in the group of High church Tories which included William Ewart Gladstone, Henry Edward Manning, and Sidney Herbert (qv). All were outstanding figures in Victorian England. Manning converted to the church of Rome and was later cardinal archbishop of Westminster. The other two were politicians.

It is likely that Pelham Clinton got to know JR Godley (qv), Hinds (qv) and perhaps Vernon (qv) during his service in Dublin; he remained a friend and patron of Godley. As secretary of state for the colonies Pelham Clinton had a close relationship with George Grey the governor of New Zealand.

He wrote (1863) to Ernest Hawkins (qv) with a copy to the archbishop of Canterbury, enquiring about the precedent or justification for Longley as archbishop of Canterbury nominating colonial bishops. He noted that previously with Archbishop (John Bird) Sumner (qv) he himself had named a clergyman to him before nominating to the Crown.

In 1863 as colonial secretary he recommended (Evangelical) Mesac Thomas' appointment as bishop of Goulburn, in Australia. These details illustrate the close attention paid by British political leaders to the appointment of bishops, even in far colonial sees.

The new Oxford Movement won strong support in the Pelham Clinton family of many clergy; members used their position to forward the High church cause. For instance, because his distant cousin the local rector the Revd Charles John Fynes Clinton was fiercely Low church, the Duke of Newcastle (Pelham Clinton) ignored him and his poverty—so stated the family of Charles John. The latter's son Geoffrey Fynes Clinton migrated to New Zealand and was ordained a priest by Bishop Harper, the 1st bishop of Christchurch.

Among a number of Anglo-Catholic priests in the extended family, the brother to the Revd Charles John Fynes Clinton, the Revd Charles Henry Fynes Clinton, rector of Blandford Forum Dorset, had officiated at the marriage of Rosalind Fynes Clinton, who was daughter of his nephew the Revd Geoffrey Fynes Clinton; to the Right Revd ST Nevill, the Tractarian bishop of Dunedin; and his own son Fr Henry Joy Fynes Clinton, was the Anglo-Papalist rector (1921-1959) of S Magnus the Martyr London Bridge.

Lord Albert Sidney Pelham Clinton, the 4th son of Henry Pelham Fiennes Pelham Clinton (normally known as the 4th Duke of Newcastle), converted to the church of Rome in 1884. The Lady Emily Augusta Mary Pelham Clinton daughter of the 6th Duke of Newcastle married the Prince Alfonso Doria Pamphilj of the Palazzo Doria in Rome, and thereupon converted to Rome. Since the 1960s, by that family's hospitality, the Palazzo Doria has housed the Anglican Centre in Rome, where a chaplain, library, and chapel serve the relationship between Rome and Canterbury.

S Barnabas' House of Charity, Soho Square was previously the London home of his wife's family, the Beckfords. (See Nugent Wade.) William Beckford his wife's grandfather was a particularly strange androgynous, and curious author. The journals of his exile (after an homoerotic scandal with Earl Courtenay) in Portugal are of persisting interest.

The 3rd son of the Duke of Newcastle Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton was caught in a gay or cross-

dressing scandal in London and committed suicide.

In Canterbury province, Lincoln town and university bear his courtesy title.

Sources: Askwith, Boase, Burke, Canterbury Association, Carrington, DNB, Foster, Frappell, McLintock, Stenton, www.kinderlibrary.ac.nz/information-sources/anglican-clergy

PHILLPOTTS, Henry

Title: 1831 the bishop of Exeter

Birth: 06 May 1778 Bridgwater Somerset

Death: 18 Sep 1869 Bishopstowe Palace Torquay Devon

Parents: 2nd son of John Phillpotts a brick factor of Bridgwater Somerset, and afterwards landlord of the Bell Inn Gloucester; and Sybella—

Marriage: 27 Oct 1804 Deborah Maria Surtees, daughter of William Surtees of Bath; and a niece to Elizabeth Surtees later Lady Eldon – the Earl of Eldon was a donor towards the missionary College of S Augustine at Canterbury.

Education: Gloucester College school; Corpus Christi College Oxford BA 1795; 1821 DD

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 member

Career:

1799 Fellow of Magdalen College Oxford

1805- various benefices in diocese of Durham

1828 dean of Chester

1830 bishop of Exeter

1847 refused to institute GC Gorham to the living of Bramford Speke; Gorham appealed to the privy council and was instituted 08 Mar 1850 by JB Sumner the archbishop of Canterbury.

1850 author 'Letter to the archbishop of Canterbury', in which he excommunicates the archbishop, chiefly because of the Gorham case

1851 'A Pastoral Letter on the Present State of the Church'

09 Sep 1869 announced his resignation of the see of Exeter, but died before that took effect.

1869 estate probated at £60 000 by son Henry Phillpotts of Torquay Devon

Connections: The diocese of Exeter (which then included Cornwall) and the West Country generally was long a High church Tory stronghold, impregnable under Henry Phillpotts but consistently so before and after him; many of the Canterbury Association people belong in the West Country.

In his political enthusiasms, initially Phillpotts was a reforming Tory, who carefully supported the (Roman) Catholic Emancipation bill in 1829, and followed Sir Robert Peel the reformer.

But for most of his over-long public life 'Harry of Exeter' (as he was known) carried Tory principles of the extreme right into every aspect of political affairs. The historian of the Victorian church, Owen Chadwick, considers that in his era Phillpotts did more harm to the Christian religion than any other person, prelate or not.

In his church enthusiasms, Phillpotts was a relentlessly controversial High church leader. Through his refusal (constant from 1847) to institute a Calvinistic or Low churchman GC Gorham to a living in Exeter diocese, he precipitated a famous series of trials on the doctrine of baptismal regeneration. Gorham took legal action against the bishop to gain possession of his living. As the Judgment from the privy council (the highest court in the land) went against Phillpotts and against his commitment to Catholic belief, his refusal to institute Gorham also indirectly precipitated the defection of leading Oxford Movement supporters to the Roman Catholic church. Among these were leading Canterbury Association members and supporters,

notably Robert Wilberforce, John Simeon, and William Heathcote (qqv). Their leaving was a particularly sensitive matter for the Canterbury Association and the topic was avoided where possible in their public face.

Though not a new-style Ritualist nor Anglo-Catholic, Phillpotts was a strong supporter of the revival of women's religious orders, particularly at Devonport in his diocese, in which interest he was close to Lord Lyttelton, Lord John Manners, Lord Richard Cavendish, Lord Nelson (qqv), and EB Pusey. In the Plymouth slums, the sisters worked with noble courage among victims of epidemics of cholera, and won respect for Anglican nuns.

Phillpotts raised the standard of public worship and in 1844 ordered the surplice to be worn at all ministrations in his diocese; many priests had always worn the white surplice over the black cassock for services, and at the time it was a familiar mark of the old High church school; but plenty more were hostile to this popish (as they saw it) red rag imposed upon them by their bishop.

Phillpotts had a huge income from his holding in plurality (ie all at once) several wealthy livings. He gave £10,000 to found a theological college in Exeter, yet more typically spent about £25,000 in litigation during his life.

His son George Phillpotts (?1814-1845) was senior lieutenant on the naval sloop 'Hazard' which arrived in New Zealand in July 1844; he was active in the fighting at Kororareka with Hone Heke and Kawiti, and was slain.

Sources: Boase, Burns, Canterbury Association, Chadwick, Cross, DNB, Foster, Nockles, Oliver.

POLE-CAREW, William Henry

Title: Squire of Antony (also of Eaton Place London)

Birth: 30 Jul 1811 Eaton Place Middlesex London SW1

Death: 20 Jan 1888 Villa Poralto Cannes Alpes Maritime France

Parents: 2nd son of Reginald Pole-Carew, squire of Antony House Cornwall and the Honourable Caroline Anne Lyttelton, daughter of William Henry Lyttelton, 1st Baron Lyttelton, and aunt to George William Lyttelton (qv)

Marriage: 28 Aug 1838 Frances Anne Buller, 2nd daughter of John Buller, of Morval near Penzance Cornwall. Note: E Hulse (qv), was the son of Marie Buller, daughter of John Buller of Morval Cornwall

Education: The Charterhouse; Oriel College Oxford, 1833 BA

Canterbury Association: 03 June 1848 member

Career:

Tory politician, voted (1846) for agricultural protection; thought 'a modified income tax the best of all taxes':

1845-1852 MP East Cornwall Magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Cornwall

1854-1855 high sheriff

1857-1886 recorder of East Looe

patron of Antony, and of SheviocK parishes, Cornwall

1888 estate probated at £8 878 by Reginald Carew Glanville of Truro Cornwall

Connections: The Pole-Carew family strongly supported the Tory High church tradition, and promoted the Ritualist cause. The family was related by marriage to the Lyttelton family, the Somers-Cocks family, and the Hulse family, all with members in the Canterbury Association. Pole-Carew's friend JR Godley (qv) and the family stayed at his famous home, Antony House,

while awaiting departure on the 'Lady Nugent' for Lyttelton.

Himself an acknowledged supporter of the Oxford Movement, William Henry Pole-Carew appointed a Tractarian priest, John Francis Kitson to the family living of Antony. He appointed as rector of Sheviock; an Anglo-Catholic, his kinsman John James Thomas Somers-Cocks; after the Gorham troubles the Revd John James Thomas Somers-Cocks converted (1856) to the church of Rome. (See Henry Phillpotts for more on the Gorham troubles.)

The old loose grouping of the high church school held perhaps a majority of the bishoprics during the first part of the nineteenth century. By the 1850s, men (like Walter Kerr Hamilton, bishop of Salisbury) from the new style Tractarian tradition, emergent from the looser group of the old High church and Tory world, were occasionally getting preferment (appointed to higher posts) in the church.

But in the context of connections researched for this book, it is of interest that the first fully Anglo-Catholic bishop, Henry Lascelles Jenner, spent his first years as a young priest as curate (1849-1851) in the parish of Antony: the patron of the living was William Henry Pole-Carew. Jenner was consecrated (1866) bishop by Charles Longley (qv) for the ill-defined see of Dunedin, part of Harper's diocese of Christchurch; anti-Ritualist fears destroyed his chances of enthronement and on constitutional grounds he was (1869) barred from the see. Bishop Jenner always spoke warmly and appreciatively of the early patronage of Pole-Carew. (See the entry for Henry Thynne Lascelles, whose father was godfather to Henry Lascelles Jenner.)

Sources: Boase, Burke, Canterbury Association, Foster, Pearce, Stenton, Walford.

www.kinderlibrary.ac.nz/information-sources/anglican-clergy

RICKARDS, George Kettilby

Titles: 1882 KCB (Sir)

Birth: 24 Jan 1812 London

Death: 23 Sep 1889 Hawkley Hurst Liss co Southampton

Parents: 1st son of George Rickards, of Send Grove, Ripley Surrey and Frances Kettilby, 2nd daughter of the Revd Samuel Kettilby DD rector of Sutton Bedfordshire

Marriage: (i) 1842 Frances Phoebe Lefroy, 2nd daughter of the Revd John Henry George Lefroy of Ewshott House Hampshire; (ii) 1861 Julia Cassandra Lefroy, 2nd daughter of the Revd Benjamin Lefroy rector of Ashe, Hampshire

Education: Westminster, and Eton, Balliol College Oxford, 1833 BA

Canterbury Association: 11 Apr 1848 an original member, 1851 management committee

Career:

1836-1843 Fellow of Queen's College Oxford

1837 barrister Inner Temple and in House of Commons

1843 secretary to commission for inquiry into present state of laws in NSW

1851-1856/7 Drummond professor Political Economy Oxford

1851-1882 Counsel to the Speaker of the House of Commons

1860 commission to enquire into salmon fisheries of England and Wales

chair Ottoman Railway Company

1874 contributed essay on church finance to Halcombe's 'The Church and Her Curates'

1871-1872 translator The Aeneid of Vergil

member council King's College London

magistrate for Oxford

bencher of the Inner Temple

Fellow of Eton college

1889 estate probated at £18 113 by the Revd George Hunter Fell DD of Worldham rectory Alton Southampton, son Arthur George Rickards of King's Bench walk Inner Temple barrister, and nephew Charles Read Seymour of Inner Temple

Connections: Rickards had an on-going interest in church finances and published papers on that subject. Sophia Anna Lefroy, a sister to his first wife, married (1852) Ernest Hawkins (qv), secretary to the SPG and a member of the Canterbury Association. His brother in law Sir John Henry Lefroy was a colonel in the Royal Artillery, an astronomer and scientist, and later governor of Bermuda, and finally Tasmania.

Captain Thomas named a mountain in Canterbury after Rickards.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association, DNB. Foster.

ROWLEY, Thomas

Title: the Revd; 1839 Doctor

Birth: 24 Aug 1796 Middleton Scriven

Death: 11 Nov 1877 Willey rectory Shropshire

Parents: Son of the Revd Richard Rowley, rector (until 1812, death aged 45) of Middleton Scriven, Shropshire and Mary

Marriage: Mary Anne Farmer, who died 17 Feb 1880 aged 80

Education: Shrewsbury; Christ Church Oxford, 1819 BA; 1839 BD and DD Oxford

Canterbury Association: 10 Apr 1851 member, 10 Apr 1851 committee member

Land purchase Thomas Rowley junior bought 50 acres Akaroa; and for the Revd T Rowley, his father, 200 acres Riccarton Rd Christchurch district. This initial purchase money possibly came from their father but the two sons farmed in Canterbury, Thomas more successfully than Joseph Cotton Rowley.

Career:

1821 deacon, 1822 priest, by the bishop of Hereford

1822-1826 rector of Frodesley Shropshire

1822-1854 headmaster Bridgnorth school and vicar Middleton Scriven, Shropshire

1839 DD

1854-death rector Willey with Barrow Shropshire

1877 estate probated at £5 000 by widow Mary Anne Rowley of Willey rectory

Connections: The Canterbury Association committee spoke of Thomas Rowley as dean-designate for the nonexistent cathedral chapter in the unformed see of Christchurch. GA Selwyn the bishop of New Zealand resented this pretentious intrusion into his responsibilities, and the proposal of a dean and chapter was dropped until the cathedral was built a generation later, an achievement assisted by Thomas Rowley junior, who served on the original (1859) commission for the building.

Thomas Rowley senior never came to the colony but his two sons farmed in Canterbury. Thomas Rowley junior from 1854 held the Sandyknolls run in Canterbury, and resided at Middleton Grange, Riccarton (in the twentieth century, a school). He married (1857) Marianne Mathias, daughter of Octavius Mathias, the archdeacon of Christchurch, was active in church life including the cathedral commission, was generous in the building of the 1st S Peter's church Upper Riccarton, was briefly (1861-1862) MHR for Ellesmere, and returned (1864) to England and died (1903) in Southwold Essex.

His 3rd son Herbert Seddon Rowley MA Oxford became a priest in England.

Joseph Cotton Rowley, the youngest son of Thomas Rowley senior, married Mary Mathias, the youngest daughter of Octavius Mathias, the archdeacon of Christchurch; this family also returned to England but sustained contacts with New Zealand.

Sources: www.kinderlibrary.ac.nz/information-sources/anglican-clergy: Boase, Canterbury Association, Crockford, Foster, Macdonald.

SELFE, Henry James Selfe

Title: 1832 in lieu of his family name Page, on succeeding to his maternal grandfather's estate at Trowbridge Wiltshire, assumed the name Selfe by royal licence

Birth: 15 Nov 1810 25 Portland Square St Paul's Bristol

Death: 06 Sep 1870 St George's Square Middlesex London SW1, buried Addington near Croydon

Parents: Only son of the Revd Henry Page (1802-1818) tutor Bristol Baptist College, minister of the Silver Street Baptist chapel Worcester, and Sarah Ann Selfe

Marriage: 1840 Anna Maria Spooner, daughter of the Venerable William Spooner, archdeacon of Coventry, rector of Elmdon Warwickshire;

her sister married Archibald Campbell Tait (later bishop of London, and then archbishop of Canterbury)

Education: *possibly* a Baptist school in Brewer's Lane Oxford; Glasgow University

Canterbury Association: 13 Mar 1851 member, 13 Mar 1851 management, Sep 1852 agent (vice Sewell H (qv)) for the Canterbury Association in London

Land purchase Selfe then of 15 Torrington Square London, bought 269 acres Canterbury (with FitzGerald as agent) including three sections on Simeon Quay, Lyttelton

Career:

1829 admitted Lincoln's Inn

1834 called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn London

1842-1856 recorder of Newbury Berkshire

1856-1863 stipendiary magistrate Thames police court London

1863-death magistrate Westminster police court

a revising barrister

1870 estate probated at £10 000 by widow Anna Maria Selfe of 15 St George's Square Pimlico and George Kettilby Rickards (qv) of Cleveland Gardens Hyde Park Middlesex

Connections: Through the Spooner family, Selfe was connected to the Wilberforce (see RI Wilberforce) family, to the FitzGerald (qv) family, and to the Godley (qv) family of Killegar. Selfe became a friend of JR Godley, and legal advisor to Lord Lyttelton (qv), with whom he visited Canterbury (1868).

From the police court at Westminster, (in February 1865) Selfe wrote to the archbishop of Canterbury to add his voice to those promoting the appointment of Anderson to succeed Hobhouse in the see of Nelson. (See Charles Bowyer Adderley for more on Anderson.) In an honorary capacity Selfe maintained his interest in the colony and its church, and was sending a donation to the Christ Church cathedral building fund at the time of his death

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association. Foster. Frappell, and (Mar 2010) family information from Dr Craufurd Matthews

SEWELL, Henry

Birth: 14 Sep 1807 Newport Isle of Wight

Death: 14 May 1879 at 4 Salisbury Villas Station Rd Cambridge, buried Waresley co Huntingdon

Parents: 4th son of Thomas Sewell, solicitor, steward of the Isle of Wight and Jane Edwards

Marriage: (i) 15 May 1834 Lucinda Nedham, eldest daughter of General William Nedham, of Mt Olive Jamaica

Education: Hyde Abbey school Winchester Canterbury, 16 Jul 1850 member, introduced by John Simeon who commended him as William Sewell an old friend of Godley;

16 Jul 1850-1852 (salaried) deputy chair of management

14 Aug 1850 got the Canterbury Settlement Land Act through parliament

30 Jul 1850 His brother the Revd William Sewell brought the good wishes of members of the University of Oxford to the banquet on board ship at East India Docks, Blackwell Dec 1850

Sewell proposed Jackson be offered a third bishopric (Nelson) in New Zealand, but not Lyttelton: Bishop Selwyn was angry at this

Sep 1852 with EG Wakefield sailed for New Zealand to wind up affairs of the Canterbury Association in the colony

1853-1855 agent in New Zealand

1855 with FitzGerald persuaded the Canterbury Provincial Council to accept responsibility for the debts of the Canterbury Association

Land purchase 50 acres South West Hagley Park (Addington)

Career:

1829-1844 solicitor

1854-1861 MHR for Christchurch,

and in executive of the 1st General Assembly

MPC Canterbury

07 May—13 May 1856 Premier of New Zealand

21 Oct 1856 departed New Zealand for England

1861-1863 attorney-general

1861 MLC for Wellington 1864-1865, and

1869-1872 minister of justice

1866-1870 residing England

1870-1871 minister of justice New Zealand

1876-death residing England

author three pamphlets on New Zealand politics

1879 his English estate probated at £450 by son the Revd William Sewell, daughter Eleanor Lucy Sewell, and Arthur Ranken Ford of Gray's Inn co Middlesex, three of the executors for England

Connections: The endowment finances of the diocese of Christchurch are the achievement of Henry Sewell. Sewell arranged that the assets from the Canterbury Association's ecclesiastical fund were not directly paid out in clergy stipends but re-invested in land as endowments for the church in the future diocese of Christchurch.

Sewell personally gave land and helped pay for the building of the church of S Mary the Virgin, Church Square, Addington, Christchurch, New Zealand. It is noteworthy that several of these Oxford Movement families built churches under the patronage of S Mary the Virgin, the distinctive title of the university church in Oxford where JH Newman preached for significant years. In this way they were saluting their Oxford university days, but also noting their appreciation of the ministry of JH Newman and the source of their shared Tractarian sympathies.

The Sewell family was well-known as Tractarian, and among the members most notably his sister, Elizabeth Missing Sewell, a school headmistress and writer of Tractarian novels in the style of Charlotte Yonge. His elder brother the Revd William Sewell (1804-1874) was a learned able supporter of the Tractarian Movement (though he drew back as it advanced beyond his High church principles into more enthusiastic or Anglo-Catholic idiom). He founded (1847) S Peter's College Radley, where several of the Canterbury Association connections sent their sons. He was a leader in the Cambridge Camden society.

Henry Sewell's son the Revd William Sewell, while visiting his parents was licensed for services in Wellington.

Sources: www.kinderlibrary.ac.nz/information-sources/anglican-clergy; Boase, Canterbury Association, DNB, Macdonald, Oliver.

SIMEON, (Sir) John

Title: 1854 3rd baronet

Birth: 05 Feb 1815 Swainston Colbourne Isle of Wight co Southampton

Death: 21 May 1870 Fribourg Switzerland, buried Calbourne church Isle of Wight

Parents: 1st son of Sir Richard Godin Simeon, MP (Whig), baronet, of Swainston, Isle of Wight and Louisa Edith Barrington, 1st daughter and heir of Sir Fitz-William Barrington, baronet of Barrington Hall co Essex

Marriage: (i) 26 Nov 1840 Jane Maria Baker, daughter of Sir Frederick Francis Baker, 1st baronet, of Loventor co Devon; she died 1860 (ii) 1861 the Honourable Catherine Dorothea Colville, sister to the 11th Baron Colville of Culross

Education: Christ Church Oxford, 1837 BA

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 member of management committee; Apr 1850 a guarantor for £15,000 with Lord Lyttelton, Richard Cavendish, and EG Wakefield

30 Jul 1850 at farewell banquet on board ship East India Docks, Blackwall, gave speech of praise of Godley; 15 May 1851 resigned

Land purchase: Several members of the family continued to have business interests in New Zealand. Sarah Jane Simeon's land was worth £29,740 in 1882.

Career:

1860 Major 1st battalion Isle of Wight Volunteers

Liberal politician, voted (1869) for the dis-establishment of the Irish church;

1847-1851 MP Isle of Wight, retired from office on leaving the church of England for the church of Rome

1865-death MP Isle of Wight

Residences: Swainston Newport Isle of Wight; and Eaton Place Middlesex London

1870 estate probated £20 000 by widow the Honourable Dame Catherine Dorothea Simeon of Swainston

Connections: This family of Simeon was co-relative with Charles Simeon, the leader of the Cambridge Evangelical revival a generation previous, and a founder of the CMS.

John Simeon was a college friend of Godley, and a close friend of Alfred Lord Tennyson. In the wake of the Gorham Judgment, and just as the Canterbury Association colonists arrived in Lyttelton, John Simeon (as did his first wife) left the church of England in distress at its perceived betrayal of the Catholic faith and converted to the church of Rome. Subsequently his second wife, and Laura Jane the wife of his second son Edmund Charles Simeon also became Roman Catholics. (See the entry for Henry Phillpotts, for more on the Gorham crisis, a recurring

subtext in the Connections of the Canterbury Association members.) At his death Sir John Simeon's large library sold at Sotheby's for £3,500, a huge sum. As a comparison: at that time, a parish priest in New Zealand was receiving an annual stipend of £250.

Simeon Quay in Lyttelton has the family name.

Sources: Boase, Burke, Canterbury Association, Foster. Gorman, Stenton.

SIMEON, Charles

Title: Captain

Birth: 09 Dec 1816 England

Death: 29 May 1867 Hursley Winchester

Parents: 2nd son of Sir Richard Godin Simeon and Louisa Edith Barrington, 1st daughter and heir of Sir Fitz-William Barrington, baronet of Barrington Hall Essex. Sir Richard Simeon's 2nd daughter Jane Elizabeth Simeon married the 3rd son of Charles Richard Sumner (qv) bishop of Winchester.

Marriage: 05 May 1842 (Winchester) Sarah Jane Williams, daughter of Philip Williams QC

Education: No information

Canterbury Association: 17 Oct 1850 member, 17 Oct 1850 management committee

Land purchase: Charles Simeon bought 500 acres Christchurch district; and with William Bowler 50 acres Heathcote; also, one section in Lyttelton town. He gave (23 Sep 1856) over his land interests to the Church Property Trustees to assist the repayment of debts to Sir Walter Farquhar and JR Godley

Career:

Captain in the 75th Regiment

1850-1853 magistrate, and commissioner of police Canterbury

1853-1855 MPC acting Canterbury Association agent (vice Brittan qv)

1854 provincial treasurer of Canterbury

1855 returned England

Connections: Of a wealthy family, Captain Charles Simeon deposited £2,000 pounds with his friend JR Godley (qv), for the purchase of land in the colony. He became chairman of the Colonists Committee in England after the first ships departed from Gravesend. On his arrival with a large entourage at Lyttelton on the ship 'Canterbury' in 1851, Charles Simeon (a friend of the Revd John Keble, the poetic inspiration of Tractarians) was appointed magistrate in Lyttelton (vice JR Godley) by the governor, George Grey. He departed (08 December 1855) Lyttelton in the barque 'Maori' for England, and after a long illness died at Hursley, Winchester. Sarah Selwyn, the wife of the bishop of New Zealand, liked him and the family.

Of the large family of Charles Simeon, the Revd Revd Philip Barrington Simeon became Superior of S Paul's Mission Grahamstown, an Anglo-Catholic diocese in South Africa; the Revd Algemon Barrington Simeon rector of Yattendon, and the Revd Hugh Barrington Simeon married Beatrice daughter of Henry Littledale of Bolton Abbey Yorkshire. A daughter Emma Mary Simeon married the Right Revd Alfred Willis, bishop of Honolulu (Hawaii) until the islands were annexed by the United States of America, and later assistant (informally) bishop in Tonga. Another daughter Mabel Selina married the Revd Herbert Andrew Dalton, DD headmaster of Harrison College in the SPG diocese of Barbados, West Indies. Charles Simeon owned land in the area of Christchurch now Barrington St, Spreydon. All his sons bear that name, Barrington, in honour of their maternal grandfather whose male line expired on his death 1833.

Simeon Quay in Lyttelton has the family name.

Sources: Burke, Canterbury Association, Crockford http://anglicanhistory.org/hawaii/blain_directory.pdf

SIMEON, Cornwall

Birth: 05 Feb 1820 G razeley Berkshire

Death: 18 Mar 1880 St John's Bishopstoke co Southampton

Parents: 3rd son of Sir Richard Godin Simeon, baronet of the Isle of Wight and Louisa Edith Barrington, 1st daughter and heir of Sir Fitz-William Barrington baronet

Marriage: 01 Jan 1861 (registered Wimborne) Mary Evans, youngest daughter of Thomas Browne Evans of North Tuddenham Norfolk

Education: No information

Canterbury Association: 28 Aug 1851 member, 24 Aug 1851 management committee

Land purchase: He bought 100 acres in Christchurch district, for which his brother Charles signed. He owned (1882) land worth £3,685 in Selwyn county.

Career:

barrister Lincoln's Inn London

1880 estate probated at £4 000 by widow Mary Simeon of St John's; he was formerly of Winchester but late of St John's

Connections: Cornwall Simeon lived briefly at 'Coleburne', in Lyttelton. His 4th son the Revd John Pole Simeon served in the church of England; he died Seaford Sussex in 1951.

Simeon Quay in Lyttelton has the family name.

Sources: Burke, Canterbury Association, Crockford

STAFFORD, Augustus Stafford O'Brien

Title: 1847 Augustus Stafford O'Brien took the additional (after O'Brien) surname of Stafford by royal license, to distinguish (and distance) himself from the Fenian Irish revolutionary William Smith O'Brien

Birth: 22 Jun 1811 Walcot Lincolnshire

Death: 15 Nov 1857 Dublin Ireland

Parents: 1st son of Stafford O'Brien of Blatherwycke Park, near Wansford, Northamptonshire, and Cratloe Woods co Clare Ireland a keen sportsman, and Emma Noel, daughter of Sir Gerard Noel Noel, baronet, MP, and sister to the Earl of Gainsborough

Marriage: d.s.p.

Education: Harrow; Trinity College Cambridge 1832 MA

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 member

Land purchase: He bought 120 acres Christchurch district

Career:

Tory politician, a follower of Lord Derby (14th earl of Derby) in politics rather than Sir Robert Peel

noted for inquiry (1853) into Maynooth financing

1841-1857 MP Northamptonshire

1852 secretary to the Admiralty

1854 during the Crimean war, travelled to Scutari to help in the relief of sick and wounded with Florence Nightingale

member Cambridge Camden (Ecclesiological) Society

Residences: Blathenwyke Park Wansford co Northampton; and Cratloe Woods co Clare.

Connections: O'Brien Stafford was at Harrow school with JR Godley (qv), and became a more active member of the Canterbury Association. The Noel was an important Evangelical family. His sister Sophia Lillias O'Brien married Gerard Noel Hoare, of Mill Hill; the Hoares were an important family in banking and empire, and in the church of England.

From 1795 Maynooth seminary for Roman Catholic priests had a considerable annual grant from the Irish (British) government; some, resenting this subsidy for the Roman Catholic church from public funds, urged withdrawal of the grant as being inappropriate sponsorship of the Roman Catholic faith. The argument for and against the continuation of this annual grant to Maynooth raged for years. It became a central issue in the agitation around the extension of full civil rights to Roman Catholics in Great Britain. This had been achieved in 1829 well before the Canterbury Association was in business, but the issue remained tender and regularly in parliament this concern focussed on the Maynooth grant. On the dis-establishment (1869) of the Anglican church of Ireland, one capital grant in commutation of the annual endowment income was paid to the Roman Catholic church in Ireland for the sustaining of the Maynooth seminary.

Sources: Boase, Burke, Canterbury Association, Cookk, Nockles. Stenton, Venn.

SUMNER, Charles Richard

Title: the bishop of Winchester

Birth: 22 Nov 1790 Kenilworth Warwickshire

Death: 15 Aug 1874 Farnham Castle Surrey

Parents: 3rd son of the Revd Robert Sumner, vicar Kenilworth and Stoneleigh and Hannah Bird daughter of John Bird of London

Marriage: 24 Jan 1816 Jane/Jennie Fanny Barnabine Maunoir, daughter of JP Maunoir, professor of surgery of Geneva

Education: Eton; Trinity College Cambridge, 1814 BA, 1825 DD

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 member

Career:

1814 first minister at the English church Geneva

1820 chaplain to King George IV:

1822-1825 prebendary of Worcester

1825-1827 prebendary of Canterbury

1826-1827 prebendary of S Paul's London

1826-1827 dean of S Paul's London

1826-1827 bishop of Llandaff

1827 bishop of Winchester (by order of King George IV)

1869 resigned the see of Winchester and was succeeded by Samuel Wilberforce (qv)

1809 author of 'The White Nun: or the Black Bog of Dromore'

1825 editor Milton's 'De doctrina Christiana'

1874 estate probated at £80 000 by sons the Revd John Maunoir Sumner of Buriton, Charles Sumner barrister, the Revd George Henry Sumner of Old Alfresford co Southampton

Connections: Like his brother the archbishop of Canterbury John Bird Sumner (qv), Charles Richard Sumner was a court prelate, and a promoter of Evangelical causes, a vocal opponent of the Oxford Movement; but also a capable and energetic administrator, a reformer of the diocesan system in England, and a man of munificence who worked to better the conditions of agricultural labourers. Charles Sumner was (with his brother JB Sumner) a consecrating bishop (10 August

1856) for HJC Harper as bishop of Christchurch.

Sources: Boase, Burns, Canterbury Association, Cross, DNB, Venn

SUMNER, John Bird

Title: 1848 the archbishop of Canterbury

Birth: 25 Feb 1780 Kenilworth Warwickshire

Death: 06 Sep 1862 Addington Palace Surrey London, buried in churchyard there

Parents: 1st son of the Revd Robert Sumner, vicar Kenilworth and Stoneleigh, and Hannah Bird, daughter of John Bird of London

Marriage: 31 Mar 1803 Marianne Robertson, daughter of Captaln George Robertson RN

Education: Eton; King's College Cambridge, BA 1803, 1828 DD

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 president (honorary office); 01 Sep 1850 in S Paul's cathedral London preached at farewell eucharist for the first Colonists embarkation

Career:

1801 Fellow of King's College Cambridge

1802-1817 assistant master Eton

1818-1828 vicar of Mapledurham Berkshire (patron Eton College)

1820 prebendary of Durham

1828-1848 bishop of Chester (appointed by Sir Robert Peel)

Feb 1848-1862 archbishop of Canterbury (appointed by Lord John Russell the Whig premier)

1862 estate probated at £60 000 by son the Revd John Henry Robertson Sumner of

Bishopsbourne Kent, the Revd John Thomas DCL (Doctor of Civil Law) of Addington Park co Surrey, nephew Charles Sumner of the Inner Temple

(for more on John Thomas see http://anglicanhistory.org/england/sac/blain_opening2007.pdf)

Connections: John Bird Sumner was as spiritual head of the church of England a suitable president for the Canterbury Association: as an Evangelical among High churchmen, he was brought in for public image (immediately on his appointment to the see of Canterbury) rather than specific function apart from preaching at the farewell eucharist in S Paul's cathedral London as the first colonists prepared to sail for Lyttelton.

In the House of Lords Sumner voted for the Catholic Emancipation bill (1829), and against the removal of civil disabilities against Jewish people.

After vacillating, in the end he did vote for the Reform act (1832) to extend the franchise a little to a few more men. Sumner was the first Evangelical archbishop of Canterbury.

In the controversy over Gorham, he denied that the Catholic belief in baptismal regeneration was a fundamental doctrine of the church. On the strength of that opinion, he used his superior powers as archbishop of Canterbury to institute Gorham into his living in Exeter diocese—over the protesting head of Henry Phillpotts (qv), the High church bishop of Exeter.

John Bird Sumner was (with his brother Charles Sumner) a consecrating bishop (10 August 1856) for HJC Harper as 1st bishop of Christchurch. He was also leading consecrator (29 September 1858) of both Charles John Abraham as 1st bishop of Wellington, and of Edmund Hobhouse as 1st bishop of Nelson.

The central part of the Canterbury plains was named Sumner Plain by Captain Thomas, surveyor for the Canterbury Association, but the name did not commend itself. Sumner, then a town on the north east edge of Banks Peninsula, now a suburb incorporated in the city of Christchurch, bears his name.

Sources: www.kinderlibrary.ac.nz/information-sources/anglican-clergy, Boase, Canterbury

Association, Chadwick, Cross, DNB, Foster, Frappell, Venn,
http://anglicanhistory.org/england/sac/blain_opening2007.pdf

TALBOT, John Chetwynd

Title The Honourable QC

Birth: 31 May 1806 Ingestre Staffordshire

Death: 26 May 1852 Brighton Sussex (of tuberculosis)

Parents: 4th son of Charles Chetwynd Talbot of Ingestre Staffordshire, 2nd Earl Talbot and 4th Baron KG, and Frances Thomasine Lambart, eldest daughter of Charles Lambart, of Beau Parc co Meath Ireland.

John Chetwynd Talbot's elder brother was the 18th Earl of Shrewsbury. His younger brother Wellington Patrick Manvers Chetwynd Talbot married Emma Charlotte Stanley, the only daughter of Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, the extremely wealthy politician, the 14th Earl of Derby; Charles John Abraham later the 1st bishop of Wellington was private tutor to her elder brother Edward Henry Stanley, the 15th Earl of Derby.

Marriage: 30 Aug 1830, Caroline Jane Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, daughter of James Archibald Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, 1st Baron Wharncliffe, and Lady Elizabeth Caroline Mary Crichton, daughter of John Crichton, 1st Earl of Erne.

Note: the following web of relationships is extremely complex, but not unusual among the families of the Canterbury Association.

Neville Gerald Lyttelton, 2nd son of Lord Lyttelton (qv) of the Canterbury Association married Katherine Sarah Stuart-Wortley, niece of the 2nd Baron Wharncliffe;

Cecily Susan Stuart-Wortley, youngest daughter of the 2nd Baron Wharncliffe married the second son of Walter Francis Montagu-Douglas-Scott 5th Duke of Buccleuch (qv) of the Canterbury Association.

Katherine Sarah Stuart-Wortley's uncle Edward Montagu Stuart Granville Montagu Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, the 2nd Baron Wharncliffe, married the Lady Susan Charlotte Lascelles, daughter of the 3rd Earl of Harewood, Henry Lascelles (qv), of the Canterbury Association.

The Lady Cecil Chetwynd Talbot only daughter of the 2nd Earl Talbot, and thus sister of Lord John Talbot, married (1831) John William Robert Kerr, the 7th Marquess of Lothian

Their son Schomberg Henry Kerr married (1865) Victoria Alexandrina Montagu Douglas Scott, the eldest daughter of Walter Francis the 5th Duke of Buccleuch. also of the Canterbury Association.

Education: Charterhouse: Christ Church Oxford, 1827 BA

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 member, 19 Mar 1850 management committee

Land purchases: Feb 1851—08 Feb 1853 His brother in law, the 2nd Lord Wharncliffe bought town allotments in Christchurch, for whom his son in the colony Lord James Stuart Wortley had power of attorney. The Revd James Pycroft who paid another's passage to Canterbury was vicar of Barnstaple Devon, of which living Lord Wharncliffe was patron.

Career:

1829 barrister Lincoln's Inn

1834-1839 recorder Monmouth;

1836-death recorder of Windsor

1843 QC

1844-death attorney general to Edward the prince of Wales (later King Edward VII)

1846-death deputy steward of University of Oxford

Connections: Lord John Talbot, of marked Oxford Movement loyalties, was a co-signatory of the resolution (19 March 1850) against the Gorham Judgment. This privy council Judgment had shaken many leaders in the Catholic revival, to the extent that another group (among them John Simeon, RI Wilberforce, W Heathcote of the Canterbury Association) soon left the church of England for the church of Rome.

John Talbot's younger brother Gilbert Chetwynd Talbot had already converted (1838) and later became parish priest (1869-1895) at the church of the Assumption, Warwick St Golden Square Westminster, the leading West End RC church, and later provost (head) of the Westminster cathedral chapter.

From 1851, in the wake of the Gorham Judgment, not only John Talbot's only sister Cecil Chetwynd Kerr, the Marchioness of Lothian, but a cluster of the Lothians became Roman Catholic. The Marchioness became a zealous promoter of the papal cause in Britain; she died after a papal benediction in Rome, and is buried in the San Lorenzo cemetery. She built the Roman Catholic church at Dalkeith.

After John Talbot's death (1852), his widow Caroline continued to be an ardent (Anglican) churchwoman, and reliable Conservative. Two of Talbot's sons married daughters of George Lyttelton. His eldest son John Gilbert Talbot DCL (born 1835) married Meriel Sarah Lyttelton, the eldest daughter of George William 4th Lord Lyttelton. His second son Edward Stuart Talbot (1844-1934) married Lavinia Lyttelton, the 3rd daughter of George William 4th Lord Lyttelton. Their son Edward Stuart Talbot was to become warden of Keble College Oxford; and later bishop of Winchester; Edward Stuart Talbot's able sons included Fr Keble Talbot CR, superior of the Anglican religious order for men, the Community of the Resurrection Mirfield Yorkshire. Keble College was opened in 1870; Sir William Heathcote (qv) was the chief money-raiser for this memorial tribute to the Revd John Keble. Lord James Frederick Montagu Stuart-Wortley-MacKenzie, the 3rd son of the 2nd Baron Whamcliffe, and thus a nephew of Lord John Talbot was a runholder and partner in Hawkeswood station Nelson province. He returned (1858) to England where he died (1870) unmarried.

Talbot Forest is in Mid Canterbury.

Sources: Askwith, Boase, Burke, Canterbury Association, Foster.

THIRLWALL, Connop Newell

Title: 1840—May 1874 the bishop of St David's

Birth: 11 Feb 1797 Stepney Middlesex London

Death: 27 Jul 1875 59 Pulteney St Bath Somerset, buried Westminster abbey

Parents: 3rd son of the Revd Thomas Thirlwall, rector of Bower's Gifford Essex; and Mrs Connop of Mile End, widow of an apothecary

Marriage: Not married

Education: Charterhouse; Trinity College Cambridge; 1818 BA

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848

Career:

1818 Fellow of Trinity College Cambridge

1820 lawyer Lincoln's Inn London

1825 called to the bar

1829-1830 vicar of Over Cambridgeshire

1832-1834 tutor Trinity College Cambridge

1834 advocated admission of Dissenters to the university

1835-1840 rector Kirby Underdale Yorkshire (appointed by Lord Melbourne, the Whig PM)

1835-1844 author 'History of Greece' (eight volumes)

1840-1874 bishop of S David's, Wales (appointed by Lord Melbourne, who liked to read theology and found the Fathers 'excellent reading and very amusing')

1867-1870 member of royal commission on ritual

1870-1875 chair Old Testament revision committee

1875 estate probated at £16 000 by nephews the Revd Thomas James Thirlwall of Nantmell co Radnor and John Thirlwall of 59 Pulteney Street Bath

Connections: Connop Thirlwall was a learned generous prelate with some feeling for the old High church school but was significantly more individual and Broad church (see Julius Hare). However in 1842 he supported the work of the Tractarians against criticism—however he found Dr PUSEY a 'painful enigma'.

With the patronage of Lord Melbourne the Whig prime minister, Connop Thirlwall as a reformist Whig, young to the House of Lords, supported the abolition of Jewish disabilities (1848). A generation later, still in the House of Lords, he supported the dis-establishment of the Irish church (1869)—in diffuse speeches that caused Samuel Wilberforce (qv) the bishop of Oxford to remark that the speeches had 'made it easy to understand how the bishop's history of Greece was in ten volumes.' (The edition I saw in Christchurch in 1999 was in eight volumes, but the difference in number is slight when the work itself is so long.) Connop Thirlwall preached in the Welsh language, and with an unusual attentiveness to a bishop's duties, travelled to the parishes all over his diocese until he was very old and frail.

Bishop Harper 1st bishop of Christchurch quotes him often in his commonplace book, with approval. This suggests insights into Harper's own faith tradition, as similarly High church and fairly liberal.

Sources: Boase, Chadwick, Canterbury Association, Cross, DNB, Harper, Venn

TORLESSE, Charles Martin

Title: The Revd

Birth: ?1795 St George's Bloomsbury London WC1

Death: 12 Jul 1881 aged 86 Suffolk

Parents: Son of Charles Torlesse

Marriage: Catherine Gurney Wakefield, a sister to Edward Gibbon Wakefield (see EJ Wakefield)

Education: Harrow, Trinity College Cambridge; 1818 BA

Canterbury Association 27 Mar 1848 member; 06 Feb 1851 management committee, member Ecclesiastical committee

Land purchase: CM Torlesse bought 700 acres in the Mandeville district, Rangiora Bush; several members of his family including his son Charles Obin Torlesse a surveyor with Captain Thomas of the Canterbury Association bought land and farmed around Rangiora.

Career:

1832-1881 vicar S Mary the Virgin Stoke-by-Nayland Essex

author, 'Some account of Stoke-by-Nayland Suffolk'

1881 estate probated at £4 676 by daughters Priscilla Catherine Torlesse and Frances Harriet Torlesse both of Stoke

Connections: A long-term friend to Canterbury settlement and its hopes to found a truer church of England and a kindly feudal society, Charles Martin Torlesse was among those proposed as

bishop for Lyttelton. He attended meetings regularly as a member of the Ecclesiastical committee of the Canterbury Association. To the colony, he sent his sons Charles Obin Torlesse, employed (1848) as a surveyor mapping in Canterbury; he worked in Nelson province before farming in North Canterbury, and Henry, later ordained priest by Bishop Harper, who had a brilliant brief ministry with a strong social commitment. His daughters Priscilla and Frances came to Canterbury, where Frances was a church social worker (warmly appreciated by Bishop Harper), and subsequently a founder deaconess of the women's religious order which later became the Community of the Sacred Name. Charles Martin Torlesse urged local honest yeomanry to migrate as well—among the few to accept the suggestion was Charles Merton the village boot-maker, whose sons became important in Canterbury education, music making, and the church; Thomas Merton the twentieth century Cistercian spiritual teacher was a descendant. The Torlesse range and river in North Canterbury, took his family name; Stoke near Nelson the name of the village where he was so long the vicar. S Mary the Virgin church, at Stoke-by-Nayland has a number of windows memorial to the nineteenth century Rowley family. Rowleys were patrons of the living.

Sources: Canterbury Association, Crockford. Venn. www.kinderlibrary.ac.nz/information-sources/anglican-clergy

TRENCH, Richard Chenevix

Titles: Professor the Revd; 1864 the archbishop of Dublin

Birth: 09 Sep 1807 Dublin Ireland

Death: 28 Mar 1886 Eaton Square London SW1, buried Westminster abbey

Parents: 2nd or 3rd son of Richard Trench, barrister of Bursledon Hampshire; and Melesina Chenevix, daughter of the Right Revd Richard Chenevix, bishop (1746- 1779) of Waterford Ireland

Marriage: 01 Jun 1832 his cousin, Frances Mary Trench, 2nd daughter of Francis Trench, and sister to Frederick Mason Trench, 2nd Lord Ashtown

Education: Harrow; Trinity College Cambridge, 1829 BA; 1850 BD; 1857 DD; 1867 hon DCL Oxford.

Canterbury Association: 27 May 1848 member

Career:

1832-1834 curate at Hadleigh to HJ Rose

1835-1840 curate Curdrige Hampshire

1840-1845 curate Alverstoke near Gosport

1845-1845 rector Itchenstoke near Alresford Oxford

1845-1864 examining chaplain to S Wilberforce (qv) bishop of Oxford

1846-1854 professor of divinity King's College London

1854-1858 professor of New Testament exegesis King's College

1856-1863 dean of Westminster 1863-1884 archbishop of Dublin

1884 resigned see of Dublin

a member Cambridge Camden Society (Ecclesiological Society)

keen philologist, involved with the genesis of the Oxford English Dictionary on committee for revision of the New Testament

author,

1849 'Justin Martyr and Other poems'

1865 'Gustavus Adolphus'

1867 'Studies in the Gospels'

1873 'Plutarch'

1877 'Lectures on Medieval Church History'

'A Select Glossary of English Words used formerly in senses different from their present'

1886 estate in England probated at £16 905 to Thomas Cooke Trench of Millicent Naas co Kildare, and Frederick Trench colonel 20th Hussars, and CHolmley Austen Leigh of 23 Cadogan Square London

Connections: At school with JR Godley, Richard Chenevix Trench at Cambridge was an original member of the Apostles club, a circle of intelligent students which included John Sterling, then an admirer of ST Coleridge and later curate to Julius Hare (qv), FD Maurice, and Arthur Hallam. A mild religious poet (in Latin and English) as an undergraduate, Richard Trench developed into a prolific and wide-ranging writer, and was an early promoter of the work which became the Oxford English Dictionary. He was sympathetic to the Christian Socialism principles of Charles Kingsley.

Richard Trench was briefly curate at Hadleigh to HJ Rose, an initial Tractarian. He, Arthur Perceval (see William Heathcote for more about Perceval), Hurrell Froude, and William Palmer of Worcester college, were among those who met with Rose at Hadleigh vicarage (July 1833) to plan an initiative later recognised as the genesis of the Oxford Movement. While seen by the Low church Irish Anglicans as seriously High church (as he was, at least in his theology), Richard Chenevix Trench was also strongly influenced by FD Maurice (a liberal and original thinker) in his biblical studies and breadth of outlook. A close friend to Samuel Wilberforce (qv) Trench opposed WE Gladstone's proposal for the disestablishment of the Irish church (1869), as a stripping of the church of its just rights. He maintained his friendship with EB Pusey through all his life.

Bishop Harper quotes Trench in his commonplace book, a sign of his respect for him.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association records, Chadwick, Crockford, Cross, DNB, Harper. McDowell, Venn.

VAUX, William Sandys Wright

Birth: 28 Feb 1818 Oxford

Death: 21 Jun 1885 102 CheyneWalk Chelsea London SW3

Parents: Only son of the Revd William Vaux (who was the son of Edward Vaux of Hackney Middlesex); chaplain to Charles Manners-Sutton, archbishop of Canterbury (1805- 1828), a founder of the National Society, and supporter of the SPCK. Among later appointments and pluralities, William Vaux was rector of Sutton Waldron with Crichel (patron Sturt family) Dorset 1816 until his death 30 Dec 1844.

Marriage: 11 Jul 1861 (baptised S James' Westminster 06 Sep 1832), Louisa Rivington, eldest daughter of Francis Rivington of Harley St London W1, and Louisa Christine

Education: Westminster; Balliol College Oxford, 1840 BA

Canterbury Association: 05 Apr 1850 member

Career:

1841 assistant in the Department of Antiquities in the British Museum

1861-1870 keeper of the Coins, Medals, British Museum

1850 member of the Cambridge Camden (Ecclesiological) Society

1852 secretary Royal Society of Literature

1868 FRS

1875-death secretary Royal Asiatic Society author of works on Greek, Assyrian, and Egyptian

art and history, and on Elizabethan pirates

1887 estate probated at £858 by Sir Patrick McChombach de Colquhoun of King's Bench Walk Temple London

Connections: Vaux was a keen member of the Cambridge Camden Society and of the subsequent Catholic revival in the church of England. Meetings of the London Church Union, of the SPG and of other High church missionary groups were organised in his home.

Vaux married Louisa Rivington, whose father Francis Rivington was associated with Wilfred Ward, JH Newman, JB and T Mozley, F Rogers (Baron Blachford, 1871, of Ivybridge Devon), and other leading members of the Tractarian party. Rivington became the publisher of the influential 'Tracts for the Times', of Newman's 'Parochial Sermons', and of the 'British Critic' a High church periodical, as well as other Anglo-Catholic literature. The firm was taken over by Longmans towards the end of the nineteenth century. A John Rivington was admitted to the Cambridge Camden Society in 1843.

His father, the Revd William Vaux was rector (1816-1844) of Sutton Waldron with Crichel, Dorset. Crichel was the seat of the wealthy Sturt family (see Francis Baring, and William Baring of the Canterbury Association). The Revd William Vaux had previously been a chaplain to Charles Manners Sutton a High church archbishop of Canterbury, grandson of a Duke of Rutland. (See John Manners, a later Duke of Rutland.) These connections again indicate the close interweaving over generations of the same families and interests, and in many cases in this book, the High church loyalty.

The Revd James Edward Vaux (a Cambridge graduate) son of the Revd Bowyer Vaux of Kempsey Worcester, was curate (1857-1861) at S Anne's Soho; and curate (1859-1867) at S Mary Magdalene's Munster Square, one of the pioneering Ritualist churches of London. James Edward Vaux was an assistant editor of the Anglo-Catholic newspaper, the Church Times, founded 1862, and edited with the significant Ritualist writer Dr RF Littledale The Priest's Prayer Book. He had also served in S Mary's Crown St, Soho a mission chapel founded (1850) with S Barnabas' House of Charity by the Revd Nugent Wade in the parish of S Anne's Soho, in which parish WS Vaux was living.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association, Census returns, Crockford, DNB, Foster, http://anglicanhistory.org/england/sac/blain_opening2007.pdf

VERNON, Granville Edward Harcourt-

Birth: 23 Nov 1816 Bloomsbury Middlesex London

Death: 01 Feb 1861 Tottenham Park near Marlborough

Parents: 1st son of Granville Harcourt Vernon, MP for Retford (1832-1847), of Bloomsbury Middlesex London WC1 and Frances Julia Eyre, daughter of Anthony Hardolph Eyre, of Grove Hall, Nottinghamshire. Harcourt Vernon senior was the 6th son of the Honourable Edward Venables Vernon (later Vernon-Harcourt), archbishop (1807-1847) of York, and a donor towards the missionary College of S Augustine at Canterbury; EV Vernon married Anne Leveson-Gower, 3rd daughter of Granville Leveson-Gower, 1st Marquess of Stafford, and had 16 children. The Leveson-Gower family was associated with the Canterbury Association. (See Francis Egerton)

Marriage: 1854 Lady Selina Catherine Meade, only daughter of Richard Charles Francis Meade, 3rd Earl of Clanwilliam and Elizabeth Herbert, 2nd daughter of George Augustus Herbert, 11th Earl of Pembroke; Elizabeth Herbert was the younger sister of Sidney Herbert (qv) a member of the Canterbury Association. Lady Selina's brother married Mary Elizabeth Lascelles, 5th daughter of Henry Lascelles (qv) 3rd Earl of Harewood, a member of the

Canterbury Association.

Education: Westminster; Christ Church Oxford, 1839 BA

Canterbury Association: member 08 Nov 1851, 08 Nov 1851 management

Career:

Magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Nottinghamshire captain of the Sherwood Rangers
Yeomanry

1841-1845 private secretary to Edward Granville Eliot, 3rd Earl of St Germans, in Ireland (see S Herbert)

1845-1846 private secretary to Earl of Lincoln when he was chief commissioner of Woods and Forests, and in Ireland

Tory politician of liberal tendencies:

opposed to the abolition of the Maynooth Grant, but in favour of increased public grants for the purposes of education, and to the moderate extension of the suffrage;

opposed to the ballot and triennial parliaments:

1852-1857 MP Newark

Residences: Eaton Square London; and Grove Hall East Retford co Nottingham

1861 estate probated at £7 000 by widow Selina Catherine Harcourt-Vernon of 9 Hertford St Mayfair Middlesex, and uncle Egerton Vernon Harcourt of Whitwell Hall co York

Connections: Granville Edward Harcourt Vernon was a grandson of Vernon (latterly) Harcourt a High church archbishop of York, who had died in 1847, a little too soon to be involved in the Canterbury Association, but able to be a donor to the foundation of the missionary College of S Augustine at Canterbury. Vernon (as the Parents, and Marriage entries on this page show) was connected with the Lascelles family of Harewood, and the Leveson Gower family. Vernon worked in Ireland with Pelham Clinton (qv), (then Lord Lincoln); this appointment may well have given him the connection to JR Godley (qv) when Godley too was in Dublin.

The River Eyre runs in North Canterbury. Mt Vernon is on Banks Peninsula.

Sources: Boase, Burke, Canterbury Association, Foster, Stenton.

WADE, Nugent

Title: The Revd

Birth: 1809 Dublin Ireland

Death: 06 Aug 1893 Llandrindod Wells Radnorshire Wales, (buried in the graveyard in old Bishop's Palace Bristol)

Parents: Son of Arthur Wade and Elizabeth Booker

Marriage: Louisa, born c1819 Denmark but a British subject

Education: Trinity College Dublin, 1829 BA; 1843 Oxford ad eundem

Canterbury Association: 10 Oct 1850 member, 10 Oct 1850 management committee, member Ecclesiastical and Educational committee; 02 Oct 1852 he on behalf of the Ecclesiastical committee with Lord Lyttelton, and CM Torlesse, signed over power of attorney to H Sewell for the church interests in Canterbury; and in his place if necessary, JR Godley, Charles Simeon, James Edward FitzGerald, Robert Paul, and Octavius Mathias.

Land purchase: The Revd Nugent Wade took up in his own name 1,000 acres for the Church of England in Canterbury.

Career:

1832 deacon Kilmore,

1833 priest

1833-1839 chaplain Elsinore Denmark

1839-1846 perpetual curate S Paul's Finsbury London;
1846-1890 rector S Anne's Soho: founded a mission chapel of S Mary in Crown St, and S Barnabas' House of Charity for the rescue of street women
1850 member of the Cambridge Camden (Ecclesiological) Society
1872-death canon Bristol
1893 estate probated at £1 689 to Arthur Fenwick Stephenson Wade; he was of De Tillens Limpsfield.

Connections: Nugent Wade was a friend of the Revd William Sewell, brother of Henry Sewell (qv) of the Canterbury Association. In this association, he served in the 1840s on the London committee for the founding of the new S Columba's College, Dublin. This public school was intended by its Oxford Movement proponents to be the Irish Eton. Nugent Wade continued with that wider group to participate in William Sewell's next initiative, S Peter's College Radley. His own son Nugent Charles Wade attended Radley, as did J Arthur Godley, the son of John Robert Godley.

Nugent Wade was the founder of the S Barnabas' House of Charity in Soho, with a ministry to street women (as prostitutes were politely called), and a founder of S Mary's Crown St, an Anglo-Catholic centre in a slum district within the parish of Soho. He made S Anne's Soho a gathering place for the new generation of central London Anglo-Catholics. (see WS Vaux.) Of Nugent Wade's large family, two sons lived in New Zealand. Nugent Charles Wade farmed (from 1879) for a few years at Limehurst in the Waikari Valley, North Canterbury, where he assisted the ministry of the Ritualist priest the Revd JL Keating, and sat in the Christchurch diocesan synod (1880, 1881). Another son, Reginald Wade ('a crazy impractical muddler' as Acland reports) was during the 1870s (and again in the 1890s) manager of the Waireka station in mid-Canterbury.

Sources: Acland, Boase, Crockford, Canterbury Association, Foster, 'History of Radley'.

WAKEFIELD, Edward Jerningham

Birth: 25 Jun 1820 Turin Piedmont Italy

Death: 03 Mar 1879 Old Men's Home Ashburton Canterbury

Parents: only son of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, a founder of Canterbury colony and Eliza Ann Frances Pattie

Marriage: 03 Oct 1863 (S Peter's Riccarton) Ellen Roe, daughter of a Wellington builder

Education: Bruce Castle School; King's College London

Canterbury Association: 06 May 1848 member, 08 Nov 1849 resigned

Land purchase: His brother Felix Wakefield bought 100 acres Sumner, and 100 acres at Riccarton near Christchurch.

Career:

1838 with his father visited Canada

1839-1844 with his uncle Captain William Wakefield visited New Zealand

1845 in Ireland, proposing a settlement in New Zealand

1845 published 'Adventure in New Zealand', and worked desultorily for the New Zealand Company and later the Canterbury Association

1848 published 'The Hand-book for New Zealand'

1850 arrived Lyttelton on 'Lady Nugent'

1853-1855 MHR for Christchurch Country

1857-1861 MPC for Wellington City

1868 editor of his father's letters 'The Founders of Canterbury'
1871-1875 MHR for Christchurch East

Connections: On the early death of his mother, Edward Jerningham Wakefield was brought up by his aunt Catherine Gurney Wakefield, the wife of the Revd Charles Martin Torlesse (qv), in their large vicarage household.

Edward Jerningham Wakefield was sent by his father Edward Gibbon Wakefield to Dublin (Oct 1845) to confer with Samuel Hinds (qv) concerning a proposed church of England settlement. There he was able to work up interest with Irish leaders concerned with the poverty of the peasantry and hopes for immigration schemes to relieve social distress. As his controversial father would have scared people away from the Canterbury Association if he were seen in public, his interests were represented on the Canterbury Association by his son, Edward Jerningham Wakefield. His personality (an 'experienced colonist and drunkard', as contemporaries wrote of him) was too unstable for his considerable talents to achieve anything consistent, and the wild swings in mood and behaviour brought him to steady penury and early death.

The Wakefield Range of mountains is in North Canterbury.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association. McLintock. DNB. Oliver.

WEST, Frederick Richard

Title The Honourable

Birth: 1799 Hanover Square Middlesex London W1

Death: 01 May 1862 Ruthin Castle Denbighshire Wales

Parents: 3rd son of the Honourable Frederick West, of Hanover Square Middlesex London W1 and Ruthin Castle (younger brother to the 3rd, and 4th Earls De la Warr) and Maria Myddleton, daughter and co-heir of Richard Myddleton of Chirk Castle Denbighshire

Marriage: (i) 14 Nov 1820 Lady Georgiana Stanhope, 3rd daughter of Philip Stanhope, 5th Earl of Chesterfield and Henrietta 3rd daughter of Thomas Thynne, 1st Marquess of Bath; (ii) 1827 Theresa John Cornwallis Whitby, only daughter of Captain John Whitby, Royal Navy, of Cresswell Hall, Staffordshire and Mary Anna Theresa Symonds daughter of Captain Thomas Edward Symonds RN of Newlands co Hampshire.

Education: Eton; Christ Church Oxford; 1818 no degree

Canterbury Association: 07 May 1850 member

Career:

Magistrate for Denbighshire, and deputy lieutenant of Hampshire

A liberal Tory politician:

1826 MP for Denbigh

1830 MP for East Grinstead until it was disenfranchised under the Reform Act.

1847-1857 MP Denbigh

Residences: Ruthin Castle, Denbighshire, St James Square London; Arnewood House Lymington co Hampshire

1863 estate probated at £25 000 by Edward Pery Buckley of New Hall Salisbury a major general in HM army, the Honourable Charles Richard Sackville West commonly called Lord West of Buckhurst Park co Sussex a lieutenant colonel in HM army, and Edward Williams of Oswestry Shropshire

Connections: Frederick West's political career as MP for Denbigh would have brought him into contact with Charles Wynne and other families (possibly including the Revd John Owen?) in the Canterbury Association network. There in North Wales he rebuilt Ruthin Castle from its ruins; in the 1990s it had become a casino.

From 1846 his 1st cousin George John (later, Sackville-) West, the 5th Earl De la Warr was patron and friend to Dr JM Neale, the scholar Ritualist priest in East Grinstead, of which constituency Frederick Richard West himself had been the MP. From his Cambridge University years, Neale was a friend of HL Jenner, ill-fated bishop for Dunedin. (See WH Pole Carew) A cousin of Frederick West, Lady Mary Catherine Sackville West married (1870) Edward Henry Stanley, 15th earl of Derby, who had more political than friendly relations with a number of the Canterbury Association members.

The Countess De la Warr, wife of the 7th earl, became a Roman Catholic in 1905. I have not found any others earlier in this family who became Roman Catholic. By that late date, the rate of conversions had tailed off and should hardly be read as related to controversies at the heart of the lives of the Canterbury Association members in 1850.

Sources: www.kinderlibrary.ac.nz/information-sources/anglican-clergy, Boase, Burke, Canterbury Association, Foster.Stenton; http://anglicanhistory.org/england/sac/blain_opening2007.pdf

WHATELY, Richard

Title 1831 the archbishop of Dublin

Birth: 01 Feb 1787 Cavendish Square Middlesex London W1

Death: 08 Oct 1863 The Palace Dublin Ireland

Parents: 4th son of the Revd Joseph Whately, of Nonsuch Park Surrey, and Cavendish Square London W1

Marriage: 18 Jul 1821 Elizabeth Pope, 3rd daughter of William Pope of Uxbridge Middlesex London W

Education: Oriel College Oxford, 1808 BA; 1825 BD and DD Oxford

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 member

Career:

1811-1812 Fellow of Oriel College Oxford

1822-1825 vicar Halesworth Suffolk

1825-1831 principal St Alban Hall Oxford

1829-1831 Drummond professor of Political Economy Oxford; he revived the study of logic at Oxford

1831-1863 archbishop of Dublin (appointed by 2nd Earl Grey)

1831 founded chair of political economy at Trinity College Dublin

1835-1836 president of royal commission on Irish poor (appointed by Whig government)

president of statistical department of British association, at Belfast, and at Dublin

1851 founder Society for protecting the rights of conscience

1846-1863 bishop of Kildare

1819 author 'Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Buonaparte' and many books on the errors of Romanism, political economy, logic (using the outline provided by ST Coleridge), and Christian faith

Connections: In politics an independent Liberal (Whig), and in religion a Broad churchman, Richard Whately was both vehemently anti-Evangelical and later anti-Tractarian, with an unpredictable intelligence which impressed and alarmed all. Whately was at St Alban Hall Oxford with his follower Samuel Hinds (qv), and JH Newman, later leader of the Oxford Movement. As primate of Ireland Whately had an interest in Irish migration, seeing this a chance for the relief of the people starving during the potato famines. He served as a commissioner of National education, there administering united national education in Protestant (ie the Anglican

church of Ireland) and Roman Catholic schools. He founded (1831) the political economy chair in Trinity College Dublin; spoke and wrote against the transportation of convicts; presided (1835) over the royal commission on the condition of Irish poor; spoke and voted for the repeal of religious tests (1833-1853) which had particularly discriminated against Roman Catholics. He also voted for the Maynooth grant (1845) to continue, and so assisted the training of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy; and contributed munificently to the Irish famine fund (1847).

Whately believed that the Irish Roman Catholic priests should be paid by the state, and went further to suggest that they should be paid even from the revenues of the established (Anglican) church of Ireland.

In 1842 Edward Whateley became a member of the Cambridge Camden (Ecclesiological) Society; he was qualified as a lawyer and also became a priest.

Whately Plain, south of Ashburton was by Captain Thomas named after him, but the name did not commend itself. Victoria Street in Christchurch city was originally named Whately Road

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association, Chadwick, Cross. DNB, Foster, Mozley.

WILBERFORCE, Robert Isaac

Titles: The Revd 1841 the Archdeacon of the East Riding

Birth: 19 Dec 1802 Clapham Surrey South London

Death: 03 Feb 1857 Albano, near Rome; buried in S Maria sopra Minerva, Rome

Parents: 2nd son of William Wilberforce, a wealthy philanthropist and business man of Clapham Surrey; and Barbara Anne Spooner, daughter of Isaac Spooner, of Elmdon Hall co Warwick

Marriage: (i) Agnes Everilda Wrangham, daughter of the archdeacon of the East Riding Yorkshire. (ii) Jane Legard, daughter of Digby Legard

Education: private tutors; Oriel College Oxford, 1824 BA

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 member

Career:

1826 Fellow of Oriel College;

1840-1854 vicar Burton Agnes Yorkshire

1841 archdeacon of the East Riding, and canon of York;
member Ecclesiological Society

01 Nov 1854 in Paris, Roman Catholic convert

significant author, including

1842 'Rutilius and Lucius: a romance of the days of Constantine'

1848 'The Doctrine of the Incarnation'

1849 'The Doctrine of Holy Baptism'

1853 'The Doctrine of the Holy Eucharist'

Connections: Robert Isaac Wilberforce was an able colleague at Oriel College with the early Tractarian circle (including John Henry Newman, Edward Bouverie Pusey, John Keble, JB Mozley, Frederic *Rogers (later Lord Blachford), Richard Hurrell Froude). (In 1846, Rogers was one of the four founders of the weekly High church paper, 'The Guardian'.) Among the Oxford movement followers, he was one of the most substantial theologians. With a commitment to popular education, a trait then familiar among energetic clergy and lay leaders, Robert Wilberforce from 1840 extended the work of the National Society (for providing primary education to the lower classes who could not afford it) in Yorkshire. He opened a school for boys and another for girls in his own garden at Burton Agnes vicarage.

All four sons of the Evangelical standard-bearer William Wilberforce were crucially swayed by the Catholic revival from the early nineteenth century. Three brothers became Roman Catholic, the fourth an Anglican bishop important in the controversies around the Oxford Movement. In 1850, during the Gorham controversy (see the entry for Henry Phillpotts for more about that), the eldest brother William Wilberforce became a Roman Catholic. William had married Mary Fanny Owen, daughter of the Revd John Owen of Paglesham Essex; William was a Tory MP, and was chosen for Hull (1837) in conjunction with Sir Walter James (qv) later a member of the Canterbury Association. William's son Ernest Roland Wilberforce continued Anglican, and became the 1st bishop of Newcastle-on-Tyne (England).

Robert Isaac Wilberforce's youngest brother the Revd Henry Wilberforce sent his own son to S Peter's College at Radley, a Tractarian foundation (see Nugent Wade, John Robert Godley, Henry Sewell, all members of the Canterbury Association) with severely inhospitable living quarters and regime, where he died.

The Revd Henry Wilberforce directed (February 1849) a postulant to one of the first new Anglican religious orders, the Community of S Mary the Virgin Wantage, a group much influenced by HE Manning. This young woman Harriet Day swiftly became (1850) the superior of those few Wantage nuns who had not departed for the Roman church during the Gorham troubles. However, in September 1850 the Revd Henry Wilberforce and his wife Mary (daughter of the Revd John Sargent rector of Lavington Sussex and sister-in-law of Henry Edward Manning) were themselves received into the Roman Catholic church. Next year Robert's dear friend, Henry Manning himself, then the influential (Anglican) archdeacon of Chichester, converted to the church of Rome; in due course he became an outstanding (RC) archbishop of Westminster. Robert Isaac Wilberforce too was disillusioned by the Gorham Judgment, which he saw as a betrayal of the true identity of the church of England. While wrestling with his conscience Robert went on long visits to consult the Revd John Keble at Hursley vicarage. However following Jane his second wife Robert too now joined (01 November 1854 in Paris) the Roman Catholic church, dying before his re-ordination. (Both Agnes his first and now Jane his second wife had predeceased him.)

The remaining brother Samuel alone did not become a Roman Catholic—Samuel Wilberforce is the subject of the next entry. *The Revd Hugh Hornby Birley, when curate of Plymstock Devon bought 100 acres in Canterbury; Birley became perpetual curate (1856) of Hooe, a small West Country living of which Lady Rogers (Georgiana Mary Colvile, of Ochiltree) was patron; her husband Lord Blachford was an enthusiastic Oxford Movement supporter.

Sources: Boase, Canterbury Association. Chadwick. Cross. DNB, Foster, Gorman, Nockles, Mozley.

WILBERFORCE, Samuel

Titles: 1845 the bishop of Oxford, 1869 the bishop of Winchester

Birth: 07 Sep 1805 Broomfield House, Clapham Common, Surrey

Death: 19 Jul 1873 Evershed's Rough, Abinger co Surrey, after a throw from his horse, buried West Lavington

Parents: 3rd son of William Wilberforce, businessman of Clapham Surrey and Barbara Anne Spooner, daughter of Isaac Spooner of Elmdon Hall co Warwick

Marriage: Emily Sargent, eldest daughter of the Revd John Sargent of Lavington House, near Petworth Sussex. Her sister Mary Sargent married the Revd Henry Wilberforce; who both became Roman Catholic in 1850 after the Gorham Judgment. The Sargent family was patron of two livings; the Lavington property went to Samuel after Sargent's death.

Education: private tutors including the Evangelical George Hodson later archdeacon of Lichfield; Westminster; Oriel College Oxford 1826 BA; DD Canterbury

Canterbury Association: 27 Mar 1848 chaired 1st meeting at the Canterbury Association rooms, 41 Charing Association Cross; and joined management committee. Lyttelton usually chaired as the bishop was not in town.

Held a public meeting at Reading in support of the Canterbury Association

14 Mar 1849 resigned membership

Career:

1830-1840 vicar Brighthelmston (patron the Evangelical CR Sumner bishop of Winchester) Isle of Wight

1840 appointed a royal chaplain by Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha

1840-1845 vicar Alverstoke Hampshire and archdeacon

1845-1845 dean of Westminster

1845-1869 bishop of Oxford

1869-1873 bishop of Winchester

1854 founder of Cuddesdon college for training priests; and Culham for training teachers for the National Society schools

author of many books on religious and educational themes.

He drew up the first report of the Ritual Commission.

1873 estate probated at £60 000 by son Reginald Garton Wilberforce of Lavington barrister-at-law

Connections: Samuel Wilberforce was the most famous son of William Wilberforce the social reformer at the centre of the Clapham sect, a group of wealthy Evangelical leaders committed to social and ecclesiastical reform. An able pastoral administrator with a strong interest in education Samuel founded (1854) the Tractarian theological college at Cuddesdon, he encouraged the formation of sisterhoods (religious orders), he served (1871-1873) on the council for the new High church foundation Keble College at Oxford. (See the entries for George Lyttelton, and William Heathcote.) He was a leading speaker in the House of Lords.

He was one of the most energetic prelates of the nineteenth century, often respected but seldom really liked. While he restrained the more advanced Ritualists from what he saw as excessive Romanising ritual and ceremony, he tended to be a supporter of the Catholic revival in the church of England—provided that such support did not impede his career or check his popularity. He had personal stress on that subject for his brothers and his daughter converted to the Roman Catholic church. In 1868 in the House of Lords, Samuel Wilberforce argued well for the continuing establishment of the church of Ireland and the church continued established. In 1869 in the House of Lords (after negotiations with WE Gladstone the prime minister) he felt able to argue for the dis-establishment of the church of Ireland and voted with the now successful side. The Anglican church of Ireland was disestablished; the church lost its government endowments and subsidies which had allowed a small church to weigh heavy on the public purse and the Roman Catholic majority. Among other rather more significant effects of the disestablishment of the church of Ireland, redundant penniless clergy were suddenly available for service in the Anglican dioceses of Australia and New Zealand. These families brought a bitterness against Roman Catholics to New Zealand, where they were often leaders in the Orange movement in its banner-waving hostility and suspicion of the Roman Catholic church, and suspicion of any Anglo-Catholics who might be in New Zealand.

In 1872 Samuel Wilberforce was asked by the English bishops to investigate the legality of the

appointment of Bishop Henry Lascelles Jenner to the unformed see of Dunedin. He accepted the legality of that appointment, and in a private meeting with Jenner (after he returned from New Zealand, unconfirmed in the see of Dunedin), assured him of his low opinion of Bishop Harper as a weak man. HJC Harper now primate of the Anglican church of New Zealand, had been a vicar in his diocese of Oxford. Samuel Wilberforce was a consecrator (29 September 1858) of CJ Abraham as bishop of Wellington, and of Edmund Hobhouse as bishop of Nelson, and a consecrating bishop (10 August 1856) of Henry John Chitty Harper as bishop of Christchurch. He ordained (and recommended to Bishop Harper for Christchurch diocese) the Revd Charles Alabaster, an enthusiastic Ritualist for whom Harper soon had a strong respect and affection. Alabaster provided rich devotional and theological material which Harper incorporated into his commonplace book.

The Wilberforce River is a tributary to the Rakaia River in mid-Canterbury. The northern part of the Canterbury Plains was named Wilberforce Plain by Captain Thomas, but the name did not commend itself and was soon dropped.

Sources: Canterbury Association, Chadwick, Crockford, Cross, DNB, Foster, Frappell, Mozley, Nockles.

www.kinderlibrary.ac.nz/information-sources/anglican-clergy;
http://anglicanhistory.org/england/sac/blain_opening2007.pdf

WODEHOUSE, John

Titles: 1846 3rd Baron Wodehouse 1866 1st Earl of Kimberley 1885 KG

Birth: 07 Jan 1826

Death: 08 Apr 1902 35 Lowndes Square Middlesex

Parents: 1st son of the Honourable Henry Wodehouse, and Anne Gurdon, only daughter of Theophilus Thornhaugh Gurdon of Letton, co Norfolk

Marriage: 16 Aug 1847 Lady Florence FitzGibbon, daughter and co-heir of Richard FitzGibbon, 3rd and last Earl of Clare

Education: Eton; Christ Church Oxford, 1847 BA (1st class Classics)

Canterbury Association: 05 Apr 1850 member

Career:

high steward Norwich cathedral

a magistrate for Norfolk

senate member, University of London

deputy lieutenant for Norfolk

1850 member (with George Lyttelton, James E FitzGerald, Charles B Adderley (qqv)) of the Colonial Reform Society

1852-1856, 1859-1861 under-secretary of state for Foreign Affairs

1864 under-secretary for India

1864-1866 Lord Lieutenant of Ireland

1868-1870 Lord Privy Seal

1870-1874, 1880-1882 secretary of state for the Colonies 1882 secretary of state for India

Patron of 7 livings: Carleton Forehoe, Crownthorpe, Barnham Broom, Bacton, Hingham, in Norfolk; and Coston, Runhall, and Ridlington in Norfolk

residences: Kimberley House Wymondham Norfolk; Witton Hall Norwich; 35 Lowndes Square London SW.

1902 estate probated at £253 313 to the Right Honourable John earl of Kimberley and the Right

Honourable Edmond Robert Kimberley

Connections: John Wodehouse was early associated with George Lyttleton, and others of the Canterbury Association. In his maturity he held powerful positions at the centre of the growing British empire. In the 1870s John Wodehouse was involved as colonial secretary in the discussion of difficulties imposed on colonial bishops by recent decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the Colonial Office. His uncle Admiral the Honourable Edward Wodehouse (1802-1874), son of the 2nd Baron Wodehouse became a Roman Catholic. (No date for his conversion is available.) James Hay Wodehouse (1824-1911), a 2nd cousin to John Wodehouse the 3rd baron, and the son of Charles Wodehouse archdeacon of Norwich, was private secretary to George Grey (governor of New Zealand) in 1851; and later British Minister in Hawaii. Fr Roger Wodehouse, grandson of John Wodehouse (the 3rd Baron Wodehouse and 1st earl of Kimberley) was vicar (1920-1935) of S Paul's Oxford, the best known Anglo-Catholic church of the period in Oxford. The tiny hamlet of Kimberley, near Courtenay and on the south bank of the Waimakariri River in Canterbury bears his title

Sources: Burke, Canterbury Association, Gorman, Foster, Frappell, Stephenson.

WYNNE, Charles Griffith

Titles: later Charles Wynne-Finch

Birth: 14 Aug 1815 London

Death: 03 Mar 1874 4 Rue Solferino Paris France

Parents: 1st son of Charles Wynne Griffith (from 1804:) -Wynne, of Voelas Denbighshire and Sarah Hildyard, daughter of the Revd Henry Hildyard of Stokesley Yorkshire, a near relative of the Earl of Aylesford

Marriage: (i) 15 Jun 1840 Laura Susan Pollen, daughter of Richard Pollen, of Rodboume Wiltshire; she died March 1851; (ii) 1863 (Marylebone) Jamesina Joyce Ellen Styleman Le Strang (for her family see http://anglicanhistory.org/england/sac/blain_opening2007.pdf)

Education: Eton; Christ Church Oxford, 1837 BA

Canterbury Association 25 Oct 1849 member, 08 Nov 1849 management committee; 26 Mar 1850 with FitzGerald, Wynne pushed Hutt to sort out the muddle of the Association's affairs: Hutt resigned three days later

Career:

Liberal Tory politician;

thought all classes of the community should participate equally in the state contributions for education, irrespective of religious differences.

1859-1865 MP Caemarvon district JP and a deputy lieutenant

1869 sheriff for Denbighshire

The family was patron of three livings

1875 as Charles Wynne-Finch: estate probated at £35 000 by his widow Jamesina Joyce Ellen Wynne-Finch of 4 Upper Brook Street co Middlesex

Connections: From college days Charles Wynne was a close friend of John Robert Godley (qv) the founder of Canterbury. who married his sister, Charlotte Wynne, a cultured and insightful woman of Tractarian sympathies whose letters are a permanent delight. Charles Wynne as head of an old and important family and as a politician in Caemarvonshire and Denbighshire would thus be associated with the Revd John Owen (qv), a deputy lieutenant of the county of Caemarvonshire. In 1859 William Watkin Edward Wynne an MP became a member of the Cambridge Camden (Ecclesiological) Society.

In April 1850 during the Gorham controversy, his brother the Revd John Henry Griffith Wynne, a Fellow of All Souls' Oxford, converted to the church of Rome. John later became a Jesuit priest at S Beuno's College St Asaph North Wales, with a DD from Rome for his writings. The River Wynne in Canterbury bears his surname.

Sources: Boase, Burke, Canterbury Association, Foster. Gorman, Stenton.

WYNTER, James Cecil

Titles: The Revd

Birth: 1807 Aldeburgh Suffolk England

Death: 26 Oct 1877 Gatton Reigate Surrey; buried churchyard Aldeburgh Suffolk

Parents: 5th son of Philip Wynter, of Aldburgh Suffolk, and Anne

Marriage: (i) (1843) Margaret LYALL born c1814 London Middlesex died 1852 Gatton; (it seems more than possible that his wife is a daughter of John LYALL the business man, and sister to the Revd Alfred Lyall and Dean William Lyall); (ii) (1855 registered Reigate) Mary—born c1819 Greenhithe co Middlesex

Education: St John's College Oxford, 1827 BA

Canterbury Association: 22 Nov 1849 member and management committee; influence and initiative on the management committee but attended no further meetings after Jul 1851 member Ecclesiastical committee; 13 May 1852 resigned but was still on the Ecclesiastical committee

Career:

1833-1877 rector Gatton Surrey

1850 'Hints on Church Colonization' in 'Canterbury Papers'

honorary canon of collegiate church of Cumbrae, diocese Argyll and the Isles (Scotland)

1872 canon Winchester

1878 estate probated at £4 000, by Lucy Cattley spinster of Claydene in parish of Cowden Kent, and George Lyall of Headley co Surrey

Connections: On the strength of his pamphlet on church colonization, James Cecil Wynter was the first priest proposed for the projected bishopric of Lyttelton. However, his wife's objection to colonial life ruled him out. In 1849 George Frederick Boyle, 6th earl of Glasgow, founded the College of the Holy Spirit on the island of Great Cumbrae in the Firth of Clyde. The college, opened in 1851, consisted of five canons and seven choristers, who enjoyed Gothic revival buildings designed by the Tractarian architect William Butterfield in full conformity with the principles of the Ecclesiological Society. James Cecil Wynter was one of these canons; but no information is to hand of the nature of his involvement with this Tractarian semi-monastic initiative. (In 1892, George's cousin and successor, David Boyle, the 7th earl of Glasgow, was appointed governor of New Zealand.) James Wynter's brother the Revd Philip Wynter was from the old-style High church tradition and grew hostile to the development of the Tractarian enthusiasms and challenges to the older tradition. Thus Philip Wynter, caught in his political role as a vice-chancellor of Oxford University, was a leader in the heavy attack (1843) by the University of Oxford on the Catholic revival leader, Dr EB Pusey. Yet Philip Wynter, still a High church loyalist, edited (in 1863) the works of Joseph Hall, a High churchman and once bishop (1641) of Norwich. His career and actions provide a useful example of how the Oxford Movement had split apart the previous less defined patterns of High church loyalty. The prosecution by leading academics of Oxford of the respected Pusey illustrates the nature of the sharp divisions which the Oxford Movement and the subsequent Anglo-Catholic revival had meant for the looser loyalties of the old High church tradition. These splits among the Wynters

continued and deepened—Philip's son Colonel AL Wynter became a Roman Catholic in 1881; and the colonel's son Guy Wynter became the organist at the Birmingham Oratory, of which the famous Cardinal JH Newman was the founder member. Newman as the vicar of S Mary the Virgin, the parish church of Oxford, was the first inspiration and leader of the Oxford Movement; and his going over to the church of Rome had upset the confidence of his followers. Some followed on into the church of Rome, others stayed back, re-built their loyalties to the church of England and put their Newmanite days behind them. Others again copied the faith and practice of the Roman Catholic church, hoping in this way (by replicating the strengths of the church of Rome), those hankering for the church of Rome would now find the same within their own church of England.

Sources: Anson, Canterbury Association, Crockford, Foster, Gorman.

Glossary of terms recurring among Canterbury Association members

Anglo-Catholic: Anglican who emphasised the Catholic nature of the Anglican tradition; (from 1880s) a distinctively party follower of the Oxford Movement

Anglo-Papalist: Anglican who followed Roman Catholic authority as much as possible

Archdeacon: senior priest, administrative and pastoral assistant to a bishop

Baron: fifth level aristocrat

Baronet: a knight with an inherited title, sixth and lowest level aristocrat

Broad church: middle-way Anglican, sometimes of individual intelligence

Cambridge Camden Society: founded 1839; 1846 renamed Ecclesiological Society

High church group promoting ecclesiastical architecture, music, arts

Canon: a cathedral dignitary

Clapham sect: informal group (1795-1825) of wealthy Evangelicals, centred on Holy Trinity church Clapham Common South London

CMS: the Church Missionary Society (founded 1799 England)

DCL: Doctor of Common Law

Dean: senior priest in a cathedral

DL: Deputy Lieutenant. ceremonial deputy to the lord lieutenant of a county

Duke: top level aristocrat

Earl: third level aristocrat

Evangelical: Anglican of distinctive Low church beliefs. marked by an enthusiasm for personal salvation

Father /Fr: (not before 1870s) courtesy title for Anglo-Catholic priests

FRS: Fellow of the Royal Society

GCB: Grand Cross of the Bath

Hackney Phalanx: a loose association (1800-1830) of like-minded London High church Tories, centred at S John's church Hackney, East London

High and dry school: a disparaging term used of the earlier high church tradition by the Ritualists and later Anglo-Catholic to distinguish their differences

High church: Anglican emphasising continuity and tradition of the church of England from early centuries

KCB: Knight Commander of the Bath

KCH: Knight Commander of Hanover

KCMG: Knight Commander of the Order of S Michael and S George

KG: Knight of the Garter

Living: a funded position held by a parish priest

Lord Lieutenant: chief executive authority and head of magistracy for a county

Lord: general term for an aristocrat of levels below duke

Low church: Anglican favouring Protestant against Catholic, and plain services

Marquess: second level aristocrat

MC: master of ceremonies

MHR: Member of the House of Representatives

MP: Member of Parliament

MPC: Member of the Provincial Council

Oxford Movement: later term for revival movement (from the 1830s) of laity and clergy committed to the Catholic doctrines of the church and sacraments in the Anglican church

Patron: of a living, owner of a local endowment enabling the appointment and payment of a parish priest

PC: privy councillor

Prebendary: a cathedral dignitary

Puseyite: a derogatory term for a follower of Dr EB Pusey, a long-time leader of the Oxford Movement

qv: look this one up in the book ('quem vide', whom see)

Ritualist: supporter of the Oxford Movement favouring the development of ceremonial and ritual

SPCK: the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge (founded 1698 England)

SPG: the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts (founded 1701 England)

SSC: Societas Sanctae Crucis (Society of the Holy Cross) an Anglo-Catholic/Anglo-Papalist clerical organisation (founded 1855 London)

The Revd: formal title for a priest; in address Mr [Torlesse]

Tory party: a political cluster of men protective of their land, class, and commercial interests and the church of England; by 1850 most Tories were part of the new Conservative party, with some in the new Liberal party

Tractarian: supporter of the authors of 'Tracts for the Times' (1833-1841 Oxford), promoting High church doctrines for the Anglican tradition

Viscount: fourth level aristocrat

Whig party: political cluster of men protective of their parliamentary, class, and commercial interests; by 1850 the old Whig group had melted into the new Liberal and Reform political parties, with some falling off into the new Conservative party

YMCA: Young Men's Christian Association (founded 1844 London)

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Indices

Armed forces: 11th Foot Guards; 12th Foot Regiment; 16th Light Dragoons; 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry; 3rd Foot Guards; 43rd or South Hampshire militia; 71st Highland Light Infantry; 75th Regiment; American war; Chatham Medical School; Crimean war; Duke of Cornwall's Royal Volunteers; Grenadier Guards; Huntingdon militia; Irish chaplains; Isle of Wight Volunteers; London Scottish Rifle Volunteers; medical reforms; National Volunteer Association; Peninsular war: Royal Company of Archers; Royal Navy; Royal Scots Lothian Regiment; Royal Artillery; Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry; South Lincoln militia; Staffordshire Yeomanry; Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry; West Yorkshire Hussars; Wiltshire Yeomanry

Church topics: Anglican Centre Rome; Anglo-Catholic; Anglo-Papalist; Apostles club; British and Foreign Bible Society; Bush Brotherhood; Cambridge Camden Society; Cambridge Camden (Ecclesiological) Society; Church Missionary Society (CMS); Church of England Society; Cistercian; Clapham sect; Colonial Bishopric Fund; Colonial Bishopric Fund; Colonial Bishops Council; Community of S Mary the Virgin Wantage; Community of the Resurrection (Mirfield); Community of the Sacred Name (Christchurch); Roman Catholic Converts; Counter-Reformation; Ecclesiological Society; English Church Union; Evangelical; Franciscan; Gorham judgment; Hackney phalanx; High church; lay-reader; Low church; Maynooth (endowment of RC church); Oxford Movement; religious orders; Ritualist; Sisters of Mercy; Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge (SPCK); Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (SPG); Society of S Margaret; Society of the Holy Cross (SSC); Tractarian, and Tractarian Movement

Clergy dignitaries: Archbishop of Canterbury; archbishop of Dublin; archbishop of Westminster; archbishop of York; archdeacon of Christchurch; archdeacon of Colchester; archdeacon of Coventry; archdeacon of Lewes; bishop of Barbados and Windward islands; bishop of Christchurch; bishop of Dunedin; bishop of Exeter; bishop of Honolulu; bishop of Kildare; bishop of Llandaff; bishop of London; bishop of Madras; bishop of Melanesia; bishop of Nelson; bishop of Newcastle; bishop of Newfoundland; bishop of New Zealand; bishop of Norwich; bishop of Oxford; bishop of Ripon; bishop of Southampton; bishop of St Asaph; bishop of St

David's; bishop of Waterford; bishop of Wellington; bishop of Winchester; canon of Bangor; canon of Bristol; canon of collegiate church of Cumbrae; canon of Durham; canon of Westminster; canon of Winchester; canon of York; chaplain at Elsinore; chaplain to King George IV; chaplain to King William IV; chaplain to Prince Albert; chaplain to Queen Victoria; chaplain-general to the armed forces; dean of Canterbury; dean of Carlisle; dean of chapels royal; dean of Chester; dean of Chichester; dean of Hereford; dean of Lyttelton; dean of S Paul's; dean of Salisbury; dean of Westminster; dean of Winchester; dean of Worcester; Master of the Temple; Prebendary of Canterbury; prebendary of Chester; prebendary of Chichester; prebendary of Durham; prebendary of Lincoln; prebendary of S Patrick's Dublin; prebendary of S Paul's; prebendary of Winchester; prebendary of Worcester

Commercial: Call Marten & Co; Cocks Biddulph and Company; Colonization Assurance Company; East India Company; Herries Farquahar Davidson; Merchant; Miles and Co. Timaru; New Zealand Association; New Zealand Company; Old Bond St; ship owner; Sotheby's auction house; Union Bank of Australia; Western Life Assurance Company

Educational: Aberdeen university; Airds Galloway school, co Kirkcudbright; All Souls College Oxford; Armagh school; Arncliffe school Haddington; Balliol College Oxford; Birmingham and Midlands Institute; Bishop's College Capetown; Bodleian library Oxford; Bologna school; Bowhill House, co Selkirk; Brasenose College Oxford; Brechin school; Bridgnorth School; Bruce Castle School; Bury Grammar School; Caius College Oxford; Cheam School; Christ Church Oxford; Christ's College Cambridge; Christ's College Canterbury; Christ's College, Hobart; Christ's Hospital Westminster; Codrington College Barbados; College of the Holy Spirit Cumbrae; Corpus Christi College Oxford; Cuddesdon theological college; Culham (for teachers); Dalkeith House school, Edinburgh; Diocesan training college (for teachers) Saltley Birmingham; East India College; Emmanuel College Cambridge; Eton College; Exeter College Oxford; Exeter Theological college; Fulham Park school London; Glasgow university; Gloucester College school; Gosford House school, Longniddry, Edinburgh; Greenock school, co Renfrewshire; Harrison College; Harrow School; Hertford school; Howhill school, Selkirk; Hyde Abbey school Winchester; Iver school; Jesus College Oxford; Keble College Oxford; Kilbrackmont school; King's College Cambridge; King's College London; Kings school Sherborne; Kinlochleven school, co Inverness; Magdalen College Oxford; Magdalen Hall Oxford; Merchant Taylors school; Merton College Oxford; Ochiltree school, co Ayrshire; Oriel College Oxford; Oxford, vice-chancellor; Plymouth Grammar School; professor Political Economy Oxford; Queen's College Birmingham; Queen's College Birmingham; Queen's College Oxford; Redland school near Bristol; Rossall School; Royal Military College Sandhurst; Rugby school; S Augustine's College Canterbury; S Beuno's College St Asaph; S Columba's College Dublin; S John's Training College Battersea (for teachers); S Mark's Training College Chelsea (for teachers); S Peter's College Radley; S Saviour's school Southwark; Saltley Church Training College; Shrewsbury school; Sion College; St Alban Hall Oxford; St John's College Cambridge; St John's College Oxford; St Mary Hall Oxford; St Mary's Tower school Birham; Stirling grammar school; Sunbury school; The Charterhouse; The Lodge school Langholme Dumfriesshire; Thornhill school Dumfriesshire; Tiverton school; Tonbridge School; Trinity College Cambridge; Trinity College Dublin; Truro Grammar School; Westminster School; Winchester School

Literary: 'A Letter to the Bishop of London on the Subject of Church Reform'; 'A Pastoral Letter on the Present State of the Church'; 'A Plea for National Holidays'; 'A Select Glossary of English Words'; 'Adventure in New Zealand'; Aeschylus; 'Alma and other poems'; 'Annals of

the wars of the eighteenth century'; 'Annals of the wars of the nineteenth century'; 'Annual Register'; 'Annual Register'; 'Beauchamp's Career'; biographies of Warren Hastings, Clive, Wellington; 'Blackwood's Magazine'; 'British Critic'; 'British Critic: A new Review'; 'Charters of the Old English Colonies in America'; 'Christianity and Common Sense'; 'Church Dictionary'; 'Church Times'; 'Colonial Constitutions'; 'Coningsby'; 'Court and Society from Elizabeth to Anne'; 'Daily Telegraph'; 'Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Biography'; 'Documents relating to the erection of bishoprics in the colonies'; 'Edinburgh Review'; 'Encyclopaedia Metropolitana'; 'Endymion'; 'Essays Critical and Narrative'; 'Fraser's Magazine'; 'Guardian'; 'Guide to Northern Archaeology'; 'Gustavus Adolphus'; 'Hannibal in Italy'; 'Hints on Church Colonization'; 'Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Buonaparte'; 'History of Captivity of Napoleon at St Helena'; 'History of Greece'; 'History of the British Empire in India'; 'History of the Rise and Progress of Christianity'; 'Hortensius or the duty and office of an advocate'; 'Inquiry into Proofs'; 'Justin Martyr and Other poems'; 'Lectures on Medieval Church History'; 'Letters from America'; 'Letters from Canterbury'; 'Letters of Military Organisation'; 'Life of Cicero'; 'Lives of Military Commanders'; 'Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury'; 'Lytelton Times'; 'Manual of prayer for working men and their families'; 'Mediterranean Sketches'; 'Memoir of the Rev John Keble'; 'Memorial of Other Lands'; 'Mercury'; military historian; Milton's 'De Doctrina Christiana'; 'Morning Chronicle'; 'Museum Criticum'; 'New Zealand and the Canterbury Colony'; 'New Zealand as it was and as it is'; 'Noctes Dominicae'; 'Novels and Novelists of Eighteenth Century'; 'Observations on an Irish Poor Law'; 'On the Colonisation of New Zealand'; 'On the writing of the Revised Version of the New Testament'; 'Parochial Sermons'; 'Plutarch'; 'Poems from Eastern sources'; 'Proposal for the better application of cathedral institutions to their intended use'; 'Public libraries an address'; 'Quarterly Review'; 'Selections from the writings and speeches'; 'Some Account of Stoke-by-Nayland Suffolk'; 'Some Account of the Canterbury Settlement New Zealand'; 'Sonnets and other poems'; 'Spectator'; 'Studies in the Gospels'; 'Sybil'; 'Systematic Colonisation'; 'The Aeneid' (English translation); 'The Barbadian'; 'The Causes and Consequences of National Revolutions of Ancient and Modern Times'; 'The Chelsea Pensioners'; 'The Church and Her Curates'; 'The Church in Sorrow: Shall we Abandon or Defend Her?'; 'The Church of England in the Colonies'; 'The Colonial Empire of Great Britain, especially in its religious aspect'; 'The final court of appeal in cases affecting the doctrine of the church of England'; 'The Founders of Canterbury'; 'The Founders of Canterbury'; 'The Four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles'; 'The Hand-book for New Zealand'; 'The Pilgrimage and other poems'; 'The Press'; 'The Press' (Christchurch); 'The Press' (England); 'The Priest's Prayer Book'; 'The Priest's Prayer Book'; 'The Sandwich Islands'; 'The Shilling Magazine'; 'The Story of Waterloo'; 'The Subaltern'; 'The Times'; 'The White Nun: or the Black Bog of Dromore'; 'Theological Library'; 'Tracts for the Times'; 'Tracts for the Times'; translations into Greek of poems by Milton Gray Tennyson; 'Trial by Jury'; 'Two lectures on a visit to New Zealand'; 'Ultima Thule: or Thoughts suggested by a Residence in New Zealand'; 'Warriors of the Civil Wars of France and England'; 'Warriors of the Thirty Years War'; work on Elizabethan pirates; works on ancient history; works on history of missions; 'Writings of J.R. Godley'

Other Topics:

Ottoman railway company; emigration; free trade; revolutions; self-government; social improvements, need for; socialism, hatred of; Southern Aborigines of New Zealand

People Index [bold = member of the Canterbury Association]

A: Aberdeen, Lord; Abraham, Caroline; Abraham, Charles John; Acheson, Lady Olivia; Acland,

Agnes Lucy Dyke; Acland, Arthur Henry Dyke; Acland, Emily Weddel; Acland, Joanna Dyke-Troyte; Acland, John Barton Arundel Dyke; Acland, Lydia Elizabeth; Acland, Sir Thomas Dyke; A'Court, Elizabeth; A'Court, Major General Charles Ashe; Adderley, Anna Maria Letitia; Adderley, Charles Bowyer; Adderley, Charles Clement; Adderley, James Granville; Alabaster, Charles; Albana, Clotworthy; Albana, Elizabeth; Albert, the Prince Consort; Alford, Viscount; Alingham, 1st Baron; Alleyne, John Foster; Alleyne, Sarah Gibbes; Alston, Henry F; Alten, see von Alten; Ancaster, 3rd Duke of; Anderson, John; Anglesey, Marquess; Anson, Lady Anne Frederica; Anson, Thomas William; Arbuthnot, Charles; Arbuthnot, Marcia Emma Georgiana; Archer, Charles H; Archer, Edward (senior); Archer, Edward; Archer, Fulbert; Archer, Fulbert Ashley; Archer, Sarah Lydia; Archer, Charlotte Caroline; Arden, 1st Baron; Arden, 2nd Baron; Arnold, Dr Thomas; Arran, Arthur 1st Earl of; Ashburton, 1st Baron; Ashburton, 2nd Baron; Ashley, Anthony; Ashley, Emily; Ashley-Cooper, (Sir) Anthony; Ashley-Cooper, Copley; Ashtown, 2nd Lord; Aylesford, Earl of; Aylmer, Elizabeth Frances Lambart; Aylmer, Jane Grace; Aylmer, Sir Fenton; **Aylmer, William**;

B: Bagot, Harriet Frances; Bagot, Richard; Baker, Jane Maria; Baker, JH; Baker, Sir Frederick Francis; Bankes, Frances; Bankes, Sir Henry; Baring, Alexander; Baring, Anne Louise; Baring, Arabella Georgiana; Baring, Bingham; Baring, Charles; Baring, Elizabeth Harriet; **Baring, Francis** Thornhill; Baring, Lady Harriet Mary; Baring, Mary Ursula; Baring, Sir Thomas; Baring, Thomas; Baring, Thomas George; Baring, William Bingham; Barrington, Louisa Edith; Barrington, Sir Fitz-William; Bateman, 1st Lord; Bateman, Frances; Bateman, Harriet Anne; Bateman, Robert; Bateman, William; Bath, 1st Marquess of; Bath, 2nd Marquess of; Bathurst, Lady Emily C; Bayly, Elizabeth Frances Lambart; Bayly, Henry Lambart; Beaufort, 6th Duke; Beckford, Susan Euphemia; Beckford, William; Belgians, King Leopold of; Belmore, 1st Earl; Belmore, 3rd Earl; Bennett, WJE; Bentinck, Cavendish; Bentinck, Lady Charlotte; Bentinck, William Henry Edward; Bertie, Georgiana Charlotte; Bertie, Peregrine; Bessborough, Frederick 3rd Earl of; Bigg Wither, Elizabeth; Bigg Wither, Lovelace; Bingham Richard; Bingham, Anne Louise; Bingham, Lady Louisa; Bingham, William; Bird, Hannah; Bird, John; Birley, Hugh Hornby; Blachford, Lord; Bland, David; Bland, Elizabeth; Blomfield, Anna Maria; Blomfield, Charles James; Blomfield, Charles John; Blomfield, Dorothy; Bolton, Frances Elizabeth; Bolton, Horatio; Bolton, Thomas; Boode, Lewis William; Boode, Margaret; Boode, Mary Anne; Booker, Elizabeth; Bouverie family; Bowler, William; Bowles, Thomas; Boyle, David; Boyle, George Frederick; Brackley, Viscount; Brandreth, Catharine; Brandreth, Dr Joseph; Bridgewater, 3rd Duke of; Bridgewater, 7th Earl of; Bridgewater, dowager Duchess of; Bristol, 1st Marquess of; Bristol, 2nd Marquess of; Brittan, Frederick George; Brittan, Louisa; Brittan, William Guise; Brooke, 4th Earl; Brooke, Lord; Brownlow, 1st Earl; Buccleuch, 4th Duke of; Buccleuch, 5th Duke of; Buccleuch, Duchess of; Buchanan, Gilbert Albert; Buchanan, Mary; Buller, Charles; Buller, Frances Anne; Buller, Harriet; Buller, John; Buller, John senior; Buller, Marie; Burdett-Coutts, Angela Georgina; Burke, Michael; Butterfield, William; Byng, George; Byng, Isabella Elizabeth;

C: Cameron, Captain the younger; Campbell, Jane; Canning, Lord; Carbery, John 6th Lord; Carlisle, 5th Earl; Carlos, Don; Carter J; Cave, Mary Elizabeth; Cavendish Bentinck, Lady Charlotte; Cavendish, Charles William; Cavendish, Elizabeth Maria Margaret; Cavendish, Juliana; Cavendish, Lord; Cavendish, Lord Frederick Charles; Cavendish, Mary; Cavendish, Richard; Chambers, Charlotte Augusta; Chambers, John; Chandler, Louisa; Charlton, Elizabeth; Charteris Douglas, Francis Wemyss; Charteris, 8th Earl; Charteris, Anne Frederica; Charteris, Francis; Charteris, Lady Anne; Charteris, Lady Louisa; Chenevix Melesina; Chenevix, Bishop

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D: Dalton, Herbert Andrew; Dalton, Mabel Selina; Daly, bishop Robert; Daly, Catherine; Daly, Denis; Daly, Harriet; Daly, Mary Letitia; Dannett, Margaret; Dannett, Thomas; Dashwood, George Astley Charles; Dashwood, Marianne Sarah; Dashwood, Sir George; Dashwood, Susan Caroline; Day, Harriet; Delamere, 1st Lord; Delamere, 2nd Lord; Delawarr, 3rd Earl; Delawarr, 4th Earl; Delawarr, 5th Earl; Delawarr, 7th Earl; Delawarr, Countess; Deniston, George; Derby, 14th Earl; Derby, 15th Earl; Derby, 4th Earl; Derby, Lord; Devon, 10th Earl; Devon, 11th Earl; Devon, 12th Earl; Disraeli, Benjamin; Disraeli, James; Dod, Chadwick; Dod, Elizabeth; Doria Pamphilj, Prince Alfonso; Douglas, Francis Wemyss Charteris; Draper, Frances Erskine; Draper, George; Duke, Robert; Dunnage, Marianne; Dunsandle, Lord;

E: East, Buller; Edward VII, King; Edward, the prince of Wales; Edwards, Jane; Effingham, 1st Earl; Egerton, Francis; Egerton, Francis Henry; Egerton, Harriet Catherine; Egerton, John Hume, see Cust, John Hume; Egerton, Lord; Egertons of Tatton; Elcho, Lord; Eldon, Lady; Eliot, Edward Granville; Ellesmere, 1st Earl of; Ellis, Evan; Ellis, Mary; Ellis, Mary Jane Diana Agar Welbore; Ellis, Welbore; Ellison, Cuthbert; Ellison, Sarah Caroline; Erne, 1st Earl of; Evans, Mary; Evans, Thomas Browne; Eyre, Anthony Hardolph; Eyre, Frances; Eyre, Frances Elizabeth; Eyre, Frances Julia; Eyre, John Maurice;

F: Faber, Frederick; Farnham, Lord; Farquhar, (Sir) Walter Rockliff; Farquhar, Anne; Farquhar, Sir Thomas Harvie; Farquhar, Sybella Matha; Farquhar, Walter; Fiske, Elizabeth Prudence; Fiske, Jonathan; Fitzgerald, Fanny Erskine; FitzGerald, Gerald; FitzGerald, James Edward; FitzGerald, Katherine; FitzGerald, Lyttelton; FitzGerald, Otho; FitzGibbon, Lady Florence; FitzGibbon, Richard; Fordyce, Mr; Forsyth, Christina; Forsyth, Thomas; **Forsyth, William, 9,**

25; Forsyth, Georgina Charlotte; Forsyth, Jane; Fortescue, Hugh; Fortescue, Lady Elizabeth; Franco, Abby Emma; Frankley, Baron; Franklin, Admiral Sir John; Franklin, Eleanor Isabela; Freke, Elizabeth; Freke, Jane Grace; Freke, Sir John Evans; Froude, Richard Hurrell; Fulton, Dr; Fulton, Janet; Fust, Herbert Jenner; Fynes Clinton, Charles Henry; Fynes Clinton, Charles John; Fynes Clinton, Geoffrey; Fynes Clinton, Henry Joy; Fynes Clinton, Rosalind;

G: Gainsborough, Earl of; Gell, bishop Frederick; Gell, Elizabeth; **Gell, John Philip;** Gell, Philip; Gell, Eleanor Elizabeth; George IV, King; Gladstone, Mary; Gladstone, William Ewart; Glasgow, 6th Earl of; Glasgow, 7th Earl of; Gleig, bishop George; **Gleig, George Robert;** Gleig, Janet; Glynne, Catherine; Glynne, Mary; Glynne, Maurice George Carr; Glynne, Sir Stephen R; Godley, Catherine; Godley, Charlotte Griffith; Godley, Denis; Godley, family; Godley, Harriet; Godley, John Arthur; **Godley, John Robert;** Godley, John senior; Gosford, Earl; **Goulburn, Henry;** Goulburn, Jane; Goulburn, Munbee; Goulburn, Susanna; Greville, Anne; Greville, Charles; Greville, Charlotte; **Greville, George Guy;** Greville, Harriet Catherine; Greville, Henry Richard; Greville, Sarah Elizabeth; Grey, 2nd Earl; Grey, 3rd Earl; Grey, Henry; Grey, Jane; Grey, Sir George (KCB); Grey, Sir George, (governor); Griffith, Charles Wynne; Gurdon, Anne; Gurdon, Theophilus Thornhaugh; Gurney, Anne; Gurney, John;

H: Halifax, 2nd Viscount; Hall, bishop Joseph; Hall, Clara; Hall, WR; Hallam, Arthur; Halswell, Caroline; **Halswell, Edmund Storr;** Halswell, Elizabeth; Halswell, Henry; Hamilton Robert; Hamilton, 10th Duke of; Hamilton, dean Henry Parr; Hamilton, Jane; Hamilton, Janet; Hamilton, Katherine Jane; Hamilton, William; Hamilton-Douglas Alexander; Hamilton-Douglas, Susan Euphemia; Hamilton-Douglass, Susan Harriett Catherin; Hardwick, 3rd Earl; Hare, Augustus; Hare, Esther; Hare, Francis Augustus, 50; Hare, Gustavus Edward Cockburn; Hare, Julius Charles; Hare-Naylor, Francis; Hare-Naylor, Georgina; Hareward, Charlotte Caroline; Harewood, 2nd Earl of; Harewood, 3rd Earl of; Harper, bishop Henry John Chitty; Harper, Emily Weddell; Harper, Joanna Dyke Troyte; Harper, Leonard; Hart, Elizabeth Maria Margaret; Hart, Richard; Hart, Sarah; Hart, Thomas; Hartington, Lord; Hartley, Jane Lucinda; Hartley, Major; Hartopp, Anna Maria; Hartopp, Sir Edmund Cradock; Harward, Charles; Harward, Charlotte Augusta; Hawkins, Anne; Hawkins, Ernest; Hawkins, Henry; Hawkins, Sophia Anna; Heath, Anna Maria; Heathcote, (Sir) William; Heathcote, archdeacon; Heathcote, Caroline Frances; Heathcote, Elizabeth; Heathcote, Selina Shirley; Heathcote, William; Heathcote, William Arthur; Heathcote, William Perceval; Heke, Hone; Herbert Catherine; Herbert, 1st Baron (of Lea); Herbert, Elizabeth; Herbert, George Augustus; Herbert, Katherine Isabella; Herbert, Mary Catherine; Herbert, Sidney; Herbert, Sophia Elizabeth; Hervey, Alfred Henry; Hervey, Arthur Charles; Hervey, Frederick Alfred; Hervey, Frederick William; Heytesbury, 1st Baron; Hildyard, Henry; Hildyard, Sarah; Hinds, Abel; Hinds, Eliza; **Hinds, Samuel;** Hoare, Gerard Noel; Hoare, Henry; Hoare, Lydia Elizabeth; Hoare, Sophia Lillias; Hobhouse, bishop Edmund; Hobhouse, Mary; Hollinshead, Ann; Hone Heke; Hook, Anna Delicia; Hook, Anne; Hook, James; Hook, Walter Farquhar; Howard, Arabella Georgiana; Howard, Frederick; Howard, Kenneth Alexander; Howard, Lady Elizabeth; Howley, archbishop William; Hughan, Janetta; Hughan, Thomas; Hulse, (Sir) Edward; Hulse, Harriet; Hulse, Katherine Jane; Hulse, Marie; Hulse, Sir Charles; Hume, Sir Abraham; Hume, Sophia; Hume-Cust, see Cust, John Hume; Huntley, Marquess of; Hutt, John; Hutt, Richards; Hutt, Sir George; Hutt, Sir William;

I: Inglis, Sir Robert; Irving, Robert;

J: Jackson, Amy Augusta; Jackson, Ann; Jackson, Blomfield; Jackson, Elizabeth Prudence; Jackson, Henry Baring Lawford; Jackson, Thomas; Jackson, Thomas senior; James Sarah

Caroline; **James, (Sir) Walter Charles;** James, Emily Jane; James, John; James, Sarah; Jenner, bishop Henry Lascelles; Jenner, Sir Herbert; Johnstone, Anna Delicia; Johnstone, Dr John; Jones, (Sir) Willoughby; Jones, Catherine Maria; Jones, Emily Taylor; Jones, General Sir John Thomas; Jones, Henry Taylor;

K: Kawiti; Keating, John Lloyd; Keble, John; Kent, Dorothy; Kent, Duchess of; Kent, Thomas; Ker, Lord S; Kerr, Cecil Chetwynd; Kerr, John William Robert; Kerr, Schomberg Henry; Kerr, Victoria Alexandrina; Kettilby, Frances; Kettilby, Samuel; Kilbracken, 1st Baron; Kimberley, 1st Earl; Kimbolton, Lord; King, Bryan; King, William IV; Kitson, John Francis;

L: Labouchere, Henry; Lambart, Charles; Lambart, Frances Thomasine; Lascelles, Henrietta; Lascelles, Henry; **Lascelles, Henry Thynne;** Lascelles, Lady Louisa Isabella; Lascelles, Lady Susan Charlotte; Lascelles, Louisa; Lascelles, Mary Elizabeth; Lawrence, Catherine Maria; Lawrence, Effingham; Lefroy, Benjamin; Lefroy, Frances Phoebe; Lefroy, HM; Lefroy, John Henry George; Lefroy, Julia Cassandra; Lefroy, Sir John Henry; Lefroy, Sophia; Lefroy, Sophia Anna; Legard, Digby; Legard, Jane; Leigh, 1st Lord; Leigh, 2nd Baron; Leigh, Chandos, 1st Baron; Leigh, James Wentworth; Leigh, Julia Anne Eliza; Leigh, Mary; Leigh, William Henry; Leopold, prince of Saxe Coburg; Leveson-Gower, Anne; Leveson-Gower, Elizabeth; Leveson-Gower, George Granville Sutherland; Leveson-Gower, Granville; Leveson-Gower, Lord Francis; Lichfield, 1st Earl; Lincoln, Earl; Littledale, Beatrice; Littledale, Henry; Littledale, RF; Londonderry, 1st Marquess; Longden, Joseph; Longley, Caroline Sophia; Longley, Charles Thomas; Longley, Elizabeth; Longley, John; Lothian, 7th Marquess; Lothian, 9th Marquess; Lothian, Marchioness of; Lowder, Charles Fuge; Lowry-Corry, Armar; Lowry-Corry, Blanche; Lowry-Corry, Henry William; Lowry-Corry, Louisa Caroline; Lowry-Corry, Louisa Mary Anne; Lucan, 2nd Earl; Lucan, Lord; Lucas, Samuel; Lucas, Thomas; Lyall, Catherine; Lyall, George; Lyall, George (senior); Lyall, Jane; Lyall, John; Lyall, Mary; Lyall, William Rowe; Lyttelton, 1st Baron; Lyttelton, 3rd Baron; Lyttelton, 4th Baron; Lyttelton, Arthur; Lyttelton, Arthur Temple; Lyttelton, Caroline Anne; Lyttelton, Charles George; **Lyttelton, George William;** Lyttelton, Lavinia; Lyttelton, Lucy Caroline; Lyttelton, Mary; Lyttelton, Meriel Sarah; Lyttelton, Neville Gerald; Lyttelton, Sarah; Lyttelton, Spencer; Lyttelton, William Henry; Lyttelton, Sybella Harriet;

M: Mackarness, Alethea; Mackarness, JF; Mackenzie, James Alexander Steward Mackenzie; Mackenzie, Louisa Caroline; Maddock, Emma Anne; **Maddock, Henry William;** Maddock, Maitland, Sir Peregrine; Manchester, 6th Duke; Manchester, 7th Duke of; Mandeville, Viscount; Manners, Catherine Louisa Georgiana; Manners, Elizabeth; Manners, Janetta; Manners, John Henry; Manners, John James Robert; Manners, Katherine Isabella; Manners-Sutton, archbishop Charles; Manning, Henry Edward; Marlay, (colonel) George; Marlay, Catherine Louisa Georgiana; Marlborough, 4th Duke; Mathias, Marianne; Mathias, Mary; Mathias, Octavius; Maunoir, Jennie Fanny Barnabine; Maunoir, JP; Maurice, Esther; Maurice, Frederick Denison; McGeachy, (major) Alexander; McGeachy, Forster Alleyne; McGeachy, Sarah Gibbes; Meade, Elizabeth; Meade, Lady Selina Catherine; Meade, Richard Charles Francis; Melbourne, Lord; Meredith, George O.M.; Merton, Charles; Merton, Thomas; Mexborough, 2nd Earl; Mildmay, Humphrey Francis; Mildmay, Sybella Harriet; Miles, Grosvenor; Mills Francis; Mills, Agnes Lucy Dyke; Mills, Arthur; Mills, Barton Reginald Vaughan; Mills, Catherine; Mills, Cecil; Mills, Louisa Isabella; Mills, Sir Charles Henry; Milner, Sir William; Montagu Douglas Scott, Cecily Susan; Montagu Douglas Scott, Charles William; Montagu Douglas Scott, Harriet Katherine; Montagu Douglas Scott, Henry John; Montagu Douglas Scott, Victoria Alexandrina; Montagu Douglas Scott, Walter Francis; Montagu, Frederick; Montagu, George; Montagu,

George John; Montagu, Lady Harriet Mary; Montagu, Louisa Mary Ann; Montagu, Louise Frederika Augusta; Montagu, Millicent; Montagu, Robert; Montagu, William Drogo; Montagua Douglas Scott, Charlotte; Montague, Elizabeth; Montague, Jane; Montague, Matthew; Montrose, Duke of; Mordaunt, Catherine; Mordaunt, Mary; Mordaunt, Sir Charles; Mordaunt, Sir John; Mozley JB; Mozley T; Mundy, Edward Miller; Mundy, Georgiana Elizabeth; Myddleton, Maria; Myddleton, Richard;

N: Neale, Dr John Mason; Nedham, (general) William; Nedham, Lucinda; Nelson, 1st Earl; Nelson, 2nd Earl; Nelson, 3rd Earl; Nelson, Charles Horatio; Nelson, Countess; Nelson, Edward Agar Horatio; Nelson, Ellen; Nelson, Horatio; Nelson, John Horatio; Nelson, Susan; Nelson, Thomas; Nevill, bishop Samuel T; Nevill, Rosalind; Newcastle, 4th Duke of; Newcastle, 5th Duke of; Newcastle, 6th Duke of; Newcome, Thomas; Newman, John Henry; Nicholls, CHS; Nightingale, Florence; Noel, Emma; Noel, Sir Gerard Noel; Normanton, 2nd Earl of; Norris, Henry Handley; Northampton, 2nd Marquess; Northbourne, 1st Baron; Northbrook, 1st Baron; Northbrook, 2nd Baron; Norton, 4th Lord;

O: O'Brien, Emma; O'Brien, Harriet; O'Brien, Henry; O'Brien, Katherine; O'Brien, Sir Lucius; O'Brien, Sophia Lillias; O'Brien, Stafford; O'Brien, William Smith; Owen E; Owen, Edward; Owen, Edward Pugh; Owen, Harriet; Owen, Jane Lucinda; Owen, John; Owen, John [R]; Owen, Margaret; Owen, Mary; Owen, Mary Fanny; Owen, Octavius; Owen, Sir John Fletcher Owen KGB; Owen, Thomas; Owen, Thomas Elks; Owen, William Eddowes; Owen, Lucinda Mary Octavia;

P: Page, Henry James Selfe; Page, James; Page, Sarah Jane; Painter, Harold; Palmer, Caroline; Palmer, Roundell; Palmer, William (of Worcester College); Palmerston, Lord; Pamphilj, Emily Augusta Mary; Pamphilj, Prince Alfonso Doria; Panmure, Lord; Parnell, Caroline Sophia; Parnell, Sir Henry Brooke; Patteson, bishop John Coleridge; Pattie, Eliza Ann Frances; Paul, Frances; Paul, Richard; **Paul, Robert Bateman**; Paul, Rosa Mira; Peel, General; Peel, Sir Robert; Pelham Clinton, Albert Sidney; Pelham Clinton, Georgiana Elizabeth; **Pelham Clinton, Henry Pelham Fiennes**; Pelham Clinton, Lady Emily Augusta Mary; Pelham Clinton, Lord Arthur; Pelham Clinton, Susan Harriet Catherine; Pembroke, 11th Earl of; Pepys, Lady Harriet Leslie; Pepys, Sir Lucas; Perceval, Arthur; Perceval, Augustus George; Perceval, Caroline Frances; Perceval, Charles George; Perceval, Charles John; Perceval, Marianne; Perceval, Spencer; Perceval, Spencer Arthur; Phillipotts, Deborah Maria; Phillipotts, George; **Phillipotts, Henry**; Phillipotts, John; Phillipotts, Sybella; Plumer, Georgiana Charlotte; Plumer, Thomas Hall; Pole-Carew, Agneta; Pole-Carew, Caroline Anne; Pole-Carew, Reginald; Pole-Carew, Sir Reginald; **Pole-Carew, William Henry**; Pollen, Laura Susan; Pollen, Richard; Ponsonby, Emily C; Ponsonby, Sir Frederick Cavendish; Pope, Elizabeth; Pope, William; Portland, 4th Duke of; Pretymann-Tomline, Sir George; Pusey, Edward Bouverie; Pycroft, James;

Q: Queensbury, 7th Duke of;

R: Radcliffe, Abby Emma; Radcliffe, Sarah Lydia; Radcliffe, Walter; Rennell, Sarah Elizabeth; Rennell, Thomas; Richardson, Sarah; Rickards, Frances; Rickards, Frances Phoebe; Rickards, George; Rickards, George Kettilby; Rickards, Julia Cassandra; Rivington, Francis; Rivington, John; Rivington, Louisa; Rivington, Louisa Christine; Robertson (captain) George RN; Robertson, Marianne; Rockliff, Morton; Rockliff, Sybella Martha; Roe, Ellen; Rogers, Frederic; Rogers, Lady; Rokeby, 4th Lord; Roos, Baron; Rose, E; Rose, Hugh James; Rose, St J; Rowley, Herbert Seddon; Rowley, Joseph Cotton; Rowley, Marianne; Rowley, Marianne Sarah; Rowley, Mary; Rowley, Richard; Rowley, Sir William; **Rowley, Thomas**; Rowley, Thomas (junior); Russell, Alexander; Russell, Lord John; Rutland, 5th Duke of; Rutland, 7th Duke; Rutland, Duke;

S: Sackville West, George John; Sackville West, Mary Catherine; Sackville West, R W; Sandwich, 6th Earl; Sargent, Emily; Sargent, John; Sargent, Mary; Saville, John; Saville, Sarah Elizabeth; Saxe Coburg, Prince Leopold of; Scott, Emma Anne; Scott, Gilbert; Scott, Rokeby; Sealey, Charles; Sealey, Mary Ursula; Sebright, Henrietta; Sebright, Sir John S; Selborne, 1st Earl; Selfe, Anna Maria; Selfe, Henry James Selfe; Selfe, Sarah Jane; Selwyn, bishop George Augustus; Selwyn, Sarah; Sewell, Elizabeth Missing; Sewell, Henry; Sewell, Jane; Sewell, Lucinda; Sewell, Thomas; Sewell, William; Seymour, George Turner; Seymour, Jane Fortescue; Shaftesbury, 5th Earl; Shaftesbury, 6th Earl; Shaftesbury, 7th Earl; Shaftesbury, 9th Earl; Shipley, bishop Jonathan; Shipley, Georgina; Shirley, Eliza; Shirley, Selina; Shirley, Evelyn John; Shrewsbury, 8th Earl; Sidney, Herbert; Simeon, (Sir) John; Simeon, Algernon Barrington; Simeon, Beatrice; Simeon, Catherine Dorothea; Simeon, Charles; **Simeon, Cornwall**; Simeon, Edmund Charles; Simeon, Emma Mary; Simeon, Hugh Barrington; Simeon, Jane Elizabeth; Simeon, Jane Maria; Simeon, John; Simeon, John Pole; Simeon, Laura Jane; Simeon, Mary; Simeon, Sarah Jane; Simeon, Sir Richard Godin; Simeon, Louisa Edith; Simeon, Mabel Selina; Simeon, Philip Barrington; Simpson, Anne; Smythe, George; Snow, Harriet; Snow, Thomas Owen; Somers, 2nd Earl; Somers-Cocks, *see Cocks*; Somerset, Henry; Somerset, Lady Mary Octavia; Southey, Robert; Sparrow, (general) Robert Bernard; Sparrow, Lady Millicent; Sparrow, Lady Olivia; Spencer, 2nd Earl; Spencer, 4th Earl; Spencer, Anne; Spencer, Frederick; Spencer, George; Spencer, George John; Spencer, Sarah; Spiller, Caroline; Spooner, Anna Maria; Spooner, archdeacon William; Spooner, Barbara Anne; Spooner, Isaac; St Germans, 3rd Earl of; Stafford, 1st Marquess of; Stafford, 2nd Marquess of; Stafford, Augustus Stafford O'Brien; Stafford, O'Brien; Stanhope Philip; Stanhope, Eliza; Stanhope, Henrietta; Stanhope, Lady Georgiana; Stanley, Edward Geoffrey Smith; Stanley, Edward Henry; Stanley, Emma Charlotte; Stanley, Lord; Stanley, Mary Catherine; Sterling, John; Stewart, Lady Emily Jane; Stewart, Robert; Strathnaver, baroness; Stuart-Worley-Mackenzie, Elizabeth Caroline Mary; Stuart-Wortley, Cecily Susan; Stuart-Wortley, Katherine Sarah; Stuart-Wortley, Lord James Frederick Montagu; Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, Caroline Jane; Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, Edward Montagu Stuart Granville Montagu; Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, James Archibald; Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, Susan Charlotte; Sturt, Napier Pitfield; Sturt, Elizabeth Harriett; Sumner, Charles Richard; Sumner, Hannah; Sumner, Jane Elizabeth; Sumner, Jane/Jeannie Fanny Barnabine; Sumner, John Bird; Sumner, Marianne; Sumner, Robert; Surtees, Deborah Maria; Surtees, Elizabeth; Surtees, William; Sutherland, Elizabeth Countess of; Sutherland, 1st Duke of; Sydney, 1st Viscount; Symonds Thomas Edward; Symonds, Mary Anna Theresa;

T: Tait, AC; Talbat, Lavinia; Talbot Charles; Talbot, 2nd Earl; Talbot, bishop Edward Stuart; Talbot, Charles John; Talbot, Edward Stuart; Talbot, Emma Charlotte; Talbot, Frances Thomasine; Talbot, Gilbert Chetwynd; Talbot, James Stuart; Talbot, John Chetwynd; Talbot, John Gilbert; Talbot, Keble CR; Talbot, Lady Cecil Chetwynd; Talbot, Wellington Patrick Manvers Chetwynd; Talbot, Charles Chetwynd; Taylor, Bernard F; Taylor, Frances Duke; Templetown, 1st Lord; Tennyson, Alfred (Lord); **Thirlwall, Connop Newell**; Thirlwall, Thomas; Thomas, Captain Joseph; Thomas, Mesac; Thorman, Thomas Pelham; Thynne, (Lord) Charles; Thynne, (Lord) John; Thynne, Henrietta; Thynne, Isabella; Thynne, Lady Charlotte Anne; Thynne, Lady Louisa; Thynne, Thomas; Torlesse, Charles Martin; Torlesse, Charles Obin; Torlesse, Charles; Torlesse, Frances; Torlesse, Henry; Torlesse, Priscilla; Torrington, George 4th Viscount; Townshend, Harriet Katherine; Townshend, Thomas;

Trench, Frances Mary; Trench, Francis; Trench, Frederick Mason; Trench, Melesina; Trench, Richard; Trench, Richard Chenevix; Tucker, Henry W; Twopeny, Richard; Twopeny, Rosa Mira;

V: Vaughan, Dr Benjamin; Vaux, Bowyer; Vaux, James Edward; Vaux, William; Vaux, William Sandys Wright; Vernon (later Harcourt), Edward Venables; Vernon, Anne; Vernon, Frances Julia; **Vernon, Granville Edward Harcourt;** Vernon, Granville Harcourt; Vernon, Selina Catherine; Victoria, Queen; von Alten, Charles Francis Victor; von Alten, Louise Fredericke Auguste; von Huegel, Frederick; von Huegell, Mary Catherine;

W: Wade, Arthur; Wade, Elizabeth; Wade, Louisa; Wade, Nugent; Wade, Nugent Charles; Wade, Reginald; Wakefield, Catherine Gurney; Wakefield, Edward Gibbon; **Wakefield, Edward Jerningham;** Wakefield, Eliza Ann Frances; Wakefield, Ellen; Wakefield, Felix; Wakefield, William; Walpole, Lord; Ward, Edward; Ward, Wilfred; Warwick, 3rd Earl of; Warwick, 4th Earl of; Waterpark, 2nd Baron; Wellesley, Arthur; Wellington, 1st Duke of; Wemyss and March, 8th Earl of; Wemyss and March, 9th Earl of; West Theresa, John Cornwallis; West, Frederick (senior); West, Frederick Richard; West, George John (Sackville); West, Georgina; West, Maria; Wharncliffe, 1st Baron; Wharncliffe, 2nd Baron; Whately, Elizabeth; Whately, Joseph; Whately, Richard; Whitby, Captain John; Whitby, Theresa John Cornwallis; Wilberforce, Agnes Everilda; Wilberforce, Barbara Anne; Wilberforce, Emily; Wilberforce, Ernest Roland; Wilberforce, Fanny; Wilberforce, Henry William; Wilberforce, Jane; Wilberforce, Mary; Wilberforce, Robert Isaac; Wilberforce, Samuel; Wilberforce, William; William IV, King; Williams, Philip; Williams, Sarah Jane; Willis, bishop Alfred; Wiseman, Cardinal; Wodehouse James Hay; Wodehouse, (colonel) Philip; Wodehouse, 1st Baron; Wodehouse, 2nd Baron; Wodehouse, 3rd Baron; Wodehouse, Admiral Edward; Wodehouse, Anne; Wodehouse, Charles; Wodehouse, Florence; Wodehouse, Harriet; Wodehouse, Henry; **Wodehouse, John;** Wodehouse, Roger; Wood, Blanche Lindley; Wood, Charles Lindley; Woode, Agnes Elizabeth; Woronzow, Catherine Countess; Woronzow, Count Simon; Wrangham, Agnes Everilda; Wynne, Charles Wynne Griffith; Wynne, Sarah Louisa; Wynne, Charles Griffith; Wynne, Charlotte Griffith; Wynne, John Henry Griffith; Wynne-Finch; Wynne, Sarah; Wynns, of Gwydyr; Wynter, (colonel) AL; Wynter, Guy; Wynter, James Cecil; Wynter, Philip;

Y: Yonge, Charlotte; Yonge, Dorothy Ayre; Young, J

Places, parishes, churches

Africa, Cape Colony; Africa, Cape of Good Hope; Africa, Natal;

Australia, Adelaide; Australia, Christ's College Hobart; Australia, Goulburn; Australia, Norfolk Island; Australia, North Queensland; Australia, Tasmania; Australia, Western

Belgium

Britain: Abinger, co Surrey; Adderley Park, Birmingham; Addington Palace Croydon, co Surrey; Addington Park Croydon, co Surrey; Aldborough, co Suffolk; Aldbury Hertfordshire; All Saints' Margaret St London; All Saints' St Johns Wood London; Alverstoke Hampshire; Ambleside, Westmorland; Antony Cornwall; Antony House, co Cornwall; Appley Towers Ryde Isle of Wight co Hampshire; Ardeley Hertfordshire; Arlington St Piccadilly co Middlesex, London; Arnewood House Lymington co Hampshire; Ash Sandwich Kent; Ashridge Park, co Hertfordshire; Assumption Westminster; Ayleston, Leicestershire; Bacton co Norfolk; Barford, co Warwickshire; Barkestone, Leicestershire; Barnham Broom, co Norfolk; Barnstaple Devon; Barnstaple, co Devon; Barnwell S Andrew Northamptonshire; Barrington Hall, co Essex; Barrow Cheshire; Barrow, Shropshire; Barton Seagrave, Northamptonshire; Bath, co Somerset;

Bedford; Beechworth House, co Surrey; Belgrave Square co Middlesex London SW; Bell Inn Gloucester; Belton, Grantham, co Lincolnshire; Belton, Lincolnshire; Belvoir Castle, co Leicestershire; Berkeley Square, co Middlesex, London W; Betchworth House Dorking, co Surrey; Bethnal Green London; Betteshanger Deal co Kent; Bewdley, co Worcestershire; Bircham Newton with Bircham Tofts Norfolk; Birchfield, Birkenhead co Cheshire; Birkenhead, Liverpool; Birmingham Oratory; Bisbrooke, Rutland; Bishopstowe Palace Torquay co Devon; Blandford Forum, co Dorset; Blatherwycke Park Wansford co Northampton; Blawith, Westmoreland; Bletchingley, co Surrey; Bloomsbury, co Middlesex London WC; Boley Hill Rochester, co Kent; Bolton abbey Yorkshire; Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire; Bothamsall, Nottinghamshire; Bottesford, Leicestershire; Boughton House, Kettering, co Northamptonshire; Bower's Gifford Essex; Brackley, Northamptonshire; Brampford Speke, Devonshire; Brampton Park, co Huntingdonshire; Branstone, Leicestershire; Breamore House Salisbury, co Wiltshire; Bridgewater House, Cleveland Square co Middlesex; Bridgewater, co Somerset; Brighstone Isle of Wight; Brighton, co Sussex; Brinkworth, co Wiltshire; Brinsley, Nottinghamshire; Bristol, co Gloucestershire; Brook St Grosvenor Square, co Middlesex London; Broomfield House, Clapham Common, co Surrey, London; Broughton, Northamptonshire; Brown Candover with Chilton Candover Hampshire; Bursledon, co Hampshire; Burton Agnes Yorkshire; Bury St Edmund's, co Suffolk; Calbourne Isle of Wight; Callington, co Cornwall; Cambridge; Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, co Middlesex, London, NW; Cann Dorset; Canterbury, co Kent; Carleton Forehoe, co Norfolk; Carlton Gardens co Middlesex, London SW; Carlton-Scroop, Lincolnshire; Castlenock Clonsilla and Mulhuddart, co Dublin Ireland; Cavendish Square, co Middlesex, London W; Charles St Berkeley Square, co Middlesex, London SW; Charlotte St, Bedford Square London WC; Cheddington Buckinghamshire; Chelsea Hospital; Cheltenham, co Gloucestershire; CheyneWalk Chelsea, co Middlesex, London SW; Chichester, co Sussex; Cholmondeley Castle Malpas, co Cheshire; Christ Church cathedral Oxford; Christchurch, co Surrey; Church Lawford, Warwickshire; Churchill, Worcestershire; City of London; Clapham, co Surrey, London; Clarendon Rd Notting Hill, co Middlesex, London W; Clifton Bristol, co Gloucester; Clumber Park, Worksop, co Nottingham; Clutton Somerset; Cofton Devon; Colchester, co Essex; Condoval Park, co Middlesex, London W; Conduit St, co Middlesex, London W; Coppingford. Huntingdonshire; Cornmarket, Oxford; Coston, co Norfolk; Cowley, Oxford; Cranmer Hall, Fakenham, co Norfolk; Cresswell Hall, co Stafford; Crichel (or Critchell), co Dorset; Cromwell. Nottinghamshire; Crownthorpe, co Norfolk; Croxton Kerrial. Leicestershire; Curdrige Hampshire; Curzon chapel Mayfair, co Middlesex, London W; Dalkeith (RC) Scotland; Dean's Yard Westminster, London SW; Denford Court, co Berkshire; Devon port, co Devon; diocese Argyll and the Isles; Don, Devon; Dorchester, co Berkshire; Dorking, co Surrey; Dunnington, Yorkshire; Dunton Buckinghamshire; Dunton, Bedfordshire; East Looe, co Cornwall; East Markham, Nottinghamshire; Eastbourne, co Sussex; Easton Lodge Dunmow, co Essex; Eaton Place, co Middlesex, London SW; Eaton Square, co Middlesex, London SW; Eddlesborough, Buckinghamshire; Edmondsham, Dorset; Efford Down Budehaven, co Devon; Elksley, Nottinghamshire; Ellesmere, Shropshire; Ettington Park, co Warwick; Evershed Rough, Abinger, co Surrey; Ewshott House Ashe, co Hampshire; Exeter, co Devon; Fairstead Essex; Farnham Castle, co Surrey; Farringford Hill, Isle of Wight, co Hampshire; Fawley, Hampshire; Ferrystone Court, co Hereford; Filleigh, co Devon; Findon, co Sussex; Fitzwilliam museum, Cambridge; Folkestone, co Kent; Fonthill Abbey, co Wiltshire; Frankley, Worcestershire; Frankton, Shropshire; Freathby, co Leicester; Frodesley, Shropshire; Fulham, co Surrey, London; Gala

Bank, Birmingham; Gateshead, co Durham; Gatton Surrey; Geddington, Northamptonshire; Geneva English church; Glenogwen Bethesda Bangor; Gloucester Place Portman Square, co Middlesex, London W; Godshill, Isle of Wight; Goldsborough, Yorkshire; Gore Lodge, Brompton, co Middlesex, London SW; Graffham Huntingdonshire; Grandby, Nottinghamshire; Grantham, co Lincolnshire; Grantham, Lincolnshire; Great Berkhamstead Hertfordshire; Great Chart Ashford Kent; Great Chesterford and Little Chesterford; Great Massingham Norfolk; Gringley-on-the-Hill, Nottinghamshire; Grosvenor Square, co Middlesex, London W; Grove Hall, East Retford, co Nottingham; Grove Park, co Nottingham; Hackney, co Middlesex; Hadleigh Suffolk; Hadleigh, co Suffolk; Hadley, co Middlesex; Hadlow St, St Pancras co Middlesex, London NW; Hagley Park Stourbridge, co Worcestershire; Hagley, Worcestershire; Hales Owen, Worcestershire; Halesworth Suffolk; Hams Hall Coleshill Birmingham, co Warwickshire; Hanover Square, co Middlesex, London W; Harbledown, co Kent; Harby, Leicestershire; Harewood House Leeds, Yorkshire; Harewood House, Hanover Square, co Middlesex, London W; Harewood, Yorkshire; Harley St, co Middlesex, London W; Hawkley Hurst, co Hampshire; Hayne House, co Devon; Heath's Court Ottery St Mary, co Devon; Hebburn, co Durham; Hemblington, co Norfolk; Hepburn Hall, co Durham; Hereford St, London; Hill St, Berkeley Square, co Middlesex, London W; Hingham Norfolk; Hinton Martell. Dorset; Hodnet, co Shropshire; Holy Cross S Pancras; Holy Trinity Chester; Holy Trinity Coventry; Holy Trinity Lyttelton; Holy Trinity Shaftesbury; Honiton Devon; Honiton, co Devon; Horncastle, co Lincolnshire; Horton Dorset; Hose Leicestershire; Hough on the Hill Lincolnshire; Houghton Hall Rougham co Norfolk; Houghton Huntingdonshire; Houghton next Harpley Norfolk; Hull, Yorkshire; Hursley, Winchester, co Hampshire; Hursley. Hampshire; Hurstmonceux, co Sussex; Hyde Park Gardens, co Middlesex, London W; Hyde Park Square, co Middlesex, London W; Hyde Park St, co Middlesex, London W; Ickworth Park, co Suffolk; Ilkeston. Derbyshire; Ilkestonstoke near Alredford, Oxford; Ingestre, co Stafford; Islington, North London; Ivybridge, co Devon; Ivychurch Romney Marsh, Kent; Ivychurch, co Kent; Jarrow Grange, co Durham; Jermyn St Piccadilly, co Middlesex, London W; Kempsey, Worcester; Kenilworth, co Warwick; Kenilworth, Warwickshire; Killerton, co Devon; Kimberley House Wymondham co Norfolk; Kimbolton Castle St Neots co Huntingdon; Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire; Kimpton, co Hertfordshire; Kingsworthy, Hampshire; Kington, co Herefordshire; Kington, Herefordshire; Kirby Underdale, Yorkshire; Kirtlington Park co Oxfordshire; Kirton, Nottinghamshire; Knighton House, co Leicestershire; Knipton, Leicestershire; Lache Hall co Cheshire; Landford House, co Wiltshire; Landford, co Wiltshire; Langley Hall, co Berkshire; Lavington House Petworth, co Sussex; Lavington Sussex; Lawrence End Kimpton, co Hertford; Lea Marston; Lea Marston, co Warwick; Leasowe Castle, co Cheshire; Leeds Yorkshire; Letton, co Norfolk; Lewannock, co Cornwall; Little Billing, Northamptonshire; Little Casterton Stamford, co Lincoln; Little Gaddesden Hertfordshire; Little Gaddesden, co Hertford; Little Oakley, Northamptonshire; Little Stukeley Huntingdonshire; Long Critchill and Moor (also Crichel), co Dorset; Lorrington Square co Middlesex, London; Lostwithiel, co Cornwall; Loventor co Devon; Lowndes Square, co Middlesex, London SW; Lowndes St co Middlesex, London SW; Itchenstoke with Abbotstone Hampshire; Luddington in the Brook, Northamptonshire; Manor House Lee, co Kent; Manthorpe with Londonthorpe, Lincolnshire; Manydown, co Hampshire; Maplebeck, Nottinghamshire; Mapledurham Berkshire; Markham Clinton, Nottinghamshire; Marylebone co Middlesex, London W; Marylebone London; Matlock co Derbyshire; Micheldever, Hampshire; Middle, Shropshire; Middleton Scriven, co Shropshire; Middleton Scriven, Shropshire; Mile

End, London; Milton, Stafford; Mitcham Grove, co Middlesex London; Monksilver, Somerset; Montagu House Whitehall, co Middlesex; Montagu Square, co Middlesex, London W; Moreton-Hampstead Devon; Morval near Penzance, co Cornwall; Moseley Birmingham; National Society chapel Ely Place Middlesex; Nettledean, Buckinghamshire; Newark, co Nottingham; Newbury, co Berkshire; Newlands, co Hampshire; Newmarket, Cambridgeshire; Newport Isle of Wight, co Hampshire; Newton, Northamptonshire; Nonesuch Park, co Surrey; North Bovey Devonshire; North Tuddenham, co Norfolk; Northenden Cheshire; Northfleet, co Kent; Norton-le-Moors. Staffordshire; Norwich cathedral Norfolk; Notting Hill, co Middlesex London W; Otlands, co Surrey; Oratory Birmingham; Ottery St Mary, co Devon; Over Cambridgeshire; Paglesham, co Essex; Park Crescent, co Middlesex, London NW; Park Village West, co Middlesex, London NW; Peover Hall, co Cheshire; Piccadilly, co Middlesex, London W; Pitstone Buckinghamshire; Plungar Leicestershire; Plymouth, co Devon; Plymstock, co Devon; Polesden Lacey, co Surrey; Portland Place, co Middlesex, London W; Portsmouth dockyard chapel Hampshire; Portsmouth, co Hampshire; Powderham Castle Newton Abbot, co Devon; Powderham Devonshire; Preston, co Lancashire; Purton Wiltshire; Redmile Leicestershire; Regent's Park, London NW; Reigate, co Surrey; Richmond, co Surrey; Ridlington Norfolk; Rochester, co Kent; Rodbourne, co Wiltshire; Ropsley Lincolnshire; Rose Hill, co Worcestershire; Rowsley Derbyshire; Runhall Norfolk; Rutland Gate, co Middlesex, London SW; S Alban's Holborn; S Aldate's Oxford; S Andrew, Kimbolton; S Andrew's Holborn; S Anne's Soho Middlesex; S Barnabas' House of Charity in Soho Middlesex; S Barnabas' Liverpool Lancashire; S Botolph's Bishopsgate London; S Columb Major Cornwall; S George's Bloomsbury London WC1; S George's Hanover Square Middlesex; S George's in the East London; S Giles' Wimborne Dorset; S James' on the River Cust Canterbury New Zealand; S James' Shaftesbury; S James' Westminster; S James, Berwick Northumberland; S John Evangelist in Sandymount Dublin Ireland; S John Evangelist Lansdown Crescent Notting Hill; S John's chapel Bethnal Green; S Magnus the Martyr London Bridge London; S Margaret Queen, Buxted Sussex; S Margaret's Westminster Middlesex; S Maria sopra Minerva, Rome; S Martin in the Fields London; S Mary Magdalene Munster Square Middlesex; S Mary the Virgin Betteshanger; S Mary the Virgin Stoke-by-Nayland Essex; S Mary the Virgin, Addington, Christchurch; S Mary's Bryanston Square, Middlesex London; S Mary's chapel Dalkeith Scotland; S Mary's Crown St, Soho, London; S Mary's Stamford Lincolnshire; S Mary's Stoke Newington Middlesex London; S Matthias' Stoke Newington; S Michael's Oxford; S Nicholas' Rochester; S Nicholas' Warwick; S Paul's cathedral London; S Paul's Finsbury London; S Paul's Mission Grahamstown South Africa; S Paul's Newton Abbot Devon; S Paul's Oxford; S Paul's Papanui Christchurch New Zealand; S Peter's Barford Warwickshire; S Peter's Barford Warwickshire; S Peter's Upper Riccarton Canterbury; S Saviour's Leeds Yorkshire; S Thomas' hospital London; S Wilfred's Hickleton Yorkshire; Salcombe Devonshire; Salston, Ottery St Mary, co Devonshire; Saltley Birmingham; Saltley, Birmingham, co Warwickshire; Sandringham Norfolk; Savile Row, co Middlesex, London W; Scaldwell Northamptonshire; Scalford Leicestershire; Scotch church St Vincent St Stepney London; Scott Willoughby Lincolnshire; Seaford, co Sussex; Send Grove Ripley, co Surrey; Settrington Yorkshire; Shenley Hill near Barnet, co Hertfordshire; Sherborne, co Dorsetshire; Sheviock Cornwall; Shipley, co Derbyshire; Shire Oak, Nottinghamshire; shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham Norfolk; Soho, co Middlesex London W; Southwold, co Essex; Spilsby, co Lincolnshire; Sproxton, Leicestershire; SS Mary Magdalene and John Evangelist Goldthorpe Yorkshire; St George's Square, co Middlesex, London SW; St Giles Cranbourne, co Dorset; St Gothard, Painton, co

Devon; St James' Place, co Middlesex, London SW; St James' Square, co Middlesex, London SW; St James' Street, co Middlesex, London SW; St Marylebone, co Middlesex, London W; Stamford, co Lincolnshire; Stanway Gloucestershire; Station Rd Cambridge; Stepney New chapel London; Stepney, co Middlesex, London; Stoke-by-Nayland, co Suffolk; Stokesley, North Yorkshire; Stone Lodge Spraighton, co Suffolk; Stoneleigh Coventry, co Warwick; Stoneleigh, Warwickshire; Stratfield Turgis, Winchfield, co Hampshire; Stratton Park Micheldever, co Hampshire; Sussex Square, co Middlesex, London W; Sutton Waldron with Crichel Wiltshire; Sutton, co Bedfordshire; Swainston S John's, Isle of Wight, co Hampshire; Swarrington with Northington Hampshire; Swineshead Bedfordshire; Syderstone Norfolk; Tatton Park, co Cheshire; Taunton, co Somerset; Tendring Hall, co Suffolk; Thames Bank, co Buckingham; The Albany, co Middlesex, London; The Deanery Canterbury, co Kent; The Firs Mortimer, co Berkshire; The Grange Alresford, co Hampshire; The Molt Kingsbridge, co Devon; The Temple church London; Thetford, co Norfolk; Thornton Hall Stony Stratford, co Buckingham; Thorpe Arnold Leicestershire; Thorverton, co Devon; Tilston Cheshire; Tiverton, co Devon; Tottenham Park Marlborough, co Wiltshire; Totternhoe Bedfordshire; Trafalgar House Salisbury, co Wiltshire; Trelaske Lewannick Launceston, co Cornwall; Trowbridge, co Wiltshire; Tuddenham Suffolk; Upper Mediety of Malpas Cheshire; Uxbridge, co Middlesex, London W; Vennings with Etchilhampton Wiltshire; Victoria St Hackney, co Middlesex, London E; Walcot, co Lincolnshire; Walkden Moor, Lancashire; Waltham-on-the-Wolds, Leicestershire; Walton D'Eivile Warwickshire; Walton, co Warwickshire; Walton-cum-Street Somerset; Warkton, Northamptonshire; Warleigh UMBERLEIGH, co Devon; Warwick Castle, co Warwick; Weekley, Northamptonshire; Weeley Essex; Weeton Yorkshire; Wesleyan Methodist; West Country; West Lavington, co Sussex; West Looe, co Cornwall; West Tytherley Hampshire; Westminster abbey Middlesex; Westminster cathedral Middlesex; Westminster, co Middlesex, London SW; Westwell Kent; Whippingham Isle of Wight; Whitchurch, Shropshire; Whitewell Cheshire; Whittington, Shropshire; Willey with Barrow, Shropshire; Willey, Bridgnorth, co Hereford; Wilton House Salisbury, co Wiltshire; Winchester, co Hampshire; Windsor, co Berkshire; Wingrave, Buckinghamshire; Winterbourne Stoke Wiltshire; Winwick, Huntingdonshire; Wirral, co Cheshire; Witton Hall, co Norfolk; Wood Ditton, Cambridgeshire; Woodford, co Essex; Woodmancott Hampshire; Woodmansterne, co Surrey; Woodstock, co Oxford; Woolborough Devon; Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire; Woolwich, co Surrey; Worksop priory Nottinghamshire; Worsley Lancashire; Worsley, Manchester; Worting, co Hampshire; Wresley, co Hampshire; Wyton Huntingdonshire; Yattendon, co Berkshire

Canada, Newfoundland; *Canada*, Ontario; *Canada*, Vancouver island;

Denmark, Elsinore

France, Cannes; *France*, Mettray; *France*, Paris

Germany, Hanover

India, Bengal; *India*, Calcutta; *India*, Gwalior; *India*, Madras; *India*, Madras; *India*, Nagpur; *India*, North Arcot district

Ireland, Armagh, co Armagh; *Ireland*, Ballyarthur, co Wicklow; *Ireland*, Beau Parc, co Meath; *Ireland*, Belvedere, co Westmeath; *Ireland*, Castle Freke, co Cork; *Ireland*, co Dublin; *Ireland*, co Leitrim; *Ireland*, Cratloe Woods, co Clare; *Ireland*, Donadea Castle, co Kildare; *Ireland*, Donnybrook, co Dublin; *Ireland*, Dromoland, co Clare; *Ireland*, Dublin; *Ireland*, Dunsandle, co Galway; *Ireland*, Killegar, co Leitrim; *Ireland*, Kilminchy; *Ireland*, Merrion Square, Dublin; *Ireland*, Mullynart Castle, co Kildare; *Ireland*, Phoenix Park, Dublin; *Ireland*, Queen's

county; Ireland, Sandymount, Dublin; Ireland, Tanderagee Castle, co Armagh; Ireland, The Castle Newcastle, co Limerick; Ireland, The Palace, Dublin; Irish famine;
Italy, Albano, Rome; Italy, Florence, Tuscany; Italy, Naples, Campania; Italy, Palazzo Doria Rome; Italy, Rome; Italy, Rome, San Lorenzo cemetery; Italy, Turin, Piedmont; Italy, Valdagno; Italy, Veneto; Italy, Vicenza

Netherlands, Amsterdam

New Zealand: Adderley Head Lyttelton harbour, Akaroa Banks Peninsula; Alford Forest near Methven; Alford Mountain; Ashburton; Ashley; Avon; Barrington St, Spreydon; Bolton St cemetery, Wellington; Buccleuch; Charteris Bay; Cholmondeley; Christ's College, Christchurch; Clyde Cliff Wellington; Coleburne Lyttelton; Cust; Desert Station; Dunedin; Ellesmere; Englefield, Christchurch; Eyre; Farquhar; Fendall Town, Christchurch; Geraldine; Godley Heads Lyttelton harbour; Hagley Park Christchurch; Halswell Christchurch; Harewood Forest; Hawkeswood station Nelson; Hawkins; Heathcote; Hinds; Hinds; Kaiapoi; Killegar Park Sumner; Kororareka; Lake Coleridge; Lake Ellesmere; Lake Forsyth; Lansdown near Halswell; Limehurst, Waikari Valley; Lincoln Rd, Christchurch; Longbeach; Lyttelton; Mandeville, Rangiora; Mesopotamia station; Middleton Grange, Riccarton; Mt Cavendish; Mt Herbert; Mt Hutt; Mt Peel; Mt Rickards; North Road Christchurch; Ohaeawai; Opawa Christchurch; Otago; Papanui Christchurch; Port Cooper (Lyttelton); Port Levy Canterbury; Rakaia; Rakaia River Canterbury; Rangiora Canterbury; Riccarton Christchurch; River Ashburton; Sandyknolls run; Selwyn; Simeon Quay, Lyttelton; Southern New Zealand; Springs station; Stoke Nelson; Sumner; Te Aro Wellington; Torlesse; Waimakariri; Waireka station; Waitaki; Wakefield Range; Wellington; West Hagley Park (Addington); Whately Plain; Wilberforce; Wilberforce Plain; Wynne

Pacific: Hawaii; Honolulu; Melanesia; Tonga

Russia; Russia, Scutari, Crimea

Switzerland, Fribourg; Switzerland, Geneva

United States, United States New York, United States Philadelphia, United States senate

Wales, Boduan, co Caernarvon; Wales, Cefn Amwlch, co Denbigh; Wales, Chirk Castle, co Denbigh; Wales, co Monmouthshire; Wales, Conway, co Caernarvon; Wales, Glenogwen, Bethesda, co Bangor; Wales, Gwydyr, co Caernarvon; Wales, Hawarden Castle, co Flint; Wales, Hendrefeinws; Wales, Llanbedrog Pwllheli, co Caernarvon; Wales, Llandegwining, co Caernarvon; Wales, Llandrindod Wells, co Radnor; Wales, Llangelynin, co Caernarvon; Wales, Llaniestyn, co Caernarvon; Wales, Penllech Pwllheli, co Caernarvon; Wales, Presteign, co Radnor; Wales, Ruthin Castle, co Denbigh; Wales, Voelas, co Denbigh; Wales, Bodewryd, co Caernarvon

West Indies, Barbados; West Indies, Codrington College Barbados; West Indies, Mt Olive, Jamaica; West Indies, Porters, Barbados; West Indies, S Peters Barbados; West Indies, Windward and Leeward islands.

Bibliography

Note: Each individual biographical entry concludes with a list of the major references used to compile that particular entry.

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