

---

# NOTES ON A LINE OF THE GALLOWAY FAMILY

---

*The ancestors of  
Geoffrey Lewis Galloway*

---

*compiled by*

***Dr Chris Woodcock***

---





---

NOTES ON A  
LINE OF THE  
GALLOWAY  
FAMILY

---

*The ancestors of  
Geoffrey Lewis Galloway*

---

*compiled by*

***Dr Chris Woodcock***

---

*To my lovely wife, Angela,  
without whose constant support and encouragement  
this book would never have happened.*

© 2016 by Dr Chris Woodcock and Cypherwrite Publications. The book author retains sole copyright to his or her contributions to this book.

*This book is a private “not for profit” publication. Many of the photographs in the book are by the author or by members of the family; a few have been taken from Google StreetView or other internet sources and, where known, the original photographers have been acknowledged. In the case of other material sourced from the internet, or from any published work, any and all existing copyrights are respectfully acknowledged.*



\* 2

The Blurb-provided layout designs and graphic elements are copyright Blurb Inc., 2011. This book was created using the Blurb creative publishing service. The book author retains sole copyright to his or her contributions to this book.



## Preface

Where to begin this story? This brief collection of notes on the history of one particular branch of the Galloway family? The usual advice is, of course, to begin at the beginning and so, since it is impossible to determine exactly the beginning, this story will start with the earliest ancestor as yet determined – William Gamble Galloway. And even here there is a problem, for this interesting gentleman first appears in Ireland as *Galway* or *Galwey*, only in later years becoming *Galloway*. But more on this conundrum in due course...

These considerations lead quite naturally to the matter of accuracy. Throughout this work I have attempted to be thorough and consistent in detailing the source(s) for every significant piece of information. Clearly I have to take responsibility for any errors that might come to light, but such errors can be hard to avoid if an original source is at fault. Other errors can arise as a result of someone's mis-transcription of an original source. For example, the huge online database developed over many years by the Mormon Church (available through a number of different websites such as *www.familysearch.org*, *www.ancestry.com*) is of immense value to genealogists but is also notorious for transcription errors, and these can be passed on unwittingly from one researcher to another. A particular problem occurs on the IGI (International Genealogical Index) Family Search website where some data is recorded as "submitted after 1991... no source information is available", or the equally vague "patron submission", and obviously the reliance that may be placed on the data is thus seriously compromised. When trying to establish family relationships it can happen that, although direct positive evidence is not available, there are one or more

clues pointing towards a reasonable deduction. And occasionally deduction might be little more than an educated guess. I make no apology for resorting to guesses, because, to quote Matthew Pearl\*, “*sometimes that is all there is to make sense of events. We speak of the word as inferior to trained practice of reasoning – in fact, to guess is one of the most elevated and indestructible powers of the human mind... because it comes to us directly from imagination*”; but I have tried to ensure that it is made clear on the rare occasions when I have used such a tactic!

Another question is how much information to include in this brief collection of notes and anecdotes? There are links through marriage to various prominent British families, including the Coffins (originally from Brixton, near Plymouth, Devon, some of whom emigrated to the eastern USA where they became hugely successful), the Jenkins (a prominent Welsh family who trace their descent from Elystan Glodrydd, born in 933), the Wyatts of Weeford, Staffordshire, and latterly of Lake House, Cheltenham, and the Daunts of Owlpen Manor and Wotton-under-Edge in Gloucestershire. Each of these families is well documented elsewhere and therefore, although the connections will be shown and references to sources will be listed, the details will not be included with these historical notes. And for those seeking specific information on more recent family members, such as dates of events, siblings and cousins, etc., that are not recorded here, it might be worth visiting my own website at [www.woodcockfamilies.com](http://www.woodcockfamilies.com).

The principal characters in this brief history are thus:- William Gamble Galway (who later adopted the name Galloway), born in Dublin around 1761, who married Jane Ann Clossy in 1787; his son Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway, who married Isabella Anne Coffin at Plymouth in 1823; John Mawby Clossy Galloway, one of the tragically few surviving children of Thomas and Isabella, born 1840, married Emilie Jane Harris in India in 1867; and finally his son Aylmer George Galloway, born Madras, India, in 1877, and married in 1907 Gertrude Lily Jenkins. There are, of course, more recent generations; the children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Aylmer and Lily Galloway. Their stories will, perhaps, be the subject of a future work.

Another interesting facet of family history research is trying to work out where the various “given names” originated. For example, for John Mawby Clossy Galloway we know that “Clossy” and “Mawby” were the surnames of his two grandmothers, Jane Clossy and Rebecca Huddleston Mawby (but where did that Huddleston name come from?). Likewise, for Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway his “Leech” name was

---

\* Matthew Pearl, *The Poe Shadow*; published by Harvill Secker, 2006.

after his maternal grandmother, but although it is possible that Lennox was the name of his other grandmother, this has yet to be proven. There are many such examples scattered through the family; often these given names are borrowed from an ancestor but sometimes they are to acknowledge a respected friend or god-parent. And on occasion they can give useful pointers or corroborating evidence for a family relationship.

Perhaps I should at this point explain my own interest in this Galloway family. Almost fifty years ago I had the good fortune to meet, and subsequently marry, Angela, a granddaughter of the afore-mentioned Aylmer George Galloway. It is for Angela, her brothers and sister, and particularly for our four sons, that I have undertaken this work since all are descended from the many and varied people who form the main subjects of the historical notes here presented.

A great deal of family research can now be undertaken without moving from the chair in front of the computer. Obviously this is not nearly as much fun as travelling around from town to town absorbing the atmosphere of the places where our ancestors used to live; but it does save a great deal of time and expense! Much of the source material listed at the end of each chapter or section has been found by searching the internet. The IGI (LDS) Individual and Family records can be seen at [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org); UK Census returns (both as transcripts and as digitized copies of original documents) are available at [www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk) or at [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk); many old books (provided that they are out of copyright) can be searched page-by-page at [www.books.google.com](http://www.books.google.com); and all manner of interesting stuff can be unearthed by a simple process of imaginative searching. Intermingled with these potential sources of information are the essential personal contacts, planned and accidental, and these can provide anything from the gleanings of an encyclopaedic memory to a tiny snippet pointing to a valuable new line of investigation.

And so to the all-important acknowledgements. There are many people, family, friends, fellow researchers, librarians and archivists, too many to name individually, who have helped in various ways, sharing freely knowledge gained from their own experiences in family history research. To all of these people I owe a considerable debt of gratitude. There are three who I feel I should thank personally. Firstly, Antonia Galloway who really set me on the track of William Gamble Galloway; she is a descendent of WGG through his grandson Frank and I was greatly encouraged by her enthusiasm in those early days. Secondly, Nick Hallings-Pott, formerly a Trustee of the charity Emilie Galloway Home of Rest and a much more recent contact, to

whom I am very grateful for providing significant family information relating to John Mawby Clossy Galloway, including contemporary pictures of this impressive gentleman and of his parents, Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway and Isabella Anne Galloway (née Coffin). And thirdly, I should like to express my thanks to Mary Maxwell from New Zealand, another recent contact, who kindly sent me copies of her very detailed notes on the histories of the Coffin family and the Mawby family.

As a footnote to this introduction I should explain that I consider research into family history to be an on-going project; one is never able to say “that’s it, I have finished!” I shall continue to work on the history of the Galloway family as well as that of my own family and I shall always be pleased to receive new information, updates, corrections, suggestions, etc., that might lead to a second edition of this small book. At some point in the future one of the younger members of the family might feel inclined to continue the adventure; to that person I would say, please feel free to build upon my work, as I have built upon the work of others, and I hope that any errors that have crept into these pages will not prove too much of a hindrance to your efforts!

*Dr Chris Woodcock  
Sycamore Cottage, Derbyshire, England  
September 2016*

# Contents

1.	William Gamble Galloway .....	1
2.	Jane Ann Clossy (Mrs WG Galloway) .....	13
3.	Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway .....	21
4.	Isabella Anne Coffin (Mrs TLL Galloway) .....	39
5.	John Mawby Clossy Galloway .....	59
6.	Emilie Jane Harris (Mrs JMC Galloway) .....	69
7.	Aylmer George Galloway .....	83
8.	Gertrude Lily Jenkins (Mrs AG Galloway)	
	- - - a. The Jenkins Family Line .....	95
9.	- - - b. The Hutchinson Family Line .....	113
10.	- - - c. The Wyatt Family Line .....	127
11.	- - - d. The Daunt Family Line .....	147

The next chapter .... ?

Appendix

Index



# List of Charts

## (Family Trees, Pedigrees, etc.)

<i>Intro.</i>	The male line showing the descendance of the children and grandchildren of Geoffrey Lewis Galloway from William Gamble Galway of Dublin, Ireland	viii
<i>Fig 2.5</i>	The probable relationships amongst the Clossy family of Dublin	18
<i>Fig 3.5</i>	Partial descendant chart for Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway	32
<i>Fig 4.2</i>	Chart to show some of the ancestors, and siblings, of Isabella Anne Coffin	40
<i>Fig 5.6</i>	Partial descendant chart for John Mawby Clossy Galloway (1840-1916)	64
<i>Fig 6.1</i>	Partial descendant chart for Henry Harris MD (1758-1822)	70
<i>Fig 6.3</i>	Partial descendant chart for Charles Frederick Davies (1789-1845)	74
<i>Fig 7.12</i>	Partial descendant chart for Aylmer George Galloway (1877-1956)	92
<i>Fig 8.1</i>	Partial ancestor chart for Gertrude Lily Jenkins (1880-1955)	96
<i>Fig 8.3</i>	Ancestor chart for Gertrude Lily Jenkins (1880-1955) showing the Jenkins lineage back to the ancient kings of Wales	98
<i>Fig 9.2</i>	Partial descendant chart for Charles Hutchinson (1715-1777)	114
<i>Fig 10.3</i>	Partial ancestor chart for Augusta Warren Nevile Wyatt (1853-1938)	130/131
<i>Fig 11.2</i>	Partial ancestor chart for Augusta Warren Daunt (1823-1905)	148
<i>Appdx.</i>	A list of the direct male line ancestors of Geoffrey Lewis Galloway	A1

**William Gamble Galway**  
(later, Galloway)

1761-1846

m.  
(1787)

**Jane Anne Clossy**

1762-1826

only daughter of Dr Samuel Clossy of Dublin  
and Elizabeth Leech

**Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway** m.

1794-1842

(1823)

**Isabella Anne Coffin**

1799-1882

daughter of Rear-Admiral Francis Holmes Coffin  
and Rebecca Huddleston Mawby

**John Mawby Clossy Galloway** m.

1840-1916

(1867)

**Emilie Jane Harris**

1846-1928

daughter of Aylmer George William Harris  
and Julia Sophia Davies

**Aylmer George Galloway**

1877-1956

m.  
(1907)

**Gertrude Lily Jenkins**

1880-1955

daughter of Thomas Morris Jenkins  
and Augusta Warren Nevile Wyatt

**Geoffrey Lewis Galloway**

1908-1992

**Ivy Muriel "Miggy" Galloway**

1911-1976

**Phyllis Lily Galloway**

1916-2002

Married (1941) Jocelyn Mary Powell Kettle  
daughter of Henry Charles Powell Kettle  
and Elizabeth Mary Milton.  
Two sons, two daughters and nine  
grandchildren

**The Male Line Showing the Descendence of the Children and Grandchildren of Geoffrey  
Lewis Galloway from William Gamble Galway of Dublin, Ireland.**

# 1.

## William Gamble Galloway

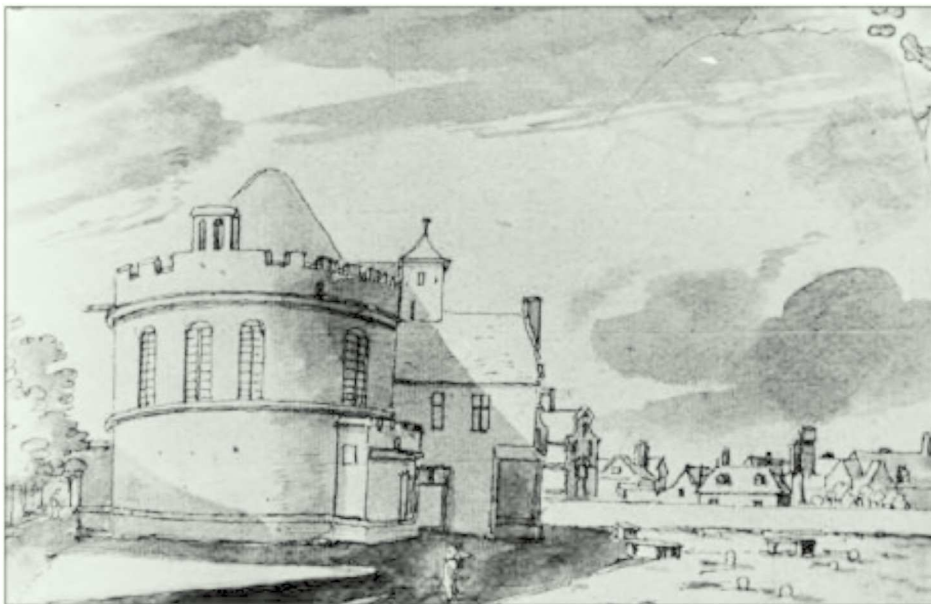
c. 1761 – 1846

As mentioned in the introduction, William Gamble Galloway (also known as *Galway* or *Galwey*, and in one case, even as *William Gamble of Galway*) is, at the time of writing, the earliest known ancestor in this male Galloway line. The only real evidence for his date and place of birth is the 1841 UK Census return<sup>1</sup>, which has him living with his daughter, Eliza, in Fore Street, Northam, Devon, and gives his age as 80. Bearing in mind that it was usual in this census for ages to be rounded down to the nearest multiple of five, WGG's year of birth would be in the range 1756 – 1761. However, we might note that this particular census official did not seem to be applying the rounding down rule, and thus we can reasonably take the age to be accurate and the year of birth to be 1761.

Fore Street		William Matthews	36			
	116	Elizabeth	36			
	116	William Galloway	80	- Paid		
		Eliza	36	-		
		Harriet Dinner	23	X P		
TOTAL in Page 15..	24			10		

Fig. 1.1 Extract from the 1841 Census Return for Northam, Devon<sup>1</sup>.

Another, less reliable, clue to the year, and possibly the place of birth of William Gamble Galway (as he then was) is his marriage record. The original record, which is presumably in Dublin, has yet to be consulted, but the transcripts of marriage records for St Andrew's parish<sup>2</sup>, Dublin, give the date 15<sup>th</sup> May 1787 for the marriage of "*Wm Gamble Galway & Jane A Clossy*". The IGI Family Search website does have some information, albeit unfortunately conflicting! Various records<sup>3-7</sup> are listed on this website, some showing the surname as *Galway*, some as *Galwey*, but all agreeing on the date – 15<sup>th</sup> May 1787 – and the place – Dublin – with one being a little more specific, mentioning the church of St Andrew<sup>5</sup>. A further inconsistency is, surprisingly, the name of the bride, which is recorded either as "*Jane A Clossy*"<sup>5</sup>, or a "*Miss Bardell*"<sup>3</sup>, or simply "*Bardell*"<sup>7</sup>. The fact that we find the name "*Clossy*" occurring later in the family history (as a forename of WGG's grandson, John Mawby Clossy Galloway) confirms that this name is the correct one. One of these records<sup>5</sup> gives the birth of William Gamble Galwey as 1767 but it is rather unlikely that this would be accurate. Further evidence, if it were needed, that WGG's bride was indeed Jane Clossy is to be found in Walker's *Hibernian Magazine*<sup>8</sup> of May 1787 where an entry in the section entitled "*Domestic Intelligence*" reads: "*– In Suffolk-street, W.G.Galway, Esq. to Miss Clossy, daughter of the late Samuel Clossy, Esq. of Chester, (England)–*".



**Fig 1.2** *St Andrew's Church, Dublin, looking east towards Grafton Street, 1698. (Irish Archaeological Archives.) William Gamble Galway and Jane Anne Clossy were married in this building 15<sup>th</sup> May 1787, and her parents, Samuel Clossy and Elizabeth Leech were also married here some twenty-eight years earlier.*

The Church of St Andrew (Church of Ireland) on Suffolk Street, Dublin, has a long and interesting history as a place of worship, and since the 15<sup>th</sup> century there have been three church buildings on this site. The earliest of these three, and the one in which William Gamble Galway and Jane Clossy would have been married (and also Jane's own father and mother) was a remarkable structure known as The Round Church (Fig 1.2). Designed by William Dodson, the church had an elliptical form and contemporary descriptions are informative, although not entirely favourable. For example<sup>9</sup>, *"The exterior is extremely uninteresting, presenting to the eye a low vestibule of mountain granite, with urns on the wings, and on the centre a statue of St Andrew, with his cross. The interior, however, is a complete contrast to the outside, being light, firmly proportioned, and highly decorated."*

This church was almost entirely re-built towards the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century but was destroyed by fire in 1860. The present building (Fig 1.3), constructed in 1862, is a magnificent gothic-style church designed by the leading Irish architect Sir Charles Lanyon, but sadly, as with so many fine churches, it fell into disuse and in 1996 was converted to become the Dublin Tourism Centre.



**Fig 1.3** St Andrews Church, Suffolk Street, Dublin, stands on the site of an earlier church building where William Gamble Galway and Jane Anne Clossy were married on 15<sup>th</sup> May 1787.



**Fig 1.4** Donnybrook Cemetery, Dublin, where the first child of William and Jane Galway, Eliza Anne, was laid to rest on 11<sup>th</sup> April 1792.

# DUBLIN CITY CENTRE

William Gamble Galway lived and worked at 26 Anne Street North around the time 1790 - 1810.

Green Street Courthouse still exists although no longer in use. This was the location for the trial of Robert Emmet in 1803 at which WGG served as a juror.



The Dublin Tourism Centre stands on the corner of St Andrews Street and Suffolk Street. This building, formerly a church, is on the site of the old St Andrews Church (known as the Round Church, demolished in 1800) where William Gamble Galway & Jane Anne Clossy were married in 1787, and also Jane's parents, Dr Samuel Clossy and Elizabeth Leech in 1759.

A branch of the Ulster Bank, next door to the famous O'Neil's Bar, now occupies the site of No.4 Suffolk Street, which was the home of Bartholemew Clossy and the probable birthplace of his son Samuel Clossy in about 1724.

**Fig 1.5** Map of Dublin City Centre showing some connections with the Galway and Clossy families.

of William Gamble Galway. Noting, however, the habit common at the time of using a mother's or a grandmother's maiden name as a forename, we might suppose that if any record should ever turn up of a "Mr Galway" marrying a "Miss Gamble" in Ireland in the 1750s, this would very likely point to the parents of WGG, or twenty years earlier, his grandparents.

Only three children are known to have come from this marriage, Eliza Anne (who died young), Thomas Leech Lennox and Eliza (or Elizabeth) Anna.

**Eliza Anne Galway** would, presumably, have been born fairly soon after the marriage in 1787 of her parents, and it is known that she died in 1792. The inscription on her tombstone<sup>10</sup> in Donnybrook graveyard, Dublin (Fig 1.4), is recorded thus:- "*In memory of Eliza Anne Galway, daughter of Wm. Gamble Galway [Merchant] of [26, North Anne-street, in] the city of Dublin, and Jane Anne, his wife, died y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> of April, 1792.*"

**Thomas Leech Lennox Galway** was born in Dublin on the 28<sup>th</sup> August 1794, this date being recorded in the family bible<sup>11</sup> presented to him by his mother in 1814, by which time he had become *Galloway*. Further details on this bible, and on the life of TLLG, are presented in Chapter 3.

**Eliza Anna Galway** would have been born around 1804, probably also in Dublin. She too became *Galloway* at some point and she is recorded thus in the 1841 UK Census return (Fig 1.1), aged 36, when she was living with her father in Northam, Devon. One might suppose that she subsequently moved to Bath with her father because ten years later (after her father's death in 1846) she appears on the 1851 Census return<sup>12</sup> as *Elizabeth Galloway*, living in Park Street, Bath, with her sister-in-law, Isabella Ann Galloway. She never married and was still living in Bath, at 36 Paragon (Fig 1.6), at the time of her death on 17<sup>th</sup> June 1868<sup>13,14</sup>. The official burial record<sup>15</sup> shows that Eliza Anna



**Fig 1.6** The home of Eliza Anna Galloway; 36 Paragon, Bath. (Photographed July 2011.)

Galloway, a parishioner, was laid to rest on 19<sup>th</sup> June 1868 at a total cost of nine guineas, which was a fairly substantial sum at the time. (This was made up of five guineas for consecrated ground, three guineas for “walled” and one guinea for “lead”.) In her will dated 20<sup>th</sup> January 1865 Eliza Anna Galloway, spinster, of 36 Paragon in the City of Bath, leaves more than £8000 and mentions, among others, “*my much esteemed sister-in-law Isabella Ann Galloway widow of my loved brother Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway*”, “*my two nieces Mary Ann Bertie Galloway and Jane Anna Galloway*” and “*my two nephews John Mawby Clossy Galloway and Frank Galloway*”.

William Gamble Galway is recorded as a “merchant” in Dublin and seems to have been active in the city, notably with the Orange Lodge, for some fifteen years from the time of his marriage until he moved to England in the early 1800s. For several years WGG was living, presumably with his wife, at 26 North Anne Street, Dublin. This address appears on the record of the tombstone inscription<sup>10</sup> at Donnybrook graveyard in 1792, and again some nine years later in Wilson’s Dublin Directory<sup>16</sup> for 1801 where he is listed as a “merchant” living (and trading?) at 26 North Anne Street. Exactly what kind of a merchant WGG could have been is not yet established. It will become evident that he had an interest in legal matters, but the suggestion made by others that he could have been a solicitor is almost certainly the result of confusion with a different William Galwey who, with his wife Anne Northcott, had three sons, Edward (b.1804), William and John, all of whom went into the legal profession.

On several occasions in the 1790s and early 1800s William Gamble Galway was called to act as a juror. In 1794 he was sworn as a juror on the trial for “seditious libel” of Dr William Drennan<sup>17</sup> and a little later in the same year he was amongst the twenty-three gentlemen who “*were sworn of the grand jury [for the county of the city of Dublin]*”<sup>18</sup>. Two further occasions, in December 1795, were evidently high-profile trials for high treason<sup>19</sup> held under a “*Commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in and for the County of the City of Dublin in the Kingdom of Ireland*”. However, it would seem that WGG somehow failed to impress the defence teams because in each case “*William Galwey, merchant*” was not sworn, being “*challenged peremptorily by the prisoner*”. Nevertheless, WGG’s opportunity to be involved in a high-profile trial did materialise some years later.

Robert Emmet was a famous (or infamous, depending upon one’s point of view) Irish nationalist who, at the very end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, was campaigning vigorously against British rule and the perceived oppression of the Roman Catholic population. He was involved in the uprising of 1798 and is credited with leading the abortive

rebellion of 1803, following which he was arrested and brought to trial in Green Street Courthouse, Dublin (Fig 1.7), before the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Norbury. Naturally this trial was widely reported, details being found in various contemporary documents, and amongst the sworn jury for this trial<sup>20</sup> was none other than our William Gamble Galway (Fig 1.8). Perhaps inevitably, Robert Emmet was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered. Although the full barbaric sentence was not carried out, Emmet was executed and then beheaded.



**Fig 1.7** *Green Street Courthouse, Dublin. At the time of this picture (July 2011) restoration work was under way and so no photography of the interior was possible. The building is very close to North Anne Street and it would have been only a short walk for WGG from his home to attend the court for jury service.*

It could be that as a result of his involvement in this trial WGG found Dublin becoming a little too hot for comfort, because not long afterwards he shows up in England.

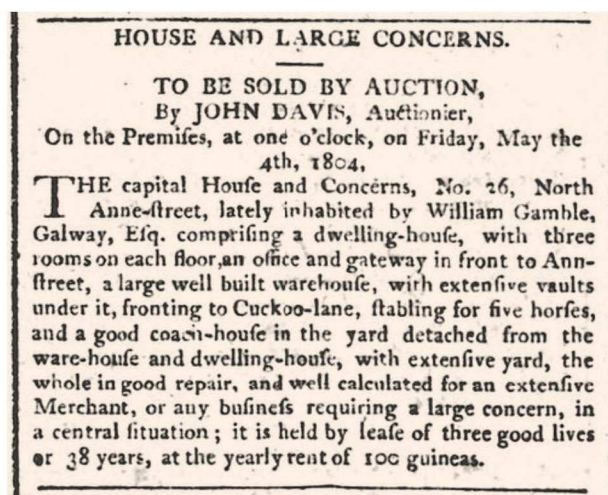


**Fig 1.8** *Two examples of contemporary illustrations of the trial of Robert Emmet in 1803. We can easily imagine that one of the gentlemen jurors pictured here would be William Gamble Galway.*

Around the same time William Gamble Galway was active in the formation and development of the Orange Lodge in Dublin, and his name appears in various

records, official and unofficial, relating to the Grand Orange Lodge. For example, he is listed amongst those attending a meeting of the Masters of nine Orange Lodges of the city<sup>21</sup>, held at Harrington's on 10<sup>th</sup> September 1798, for the purpose (amongst others) of setting up a committee *"to conduct a subscription on behalf of the brave fellows who have been wounded, and the widows and orphans of those gallant men, who have fallen, gloriously fighting for their King and Constitution, in the late actions with the French and rebel armies, in the counties of Sligo and Leitrim."* This would seem to be the same meeting as reported in a contemporary issue of The Irish Times<sup>22</sup>. WGG is first listed in the official minute-book of Orange Lodge 532 on 28<sup>th</sup> September 1798, and in "The History of the Orange Order"<sup>23</sup> published in 1898 he is listed amongst the members attending a committee meeting on 20<sup>th</sup> November 1798 for the purpose of preparing a revised constitution. At a meeting held on 5<sup>th</sup> May 1799<sup>24</sup>, the Grand Master, Thomas Verner, having been ordered to join his corps of Yeomanry, the Rev Knipe and Samuel Montgomery were appointed to chair the Grand Lodge and WGG was appointed to act as Assistant Deputy Grand Secretary. When the Grand Lodge re-organised in January 1800 W G Galway was appointed as Grand Secretary. He continued until May 1801 when a dispute arose about accounts of money due since October 1798 to William McKenzie. WGG disputed the complaint and in June submitted a full account of all monies received and paid by him for Grand Lodge, he also offered his resignation. At a meeting on 9<sup>th</sup> June, he was asked to continue as Grand Secretary but he refused. A silver plate was presented to him by Grand Lodge in July 1800 to mark his appointment as Grand Secretary. Unfortunately there was a subsequent dispute about the payment to the silversmith Mr Burke. Thus, it seems, William Gamble Galway's association with the Grand Orange Lodge came to a somewhat ignominious end.

It was probably around 1804 that William Gamble Galway moved from Dublin to England, and one might guess that this was when he decided to change his name from Galway to Galloway. His substantial home and business premises at 26 North Anne Street, Dublin, was advertised for auction in May 1804<sup>25</sup> (Fig 1.9) and, with the single exception mentioned below, no reference to his presence in Ireland has been found after this date.



**Fig 1.9** William Gamble Galway's home in Dublin was up for auction on 4<sup>th</sup> May 1804<sup>25</sup>.

During the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century William Gamble Galway seems to have been developing business interests in England. There are indications of a connection with Liverpool and certainly he turns up in Chester in 1809 when he arranged a lease for a house that he owned in the nearby village of Ness on the Wirral peninsula. Documents in the archives of Chester City Council include a “*Draft lease of a dwelling house in Ness in the County of Chester for ten years*” by William Gamble Galway, “*late of the city of Dublin, but now of the city of Chester*” to Rev John Price of Ness. This lease<sup>26</sup> is dated 28<sup>th</sup> April 1809, and refers to “*all that messuage or dwelling house with the outbuildings thereunto belonging of him the said Mr Gamble Galway situate lying and being in the Town of Ness aforesaid late in the occupation of the Rev James Penny, Clerk, but now of the said John Price*”. Unfortunately however, the lease document does not give the exact location of the property nor any other clue to its address. Interestingly there is in an 1854 court case<sup>27</sup> a reference to an earlier lease, dated 30<sup>th</sup> November 1791, on a property in Parkgate, Chester, in which are named Elizabeth Clossy [sic], Jane Anne Galway and Elizabeth Anne Galway. It is perhaps odd that WGG himself is not named here, but the fact that his mother-in-law is named, coupled with the reference four years earlier to Dr Samuel Clossy being “*of Chester, (England)*”<sup>8</sup>, suggests that this property came from the Clossy family rather than the Galways. In any case, it does seem probable that both of these leases, 1791 and 1809, concern the same property, which would have been situated some 12 miles to the north-west of the city of Chester.

A little later the name of WGG appears, now as William Gamble *Galloway*, in a British House of Commons document (Fig 1.10). This includes a list of “*Returns from the following departments in Ireland: Civil Offices, Clerks and Others, Admitted and Discontinued since First January 1816. CUSTOMS: Clerks and Others Admitted... CORK*”, which seems to suggest that WGG was back in Ireland in 1816, now in employment instead of operating as a merchant.

(7.)—CUSTOMS—(Clerks and others ADMITTED)—continued.

NAMES.	Dates of Appointment.	OFFICES.	Salaries and Emoluments.
William Morrison	12 — "	D <sup>r</sup>	60 — —
George Parker	13 July "	D <sup>r</sup>	60 — —
William Gamble Galloway	20 — "	Bookkeeper in stores	150 — —
Edward Horseman	13 Aug. "	Supernumerary tidewaiter	60 — —
Jonathan Downman	17 — "	D <sup>r</sup>	60 — —

Fig 1.10 Extract from Parliamentary Papers (House of Commons) 1821<sup>28</sup>

Nothing more has been found to indicate the whereabouts of William Gamble Galloway until 1841, by which time he had evidently retired (having by then reached the good age of 80 years!) and moved to north Devon, where he was living at Fore Street, Northam (near Bideford), with his daughter Eliza. Unfortunately the census return (Fig 1.1) for this year gives very little information, indicating only that WGG was born in Ireland and was (in 1841) of independent means. In 1851 Eliza Galloway was living with her sister-in-law at 17 Park Street, Bath, so we can reasonably conclude that William Gamble Galloway moved there in the early 1840s in order to spend his final years with his daughter, his daughter-in-law, Isabella Anne Galloway (née Coffin), and various other members of the Galloway and Coffin families. He died, apparently intestate, of bronchitis on 20<sup>th</sup> December 1846<sup>29</sup> at his residence in Park Street, the local newspaper reporting his death<sup>30</sup> with the kind words “*Blest by the retention of great mental vigour, bodily activity, and unbroken health, without suffering, he calmly exchanged time for eternity*”; a fitting tribute, no doubt, for an interesting man.



## Sources and References

1. 1841 UK Census return for Northam, Bideford, Devon. Class HO107; Piece 243; Book 20.
2. “*Marriage Entries from the Registers of the Parishes of St Andrew, St Anne, St Audoen & St Bride, (Dublin) 1632-1800*”, edited by D A Chart, Parish Register Society of Dublin, 1913. Appendix I (page 185) *List of Marriages found in Parochial Returns and not in Parish Registers*.
3. IGI (LDS) Individual Records. Film 178009; page 810; ref 27259.
4. IGI (LDS) Individual Records. Film 178072; page - ; ref 19388.
5. IGI (LDS) Individual Records. (No source information available.)
6. IGI (LDS) Individual Records. Film 183479; page 699; ref 23862.
7. IGI (LDS) Individual Records. Batch A178072; sheet 00; source call 178072.
8. “*Walker’s Hibernian Magazine or Compendium of Entertaining Knowledge*”, Dublin, May 1787, page 280.
9. “*Picture of Dublin: A History of the City*” by John James McGregor, 1821, published by C P Archer, Dublin. Pages 96-97.
10. “*Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook*”, by Rev Beaver Henry Blacker, Dublin 1860. Page 298 (Appendix III - *Donnybrook Graveyard Inscriptions*).
11. Handwritten notes in the Galloway Family Bible, which was presented to Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway by his mother in 1814 and last known to be in the possession of Col John L Galloway of the Isle of Wight, England.
12. 1851 UK Census return for Bath, Somerset. Class HO107; Piece 1943; Folio 417; Page 34.

13. Death certificate. (National Archives Death Index; Bath 1868, Q2, vol 5c, page 408.)
14. England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administrations), 1861-1941.
15. Burial accounts book, City of Bath.
16. “*Wilson’s Dublin Directory for 1801*”. (Transcript list of names is available on several websites, e.g. <http://www.igp-web.com/IGPArchives/ire/dublin/directories/dublin-dir1801g.txt>)
17. “*A Full Report of the Trial at Bar... of William Drennan, M.D.*” published by J. Rea and G. Johnson, Dublin, 1794.
18. “*Anthologia Hibernica, or, Monthly Collections of Science, Belles Lettres, and History.*” Published by Richard Edward Mercier & Co., Dublin, July 1794, page 78.
19. “*A Complete Collection of State Trials*”, by T B Howell and T J Howell, vol XXVI, London 1819. (Sections 612 and 614.)
20. “*A Report of the Trial of Robert Emmet upon an Indictment for High Treason*”, by William Ridgeway, Barrister-at-Law, 1803.
21. “*A Memoire on Some Questions Respecting the Projected Union between Great Britain and Ireland*”, by Theobald McKenna Esq., Dublin 1799; pp 53-54.
22. “*The Irish Times*”, 19<sup>th</sup> September 1798.
23. “*The History of the Orange Order*”, published by William Banks, Toronto, 1798; page 30.
24. Personal communication, 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2011, from Dr David Hume of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland. (Most of the information concerning the involvement of William Gamble Galway with the Orange Lodge has been kindly provided by Dr Hume and his archivist; their willing assistance is greatly appreciated.)
25. “*Saunders’s News-Letter*”, Dublin, 2<sup>nd</sup> May 1804.
26. Chester City Council Archives. “*Draft lease (and copy) of a messuage, etc. in the town of Ness, co. Chester, for ten years, between (1) William Gamble Galway, late of the city of Dublin, but now of the city of Chester, Esq. and (2) Rev. Jno. Price of Mess [sic], co. Chester, clerk. ZTCP/7/28-29 April 1809.*”
27. “*English Reports in Law and Equity*”, vol 23, Charles C Little 1854; pp 124-5, Courts of Chancery 1853-54. ([www.books.google.com](http://www.books.google.com))
28. Parliamentary Papers, vol 14, Great Britain, House of Commons. 23<sup>rd</sup> January - 11<sup>th</sup> July 1821; page 182. ([www.books.google.com](http://www.books.google.com))
29. Death certificate. (National Archives Death Index; Bath 1846, Q4, vol 11, page 25.)
30. “*Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette*”, death notices 7<sup>th</sup> January 1847.





## 2.

### Jane Anne Clossy (Mrs W G Galloway) c. 1767 – 1826

Although there is considerable confusion amongst the records (particularly those of the IGI FamilySearch database), it does seem to be evident that William Gamble Galway married Jane Anne Clossy on 15<sup>th</sup> May 1787 at St Andrew's Church, Suffolk Street, Dublin. However, it was at first not clear just who this Miss Clossy would have been or where she came from. The name "Clossy" is an uncommon one, which is both good and bad – good in that there is less chance of confusing two or more people of the same name, but bad when searches for a particular individual yield no results at all! A further complication arises as a result of the high probability that the Clossy name is derived from some other Irish name, such as Clohessy, but it is believed that the family originated in the west of Ireland (counties Clare and Limerick).

No birth or baptismal record has yet been found for Jane Anne Clossy but there is strong evidence that her father was one Samuel Clossy. For example, the entry in Walker's Hibernian Magazine<sup>1</sup> referred to in the previous chapter has "– Miss Clossy, daughter of the late Samuel Clossy, Esq. of Chester, (England)–", and another, more recent, source<sup>2</sup> has that "*Dr Samuel Clossy and Elizabeth Leech of St Andrew's [Dublin], spinster, were married in that church on 12 May 1759; and that their only daughter Jane Clossy was born there on 12 July 1762; that Dr Samuel Clossy was buried there on 24 August 1786*". Extensive online searches for Samuel

*Clossy* consistently lead to just one individual; the interesting and, at times, controversial, Doctor Samuel Clossy of Trinity College, Dublin, and latterly King's College, New York (which became Columbia College in 1784 and later Columbia University). There is no record of any other person of this name and it is hard to escape the conclusion that our Jane Anne was the daughter of this same Doctor Samuel Clossy, described in one publication<sup>3</sup> as a “cheerful, red-faced Irishman with a Dublin degree and impressive credentials” and in another<sup>4</sup> as “rubicund” and “fiery... with no love for the British”. It is certainly known that when Samuel Clossy went to New York in 1763 he left behind a wife and “a young daughter”<sup>5</sup>. For some reason he never took his family to America and seventeen years later in a letter to General Sir Henry Clinton he refers to “Mrs Clossy and my daughter who are in Ireland in very narrow circumstances”<sup>5</sup>. The comment by Samuel Clossy's principal biographer, Morris H Saffron<sup>6</sup> (page xxv), that “the Jane A Clossy who married William Gamble [sic], on May 15, 1787 ... was Clossy's niece, not his daughter” is surely incorrect, and it is unfortunate that no justification is given for this statement

because there is compelling evidence to the contrary. Various other links have come to light and although any one of these links could be regarded as somewhat tenuous, together they make a strong case for the relationships set out here between the Clossy family and the Galways/Galloways.

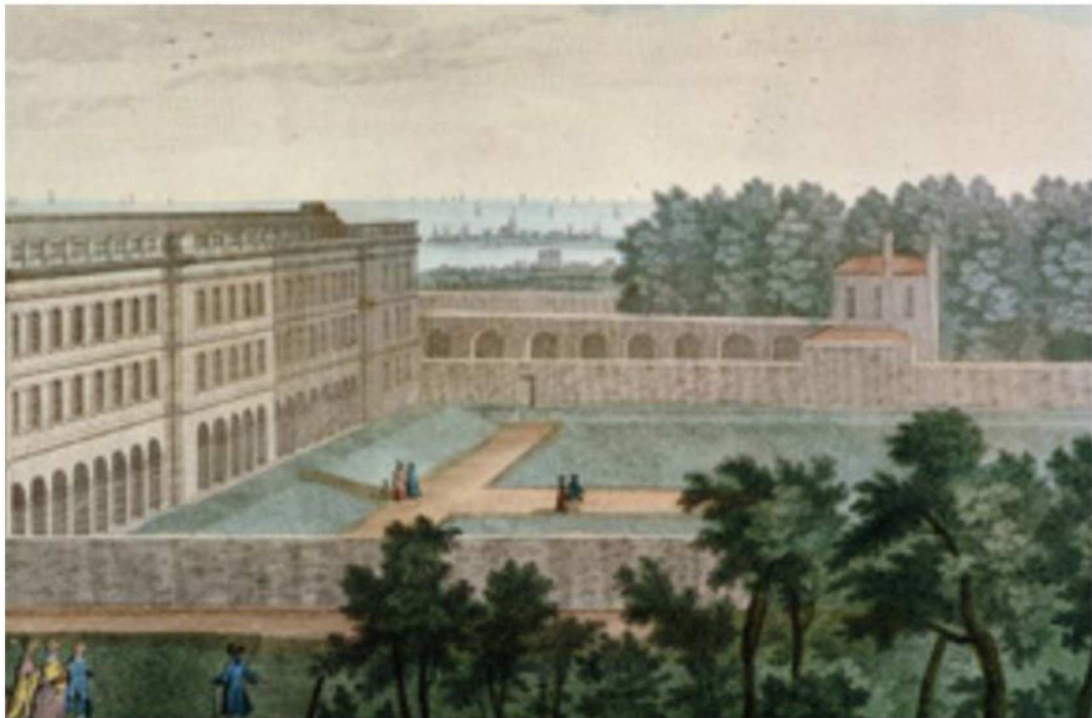
Samuel Clossy was born in Ireland in the mid-1720s. His father was Bartholomew Clossy, a Dublin merchant, who lived at 4 Suffolk Street<sup>2,5</sup> (Fig 2.1) and his mother was Ann Ogle<sup>2,6</sup> who was a sister of Nicholas Ogle of Grenanstown, County Meath<sup>6</sup>. Bartholomew Clossy died around 1747, his will (the original of which was lost in the fire at the Four Courts in 1922) being dated 17<sup>th</sup> June 1746<sup>6</sup>. No official record has yet been found of Samuel Clossy's birth, or of any siblings. However, the William Clossy whose name crops up in various Dublin records in the



**Fig 2.1** No.4 Suffolk Street, Dublin, the probable birthplace of Samuel Clossy, is next door to the famous O'Neill's Bar, the site now being occupied by the Ulster Bank (to the right of the picture).

1750s (and who lived at 22 Nassau Street until his death in 1785<sup>7</sup>) is very likely a brother, which seems to be confirmed by Saffron<sup>6</sup>. Samuel Clossy studied medicine at Trinity College, Dublin (Fig 2.2), obtaining a BA in 1744, an MB in 1751 and an MD (at Dr Steevens' Hospital, by examination) in 1755<sup>5</sup>. After a spell in London he then went on to achieve considerable renown, and a certain measure of notoriety, in the USA. The following is a brief biography from a 1967 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association<sup>8</sup>. (Much more detailed biographies setting out the career of Dr Samuel Clossy are to be found in Refs. 5 and 6.):-

*"The name of Samuel Clossy is not at all well known today. He was born in 1724 in Ireland, studied medicine at Trinity College, got his MB degree in 1751, and devoted himself in large part to anatomy and pathology. It was as an anatomist that he achieved his greatest renown. However, some difficulties arose which involved severing his relations with the hospital where he did most of his work, and he went into practice. Again, for reasons which are not clear, he left his wife and family and migrated to New York, in September 1763. Here he became associated with King's College, but again a promising career was interrupted, this time by the outbreak of hostilities that initiated the American Revolution. His position became untenable when the British occupied New York; he had a very difficult time during the rest of the war, and finally returned to London in 1780, 'carrying with him nothing but a mass of shattered hopes and dreams.' He died in 1786."*



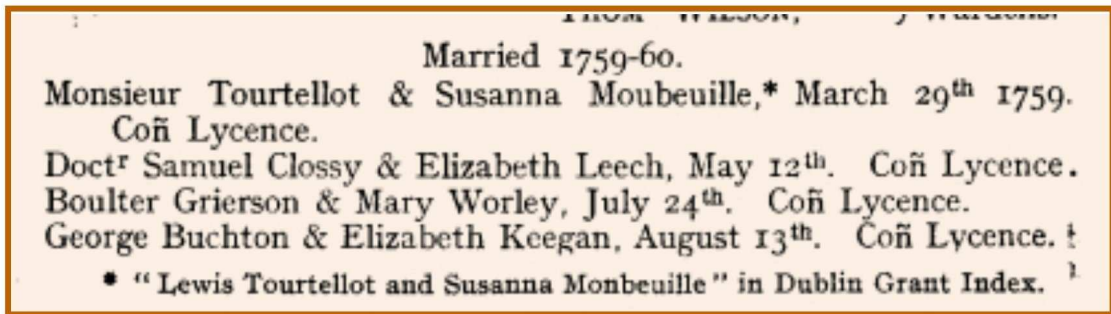
**Fig 2.2** Trinity College, Dublin, in 1753, as it would have been around the time that Samuel Clossy was studying medicine there. This print, by Joseph Tudor, shows the old library, with the Anatomy House at the end of the colonnade to the right of the picture.

So often things seemed to go wrong for Samuel Clossy and twice he suffered substantial losses of his possessions. Firstly, following the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1776 and the resulting battles in New York between the rebels and the British loyalists, King's College was occupied and severely damaged, and later that year when Dr Clossy returned to New York "*he found the college buildings in a dreadful state and his instruments and books had been either stolen or destroyed*"<sup>5</sup>. And again, after his return to London, he had the misfortune to lose most of his possessions, including furniture and chests containing medical apparatus and samples, when the ship *Teresa*, under the command of Captain Sempsit, carrying them from New York in December 1781, sank off the French coast<sup>2,6</sup>.

Various other reviews of the career of Samuel Clossy hint at the "difficulties" he encountered along the way. One such review states that in Dublin he "*fell victim to hospital politics*" before going into private practice. (Anyone wishing to learn more of the life and career of Dr Samuel Clossy should begin with the "*Biographical Sketch...*" by Morris H Saffron<sup>6</sup>, who expended a great deal of effort in attempting to restore the good name of the man he described as "*my hero*".) Dr Clossy was an anatomist and pathologist, becoming professor of anatomy and natural philosophy at King's College, New York, where his lectures on anatomy included dissections, thus making him one of the first recognised teachers to use dead bodies for this purpose. Whatever the truth of the matter, it seems that those who, for theological or social reasons, opposed this practice were not averse to circulating grisly stories about ghouls and body-snatchers. Thus Samuel Clossy's unfortunate reputation continues even to the present day where we find, for instance, that the Dublin Ghost Bus Tour schedules a visit to "*the College of Surgeons to recreate the strange activities of a certain Dr Clossey, whose spirit is still seen walking the corridors carrying a bucket of human entrails*"!

Samuel Clossy married Elizabeth Leech on the 12<sup>th</sup> May 1759 at St Andrew's Church, Dublin<sup>2,9</sup> (Fig 2.3), the same church at which their daughter, Jane Anne, would be married twenty-eight years later. Saffron, in his detailed biography<sup>6</sup>, tells a charming little story of the young Samuel Clossy: "*There is a well-substantiated family tradition relating how the thirty-five year old bachelor while riding on horseback chanced to observe a beautiful young schoolgirl who was taking a constitutional with her classmates and teacher. Clossy was so smitten with her charm and grace that he rode up to the school and demanded of the principal that he be introduced to the young lady at once. Although this request was denied until parental permission could be obtained the determined suitor soon overcame all obstacles.*" It is worth noting at this point that the new Mrs Clossy's maiden name would appear again in

the family, being given by her daughter as a forename for her son, Thomas *Leech* Lennox Galloway.



**Fig 2.3** Extract from the Marriage Register transcripts, St Andrew's Church, Dublin<sup>9</sup>.

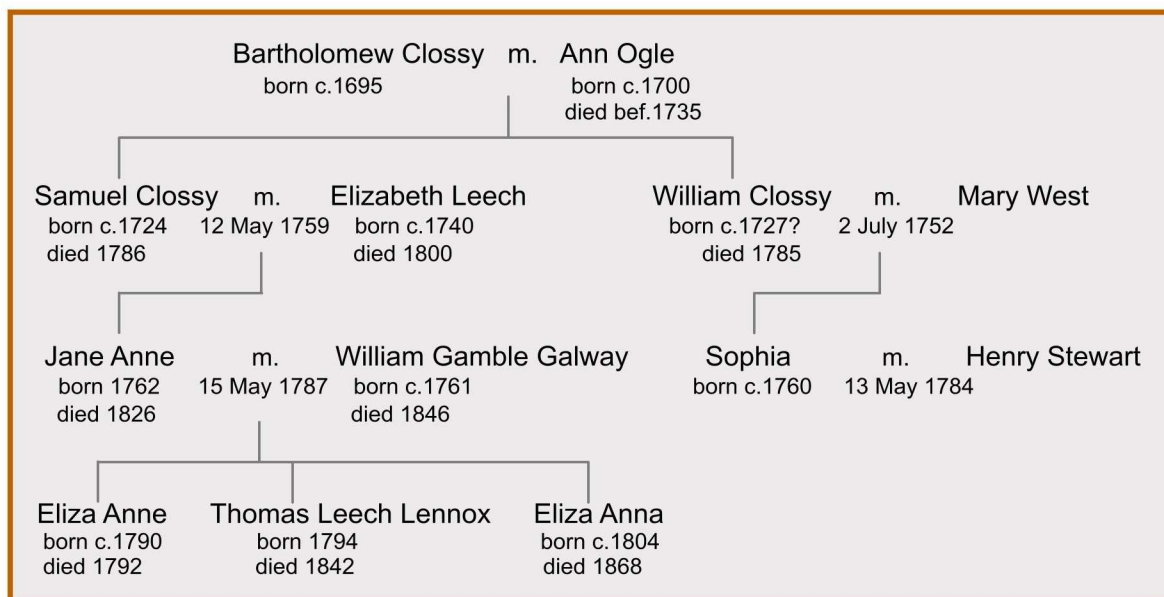
It is not known what became of Elizabeth Clossy and her daughter Jane Anne after their husband and father abandoned them in 1763 to travel to New York. It is possible that they remained in England, as there is some evidence that the family moved to Liverpool. (One source has Jane Anne born in Liverpool in 1762<sup>10</sup>, although Dublin is the much more likely location<sup>2</sup>). Certainly both Samuel Clossy and his future son-in-law, William Gamble Galway, are known later to have had connections with Chester<sup>1,11</sup>, just across the river from Liverpool. And in 1791, after her husband's death, Elizabeth Clossy held, with her daughter and granddaughter, a lease on "*a house, offices and premises... at Parkgate, in the county of Chester*"<sup>12</sup>. Because both Samuel Clossy and William Gamble Galway had more than a little sympathy with the loyalist movement in Dublin in the second half of the eighteenth century it is easy to believe that the young WGG could have come into contact with Dr Samuel Clossy, and we might guess that this is how William first met Jane Anne Clossy. Or perhaps it happened the other way round with Jane introducing the young man to her father who then ignited his loyalist ardour. Either way, it is not difficult to imagine the connection and on 15<sup>th</sup> May 1787 William Gamble Galway and Jane Anne Clossy were married at St Andrew's Church, Dublin, just a year after the death of Jane's father. Her mother, Elizabeth Clossy (née Leech) died intestate in Dublin and was buried on 6<sup>th</sup> March 1800, probably at Donnybrook Graveyard<sup>2,13</sup> (Fig 1.4), fourteen years after Dr Samuel Clossy (for whom also no will has been found) on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1786<sup>2,6</sup>.

Details of the two surviving children known to have resulted from this marriage, Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway and Eliza Anna Galloway, were given in Chapter 1. Nothing more is known of Jane Anne Clossy until her death in the Islington district of Liverpool in August 1826<sup>10,14</sup> (Fig 2.4). (The unsourced IGI record<sup>10</sup> gives her death correctly but has her also born in Liverpool and gives her marriage to "*William S Galloway*" as "*about 1783 in Liverpool*", so cannot be considered to be reliable.)

BURIALS in the Parish of <i>Liverpool, St. Thomas's Church</i> in the County of <i>Lancaster</i> in the Year 1826				
Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
<i>Jane Ann Galloway</i> No. 442.	<i>Upper Islington</i>	<i>Aug. 24<sup>th</sup></i>	<i>64</i>	<i>J. B. Price</i>

**Fig 2.4** Record of the burial of Jane Anne Galloway (née Clossy) in 1826<sup>14</sup>.

There are, of course, some uncertainties in the presentation here of the Clossy's Dublin family (Fig 2.5), and some of these uncertainties will never be eliminated. Nevertheless, it is interesting to see how Jane Anne Clossy, who came to be the wife of William Gamble Galloway and thus a significant ancestor of our present Galloway family, might fit in to the wider and still growing family tree.



**Fig 2.5** The probable relationships amongst the Clossy family of Dublin.

## Sources and References

1. "Walker's Hibernian Magazine or Compendium of Entertaining Knowledge", Dublin, May 1787, page 280.
2. "American Migrations 1765-1799" by Peter Wilson Coldham, Genealogical Publishing Co., 2000; page 204.
3. "The Benevolent and Necessary Institution: The New York Hospital 1771-1971" by Eric Larabee. Published by Doubleday, 1971.
4. "The History of New York State" Book 12, Chapter 13, Part 2; edited by Dr James Sullivan, Lewis Publishing Company Inc., 1927.
5. "Irish Masters of Medicine" by Davis Coakley, published 1992 by Town House, Dublin.
6. "Biographical Sketch of Samuel Clossy, M.D.", by Morris H Saffron; No. 29 in the History of Medicine Series, New York Academy of Medicine, (with "The Existing Works: Early Pathology" by Samuel Clossy), published by Hafner, New York, 1967.
7. "Saunders's News-Letter", Dublin, 20<sup>th</sup> September 1785, page 4.
8. "JAMA (Journal of the American Medical Association)", 1967; 201(10): page 786.
9. "Marriage Entries from the Registers of the Parishes of St Andrew, St Anne, St Audoen & St Bride, (Dublin) 1632-1800", edited by D A Chart, Parish Register Society of Dublin, 1913. Appendix I (page 185) *List of Marriages found in Parochial Returns and not in Parish Registers.*
10. IGI (LDS) Individual Records. (No source information available.)
11. Chester City Council Archives. "Draft lease (and copy) of a messuage, etc. in the town of Ness, co. Chester, for ten years, between (1) William Gamble Galway, late of the city of Dublin, but now of the city of Chester, Esq. and (2) Rev. Jno. Price of Mess [sic], co. Chester, clerk. ZTCP/7/28-29 April 1809."
12. "English Reports in Law and Equity..." E H Bennett and C Smith, published by Charles C Little, 1854. Pages 124-5 (Courts of Chancery 1853-54).
13. "Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook", by Rev Beaver Henry Blacker, Dublin 1860. Page 288 (*Appendix III - Donnybrook Graveyard Inscriptions*).
14. Burial registers, Liverpool Record Office, 283 THO/4/1.





### 3.

## Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway

1794 – 1842

Almost nothing is known of the early life of Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway. He was the second child, and only son, of William Gamble Galway and, like his father and surviving sister, at some point changed his name from the original spelling *Galway* to the modern form – *Galloway*. No official record of TLLG's birth or baptism has yet been discovered but his date of birth, 28<sup>th</sup> August 1794, is recorded in the family bible presented to him by his mother on his twentieth birthday<sup>1</sup>.

We first find TLLG's name in military records at around 1811 when he signed up with the Royal North Lincoln Militia, later to become the 10<sup>th</sup> Foot. He served for some thirty years until his untimely death in 1842 from cholera contracted in Calcutta, India, by which time he had reached the rank of major. Although there is no evidence that Thomas Galloway particularly distinguished himself, he can certainly be credited with founding a significant line of military officers. His two surviving sons attained the ranks of Major-General and Lieutenant-Colonel, and their descendants included a good selection of majors, colonels and brigadiers in various regiments, notably the Royal Engineers. Sadly, TLLG would never know of the military successes of those two sons since he died before the elder of them, John Mawby Clossy Galloway, had reached his third birthday.

The following sources effectively chart the beginnings of Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway's military career:-

- 8<sup>th</sup> July 1811 Thomas Leech Lenon [sic] Galloway, Gent. to be Ensign, Royal North Lincoln Militia. (Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.)<sup>2</sup>
- 29<sup>th</sup> July 1812 Thomas Leech Lenon [sic] Galloway, Gent. to be Lieutenant, Royal North Lincoln Militia. (Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.)<sup>3</sup>

And it should be noted, in passing, that the error in his name eventually was corrected in a brief item published later (thirty years later!) in The London Gazette<sup>4</sup> (Fig 3.1).

The Christian names of Major Galloway, of the 10th Foot, are Thomas Leech ~~Lenon~~, not ~~Lenon~~, as previously stated.

Fig 3.1 Correction on page 1110 of The London Gazette 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1842<sup>4</sup>

Hart's Army List for 1840<sup>5</sup> (Fig 3.2) gives slightly later dates for the start of TLLG's military service and goes on with further promotions to Captain and Brevet-Major, followed by notes in The London Gazette and The Gentleman's Magazine of his final promotions to Major in 1842:-

- 14<sup>th</sup> April 1813 Thos LL Galloway Ensign, 10<sup>th</sup> (or the North Lincolnshire) Regiment of Foot<sup>5</sup>
- 14<sup>th</sup> November 1822 Lieutenant<sup>5</sup>
- 26<sup>th</sup> May 1825 Captain (by purchase)<sup>5,6</sup>
- 28<sup>th</sup> June 1838 Brevet-Major<sup>5</sup>
- 8<sup>th</sup> April 1842 Major<sup>7,8</sup>

Years' Serv.		10th (or the North Lincolnshire) Regiment of Foot.																							
50		The Sphinx, with the words, " EGYPT"—" PENINSULA."																							
		Colonel.																							
		Sir John Lambert, <sup>1</sup> G.C.B. Ens. 27 Jan. 1791; Lieut. & Capt. 9 Oct. 93; Capt. & Lieut.-Col. 14 May, 01; Col. 25 July, 10; Maj.-Gen. 4 June, 13; Lieut.-Gen. 27 May, 25; Col. 10th Regt. 18 Jan. 24.																							
		Lieut.-Colonel.																							
		Holman Custance, <sup>2</sup> Ens. 20 Oct. 08; Lieut. 22 Feb. 10; Capt. p 26 May, 14; Maj. p 2 Sept. 24; Lieut.-Col. p 12 Dec. 26.																							
		Majors.																							
		Gervas Power, 2nd Lieut. 12 Sept. 16; Lieut. 7 April, 25; Capt. p 8 April, 26; Maj. p 4 Sept. 35.																							
		Saville Broom, <sup>3</sup> Ens. p 28 Dec. 15; Lieut. 15 Jan. 20; Capt. p 10 March, 25; Maj. 16 Sept. 36.																							
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;">CAPTAINS.</th> <th style="width: 15%;">ENSIGN.</th> <th style="width: 15%;">LIEUT.</th> <th style="width: 15%;">CAPTAIN.</th> <th style="width: 15%;">BREVET-MAJOR.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>27</td> <td>0</td> <td>Thos. L. L. Galloway . . .</td> <td>14 April 13</td> <td>14 Nov. 22</td> <td>p 26 May 25</td> <td>28 June 38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>29</td> <td>0</td> <td>Wm. Henry Adams . . .</td> <td>1 Feb. 91</td> <td>p 11 Mar. 24</td> <td>p 18 July 26</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					CAPTAINS.	ENSIGN.	LIEUT.	CAPTAIN.	BREVET-MAJOR.	27	0	Thos. L. L. Galloway . . .	14 April 13	14 Nov. 22	p 26 May 25	28 June 38	29	0	Wm. Henry Adams . . .	1 Feb. 91	p 11 Mar. 24	p 18 July 26	
CAPTAINS.	ENSIGN.	LIEUT.	CAPTAIN.	BREVET-MAJOR.																					
27	0	Thos. L. L. Galloway . . .	14 April 13	14 Nov. 22	p 26 May 25	28 June 38																			
29	0	Wm. Henry Adams . . .	1 Feb. 91	p 11 Mar. 24	p 18 July 26																				

Fig 3.2 Extract from Hart's Army List of 1840<sup>5</sup>

It is of interest to compare these dates with the activities and movements of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot, as recorded in various histories of that regiment. It was as the Earl of Bath's Regiment (infantry) that the 10<sup>th</sup> Foot was first raised in 1685, not becoming the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot until 1751. The regiment saw action in Ireland in 1759-60 during the Seven Years War, and soon afterwards saw further action in the War of Independence in North America. Then, in 1778, after nineteen years of overseas service the regiment returned to England where four years later it was linked to the county of Lincolnshire for recruiting purposes, taking the name "*10<sup>th</sup> (or the North Lincolnshire) Regiment of Foot*". After this spell at home in England the regiment spent time in Sicily, Egypt, India, Malta and Gibraltar, arriving in the last-mentioned around 1802. By 1810 they were back in Malta, and a further contingent of some six hundred men landed in Malta in 1814; clearly it would be possible that the young Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway was amongst them. It was at about this time that Napoleon Bonaparte was enjoying his final hundred days of freedom between his escape from Elba and his defeat at Waterloo on 18<sup>th</sup> June 1815; there was certain to have been much talk of this on the island of Malta. The 10<sup>th</sup> Foot left Malta during 1816 for service in the Ionian Islands. In 1818 a detachment of men returned to Malta from Corfu, and a year later the remaining men of the 10<sup>th</sup> Foot, who had been stationed on the islands of Zante and Cephalonia, returned to Malta, the whole regiment now being garrisoned at Fort St Elmo. In 1820 it was reported that the 10th were quartered in the Cottonera district of Malta, with detachments based at Forts Manoel and Tigne, and at Fort Chambray on the island of Gozo.

If, as seems probable, TLLG was on Malta around this time he would have been close to major events in the history of that island. In 1820 there was an important criminal trial, the first such on the island, which resulted in the public execution of four British sailors for piracy. And there was the on-going challenge for the British authorities to phase out the Italian language, then in general use, in favour of English. During 1821 many soldiers left Malta to go to the Ionian Islands where there was concern about unrest between the Turkish and Greek communities, but it appears that men of the 10<sup>th</sup> Foot returned instead to Plymouth, England. This would have been quite convenient for TLLG and he took the opportunity to get married<sup>9</sup>, at East Stonehouse, near Plymouth, on 27<sup>th</sup> January 1823.

Although there seems to be little detailed information on the movements of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot over the next few years, their whereabouts can be tracked by the regular births (and, sadly, deaths) of Thomas Galloway's children. Obviously we are assuming that his wife, Isabella, was travelling with him, but, that being the case, the

regiment was in southern Ireland until about 1826, then briefly in Guernsey before an extended period of some twelve years in the Ionian Islands of Greece (Corfu, Zante, Paxo and Santa Maura). Then, in April 1842 (at which time TLLG was promoted to the rank of major) the 10<sup>th</sup> Foot was sent to Wuzerabad, India, and later in that year to Lahore (both of these cities now in Pakistan). Major TLL Galloway would have been travelling with the regiment, only to be struck down almost immediately by cholera, from which he died on 26<sup>th</sup> December 1842. As a strange final footnote to the career of Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway it is to be noted that, some sixty years after his death, on the certificate (Fig 3.7) for the second marriage of his daughter, Jane Anna, in 1901 he is described as “*Governor of the Ionic Island*”!



**Fig 3.3** *The uniform of an officer of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot in 1843<sup>10</sup>. (Perhaps this is how Major TLL Galloway would have looked just before his death in 1842.)*

It was during a spell of service in England that Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway married Isabella Anne Coffin, a descendant of the prominent Coffin family, originally from Brixton, a few miles to the east of Plymouth, in Devon. Their marriage took place at East Stonehouse Chapel, near the centre of Plymouth, on 27<sup>th</sup> January 1823, the service led by Rev E Holliday<sup>19</sup>. Fig 3.4 is a reproduction of two miniature portraits, Thomas and Isabella, painted on ivory, probably around the time of their marriage. The paintings are unsigned but it has been suggested that they could be attributed to Frederick Buck (1771-1839) who specialised in working with officers about to go to the wars.

From time to time during his military career TLLG evidently managed to return to England, either with his regiment or on leave; or perhaps it was only Isabella who was in England when she had those “home-born” children. Thus, in 1838 Isabella, possibly with Thomas, was in Truro, Cornwall, where their son, Stewart, would have



**Fig 3.4** Thomas and Isabella Galloway painted on ivory, about 1823. (The frame is, obviously, a modern graphic design!)

been attending the Truro Grammar School<sup>11</sup>, and in 1839-40 some or all of the family were in Burnley and Blackburn, Lancashire, from where they moved to Deansgate, Manchester, in 1841. The following year Isabella (at least) was in London, at 29 George Street, Paddington, for the birth of her last child, Frank, and then, presumably after the death of her husband in December 1842, she moved to 17 Park Street, Bath.

The first child born to Thomas and Isabella was a daughter named Isabella Mary Anne, born 25<sup>th</sup> March 1824 in Rathkeale, Co Limerick, Ireland. This child died just two years later, beginning a distressing pattern of births and deaths over the next twenty years. Of the twelve children born to the couple only five lived beyond the age of six years, and one of these barely reached full adulthood, although he (Stewart Campbell Coffin Galloway) did outlive his father by some eight years. Details of

these short lives are set out in the family bible<sup>1</sup> kept by Thomas and Isabella and, although it does make somewhat harrowing reading, certainly when judged against today's expectations of child mortality, the handwritten text from this bible is transcribed here in full as a record of this tragic family. (Photocopies of the original pages from this family bible can be seen at the extensive family website [www.woodcockfamilies.com](http://www.woodcockfamilies.com).)

### **Thos L Lennox Galloway 10th Foot - the gift of his affectionate mother - 1814**

*[Note that the following three lines of text appear to have been added at a later date.]*

Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway, Major of H.M. 10 Regt. of Infantry died at Calcutta on the 26th of December 1842 of cholera at 48 years of age.

Was born 28 August 1794

Thomas L. Lennox Galloway and Isabella Anne Coffin were married by the Revd. E. Holliday at Stonehouse Chapel Devonshire on the 27th January 1823.

(1) Isabella Mary Anne, daughter of Thos. L. L. Galloway and Isabella Anne Galloway was born at Rathkeale in the County of Limerick on the 25th day of March 1824, and was baptized by the Reverend James Griffith Curate of Rathkeale on the 3rd of May 1824.

Major General S. Mawby - God-father

Mrs. Baines }  
Mrs. Coffin } God-Mothers  
Mrs. Galloway }

*[signed]* TLLG

(2) Stewart Campbell Coffin, son of the aforesaid T. L. L. Galloway (Captain of the 10th Foot) and Isabella Anne Galloway, was born at Fermoy on the 19th day of June 1825 - was privately baptized by the Revd. Grant on the 6th of July and publicly Christened by the Revd. Francis Jones of Fermoy on the 20th August 1825.

Colonel Mathew Stewart }  
Isaac Campbell Coffin Esq. } God-fathers  
Lt. Colonel James Paylor 10 }  
Doctor John Baird 10 Rgt } Proxies for the above  
Miss Mary Ann Coffin - God-Mother  
(afterward Mrs. Edward Fletcher)

*[This line added later]*

(2) Died 16th July 1850 at Wurlpambad, East Indies.

Isabella Mary Anne died at Castlebar in the County of Mayo. Her dear remains are interred in the Chapel yard of that place & the following lines are inscribed upon her tomb.

Sacred to the Memory  
of  
Isabella Mary Anne  
the beloved child

of  
Thomas L. L. Galloway Esq.  
(Captain H. M. 10th Regt. of Foot)  
and  
Isabella Anne his wife.  
This dear & lovely babe terminated her  
short sojourn of Innocence on Earth  
after a few hours illness  
on the 16th May 1826  
at the early age of  
2 years & 53 days.

- (3) Isabella Mary Anne Bertie, dau. of Captain T. L. L. Galloway and Isabella Anne his wife was born at Guernsey on the 11th day of October 1826 - baptized the 26th of the same month by the Revd. D. F. Durand.

General Sebright Mawby }  
Mrs. Mary Bertie }  
Mrs. Mary Anne Baines } Sponsors  
Miss Eliza Galloway }

This beloved Child died at Corfu 11th July 1828 aged 21 months and is interred in the Military Burying Ground.

- (4) Mary Ann Bertie Daughter of Thomas L. L. Galloway Captain of the 10th Regiment of Infantry and Isabella Anne his Wife born January 31st 1829 at Corfu Ionian Islands was there privately baptized March 2nd 1829 by me G. W. Winnock - Chapn. to the Forces

Dr. John Baird - Godfather  
Mrs. Mary Bertie }  
Miss. Mary Strickland } Godmothers

- (5) William Frances Son of Thomas L. L. Galloway of the 10th Regiment of Infantry and of Isabella Anne his wife born in Zante February 18th 1830 was there baptized May 6th 1830 by me G. W. Winnock - Chapn. to the Forces

William Gamble Galloway Esq. }  
Francis Holmes Coffin Esq. } Sponsors  
Miss. Maria Sarah Coffin }

This beloved child died on board H.M.S. Gloucester, commanded by his Grandfather Captain Coffin, at Corfu 3rd October 1830 and was laid in the same grave with his dear departed sister Isabella Mary Anne Bertie.

*[signed]* TLLG

- (6) Frederick Adam Son of Captain Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway of the 10th Regiment Resident of Paxo and of Isabella Ann his wife born in Paxo August 3rd was there baptized October 25th 1831 by me G. W. Winnock - Chapn. to the Forces

*[The following line of text was added later in red ink.]*

Died 13 Nov 1836 aged 5 years & 3 months.

God-fathers

Lieut General the Rt. Honble. Sir Frederick Adam K.L.B. G.L.S.M.G. Lord High  
Commissioner

Captain Francis Holmes Coffin R.N.

God Mother

Miss Maria Sarah Coffin.

- (7) Sebright Freer, Son of Thomas L. L. Galloway Captain 10th Regiment & of Isabella Ann his wife, born in Paxo Ionian Islands 20th December 1833, baptized in Corfu 18th April 1834 by the Reverend Charles F. A. Keeper M.A. Officiating Chaplain to H.M. Forces.

*[The following line of text was added later in red ink.]*

Died 27 Sept 1839 - at Blackburn

God-fathers

Major General Sebright Mawby

Lieut Colonel W. G. Freer 10th Reg. K.H.

God-Mother

Miss Eliza Ann Galloway.

*[signed]* TLLG

- (8) Thomas Edward, son of Thomas L. L. Galloway Esq. (Captain 10 Regt. & Resident of Santa Maura) and of Isabella Ann, his Wife, born at the Residency, Santa Maura, Ionian Islands, February 24th 1835, was there baptized on the 11th March following by the Reverend Charles F. A. Keeper A.M. Off. Chaplain to the Forces.

*[The following line of text was added later in red ink.]*

Died 4 Nov. 1839 at Blackburn

Godfathers

Edward Fletcher Esq.

William G Galloway Esq.

God-Mother

Frances Wilmot Coffin (afterwards Mrs Murray of Hartley)

- (9) William Francis Parsons son of the aforesaid Thomas L. L. Galloway Captain 10 Regt. & Isabella Ann his wife, was born at the Residency Santa Maura August 26th 1836 - and was there baptized on the 29 October 1836 by the Revd. Charles F. A. Keeper, Off. Chaplain to the Forces.

*[The following line of text was added later in red ink.]*

Died 27 October 1839 at Blackburn

God-fathers

Captain Francis Holmes Coffin R.N.

Major John W. Parsons Resident California

God-Mother

Miss Caroline Coffin.

Our beloved & departed child, Frederick Adam, died at Santa Maura on the 13th November 1836 - and his dear remains are interred in the S.E. angle of the outwork of the fort. The following inscription is upon his tomb.

To the memory of Frederick Adam,  
Son of Captain T. L. L. Galloway 10 Regimt.  
Resident of The Lord High Commissioner  
Commandant of His Majesty's Troops  
in Santa Maura,-  
and of Isabella Ann his wife,-  
who died of the fever of the Country on the  
13th November 1836,  
at the early age of five years & three months:  
This monument is erected by his afflicted parents  
in testimony of their affection.

This lovely bud so fair  
Called hence by early doom,  
Just came to show how sweet a flower  
In Paradise would bloom.

<sup>(10)</sup> Jane Anna dau. of Major T. L. L. Galloway 10th Regt. and Isabella Ann his Wife, born at Truro in Cornwall on the 24 February 1838 was there baptized on the 27 July same year by the Reverend Edward Diye.

God-father - John Murray Esq. Hartley Ho Surrey  
God Mothers { Mrs (General) Mawby  
{ Miss Maria Sarah Coffin

*[signed]* TLLG

<sup>(11)</sup> John Mawby Clossy - son of Major T. L. L. Galloway and Isabella Ann his wife, born at Burnley in Lancashire on the 19th April 1840 - was there baptized on the 5th of June same year by my old friend & School fellow the Revd. Robert Morley Master, Incumbent of that parish.

Godfathers - Lt. Genl. Sebright Mawby  
Major John W. Parsons  
God Mothers - Miss Eliza Ann Galloway  
Mrs. (Frances) Murray

September 27th 1840. This is a melancholy anniversary! This day last year - at 3 o/c am:- our dearly loved Sebright Freer was called to the blessed Kingdom of his Heavenly Father, after a few hours suffering from Scarlet fever. This severe affliction was in one month followed by a second, and this again in eight days by a third. "If I am bereaved of my children, I am bereaved". The stone that covers the grave of our lost babes in Blackburn Church yard records their early doom.

This stone is the Sepulchral monument of Sebright Freer Galloway, who was born 20 Decr. 1833 and died 27th Sepr. 1839 - aged 5 yrs. & 9 months - and of William Francis Parsons Galloway, who was born 26 Augt. 1836 and died 27 October 1839 aged 3 years & 2 months - and of Thomas Edward Galloway, who was born 24 Feb: 1835 and died 4 Novr. 1839 aged 4 years & 9 months - being the

three children of Thos. L. Lennox Galloway Esq. Major of the  
10th Regt. of Foot & of Isabella Ann His wife.

These lines, which record their early fate, bear witness to  
the grief of their parents, which receives consolation only  
from the sure hope afforded by the Gospel of Jesus Christ.  
"Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones; for  
I say unto God, that in Heaven their Angels do always  
behold the face of my father, which is in Heaven." Math :xviii-10

- <sup>(12)</sup> Frank son of Major T. L. L. Galloway and Isabella Ann his wife born in London in the  
Parish of St. Marylebone on the 21st March 1842 was there privately baptized on the  
13th April same year - He was afterwards publicly baptized at Walcot Church Bath by  
the Revd. Murray Dixon on this ...?

Godfathers - The Revd. S. H. Kiddrington  
Thompson Macky  
Godmother - Mrs Edward Fletcher

It is interesting to note amongst the god-parents (or sponsors) several significant  
names, for example:- William Gamble Galloway, Isaac Campbell Coffin, Maj-Gen Sebright  
Mawby, Capt Francis Holmes Coffin, Sir Frederick Adam and Lieut-Col W G Freer.

The five children of Thomas and Isabella Galloway who survived to adulthood (see  
also Fig 3.6) are thus:-

1. ***Stewart Cambell Coffin Galloway.*** Not much is known about the early  
years of TLLG's first son. He was born 19<sup>th</sup> June 1825 at Fermoy, Co Cork,  
Ireland, and as a youth he attended the Truro Grammar School<sup>11</sup>; then in 1841 we  
find him living with his father, mother, two sisters and a younger brother in  
Dawson Street, Deansgate, Manchester<sup>12</sup>. The following year (and at only  
sixteen years of age), as a Gentleman Cadet from the Royal Military College,  
Sandhurst, he followed his father into the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot, becoming an  
Ensign (without purchase) on 28<sup>th</sup> May 1842<sup>13</sup>. He obtained promotion, by purchase,  
to Lieutenant on 25<sup>th</sup> June 1844<sup>14</sup>, becoming Adjutant on 27<sup>th</sup> March 1845<sup>15</sup>. He  
went on to serve with the regiment in the Punjab region of British India (now  
Pakistan) gaining campaign medals in the Sikh Wars at Sutlej (1845) and Punjab  
(1848, medal with two bars)<sup>16</sup>. The headstone on his grave at Ali Cemetery, near  
Wazirabad reads<sup>16</sup> - "*In memory of Lieutenant Stewart Campbell Coffin  
Galloway 10th Foot, who died here 16th July 1850 aged 25 yrs. He served at  
Sobraon, Moulton and Goojerat. Erected by his brother officers.*" The cause of  
death is not known, although one might suppose it would have been from disease  
since no mention has yet been found of his name on lists of officers killed,  
wounded or missing in action.

2. **Mary Ann Bertie Galloway.** The third, and first surviving, daughter of Thomas and Isabella was born on the island of Corfu, Greece, on 31<sup>st</sup> January 1829. Along with two brothers and a sister she appears, aged ten, on the 1841 census return<sup>12</sup>, but no sign has been found of her on the 1851 or 1861 census returns. However, on 13<sup>th</sup> July 1869, at the relatively advanced age of forty, she married widower Col Edward Richard King of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot, born 9<sup>th</sup> August 1808, the son of Lt-Col the Hon Sir Henry King and Mary Hewitt<sup>17</sup>. Two years later Mary Ann Bertie is recorded with her husband on the 1871 census return (Fig 3.5) living, or perhaps only staying temporarily, at 66 Gloucester Crescent, London, the home of her mother Isabella.

Fig 3.5 Part of 1871 UK census return showing inhabitants of 66 Gloucester Crescent, London<sup>18</sup>

Edward King died 16<sup>th</sup> December 1879 and some eight years afterwards Mary Ann Bertie married again, this time in St Georges, Hanover Square, London, to Rev Elborough Woodcock<sup>19</sup>, but she was widowed once more in 1893<sup>20</sup>. At the time of her death in 1916 (28<sup>th</sup> February) she was living at 8 Buckingham Gate, London<sup>21,22</sup>, and the value of her estate was listed as the very substantial sum of £39,408 3s 9d<sup>22</sup>, which at today's values would be around £3 million.

3. **Jane Anna Galloway**, the only other surviving daughter, was born 24<sup>th</sup> February 1838 in Truro, Cornwall<sup>1</sup>. As usual, almost nothing is known of her early life, except that in 1841, aged three, she was living with her parents at Deansgate, Manchester<sup>12</sup>, and ten years later she was with her mother, two brothers and two Coffin cousins at 17 Park Street, Bath<sup>23</sup>. At the time of the 1861 census Jane Anna was staying with a friend, Isabella Stewart, at 4 Clarendon Terrace, Brighton, and in 1865 she was married. Her first husband, whom she married in Kensington, London, was John Hotham Kingston, born in 1834 the son of John Kingston and Louisa Henrietta Edmonstone, and it appears that they settled down together in Paddington, London. The 1871 census return<sup>24</sup> has them living at 12 Gloucester Gardens, the home of the widowed John Kingston, and just around the corner from Jane Anna's mother and sister in Gloucester

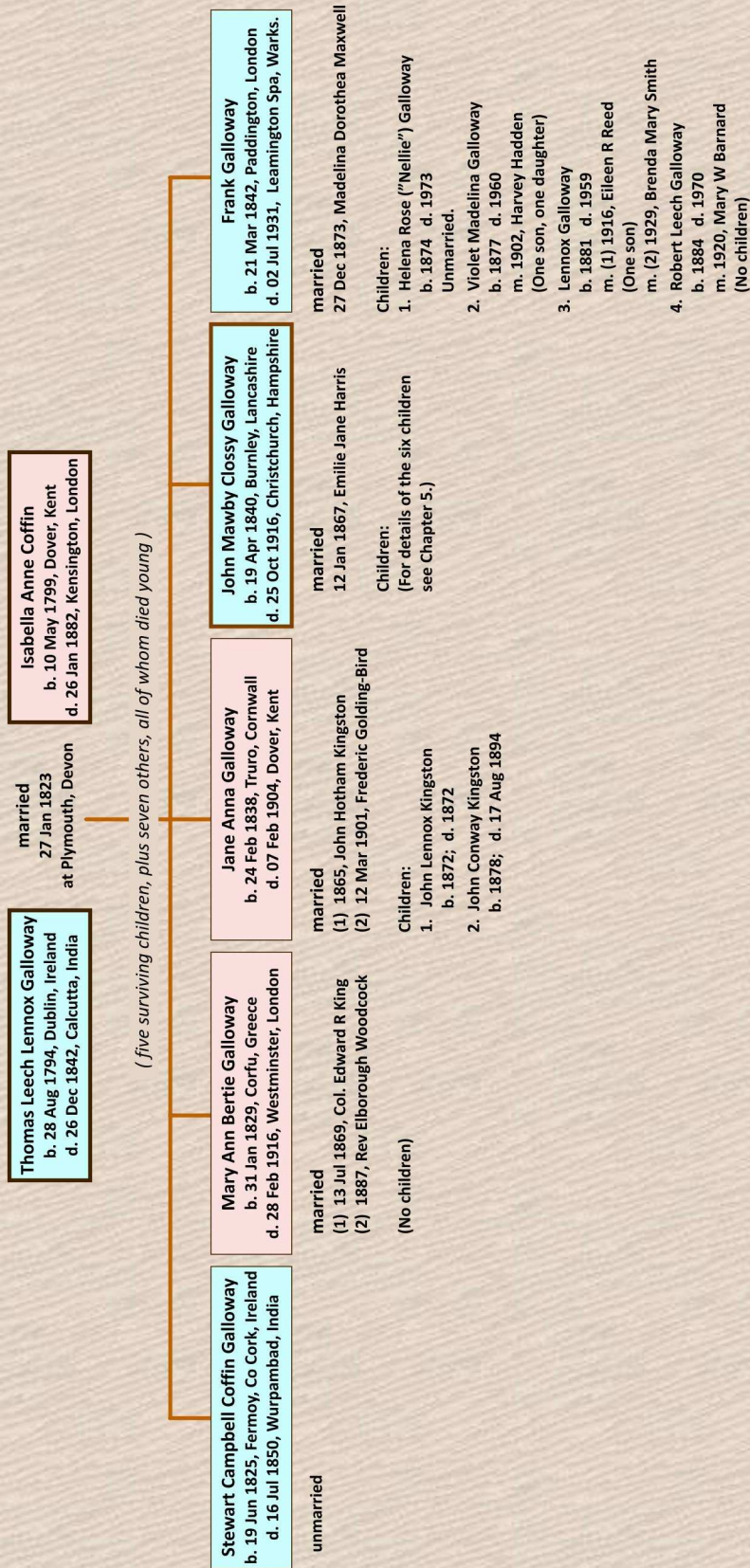


Fig 3.6 Partial descendant chart for Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway

Crescent. Then in 1878 they were at 58 Queensborough Terrace<sup>25</sup>, and by 1881<sup>26</sup> they had returned to Gloucester Gardens, this time at number 47. John Hotham Kingston is recorded as being a “West India Merchant”, as was his father, and it would seem that the business was very successful as in 1881 John (junior) was retired, aged forty-seven, and living in the Gloucester Gardens house with his wife, Jane Anna, their son John Conway, and no less than five servants! Further evidence, if it were needed, that the family business was doing well is provided by John Hotham Kingston’s will<sup>27</sup> in which he left the considerable sum of £29,398 10s 7d (equivalent today to around £2.5 million). Probate was granted 1896 to Jane Anna Kingston and her brother John Mawby Clossy Galloway. There would appear to have been only two children born to John and Jane Anna, John Lennox Kingston born 1872, who lived for just seven days, and John Conway Kingston born in 1878<sup>25</sup>. At the time of the 1881 census John Conway was living with his parents at 47 Gloucester Gardens, Paddington, but the only further record found of him is the note of his death in Wimbledon in 1894 when just sixteen years old<sup>28</sup>.

1901 Marriage solemnized at <i>All Saints Margaret Street</i> in the Parish of <i>Marplebone</i> in the County of <i>London</i>								
No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
16	<i>March 12 1901</i>	<i>Frederic Golding-Bird</i> <i>Jane Anna Hotham Kingston</i>	<i>29</i> <i>63</i>	<i>Bachelor</i> <i>Widow</i>	<i>Physician</i> <i>—</i>	<i>Margant Street W.</i> <i>York Street W.</i>	<i>Robert James Golding-Bird</i> <i>Thomas Leech Galloway</i>	<i>(Clerk-in-Holy Orders)</i> <i>Seaman of the Ionic Island</i>
Married in the <i>Church</i> according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the <i>Established Church</i> as after <i>Banns</i> by me, <i>Frederic Golding-Bird</i> in the Presence of us, <i>John Mawby Clossy Galloway</i> & <i>Frank Galloway</i> <i>Frederic Golding-Bird</i> <i>John Mawby Clossy Galloway</i> <i>Frank Galloway</i>								

Fig 3.7 Certificate for the second marriage of Jane Anna Galloway<sup>29</sup>

The widowed Jane Anna was re-married on 12 March 1901<sup>29</sup> in Westminster, London, to Frederic Golding-Bird, the son of Rev Robert Golding-Bird (Fig 3.7), and it might be noted that her two brothers, John Mawby Clossy Galloway and Frank Galloway, were witnesses. This needs more research, should anyone be interested, because the union appears to have been a curious one. At the time of the marriage in 1901 Jane Anna would have been a wealthy widow of sixty-three and her new husband a physician of only twenty-nine. Could this really be correct? Were there “toy boys” in 1901? Whatever the circumstances, it seems that the couple settled in Torquay, Devon, but the marriage did not last long

because Jane Anna died at the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover, Kent in 1904<sup>30,31</sup>, followed by Frederic in 1912<sup>32</sup> at the age, apparently, of only forty years. Perhaps she did indeed have the last laugh as it appears that her age on her death certificate was given as fifty years. Her will (and it seems that she did leave one<sup>31</sup>, with over £36,000 to be distributed), could make fascinating reading.

4. **John Mawby Clossy Galloway** was born 19<sup>th</sup> April 1840 in Burnley, Lancashire<sup>1</sup>, and one can imagine that his birth would have come as a blessed relief to Thomas and Isabella after the tragic loss, probably to scarlet fever<sup>1,33</sup>, of three of their young sons during a six-week period the previous year. This boy evidently thrived; he lived to the considerable age of seventy-six, enjoying noteworthy success in his long military career. Details of the life of JMCG are presented in Chapter 5.
5. **Frank Galloway.** The last child of Thomas and Isabella, Frank was born 21<sup>st</sup> March 1842, just nine months before the death in India of his father, at 13 Manchester Street, Paddington, London. He was baptised at St Mary's Church, St Marylebone, on 13<sup>th</sup> April, at which time the family were resident at 29 George Street, Paddington<sup>34,35</sup>, and then there was a "public baptism" at Walcot Church, Bath<sup>1</sup>. This connection with Bath could indicate that his grandfather (TLLG's father, William Gamble Galloway) had already moved there from Devon, and it would be to this city that Isabella took her family after the death of Thomas in December of that year.

Following the example of his father and brothers Frank joined the army (Fig 3.8), and his military career can be followed through various issues of The London Gazette:-

<i>19<sup>th</sup> June 1860</i>	<i>Gentleman Cadet to be Lieutenant. (and in the 1861 UK Census return he is to be found at the Officers' Quarters at Hordle, Hampshire).</i>
<i>11<sup>th</sup> December 1872</i>	<i>Promoted to Captain.</i>
<i>16<sup>th</sup> July 1881</i>	<i>Captain to be Brevet-Major, upon the Seconded List.</i>
<i>31<sup>st</sup> March 1883</i>	<i>Major from the Seconded List to be Major.</i>
<i>1<sup>st</sup> November 1887</i>	<i>Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>
<i>1<sup>st</sup> November 1892</i>	<i>On completion of five years' service as Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on half-pay.</i>
<i>11<sup>th</sup> January 1893</i>	<i>Retires on retired pay.</i>

On 27<sup>th</sup> December 1873 Frank Galloway, Captain in the Royal Artillery, married Madelina Dorothea, second daughter of Robert Percival Maxwell, Esq.,



**Fig 3.8** Two illustrations of Frank Galloway (dates unknown) in the uniform of an officer in the Royal Artillery<sup>37</sup>.

Finnebrogue, and Groomsport House, Co Down, Ireland<sup>36</sup>. There were four children<sup>37</sup> born to this union, and then further descendants so that the line continues to this day:-

- 5.1 Helena Rose (“Nellie”) Galloway was born in India about 1874. She served as a nurse in France during the First World War, then settled in Knightsbridge, London. She was never married and died in 1973.
- 5.2 Violet Madelina Galloway, born in Ireland about 1877, married the much older Harvey Hadden (fifty years to her twenty-four) on 16<sup>th</sup> January 1902 and had two children, a boy and a girl. She died in 1960.
- 5.3 Lennox Galloway, born in India about 1881, attained the rank of Colonel in the Royal Artillery. Known as “Bushwhacker”<sup>37</sup> on account of a tendency to indulge in long after-dinner reminiscences of his time in Nigeria, he married firstly, in 1916, Eileen Rosetti Reed, daughter of Punch cartoonist Edward Tennyson Reed, and secondly, Brenda Mary Smith in 1929. He died in 1959 at Bideford, Devon.

5.4 Robert Leech Galloway, was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1884 and, following the examples of his father and brother, joined the Royal Artillery, reaching the rank of Major. He married in 1920 Mary W Barnard, an aunt of the then Earl of Bandon, in London and later lived at Lough Gur, near Kilmallock in southern Ireland. There were no children and he died in 1970.

Having retired from military service in 1893 Frank Galloway continued to offer a service to the community. He settled in Warwickshire, probably at Leamington Spa, and in 1899 was appointed a Commissioner for Land Taxes for the County of Warwick<sup>38</sup>. His address at that time was given as Eaton House, Leamington, but two years later he was at 8 St Mary's Road, Leamington Priors<sup>39</sup>, and still there in 1911<sup>40</sup>. At the time of his death on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 1931, leaving an estate of over £156,000, Frank Galloway was living at Norwood House, Binswood Avenue, Leamington Spa<sup>41</sup>.

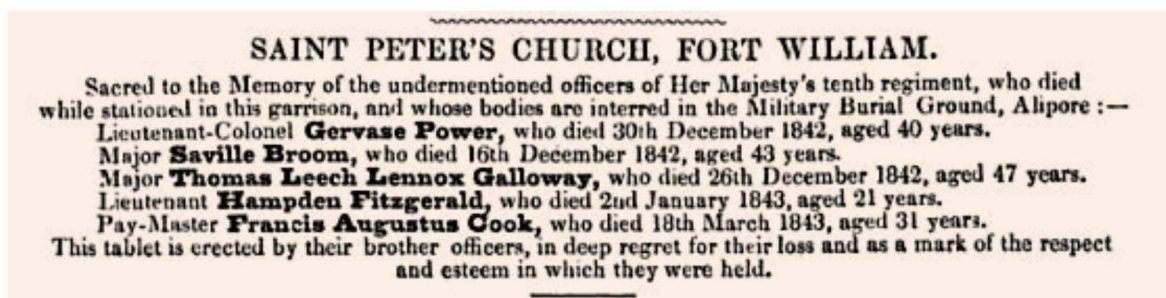
Returning now to the main subject of this chapter, Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway, one would have to say that, had he lived to see their various successes, he would have been proud of his children. Of course his wife, Isabella, having somehow come to terms with the devastation of losing so many children at young age, did live to see the



**Fig 3.9** An old photograph (c.1851) of St Peter's Church, Fort William, Calcutta.  
©The British Library Board

successes of the survivors. She outlived Thomas by almost forty years... but we will be looking at her life and the lives of some of her forbears in the next chapter.

As mentioned previously, the exact circumstances of TLLG's death in India are not known. He had been home in England, perhaps on leave, early in 1842 and in mid-April of that year he embarked at Gravesend, Kent, with some others of the 10<sup>th</sup> Foot on the ship "Royal Consort" bound for India<sup>42</sup>. One wonders whether Thomas might have had some kind of premonition because he completed his will on 16<sup>th</sup> April 1842 immediately before setting out on this voyage<sup>43</sup>. Several other officers of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot died around the same time; they are interred at the Military Burial Ground, Bhowanipore<sup>44</sup>, and they are all remembered by a plaque at St Peter's Church, Fort William, Calcutta (Figs 3.9, 3.10). The life of Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway ended too soon but his memory lives on through his many descendants



*Fig 3.10* Wording on the plaque erected to the memory of TLLG and other officers<sup>45</sup>.

## Sources and References

1. Handwritten notes in the Galloway Family Bible, which was presented to Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway by his mother in 1814 and last known to be in the possession of Col John L Galloway of the Isle of Wight, England.
2. "The London Gazette" 20<sup>th</sup> July 1811, p1365.
3. *Ibid.* 15<sup>th</sup> August 1812, p1645.
4. *Ibid.* 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1842, p1110.
5. "Hart's Army List", 1840, p81.
6. "The Army List", 1826, p26.
7. "The London Gazette" 12<sup>th</sup> April 1842, p982.
8. "The Gentleman's Magazine", June 1842, p659. "Promotions and Preferments"
9. Marriage register (1823) for East Stonehouse, Devon; page 541, number 1594.
10. From <http://lincsregiment.tripod.com/page3.html>; the unofficial website of the Royal Lincolnshire Regiment (10<sup>th</sup> Foot).

11. "*West Briton & Cornwall Advertiser*", Friday 29<sup>th</sup> November 1839. (Deaths notices)
12. 1841 UK Census return for Manchester. Class HO107; Piece 569; Book 9.
13. "*The London Gazette*" 27<sup>th</sup> May 1842, p1420.
14. *Ibid.* 25<sup>th</sup> June 1844, p2177.
15. *Ibid.* 20<sup>th</sup> June 1845, p1831.
16. Extracted from military history website - <http://glostern.tripod.com/offzdiedg.htm>
17. Family history website [www.thePeerage.com](http://www.thePeerage.com); ref #117769.
18. 1871 UK Census return for Kensington, London. Class RG10, piece 7, folio 48, page 29.
19. UK Marriage Index, St Georges, Hanover Square, London, 1887 Q1, vol 1a, page 607.
20. UK Deaths Index, Wandsworth, London, 1893 Q3, vol 1d, page 439.
21. "*The London Gazette*" 26<sup>th</sup> May 1916, p5255.
22. UK Principle Probate Registry; Index of Wills and Administrations, May 1916.
23. 1851 UK Census return for Bath, Somerset. Class HO107, piece 1943, folio 417, page 34.
24. 1871 UK Census return for Kensington, London. Class RG10, piece 24, folio 77, page 52.
25. London Metropolitan Archives, Holy Trinity, Paddington, Register of baptisms, P87/TRI, Item 004 (February 1878).
26. 1881 UK Census return for Kensington, London. Class RG11, piece 18, folio 111, page 15.
27. UK Principle Probate Registry; Index of Wills and Administrations, March 1896.
28. "*The Morning Post*" (Deaths Notices); 25<sup>th</sup> August 1894.
29. London Metropolitan Archives, All Saints, Saint Marylebone, Register of marriages, P89/ALL2, Item 004 (March 1901).
30. UK Deaths Index, Dover, Kent, 1904 Q1, vol 2a, page 718.
31. UK Principle Probate Registry; Index of Wills and Administrations, March 1904.
32. UK Deaths Index, Chertsey, Surrey, 1912 Q1, vol 2a, page 106.
33. "*West Briton & Cornwall Advertiser*", Friday 11<sup>th</sup> October 1839. (Deaths notices.)
34. Baptism records for St Mary's Church, Marylebone; 1842.
35. London Metropolitan Archives, St Mary, Bryanston Square, Register of baptisms, P89/MRY2, Item 018 (April 1842).
36. "*The Witness*" - Saturday, 3<sup>rd</sup> January, 1874. (Eddies News Extracts website: <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~econolly/twextracts/tw18740100.html> )
37. Antonia Galloway; personal communication, 25<sup>th</sup> July 2000.
38. "*The London Gazette*" 11<sup>th</sup> August 1899, page 5038.
39. 1901 UK Census return for Leamington, Warwickshire. Class RG13, piece 2932, folio 172, page 20.
40. 1911 UK Census return for Leamington, Warwickshire. Class RG14, piece 18739.
41. UK Principle Probate Registry; Index of Wills and Administrations, July 1931.
42. Sworn statement of Lt-Gen Sebright Mawby, documented with the will of TLL Galloway (Ref. 43).
43. Last Will and Testament of Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway, dated 16<sup>th</sup> April 1842; administration granted 29<sup>th</sup> July 1843. (The National Archives, Kew, London.)
44. "*The Bengal Obituary*", Holmes & Co., Calcutta, 1851. Page 62.
45. *Ibid.* page 248.

## 4.

### Isabella Anne Coffin (Mrs T L L Galloway) c. 1799 – 1882

When researching the genealogy of any family it is usually the male line upon which interest is focussed; after all, this is where the family name, in our case “*Galloway*”, is lodged. However, there are often equally interesting families and individuals to be found by tracing back through the female lines, as we have already seen with the Clossy line in which we discovered the noteworthy character Dr Samuel Clossy. Moving down a generation the Coffin family is encountered in the figure of Isabella Anne Coffin, the wife of Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway and a descendant of various notable individuals in the families of Coffin, Mawby, Holmes and others. This lady, the great-



**Fig 4.1** *The Church of St James the Apostle, Dover, where Isabella Anne Coffin was christened on 31<sup>st</sup> May 1799.*



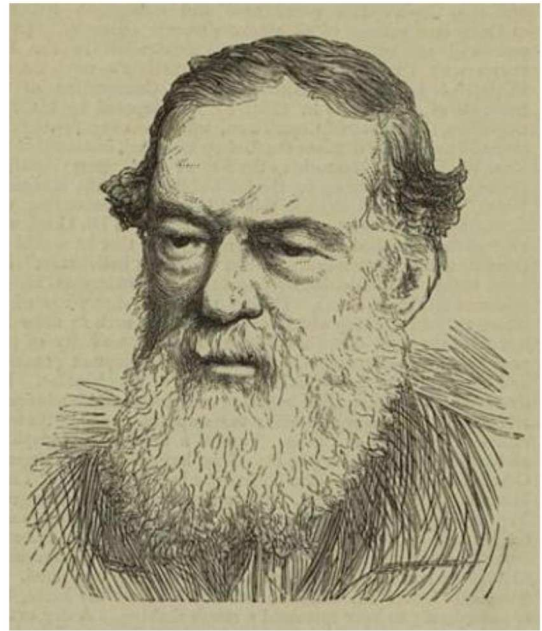
great-grandmother of the current generation of Galloways, must surely be one of the most remarkable characters in this saga. She suffered almost unbelievable tragedies with the loss of seven of her twelve children at young ages, three of them succumbing to scarlet fever over a period of five weeks in the autumn of 1839, as detailed in Chapter 3. Then, just three years later, in the one extraordinary year, she lost her mother (in February 1842), gave birth to a son, Frank (in March), lost her father (in April) and her husband (in December). Finally, in 1850, she lost another son at the young age of twenty-five, but she herself lived a further thirty-two years, being survived by her remaining four children.

Isabella Anne Coffin was born 10<sup>th</sup> May 1799<sup>1</sup> in Dover, Kent, and christened 31<sup>st</sup> May at the church of St James the Apostle, Dover. This church (Fig 4.1), on St James Street, was severely damaged during the Second World War and only the ruins now remain as a memorial to the fallen. Isabella was the first of at least eleven children of Francis Holmes Coffin and Rebecca Huddleston Mawby, but as is usual, nothing is known of her early life and it is only after her marriage to Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway in 1823 that she begins to appear in various records. The next two children born into this family (Fig 4.2) appear to have been twins. Mary Ann Coffin and Isaac Campbell Coffin were christened together on 24<sup>th</sup> August 1801<sup>2</sup> at the church of St Mary the Virgin, Cannon Street, Dover. (Although it is quite possible that they were born on different dates but christened together, because of family commitments.) The family was apparently in Ireland for a short time as there is a record of John Mawby Coffin born at Tralee in about 1804. Not long after this they all moved to Penzance, Cornwall, where the next five children were born and christened: Maria Sarah, born probably in 1805, Caroline, christened 17<sup>th</sup> December 1806<sup>3</sup>; Emily, 10<sup>th</sup> October 1810<sup>3</sup>; Frances Wilmot, 4<sup>th</sup> September 1812<sup>3</sup>; and Sebright Sheafe in 1814. It should be noted, however, that there are some discrepancies in the records. Firstly, for Caroline and Emily there are apparently spurious records giving their dates of birth on the same dates as the christenings above, but at St Peter's, Liverpool<sup>4</sup>. The father of Frances Wilmot Coffin is shown as "Thos Coffin", which must surely be a transcription error, and any doubt that she was a member of this family should be dispelled by the appearance of her name, firstly as god-mother to one of her sister Isabella's children<sup>5</sup>, and secondly as one of seven nieces listed in the will of Isabella's uncle, Sebright Mawby (died 26<sup>th</sup> November 1850).

It is not the purpose of these notes to track the many cousins, descendants of the siblings of the principal characters in the narrative. Nevertheless, it is worth digressing a little to recognise just two illustrious relatives of Isabella Anne Coffin – her brother, Isaac Campbell Coffin, and her nephew, Isaac's son Clifford Coffin. (And

let me here acknowledge once again my debt to Mary Maxwell, from New Zealand, from whose very extensive research notes<sup>6</sup> I have gleaned much of my information about the Coffin family.)

Lieutenant-General Sir Isaac Campbell Coffin (Fig 4.3) began his distinguished career<sup>7</sup> with the East India Company as a cadet, arriving in India in January 1819. His first commission was as a lieutenant with the 21<sup>st</sup> Madras Cavalry and subsequently he rose through the ranks, serving with various East India corps, to reach the rank of major-general in 1857, at which point he commanded for some five years a division of the Madras Army. On 24<sup>th</sup> May 1866 Isaac Campbell Coffin was invested as a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Star of India (KCSI). His final promotion to lieutenant-general in July 1869 was followed shortly by his retirement, after which he lived at 9 St John's Park South, Blackheath, Kent<sup>8</sup>, with his second wife, Catherine Eliza Shepard, and their two young sons, Campbell and Clifford.



**Fig 4.3** Lt-Gen Sir Isaac Campbell Coffin (1801-1872)

He died suddenly at his home on 1<sup>st</sup> October 1872.

Clifford Coffin was only two years old when his father died, but he grew up to achieve a level of success of which his father and his Aunt Isabella would most surely have been proud. After education at Haileybury College and the Royal Military College at Woolwich, Clifford followed his older brother into the Corps of Royal Engineers, receiving his commission in February 1888. He served in South Africa, where he was involved in action against the Boers in the Transvaal and Cape Colony, and later he served in West Africa (Sierra Leone), remaining there for some three years. Back in Europe for the beginning of the Great War, Clifford Coffin (now with the rank of lieutenant-colonel) was in June 1915 appointed Commander Royal Engineers in the 21<sup>st</sup> Division of the (British) Third New Army. A perhaps slightly unexpected fact is that he was the designer of the distinctive “three sevens” emblem of the 21<sup>st</sup> Division (Fig 4.4). Clifford



**Fig 4.4** The distinctive emblem of the 21<sup>st</sup> Division, Third New Army, designed by Clifford Coffin<sup>9</sup>.

Coffin survived the Battles of Loos and the Somme, and in 1917 he was awarded the DSO. Later that year, at Ypres, he distinguished himself once again and was awarded the Victoria Cross. The citation from The London Gazette (Second Supplement) for 14<sup>th</sup> September 1917 reads...

*Lt.-Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) Clifford Coffin, D.S.O., R.E.  
For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty.*

*When his command was held up in attack owing to heavy machine gun and rifle fire from front and right flank, and was establishing itself in a forward shell hole line, he went forward and made an inspection of his front posts.*

*Though under the heaviest fire from both machine guns and rifles, and in full view of the enemy, he showed an utter disregard of personal danger, walking quietly from shell hole to shell hole, giving advice generally and cheering the men by his presence.*

*His very gallant conduct had the greatest effect on all ranks, and it was largely owing to his personal courage and example that the shell hole line was held in spite of the very heaviest fire.*

*Throughout the day his calm courage and cheerfulness exercised the greatest influence over all with whom he came in contact, and it is generally agreed that Brigadier-General Coffin's splendid example saved the situation, and had it not been for his action the line would certainly have been driven back.*



**Fig 4.5** Clifford Coffin VC (1870-1959)

Further action towards the end of the war resulted in Clifford Coffin gaining a bar to his DSO and subsequently he was posted to the occupying Army of the Rhine, eventually retiring with the rank of Major-General. For four years from 1936 he held the honorary post of Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers. In the Devonshire town of Torquay, where he was enjoying a well-earned retirement, Major-General Clifford Coffin died on 4<sup>th</sup> February 1959. He was buried in the little graveyard at Coleman's Hatch, near Forest Row in East Sussex.

Returning now to our main narrative, we look at the line of descent of Isabella Anne Coffin, beginning with her father, Francis Holmes Coffin. This interesting gentleman deserves detailed attention, not least because he is a direct ancestor of the current Galloway family and, like Dr Samuel Clossy in Chapter 2, is only one step removed from the male Galloway line that forms the backbone of these notes.

Francis Holmes Coffin was born on the 12<sup>th</sup> July 1768 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA, one of at least eleven children<sup>10</sup> of John Coffin and Isabella Child, and thus himself descended from a large and distinguished American family. Various researchers have traced this family back to James Coffin (b. circa 1514) of Portledge, Devon, and perhaps even further. James's grandson was Nicholas Coffin (or Coffyn) who was born in Brixton, near Plymouth, Devon, in 1568, and most of whose children emigrated to America in 1642. Thus begins a remarkable story of a very large family and for anyone interested in learning in more detail about the ancestors of Francis Holmes Coffin an essential first step to unravelling the story would be to obtain from Mary Maxwell a copy of her *History of the Coffin Family*<sup>6</sup>. Another fruitful source of information is the work of Ross Coffin entitled "In My Father's Shoes"<sup>11</sup>, which gives a fascinating insight to the life and activities of the wider family during those early years, although from James Coffin (1640-1720) he himself traces a different line of descent. Nicholas Coffin's grandson, Tristram Coffyn, father of the afore-mentioned James, seems to be generally regarded as the founder of the very extensive Coffin clan in the United States and prominent amongst his many descendants are the great Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) and various other major players in the founding of the new American nation. In the mid-1600s Tristram Coffyn himself (apparently he always preferred to spell his name with a "y") was very active as a businessman and leading citizen in and around the island of Nantucket, and friendly negotiations with the local native Americans led to his ownership of a large part of that island. In addition to Benjamin Franklin, descendants of Tristram Coffyn included Lucretia Coffin Mott (1793-1880; social reformer and women's rights activist), General John Coffin (1751-1838; army officer, merchant, judge and political figure in New Brunswick) and his brother Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin (born 1759; officer in the Royal Navy and landowner in England and Quebec). Like Francis Holmes Coffin, these two brothers were grandsons of William Coffin and Anne Holmes (Fig 4.6), and thus his first cousins.



*Fig 4.6 Anne Holmes (1699-1743), the wife of William Coffin (1699-1775), was Francis Holmes Coffin's paternal grandmother<sup>12</sup>*

Clearly he had a fine pedigree and it comes as no surprise to discover that Francis Holmes Coffin himself had an impressive career.

It was on 26<sup>th</sup> April 1782 that Francis Holmes Coffin entered the Royal Navy; he was not quite fifteen years old. Nine years later, on 13<sup>th</sup> July 1791, at which time he was on the sixteen-gun sloop HMS Rattlesnake, he was promoted to lieutenant and with this commission his long career as a naval officer truly began. A flavour of this early career is given by the words of John Marshall in 1825<sup>13</sup> ...

***Francis Holmes Coffin, Esq.***

*This officer obtained a Lieutenant's commission in 1791, and distinguished himself when serving on shore with a detachment of seamen at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, by the naval and military forces under the orders of Sir George Keith Elphinstone, and Major-General Craig, but more particularly on the 8th Aug. 1795, when the Dutch Commandant, endeavouring to regain a position wrested from him on the preceding day, drew out his whole force from Cape town, together with eight pieces of cannon. On that occasion, says the Major-General, "Captain Hardy and Lieutenant Coffin crossed the water with the seamen and marines under their command, received the enemy's fire without returning a shot, and manœuvred with a regularity that would not have discredited veteran troops."*

*Lieutenant Coffin, at that time belonging to the Rattlesnake sloop of war, was afterwards removed to the Monarch, of 74 guns, bearing the flag of the commander-in-chief, by whom he was employed as the bearer of the correspondence between himself and the Dutch Rear-Admiral, Lucas, relative to the surrender of a squadron belonging to the Batavian republic, in Saldanda Bay. Captain Coffin's post commission bears date April 29, 1802. He had previously commanded the Sphynx sloop of war, on the Cape station; and held an appointment in the Sea Fencible service. During the late war he was appointed to command a portion of the same corps at Tralee, in Ireland; and after its dissolution we find him serving in the Arethusia frigate, on the Jamaica station.*

During this period of service Francis Holmes Coffin found time to get married. His new wife was Rebecca Huddleston Mawby, the daughter of Major John Mawby, and sister of Lieut-General Sebright Mawby (c.1765 - 1850), of whom more will be said later in this chapter. The wedding of Francis Coffin and Rebecca Mawby was in Chatham, Kent, on 25<sup>th</sup> June 1798 (Fig 4.7). Presumably Francis was based in Kent at the time because his first three children were recorded as being born in Dover. The reference near the end of the above extract to Tralee, in Ireland, ties in with the birth of his fourth child, John Mawby Coffin, in Tralee in 1805. The couple's remaining children were all recorded as being born in Penzance, Cornwall, between the years 1806 and 1819.

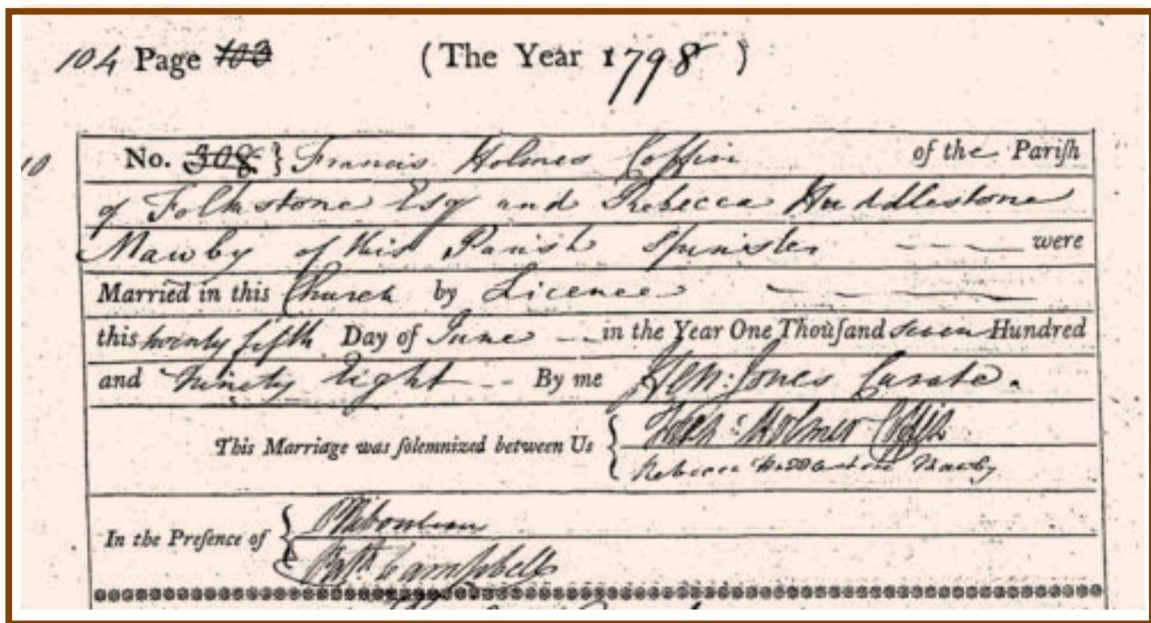


Fig 4.7 The marriage record of Francis Holmes Coffin and Rebecca Huddleston Mawby<sup>14</sup>.

The developing naval career of Francis Holmes Coffin can perhaps best be summarised by listing his promotions and the various ships on which he served, and latterly commanded. Thus we have...

- 1782 – Entered Royal Navy and, over the next ten years, served on several ships, including<sup>15</sup> Daedalus, Thisbe (under the command of his cousin Captain Isaac Coffin), Dido, Saturn and Alligator (again, under the command of Captain Isaac Coffin).
- 1791 – Promoted to Lieutenant, 13<sup>th</sup> July, and subsequently served on:-
  - Rattler - 16-gun sloop (launched 1783);
  - Bulldog - 16-gun sloop launched in 1782;
  - Medusa - 50-gun 4<sup>th</sup> rate ship, launched in 1782 and wrecked in 1798;
  - Rattlesnake; 16-gun sloop, in service from 1791;
  - Monarch; 74-gun ship of the line (launched 1765);
  - Sphynx; 20-gun sloop (launched 1775); FHC commanding from 1796.

An incident reported in many contemporary papers<sup>16,17</sup> is the taking of the French settlement at Foul Point on the east coast of Madagascar...

*“On the 2<sup>nd</sup> of December 1796 Captain John William Spranger, in the 36-gun frigate Crescent, accompanied by the Braave, late Dutch frigate (Capt A Tod), of the same force, and Sphynx, 20-gun ship (Capt FH Coffin), took possession of and destroyed the French settlement on Foul Point in the island of Madagascar ; and taking two ships, a brig, and a cutter and lugger, which were lying at anchor there.”*

The next day the enemy collected all their force, and marched with eight pieces of cannon to attempt to regain the advantageous position which they had lost, but were every where beaten back and repulsed. Upon this occasion Captain Hardy, of the Echo, and Lieutenant Coffin, of the Rattlesnake, particularly distinguished themselves: the general, in his public letter, observes, (which redounds much to the honour of Captain Hardy) “ that he crossed “ the water with his battalion of seamen and the marines, “ under Major Hill, and received the enemy’s fire without “ returning a shot; and manœuvred with a regularity “ which would not have discredited veteran troops.”

much inferior to his own, stood into the Bay in the order of sailing, and anchored his squadron within shot of the enemy’s ships.\* Actuated by principles of humanity, and to spare the unnecessary shedding of blood, he dispatched Lieutenant Coffin, of the Monarch, with a flag of truce and a letter to the Dutch admiral, to request him to surrender the ships under his command without resistance. To this the Dutch admiral sent a verbal message that a positive answer should be given to the admiral’s demand the next morning at day break. Sir G. K. Elphinstone, fearful lest the enemy should avail themselves of the time allotted to

*Fig 4.8 Samples from contemporary reports<sup>17</sup> mentioning the activities of Francis Holmes Coffin in 1795.*

- 1797 – Promoted to Commander, 23<sup>rd</sup> August, at which time he was serving on the 20-gun sloop HMS Sphynx.
- 1802 – Promoted to Captain, 29<sup>th</sup> April. Under Sir Home Popham, Captain Coffin commanded a contingent of Sea Fencibles (a volunteer militia, comprising mostly fishermen and local residents, organised to resist any possible invasion by the French) on the coast of Kent.
- 1805 – In command of a 570-strong force of the Sea Fencibles patrolling the south-west coast of Ireland from Kerry Head to Blasket Island. Thus, unfortunately, he missed all the excitement of the sea battles between the Royal Navy and the French/Spanish navies which culminated in the Battle of Trafalgar, October 1805.
- 1811 – Captain of HMS Arethusa; 38-gun Minerva-class frigate (built 1781) working mostly off the Spanish coast and West Africa attempting to

combat the slave trade, and plundering ships when the opportunity arose (Fig 4.9). Towards the end of 1811 FHC was known to be in Plymouth, Devon, because he is mentioned as serving on two courts martial held on board HMS Salvador del Mundo in Hamoaze on 1<sup>st</sup> October and 8<sup>th</sup> November<sup>18</sup>.

1826 – The “Asiatic Journal”<sup>19</sup>, and other papers, reported the death on 24<sup>th</sup> December 1825 in Rangoon, on board HMS Ariachne, of Lieutenant J M Coffin, RN, second son of Captain F H Coffin, of Devonshire (and brother of Isabella Anne).

1830 – Captain of HMS Gloucester; 74-gun ship of the line (launched 1812).

In August 1830 HMS Gloucester was in Malta for an extensive refit, but while sailing out to re-join the Mediterranean fleet it had the misfortune to be struck by lightning and, along with other damage, lost its mainmast<sup>20</sup>.

It is recorded<sup>5</sup> that William Francis Galloway, the nine-month old grandson of Captain Francis Holmes Coffin, died on board HMS Gloucester while it was stationed off the island of Corfu on 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1830.

1840 – Promoted to Rear-Admiral of the White, 17<sup>th</sup> August.

1841 – Promoted to Rear-Admiral of the Red (brevet), 23<sup>rd</sup> November.

London, July 31, 1813.

**N**otice is hereby given to the officers and company of His Majesty's ship *Arethusa*, F. H. Coffin, Esq. Commander, that they will be paid, on the 5th August, at No. 15, Surrey-Street, Strand, their proportions of the net proceeds of the schooner *Hawke*, captured the 23d June 1811, and condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Sierra Leone; and the shares not then demanded will be recalled at No. 15, Surrey-Street, Strand, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

Goode and Clarke, Acting Agents.

**Fig 4.9** A notice from *The London Gazette* of 3<sup>rd</sup> August 1813 (part 2, page 1518), which was presumably typical of the way that the Admiralty at that time dealt with plundered ships.



**Fig 4.10** Rear-Admiral Francis Holmes Coffin (circa 1840), the father-in-law of Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway and grandfather of John M C Galloway (see Chapter 5).

Fans of C S Forester and the Hornblower novels might be interested to note that the fictional character, Horatio Hornblower, was born in the early 1770s, just a few years after Francis Holmes Coffin. Reading the books or watching the films helps us perhaps to imagine what life at sea with the Royal Navy might have been like for FHC.

Preserved in The National Archives, Kew, London, are several interesting letters and notes in Francis Holmes Coffin's own hand, and also contemporary transcripts, concerning his work with the Sea Fencibles (around 1805 - 1809) and subsequently as Captain of HMS Arethusa. There is a series of letters written by FHC to his superiors at the Admiralty (addressed to Evan Nepean Esq., Secretary to the Admiralty) while he was based at Folkestone in August 1798. Many of these appear to be complaining about the behaviour of staff at the Signal Post (or Signal House) on Folkestone Cliff. Another letter, dated 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1799, appears to be gently chiding his superiors at the Admiralty for failing to provide him with sufficient funds to return home after he had left his ship HMS Sphynx in Cape of Good Hope on being promoted to the rank of Commander. A particularly interesting letter, dated 4<sup>th</sup> August 1811 and reporting a mishap suffered off the coast of Sierra Leone, is reproduced here in original and transcript (Fig 4.11, overleaf).

In between spells of service overseas it would appear that Francis Holmes Coffin was quite busy at home as there are various accounts of him acquiring and developing property in different parts of the country.

Following his marriage to Rebecca Mawby in 1798, FHC lived in Dover, Kent, probably at 7 St James Street. Their first three children, including Isabella Anne, were registered in Dover, indicating that the family remained there at least until 1801, and this would have been while FHC was in command of the division of Sea Fencibles on the Kent coast. Then there was the spell in the south of Ireland when he commanded the Sea Fencibles there<sup>13</sup>, after which,



**Fig 4.12** Alverton Cottage, Penzance, believed to have been built by Francis Holmes Coffin around 1806-1815.

312

289 D.C.

This copy is being returned to you for the purpose of the  
above stated & is signed on

Copy 857

It is with great pleasure I have  
to state to you, for the information of the  
Board Commissioners of the University that  
on the 27<sup>th</sup> of June last, attending to the  
the 27<sup>th</sup> of June (one of the bills to be  
discussed about 3 o'clock, the copy of the  
under my command should be in an envelope  
marked by some letter or figure in full name of the  
238423  
1811



found myself under the necessity of making  
what is under my command should be in an envelope  
not written to forward to you & that  
I have without objection, was ready  
having the advantage of what has been  
I have been under the necessity of making  
one from the copy of the bill to be  
on one of the bills to be discussed on June  
I have been under the necessity of making  
before the advantage of what has been  
mentioned, which in fact are the same  
the latter part of the bill going on to  
under the copy of the bill to be  
being sufficient to show that it is  
ought to be applied to at the last

Copy 857

312

I thought it prudent for the good of the  
University to return the copy of the  
bill to you, for the purpose of the  
above stated & is signed on  
Copy 857  
It is with great pleasure I have  
to state to you, for the information of the  
Board Commissioners of the University that  
on the 27<sup>th</sup> of June last, attending to the  
the 27<sup>th</sup> of June (one of the bills to be  
discussed about 3 o'clock, the copy of the  
under my command should be in an envelope  
marked by some letter or figure in full name of the  
238423  
1811  
found myself under the necessity of making  
what is under my command should be in an envelope  
not written to forward to you & that  
I have without objection, was ready  
having the advantage of what has been  
I have been under the necessity of making  
one from the copy of the bill to be  
on one of the bills to be discussed on June  
I have been under the necessity of making  
before the advantage of what has been  
mentioned, which in fact are the same  
the latter part of the bill going on to  
under the copy of the bill to be  
being sufficient to show that it is  
ought to be applied to at the last



I have with me the copy of the  
bill to you, for the purpose of the  
above stated & is signed on  
Copy 857  
It is with great pleasure I have  
to state to you, for the information of the  
Board Commissioners of the University that  
on the 27<sup>th</sup> of June last, attending to the  
the 27<sup>th</sup> of June (one of the bills to be  
discussed about 3 o'clock, the copy of the  
under my command should be in an envelope  
marked by some letter or figure in full name of the  
238423  
1811  
found myself under the necessity of making  
what is under my command should be in an envelope  
not written to forward to you & that  
I have without objection, was ready  
having the advantage of what has been  
I have been under the necessity of making  
one from the copy of the bill to be  
on one of the bills to be discussed on June  
I have been under the necessity of making  
before the advantage of what has been  
mentioned, which in fact are the same  
the latter part of the bill going on to  
under the copy of the bill to be  
being sufficient to show that it is  
ought to be applied to at the last

I have with me the copy of the  
bill to you, for the purpose of the  
above stated & is signed on  
Copy 857  
It is with great pleasure I have  
to state to you, for the information of the  
Board Commissioners of the University that  
on the 27<sup>th</sup> of June last, attending to the  
the 27<sup>th</sup> of June (one of the bills to be  
discussed about 3 o'clock, the copy of the  
under my command should be in an envelope  
marked by some letter or figure in full name of the  
238423  
1811  
found myself under the necessity of making  
what is under my command should be in an envelope  
not written to forward to you & that  
I have without objection, was ready  
having the advantage of what has been  
I have been under the necessity of making  
one from the copy of the bill to be  
on one of the bills to be discussed on June  
I have been under the necessity of making  
before the advantage of what has been  
mentioned, which in fact are the same  
the latter part of the bill going on to  
under the copy of the bill to be  
being sufficient to show that it is  
ought to be applied to at the last

Secretary

University

London

Wm. W. Wood

Secretary

University

London

His Majesty's Ship Arethusa  
Sierra Leone 4th August 1811

Sir,

It is with regret that I have to state to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 29th June last, standing towards the NE part of Tamara (one of the Isles of Loss [sic]), distance about 3 miles, His Majesty's Ship under my command struck on an unknown Rock. By some little exertion we fortunately got her off, after which she made aforwards[?] of 6 feet of water an hour, in consequence I found myself under the necessity of anchoring[?] close in under Crawfords Island, as I did not consider it prudent to run to this place without assistance, not exactly knowing the damage the ship had sustained. I sent my Launch to order all the Ships of War at their place to my assistance, His Majesty's Sloop Myrtle, and Gun Brigs Tigress & Protector joined me soon after and conveyed me here; I have been under the necessity (after taking everything out of the ship) to haul her up at the .....[?] place to repair the damage she might have sustained which in fact we have succeeded in (having carried away the False Keel, and the lower part of the stem going into the Wooden Ends). The rise of the tide not being sufficient to haul her up high enough to effectually get at the leak,

I thought it prudent (for the good of His Majesty's Service) to detail His Majesty's Sloop Myrtle till I could ascertain the fate of the Arethusa, and likewise to render me all assistance in Captain Sneyd's power, which I hope will meet with their Lordship's approbation. I have this day ordered him to put in execution[?] his former orders from Admiral Berkeley. Considering the time of year on this coast and the incessant rains we have had, I trust their Lordships will not suppose there has been any time lost in repairing and getting the ship ready for sea to enable me to run for Gibraltar, or the first port in England to be docked[?].

I herewith enclose you copies of orders I have thought proper (for the good of His Majesty's Service) to issue to Captain Scobell of His Majesty's Ship Thais and Lieutenant Bones of His Majesty's Gun Brig Tigress, which I hope may be approved of; I have the honour to enclose at the same time the bearings and distance of the rock which the Arethusa struck on, for the information of the Hydrographer of the Admiralty.

I am Sir, your most obedient humble servant  
[signed] Francis Holmes Coffin

[addressed to]  
John Wilson Croker Esq.,  
Secretary  
Admiralty, London

**Fig 4.11** Above: Copy of the original letter sent by Captain Francis Homes Coffin to the Admiralty in London reporting the mishap suffered by HMS Arethusa off the coast of Sierra Leone. Below: A transcript of the letter. [The appended note, dated 24th September, states "The Bearings of the Rock referred to in the enclosed sent to the Hydrographer".]

in about 1806, the family moved to Penzance, Cornwall, where, during the next dozen years, seven more children were born. Certainly they were in Cornwall in 1808 since they were witnesses to the marriage of Cuthbert Baines and Mary Anne Mawby at Madron in June of that year<sup>21</sup>. (This Mary Anne Mawby was presumably a relative of Rebecca Mawby, and thus a cousin to Isabella Anne, and it is very likely that she was the Mrs Baines who was godmother to two of Rebecca's grand-children<sup>5</sup>.) It is recorded<sup>22</sup> that Francis Holmes Coffin built Alverton Cottage (Fig 4.12), in the village of Alverton on the west side of Penzance, and so we can perhaps assume that this was the home of Francis and Rebecca and their growing family until they moved to Plymouth in the early 1820s. Their first daughter, Isabella Anne, was married (to Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway) in East Stonehouse, Plymouth, in January 1823.

Alwington has been a significant name from the earliest days of the Coffin family history and so it is surely no coincidence that the next home for our Coffin family was Alwington House, at East Stonehouse. (Portledge, in the village of Alwington, near Bideford, North Devon, was the family seat of the Coffins, or Coffyns, from the time of Henry II and there are various memorials to the family in Alwington Parish Church. There are also references<sup>23</sup> to a branch of the Coffin family residing at Alwington House, near Clovelly, although it is not clear whether this is a different dwelling or simply another direction to Portledge, in the village of Alwington.) It is known that Francis Holmes Coffin was in residence at Alwington House, Plymouth, in December 1826<sup>19</sup>, but it appears that he had moved again before 1832 because this house was in that year occupied by Rear-Admiral Sir John Ferris Devonshire.

It appears, in fact, that Francis Holmes Coffin, now perhaps with an eye on retirement, had in 1831 moved house once again, this time to Staindrop Hall in County Durham. Like Alwington House, Staindrop Hall (Fig 4.13) was a substantial mansion and the family was in residence there certainly in 1834<sup>24</sup>. This building had been for centuries in the ownership of a branch of the Vane family of Raby Castle – and probably still is – so it would be unlikely that FHC held anything more than a short-term lease of the property.

More research is required to determine when the Coffin family left Staindrop Hall, but it does seem likely that by February 1838 they were back in Dover<sup>25</sup>. According to the 1841 census return the family, with unmarried daughters Maria and Caroline, were living in St James Street, Dover, possibly at No. 7, and both Rebecca (in February) and Francis Holmes (in April) came to the end of their lives here in 1842.

There seems to be a bit of a dark shadow over FHC's financial dealings towards the end of his career, although the only references to this date from some seventeen years

after his death. In 1859 there are reports<sup>26</sup> of a legal dispute over the will of one Emily Linzee, widow, late of Plymouth, dated 24<sup>th</sup> March 1822. She was the daughter of W A Hunt of Burleigh, near Plymouth, and, apparently, the second wife of Vice-Admiral Samuel Hood Linzee, who had in 1799 married a Miss J Clarke in Cape of Good Hope when he was commander of the frigate HMS Oiseau. Certainly the Linzee and Coffin families would have been acquainted through their naval

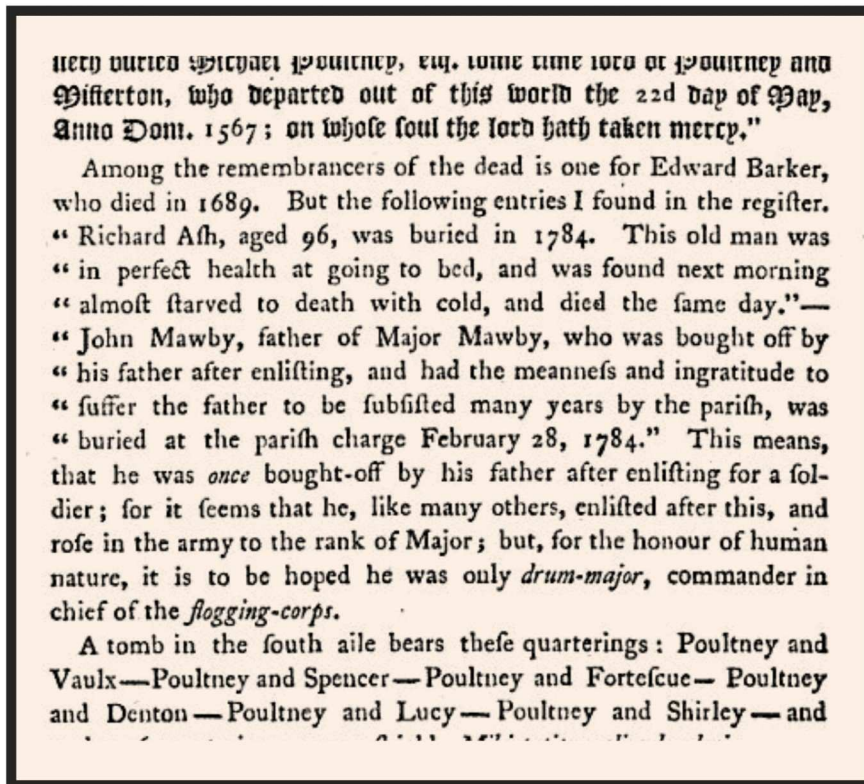


**Fig 4.13** *Staindrop Hall, Co Durham, as it looked in 2008. Francis Holmes Coffin was in residence here at some point in the 1830s.*

connections; for example, there is a report<sup>27</sup> that Capt S H Linzee and Rear-Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin (a cousin of Francis Holmes Coffin) were together on the court martial of Sir Home Popham (who founded the Sea Fencibles) at Portsmouth in 1807. Emily Linzee died on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1825, aged only forty-five<sup>28</sup>, leaving a very considerable sum of money (more than £25,000) in the care of three trustees, one of whom was Captain Coffin. The dispute concerned breach of trust, with Captain Coffin being suspected of transferring a proportion of the trust funds to himself at some time before he died in Dover, Kent, “intestate and insolvent” in 1842<sup>26</sup>.

Rebecca Huddleston Mawby, the mother of Isabella Anne Coffin, was born about 1781, probably the youngest daughter of John Mawby (1730-1801) of Misterton, Leicestershire, although it has not yet proved possible to verify her parentage. We do know from contemporary marriage announcements<sup>29</sup> that she was the daughter of a Major Mawby (or *Mawbey*) of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot, but little more is known of this gentleman, although it seems likely that he is the John Mawby mentioned above. A small clue to confirm this relationship is the slightly bizarre, and devastating, comment that appears in the records of Misterton Church<sup>30</sup> (Fig 4.14). Much more certain is that Rebecca Mawby was a sister of the very successful and distinguished military figure, Lieut-General Sebright Mawby, whose name we have seen previously as a god-father (or sponsor) to four of the children of his niece, Isabella Anne. Sebright Mawby began his military career<sup>31</sup> with the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot in

Gibraltar in 1787, and after many adventures in Gibraltar, Egypt, Malta, Ireland, and elsewhere, he was in 1804 appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 53<sup>rd</sup> Foot. For most of the remainder of his career he served in India, where he commanded the 1st Brigade of Infantry and in 1812 commanded the British troops at the storming of Callinger. He achieved the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1837. Sebright Mawby died in Baker Street, London, in 1850, leaving a widow, Sarah Maria.



**Fig 4.14** A contemporary (1790) report<sup>30</sup> on the records of Misterton Church, Leicestershire, indicates that someone was clearly unimpressed by what he saw as the neglect of John Mawby by his son.

Rebecca Coffin (née Mawby) died in Dover, Kent, on 25<sup>th</sup> February 1842, just a few weeks before her husband Francis Holmes Coffin. The Mawby family line is potentially an interesting one, surely worth further detailed research, and anyone wishing to take up this investigation could do no better than build upon the excellent foundation provided by the work of Mary Maxwell of New Zealand, who is herself a descendant of Francis Holmes Coffin and Rebecca Mawby through their youngest daughter, Frances Wilmot Coffin.



**Fig 4.15** 17 Park Street, Bath (photographed in June 2011); home of Isabella Anne Galloway for a time during the 1840s and 1850s.



**Fig 4.16** Isabella Anne Galloway (née Coffin)<sup>32</sup>  
c.1799 - 1882

Soon after the loss of her parents and her husband, all in 1842, Isabella Anne moved to the west country and she appears on the 1851 census return living at 17 Park Street, Bath (Fig 4.15), with her sons, John and Frank, her daughter Jane, and her niece and nephew, Isabella and Kenneth, children of her brother Isaac Campbell Coffin. Her next move appears to have been to London, although no record of her has been found in the 1861 census returns (and she was not at the Park Street, Bath, address at that time). By 1871 Isabella Anne was living at 66 Gloucester Crescent, Paddington, London, and on the date of the census her daughter, Mary Ann Bertie, and son-in-law, Colonel Edward R King, were staying with her. Ten years later she was still at the same address, and this time two of her grandchildren, Ella Marian Galloway and Stewart Galloway, (son and daughter of John Mawby Clossy Galloway) were with her. One could imagine that by now, Isabella Anne Galloway, who had been a widow for almost forty years, would be very much the family matriach (Fig 4.16). It was at 66

Gloucester Crescent that Isabella Anne died on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1882. She left the useful sum of £5733 2s 3d (according to her will, proved by John Hotham Kingston, the husband of her daughter Jane Anna), which was to be divided amongst her children. The will is interesting in that it lists a number of personal possessions, some of which might still be held by descendants. These include: a gold snuff box (presented to Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway on his retiring from duties on the island of Paxo); a gold watch and chain; various articles of silver and silver-plate, including cutlery, two butter boats and two candle-sticks; a carriage clock and framed photograph (probably of Frank Lennox Galloway as a child); porcelain china; a teapose; and various pictures and paintings. A few additional items are mentioned in codicils to the will, including a semi grand piano, a backgammon board (given by Admiral Townsend Coffin) and an Indian work box.

Surely there must be much more still to discover about this remarkable lady!



## Sources and References

1. Parish Registers for St James the Apostle, Dover. (Canterbury Cathedral Archives, Ref. U3/26/1/4, 1787-1810)
2. IGI (LDS) Individual Records. Batch C036562; source call 0355633.
3. IGI (LDS) Individual Records. Batch P002611; source call 0254189, 0254190.
4. IGI (LDS) Individual Records. Batch I021529.
5. Handwritten notes in the Galloway Family Bible, which was presented to Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway by his mother in 1814 and last known to be in the possession of Col John L Galloway of the Isle of Wight, England.
6. *"The Coffin Story: Family History"* by Mary Maxwell, 2010. (Personal communication.)
7. *"Dictionary of National Biography"*, ed. Sir Leslie Stephen, Oxford University Press, London, 1921-22; pages 673-674.
8. 1871 UK Census Return for Greenwich, London. Class RG10, piece 760, folio 37, page 23.
9. [www.21stdivision1914-18.org/divisionemblem.htm](http://www.21stdivision1914-18.org/divisionemblem.htm)
10. *"1812: The War and Its Moral – A Canadian Chronicle"* by William F Coffin; published by Applewood Books, Bedford, Massachusetts, 1864. (Pages 104-5)
11. *"In My Father's Shoes"*, by Ross Coffin 2006; [www.islandregister.com/rcoffin/rcoffini.html](http://www.islandregister.com/rcoffin/rcoffini.html)
12. Portrait of Ann Coffin (née Holmes), by John Singleton Copley, c. 1770; Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.
13. *"Royal Naval Biography; or, Memoirs of the Services of all Flag Officers..."* by John Marshall, vol II, part II, Longmans, London, 1825; pp 586-7.
14. Marriage record from the Parish Registers of St Mary's Church, Chatham, Kent.
15. *"Memorandum of the Services of Capt. Francis Holmes Coffin"*, The National Archives, Kew, England; ref. ADM9/2/226.

16. *"The Naval Gazetteer, Biographer, and Chronologist"*, J M Norrie, London, 1827; page 58.
17. *"Naval Chronology"*, Isaac Schomberg, vol II, London, 1802; page 447.
18. *"Naval Courts Martial 1793-1815"*, John D Byrn, published by Ashgate Publishing for The Navy Records Society, 2009.
19. *"The Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register for British India"*, Aug 1826, page 219.
20. *"The Nautical Magazine"*, vol 21 (January 1852), page 257.
21. Cornwall Online Parish Clerks website: [www.cornwall-opc-database.org](http://www.cornwall-opc-database.org) - Marriage record 587077 for Madron, Cornwall.
22. *"Half a Century of Penzance (1825-1875)"*, Louise Courtney and John Sampson Courtney, published by Beare and Son, 1878.
23. *"The Coffin Family: The Life of Tristram Coffyn"* by Allen Coffin, published by Hussey & Robinson, Nantucket, 1881. Pages 7-12.
24. *"An Historical, Topographical and Descriptive View of the County Palatine of Durham"* by Eneas Mackenzie and Marvin Ross, vol II, published by Mackenzie & Dent, Durham, 1834; page 193.
25. *"Proposed Plan for Improving Dover Harbour"* by Lieutenant B Worthington, Dover, 1838; page 165.
26. *"The Law Journal Reports for the year 1859. Part 1 – Chancery & Bankruptcy"*, published by Edward Brett Ince, London, 1859; vol XXVIII, page 417.
27. *"The Gentleman's Magazine"*, March 1807, page 262.
28. *"The Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register for British India"*, May 1825, page 721.
29. *"The Gentleman's Magazine"* July 1798, page 625.
30. *"Leicestershire Views"* by John Thorsbury, London, 1790; page 210.
31. *"The Gentleman's Magazine"*, February 1851, page 202. (Obituary: Sebright Mawby)
32. Portrait by courtesy of Nick Hallings-Pott, a trustee of the charity Emilie Galloway Home of Rest, Eastbourne, where the original framed picture still hangs.





# 5.

## John Mawby Clossy Galloway

1840 — 1916

In Chapter 3 the distressing story of the lost children of Thomas and Isabella Galloway was set out in some detail. John Galloway was the seventh son of this couple, but only the second to reach adulthood. He was born in Burnley, Lancashire, on the 19<sup>th</sup> April 1840<sup>1</sup>, although it is not clear why the family was settled there at the time. No birth certificate or other official record of the birth has yet been found, although there is a record of the baptism (Fig 5.1) at St Peter's, Burnley, on 5<sup>th</sup> June 1840, at which time the family was living at South Parade, Habergham Eaves. According to the notes in the family bible<sup>1</sup> the baptism was administered by “*my old friend and school fellow the Revd Robert Morley Master, Incumbent of that parish*”, and the baby was named, probably after his two grandmothers, Jane Clossy and Rebecca Mawby, John Mawby Clossy Galloway.

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of <i>Chapel of Burnley</i> in the County of <i>Lancaster</i> in the Year <i>1840</i>						
When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
<i>June 5</i> No. 495.	<i>John Mawby Clossy</i>	<i>Thomas</i> <i>Simon</i> <i>Isabella</i> <i>Ann</i>	<i>Galloway</i>	<i>South Parade</i> <i>Habergham Eaves</i>	<i>Respect</i> <i>Major</i> <i>in the 10th</i> <i>Regiment</i> <i>West</i>	<i>R. M. Master</i>

Fig 5.1 The baptismal record of John Mawby Clossy Galloway<sup>2</sup>.

The following year the family moved the short distance to Manchester, where Thomas and Isabella are recorded in the 1841 census return (Fig 5.2) as residing at Dawson Street, Deansgate, with their four children.

Mary Galloway	45	F. J.	
Thos Galloway	40	Army	X
Isabella Galloway	35		X
Stewart Galloway	15		X
Mary Galloway	10		X
Jane Galloway	3		X
John Galloway	1		X
Eliza Hinde	25	F. L.	X
Mary White	15	F. L.	X

**Fig 5.2** The entry for the Galloway family in the 1841 Census Return for Deansgate, Manchester<sup>3</sup>.

Soon after his father’s death in December 1842, while on military service in India, the infant John Galloway evidently went with his family to Bath, Somerset. At the time of the 1851 census<sup>4</sup> John Galloway, aged 10, was listed as living at 17 Park Street, Bath (Fig 5.3), with his mother, his brother Frank, his sister Jane and two cousins (Isabella Coffin and Kenneth Coffin), and it would seem that he remained here, attending school in Cheltenham, until he left to begin his own military career in March 1857.

Isabella Galloway	Widow	40	Assistant and fund holder	Kent Dover
John Galloway	Son	10	Scholar	London's Bury
Frank Galloway	Son	4	No	London
Jane Galloway	Daughter	7	Do at home	London
Isabella Coffin	Daughter	16	No	London
Kenneth Coffin	Daughter	11	Scholar	London
Jane Weston	Daughter	10	Do	Suffolk Ipswich
Emma White	Son	11	Servant	Bath
Rachel Hancock	Do	16	No	Bath
Eira Evans	Do	14	No	Bath
Elizabeth Galloway	Daughter	17	Assistant	Ireland

**Fig 5.3** The Galloway family’s entry in the 1851 Census Return for Bath in the county of Somerset<sup>4</sup>.

Unsurprisingly, little detail is available about the schooling of the young John Galloway, although it is known that he attended the Rev G Pakenham Despard's private school at Ridgeway House, Redland, Bristol, followed by Cheltenham College, at which he was a day pupil.

There is a probable, if unexpected, family connection with George Pakenham Despard and it seems quite likely that Isabella Galloway chose to send her son to Rev Despard's private school because she was related to his wife, Emily. The evidence is not, perhaps, conclusive but certainly there was a marriage<sup>5</sup> on 31<sup>st</sup> May 1841 at Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, between Rev Despard and Miss Emily Coffin, youngest daughter of William Coffin who is known to have lived for a time in Bath, where his death and burial (on 9<sup>th</sup> April 1836) is recorded at St Swithin's, Walcot<sup>6</sup>. These names ("*Isabella Ann Coffin, widow Galloway... George Pakenham Despard and Emily Coffin, his wife*") are found, along with various other members of the family, in an interesting document<sup>7</sup> concerning claims on the estate of John Coffin (1760-1837), brother of Francis Holmes Coffin and formerly an "*assistant-commissary-general of the city of Quebec*", and it is almost certain that Isabella Galloway and Emily Despard were first cousins, with Emily being the daughter of Isabella's brother-in-law William.

One might wonder how much the schoolboy Galloway could have been influenced by George Pakenham Despard during those formative years, because this interesting man went on to become an extraordinary adventurer and missionary<sup>8,9</sup>. Born in Portugal in 1813, George Despard attended Magdalene College, Cambridge, and was ordained into the Anglican ministry in 1837. In addition to running the private school at his home, he was chaplain to the Clifton Union (a Poor Law Union serving a large area of urban Bristol) and served as secretary to the Patagonian Missionary Society, later becoming curate at Holy Trinity, Lenton, Nottingham (1853-55). He was married twice, firstly to Emily Coffin in 1841, by whom he had six children, and then, in 1854, to Frances Margaret Ravizzotti. In 1863 George Despard with most of his children emigrated to Australia where he became minister of St Paul's, Sandhurst, in the Melbourne diocese, and he died at Malmesbury, Victoria, in 1881 at the age of sixty-eight. It seems that George Despard's more extreme adventures took place in the 1850s after the death of his first wife, Emily, in 1849. Representing the Patagonian Missionary Society he led an expedition to Tierra del Fuego, and taking his family with him, visiting the Falkland Islands while he was in the area. His work in Patagonia, at Wulaia Bay in particular, would have been dangerous as the locals there had proved less than friendly, slaughtering visitors on earlier expeditions. However, Rev George Pakenham Despard lived to tell the tale and a detailed study of his travels could be an interesting project on its own!

(NOMINATION OF PUPIL.)

CHELTHENHAM COLLEGE.

INSTRUCTIONS.—All Christian Names to be written at full-length. The Blank spaces to be carefully and fully filled up, or the Paper will not be admitted. Particular attention is called to the Declaration below.

Dated the 13<sup>th</sup> day of December 1855

I *Isabella Ann Galloway* of *Bath*  
in the County of *Somerset* *Widow* being the Proprietor of Share  
No. 183 in the Cheltenham College, do hereby nominate as a Pupil therein:—

STATE CORRECTLY THE PARTICULARS  
HERE REQUIRED.

Pupil's Name *John Mawby Clopy Galloway*  
Born on the *19* day of *April* 1840  
Relationship of Pupil to the Nominating } *Son*  
Proprietor } *Isabella Ann Galloway*  
Father's { Name *John Mawby Clopy Galloway*  
Address  
Profession  
If no Father }  
Surviving Parents, or } Name *Isabella Ann Galloway*  
Guardians } Address *Bath - Somerset*  
When Pupil will join the College *After the Christmas Vacation*  
Whether he will be Day Pupil } *Day Pupil*  
or Boarder }  
State where the Pupil was last at } *Rev. G. Packenham Despard*  
School, or Name and Resi- } *Hidgway House W. Bristol -*  
dence of Private Tutor }

DECLARATION.

I declare sincerely, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the above-named *John Mawby Clopy Galloway* was not removed from the School at which (or from the care of the Tutor with whom) he was last placed, on account of any misconduct of which he was adjudged by his Master to have been guilty; and that he is not subject to fits, or afflicted with any contagious disorder, and that in the event of his becoming, at any time, so visited, he shall be forthwith removed from the College.

Signature of Shareholder, *Isabella Ann Galloway*

Signature of Parent or Guardian, *Isabella Ann Galloway*

By the Rules and Regulations, (Vide Rule 9,) of the College, no Pupil can be admitted without the express sanction of the Directors previously obtained at a Meeting of the Board.

Forms of Nomination Papers may be obtained from the Secretary.

*Mr Dobson has seen certificates of this pupil's character and  
conduct and has pronounced them highly satisfactory.  
H. B. Bann*

Fig 5.4 JMC Galloway's nomination form, completed by his mother, as a pupil at Cheltenham College. [Copy of original document kindly provided by the archivist, Cheltenham College.]



**Fig 5.5** JMC Galloway as a young man.  
(From a portrait at the Emilie Galloway  
Home of Rest, Eastbourne, Sussex.)

After leaving Cheltenham College in March 1857 John Galloway began his military career, joining the Madras Cavalry with the rank of cornet. (Cornet was at that time the lowest commissioned rank in the British army, being effectively replaced after 1871 by the rank of second lieutenant.)

It is not easy to fill in any details of JMCG's long career, particularly as he was based in India for virtually the whole of it. With the help of The London Gazette, Hart's Army Lists and various other publications we can put together a timeline showing his progress right up to the rank of Major-General, which he achieved before he retired in 1899 at the age of fifty-nine. Some of his specific duties and the actions in which he was involved are included where these are known, and a study of the

British military presence in India during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century would add some colour to the otherwise rather dull picture given by this simple list of dates.

- 1857. (1<sup>st</sup> September). Cornet with the Madras Cavalry. Appointed to 4<sup>th</sup> Madras Cavalry in December of this year<sup>10,11</sup>.
- 1858. (10<sup>th</sup> March). Promoted to Lieutenant<sup>12</sup>. At this time he was involved in the Indian Mutiny at Shahabad and was engaged at Kheree, 7<sup>th</sup> October; Burhampoor, 14<sup>th</sup> October; Kheree Saugor, 16<sup>th</sup> October; Jugdespore, 18<sup>th</sup> October; and Seckreta and Koath Khaz, 20<sup>th</sup> October 1858, and in Bundlecund during the whole of 1859 (Medal with Clasp)<sup>10,11</sup>.
- 1864. (31<sup>st</sup> May). 4<sup>th</sup> Light Cavalry; promoted to Captain, transferred to 21<sup>st</sup> Hussars<sup>13</sup>. Appointed on 7<sup>th</sup> January 1868 First Squad Subaltern 4<sup>th</sup> Light Cavalry<sup>14</sup>.
- 1874. (13<sup>th</sup> August 1874). Promoted to Brevet-Major<sup>15</sup>.
- 1880. (15<sup>th</sup> December 1880). Promoted to Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel<sup>16</sup>.
- 1883. (1<sup>st</sup> January); promoted to Major<sup>17</sup>.
- 1883. (1<sup>st</sup> September); promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel<sup>18</sup>.
- 1884. (15<sup>th</sup> December); promoted to Colonel<sup>19</sup>. Colonel Galloway served with the Burmese Expedition of 1886 (Medal with Clasp).
- 1894. (25<sup>th</sup> May); promoted to Major-General<sup>20</sup>.
- 1899. (19<sup>th</sup> April); Indian Army; transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List<sup>21</sup>.

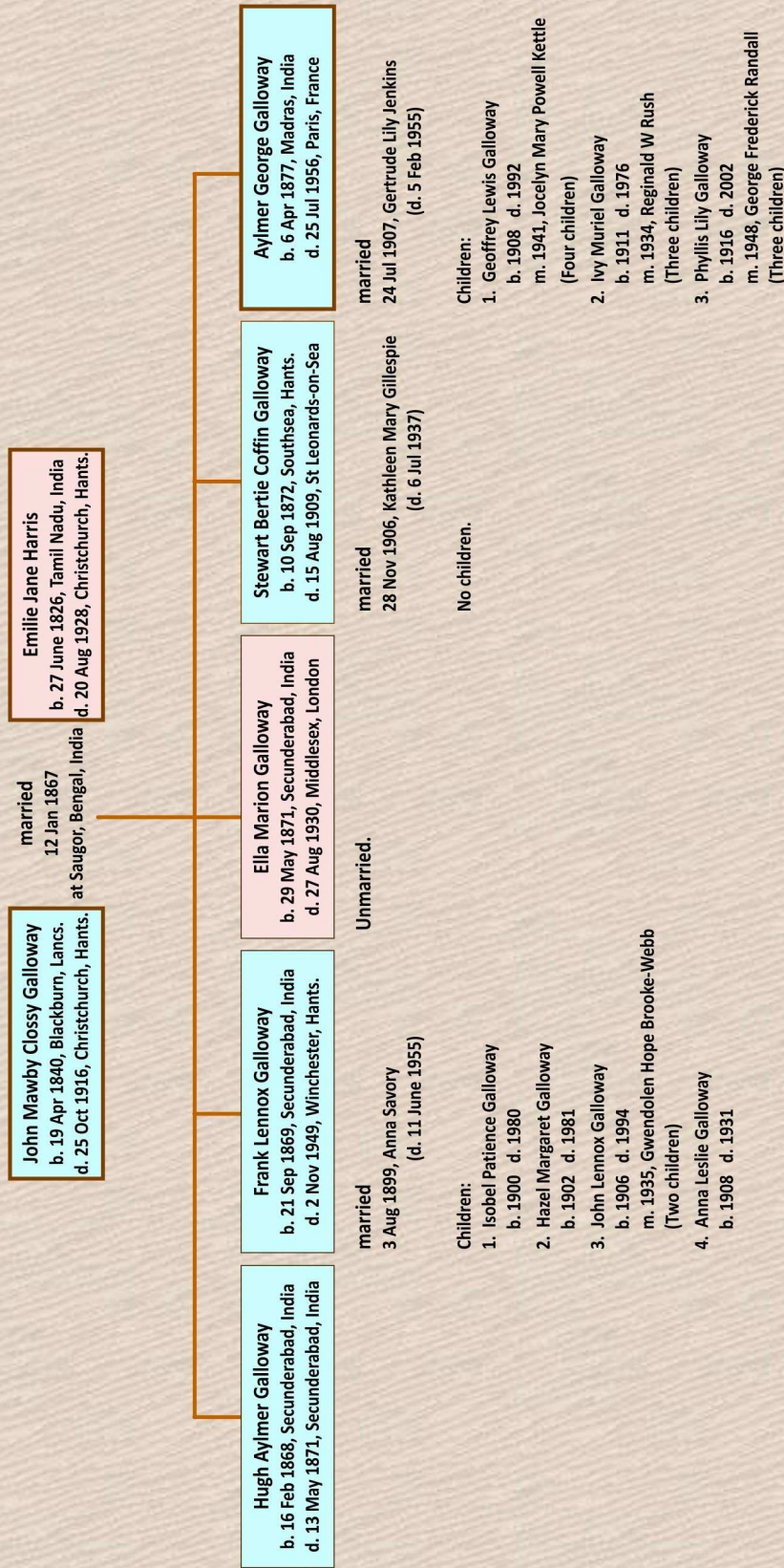


Fig 5.6 Partial descendant chart for John Mawby Clossy Galloway (1840-1916)

Naturally there were other, more personal, events occurring during this long military career, notably the marriage of John Mawby Clossy Galloway to Emilie Jane Harris (in India) and the subsequent births of their children. These events are summarised in the descendant chart opposite (Fig 5.6).

It was while JMCG was serving as a Captain in the 4<sup>th</sup> Madras Light Cavalry in Bengal, India, that he met and married Emilie (or Emily) Jane Harris, a daughter of Aylmer George William Harris of the Central Provinces Commission. The marriage took place in Saugor, Bengal<sup>22</sup>, (probably in St Peter's Church) on 12<sup>th</sup> January 1867. Emilie Harris was the grand-daughter of two interesting gentlemen, both prominent characters in the British Indian establishment... but more of this in Chapter 6.

The couple's first three children are recorded as being born in Secunderabad, India, although the first-born, Hugh Aylmer Galloway, sadly lived only three years. A second son, Frank Lennox Galloway, was born in 1869; like his father he pursued a military career, but in the Royal Artillery. In 1899 at Shipston-on-Stour, Warwickshire, he married Anna Savory with whom he had four children, to be followed by grand-children and great-grand-children. John and Emilie's first daughter was Ella Marion Galloway; born in 1871, she never married and died in England in 1930 (*see pages 79-80*).

There were then two more sons, Stewart Bertie Coffin Galloway, born in Southsea, Hampshire in 1872, and finally, Aylmer George Galloway who was born in Madras, India, in 1877. Not much is known of the former; he was living at Christchurch, Hampshire, with his parents and sister at the time of the 1901 census and five years later, at the date of his marriage, his address is recorded as The Rectory, Shepton Beauchamp, Somerset. His wife was Kathleen Mary Gillespie but she was soon to become a widow as Stewart Galloway died at St Leonards-on-Sea in 1909. Aylmer George Galloway, however, followed family tradition by joining the military, and he became the grandfather of our present generation of Galloways... but more of this in Chapter 7.

An interesting, possibly insignificant, item appeared in an 1872 issue of the Hampshire Telegraph<sup>23</sup> (recalling the days when "society visitors" were important events in local news). Listed visitors at No. 4 Clarence Terrace, Southsea, included "*Capt. and Mrs Galloway and Miss Coffin*". It seems reasonable to speculate that these visitors were John Mawby Clossy Galloway (home on leave?), Emilie Jane Galloway and Maria Sarah Coffin (JMCG's maiden aunt, sister to his mother Isabella Anne).

Another curious snippet concerning John Galloway appeared in an issue of the Freeman's Journal, Dublin in 1885<sup>24</sup>, and again three years later<sup>25</sup>, and these news items included his sister and brother-in-law, Jane Anna and John H Kingston, his second sister, Mary Ann Bertie King and his brother Frank Galloway. All of them, it seems, were part-owners of about 29 acres of land in the parish of Ballyfermott, Dublin, which was being sold under court order. How they came to be in possession of this land is a mystery perhaps worthy of investigation, but it is possible that it passed down to them from one of their Irish grandparents, William Gamble Galloway or Jane Ann Clossy.

It would appear that after retiring from active military service in 1899 John Mawby Clossy Galloway settled with his wife in Bournemouth<sup>26</sup>, and became involved in local affairs. In 1900, for example, his name appears on the list of justices serving on the Lunacy Judicial Authority<sup>27</sup>.



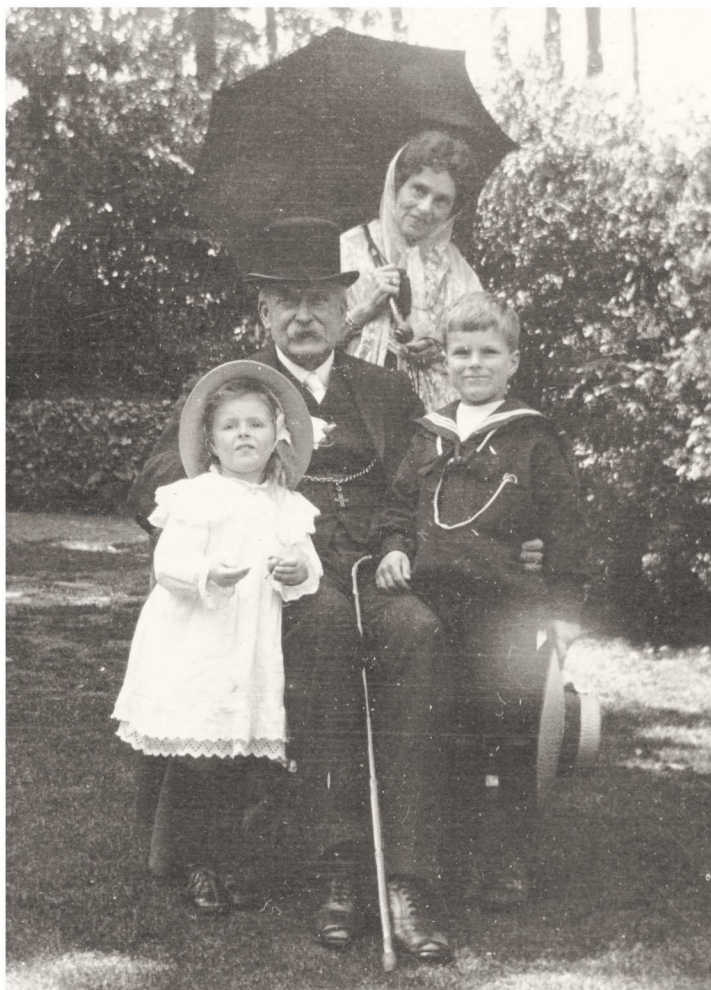
**Fig 5.7** Major General John Mawby Clossy Galloway in full dress uniform. (Circa 1890; from a painting at the Emilie Galloway Home of Rest, Eastbourne.)



**Fig 5.8** Major General JMC Galloway, about 1907, at his home in Bournemouth with his family; Aylmer (at the back) and seated, Stewart, Emilie Jane and Ella. Presumably the other son, Frank, would have been away in India on military service.

There is little to add; John Mawby Clossy Galloway is recorded in both the 1901 and 1911 Census returns at his final residence, Egmore, 29 Knyveton Road, East Cliffe, Bournemouth<sup>26,28</sup> with his wife, Emilie Jane, and his unmarried daughter, Ella Marion Galloway. Sadly this home is no more; the house has been combined with its neighbours at 27 and 31 Knyveton Road and remodelled as the Carrington House Hotel. It is not known if any of the rooms once occupied by the Galloway family have survived, but it is possible since some modern reviews of the hotel describe it as “dated”!

John Mawby Clossy Galloway died on the 25<sup>th</sup> October 1916 leaving the not insignificant sum of almost £75,000<sup>29</sup>.



**Fig 5.9** *Probably one of the last ever photographs of John Mawby Clossy Galloway, taken at Egmore in July 1915 just fifteen months before his death; with Emilie Jane and two of their grandchildren, Geoffrey Lewis Galloway and Ivy Muriel (“Miggy”) Galloway.*

## Sources and References

1. Handwritten notes in the Galloway Family Bible, which was presented to Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway by his mother in 1814 and last known to be in the possession of Col John L Galloway of the Isle of Wight, England. (Full transcript in Chapter 3.)
2. Baptismal records for St Peter's, Burnley. Lancashire Anglican Parish Registers. Preston, England: Lancashire Archives. (As recorded/transcribed by ancestry.com.)
3. 1841 UK Census return for Deansgate, Manchester. Class: HO107, piece 569, folio 26, page 5.
4. 1851 UK Census return for Bath, Somerset. Class HO107, piece 1943, folio 417, page 34.
5. "The Gentleman's Magazine", August 1841, page 200.
6. National Burial Records for Dorset and Somerset. ([www.FindMyPast.co.uk](http://www.FindMyPast.co.uk); Parish Records collection.)
7. "Statutes of the Province of Quebec", printed by A Coté & G T Cart, 1867; pages 155-158.
8. "Lenton Times" (The Magazine of Lenton Local History Society); Issue 7, Sept 1992.
9. [http://www.thefullwiki.org/Thomas\\_Bridges\\_\(Anglican\\_missionary\)](http://www.thefullwiki.org/Thomas_Bridges_(Anglican_missionary)) (An Article about Thomas Bridges and George Despard)
10. "Hart's Army List" 1888; Her Majesty's Local Indian Forces, page 405.
11. A A Hunter (ed.) "Cheltenham College Register 1841-1889", publ. George Bell & Sons, York Street, London 1890; page 155.
12. "The London Gazette", 4<sup>th</sup> March 1864, page 1364.
13. *Ibid.*, 28<sup>th</sup> March 1865, page 1736.
14. "Indian Army and Civil Service List", London 1869, page 340.
15. "The London Gazette", 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1875, page 401.
16. *Ibid.*, 5<sup>th</sup> April 1881, page 1625.
17. *Ibid.*, 27<sup>th</sup> March 1883, page 1698.
18. *Ibid.*, 9<sup>th</sup> November 1883, page 5304.
19. *Ibid.*, 14<sup>th</sup> April 1885, page 1671.
20. *Ibid.*, 26<sup>th</sup> June 1894, page 3656.
21. *Ibid.*, 9<sup>th</sup> May 1899, page 2959.
22. "Allen's Indian Mail", 8<sup>th</sup> March 1867, page 192.
23. "Hampshire Telegraph", 23<sup>rd</sup> November 1872.
24. "Freeman's Journal", Dublin, 10<sup>th</sup> September 1885.
25. *Ibid.*, Dublin, 16<sup>th</sup> May 1888.
26. 1901 UK Census return for Christchurch, Hampshire. Class RG13, piece 1043, folio 98, page 29.
27. "Hampshire Advertiser", 17<sup>th</sup> October 1900.
28. 1911 UK Census return for Christchurch, Hampshire. Class RG14, piece 5847, schedule 40.
29. UK Principle Probate Registry; Index of Wills and Administrations, January 1917.

## 6.

### Emilie Jane Harris (Mrs J M C Galloway) 1846 – 1928

Little is known about the early life of Emilie Jane Harris, but it soon became evident when researching the genealogy of this lady that she was very much a product of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century British Indian Society.

The eldest of three daughters of Aylmer George William Harris and Julia Sophia Davies, Emilie Jane was born 27<sup>th</sup> June 1846 at Tamil Nadu, in southern India<sup>1</sup>. Perhaps she attended a first school in India, but in 1861 she was at a boarding school – Belvedere House – in the Montpelier area of Brighton, England, with her two sisters<sup>2</sup>, when the girls were aged fourteen, twelve and nine. Nothing more is recorded before her marriage to Capt John Mawby Clossy Galloway on 12<sup>th</sup> January 1867 at Saugor, Bengal<sup>3,4</sup>. At this time her father was said to be “*of the Central Provinces Commission*”, but later that same year when his second daughter was married he had apparently progressed, being described either as “*Assistant-Commissioner Central Provinces*”<sup>5</sup> or as “*late Deputy Commissioner in Nagpore*”<sup>6</sup>.

Emilie’s two grandfathers, Dr Henry Harris and Capt C F Davies, were interesting characters and, one might guess, prominent figures in the British Indian establishment of the day, although she would not have known them as both had died before she was born. Very little has been discovered about the origins of these two

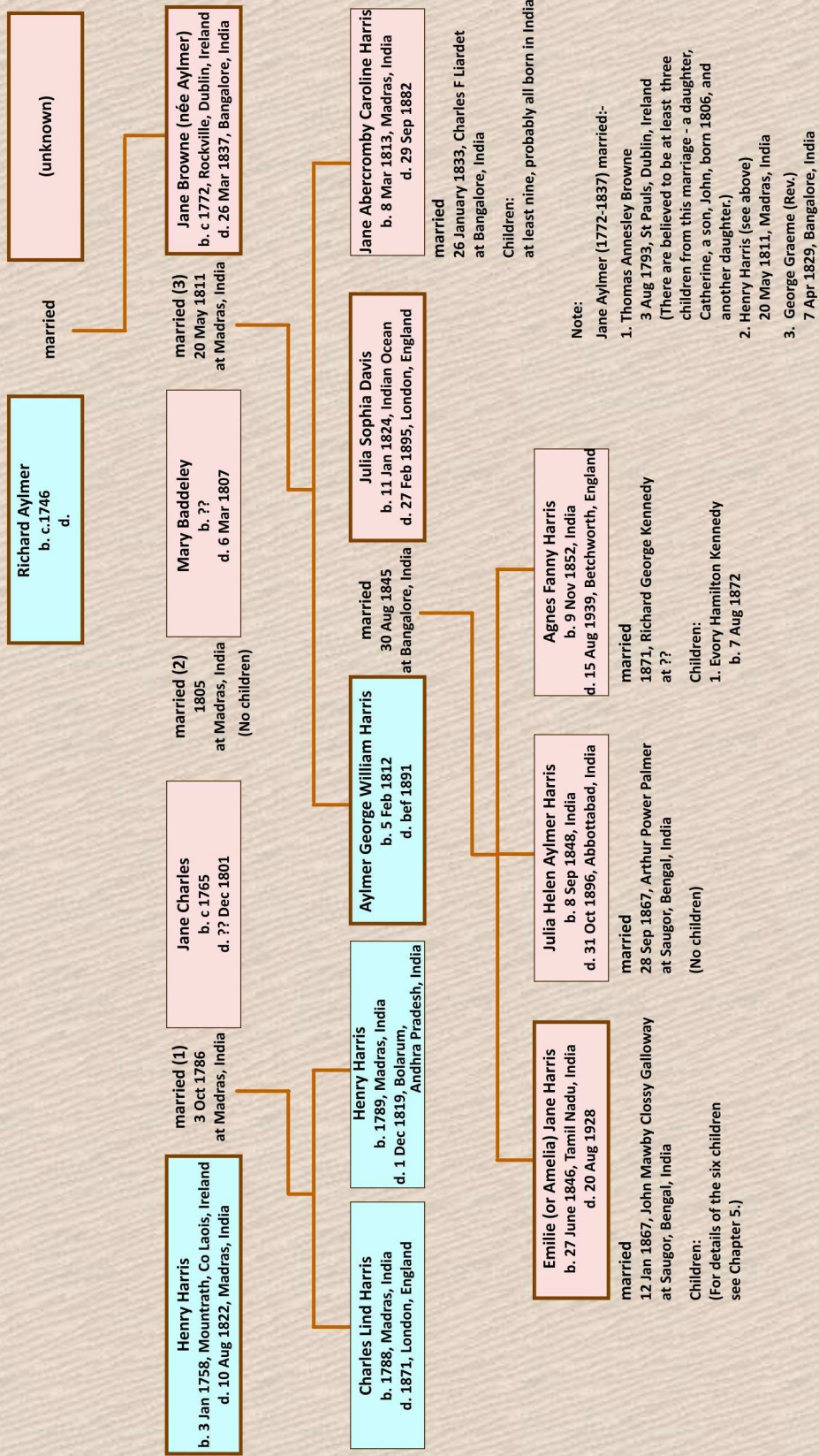


Fig 6.1 Partial descendant chart for Henry Harris MD (1758-1822)

gentlemen, but both apparently led busy lives (they were each married three times!) and they left several children and later descendants in several family lines. Each would be, of course, a direct ancestor of our current Galloway family and so it is worthwhile to study them in a little detail.

### **Henry Harris MD, 1758 – 1822**

The father of Aylmer Harris, and grandfather of Emilie Jane Harris, was Henry Harris, a prominent surgeon in the medical establishment at Madras. His birth is recorded<sup>7</sup> in Mountrath, Co Laois, Ireland, on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 1758, although it must be said that there is some doubt about this (Henry Harris is not an unusual name) and no reliable source information has yet been found to confirm his parents or siblings.

Henry Harris was married three times (Fig 6.1), first to Jane Charles on 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1786<sup>8,9</sup> at Fort St George, Madras, India, then to Mary Baddeley in 1805<sup>8</sup>, and finally, again at Fort St George, Madras, to a widow, Jane Browne (née Aylmer) on 20<sup>th</sup> May 1811<sup>8,10</sup>. The first Mrs Harris died in 1801 at Masulipatam, India having given Henry Harris at least two children. It is not known how many children, if any, resulted from the second marriage. There is a reference in the 1913 Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps<sup>8</sup> to an “eldest son” who “*entered the Bengal Artillery, and died in London in 1871, leaving a son who became General Stuart Harris and one of whose sons, G F A Harris, is in the Indian Medical Service of our day*”. This son would have been Charles Lind Harris<sup>11</sup>, born 1788 in Madras to Jane Charles; he became a captain in the Bengal Horse Artillery and, before his death in London on 30<sup>th</sup> January 1871<sup>12</sup>, founded a significant dynasty of military and medical men in British India<sup>8,11</sup>, including General Charles Shuter Harris (1817-1889) and Surgeon-General George Frederick Angelo Harris (1856-1931). There was a second son from the marriage to Jane Charles, Henry Lucas<sup>13</sup> (baptised 1789) who died at Bolarum, India, in 1819.

The two children known to have come from the third marriage are Aylmer George William Harris<sup>14</sup> (born 5<sup>th</sup> February 1812) and Jane Abercromby Caroline Harris<sup>14,15</sup> (born 8<sup>th</sup> March 1813, in Madras), and there is a record<sup>16</sup> of these two children travelling together to England on the ship “*Surrey*” which departed from Madras on the 19<sup>th</sup> December 1819. Both returned at some point to India as they subsequently married in Bangalore, Jane in 1833<sup>17</sup> and Aylmer in 1845<sup>18</sup> (see next section). The marriage of Jane Harris to Charles Frederick Liardet on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1833<sup>17</sup> resulted in nine children, all born in India, but at the time of the 1861 census<sup>19</sup> in England the whole family was listed at Powhele House, St Clements, Cornwall.

Henry Harris was a surgeon in the Madras Army<sup>14</sup> and he had a close association

with the Madras Medical College from 1783 until about 1815. It is reported<sup>20,21</sup> that his portrait used to hang in the examination room of this institution (and perhaps it still does, although recent enquiries to the College have proved fruitless). In addition to his medical and surgical skills, Henry Harris was a distinguished linguist specialising in the dialect of Hindi spoken in the Dakhan (Deccan) area of India<sup>8,20,21</sup>, and he published at least one notable work – “Dictionary of English and Hindostany” printed at Madras in 1790. There is a memorial to him in St George’s Cathedral, Madras (Fig 6.2), on which is recorded<sup>8</sup>: *“His superior abilities, his almost unequalled skill, and extreme kindness and humanity in his professional capacity are too well known to need any eulogium here. This humble tribute is erected by his afflicted wife, who can never cease to lament the irreparable loss herself and children have sustained, or to remember his many virtues and good qualities, and whose greatest consolation is the hope of being reunited in another and better world.”* It is reported also that Henry Harris’ tomb can still be seen in St George’s Cathedral Cemetery<sup>20</sup>.



**Fig 6.2** *The Cathedral Church of St George, Madras, painted in 1849, and therefore much as it would have appeared in Henry Harris’s time.  
[Watercolour by Justinian Grantz (1802-1862)]*

It should perhaps be noted in passing that Henry Harris’s third wife, Jane Browne (née Aylmer) also had a somewhat varied marital life. The daughter of Richard Aylmer of Rockville, Dublin, Ireland, she was born in about 1772 (although this is from an unverified source<sup>22</sup>) and so she would have been just twenty-one at the time

of her first marriage, on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 1793 in St Pauls, Dublin, Ireland, to one Thomas Annesley Browne<sup>23</sup>. By him she had at least three children; two daughters, the second of whom, Catherine, is recorded as marrying Lieut J W Strettell in Bangalore, India, on 12<sup>th</sup> May 1828<sup>24,25</sup>, and a son, John, born 26<sup>th</sup> October 1806 in St Pancras, London<sup>26</sup>. Her second marriage was to Henry Harris, as noted above, and after his death she married again, this time to a Rev George Graeme on 7<sup>th</sup> April 1829, in Bangalore<sup>27</sup>. On 26<sup>th</sup> March 1837 the death is recorded of Jane Graeme at Bangalore<sup>28</sup>.

---

### **Capt Charles Frederick Davies, 1789 – 1845**

The second grandfather of Emilie Jane Harris, the father of her mother Julia Sophia Davies, was Charles Frederick Davies, a sea captain based at Calcutta. No definite record has yet been found of his birth or early life, but an entry in the 1789 Southampton parish registers (baptisms)<sup>29</sup> for Charles Frederic, son of James and Henrietta Davies is probably our man. It appears that, like Henry Harris, he was married three times (Fig 6.3). The first reference to Charles Frederick Davies is in 1816 at the time of his marriage at Masulipatam, Madras, on 31<sup>st</sup> July to a Miss M M Dirksz, of Nellapilly<sup>30,31</sup>, sister of Captain R S Dirksz. (There is another record of Charles Davies's marriage, to a Maria Mentin<sup>32</sup>, but this almost certainly refers to the forenames of Miss M M Dirksz, elsewhere recorded as Maria Monte<sup>33</sup>.) From this marriage there was one daughter, Maria Henrietta, born 24<sup>th</sup> April 1817 and christened at Coringa, Madras, on 15<sup>th</sup> October 1817<sup>33,34</sup>. Sadly, it seems that the first Mrs Davies did not survive the birth of her daughter as her death is recorded as occurring on the 18<sup>th</sup> May of that year<sup>35</sup>. However, Maria Henrietta Davies grew up to marry one John Campbell of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regt. at Calingapatam on 6<sup>th</sup> January 1836<sup>36</sup>, and together they had many children.

The second marriage of Captain Davies was to Mrs Julia Gilpin, a widow, at St John's Cathedral, Fort William, Calcutta (Fig 6.4) on 29<sup>th</sup> September 1821<sup>37,38</sup>. This lady was born Julia Francis in 1795, daughter of Joseph Francis, a waterman of Limehouse, Middlesex. She was baptised 1<sup>st</sup> April 1795 in St Anne's Church, Limehouse<sup>39</sup>, and nineteen years later, 13<sup>th</sup> April 1814, she was married in the same church to Adino Paddock Gilpin<sup>40</sup>. By him she had a son, Thomas Adino Gilpin, born in Calcutta in 1820, a few months after the death of his father. It is not known what became of this son, but two years later, following her re-marriage, his mother had two more children, another son Charles Dolge Davies, born 13<sup>th</sup> December 1822<sup>41</sup> in Calcutta, and then a daughter, Julia Sophia Davies, who herself became the mother-in-law of John Mawby Clossy Galloway. There is no record of any other children

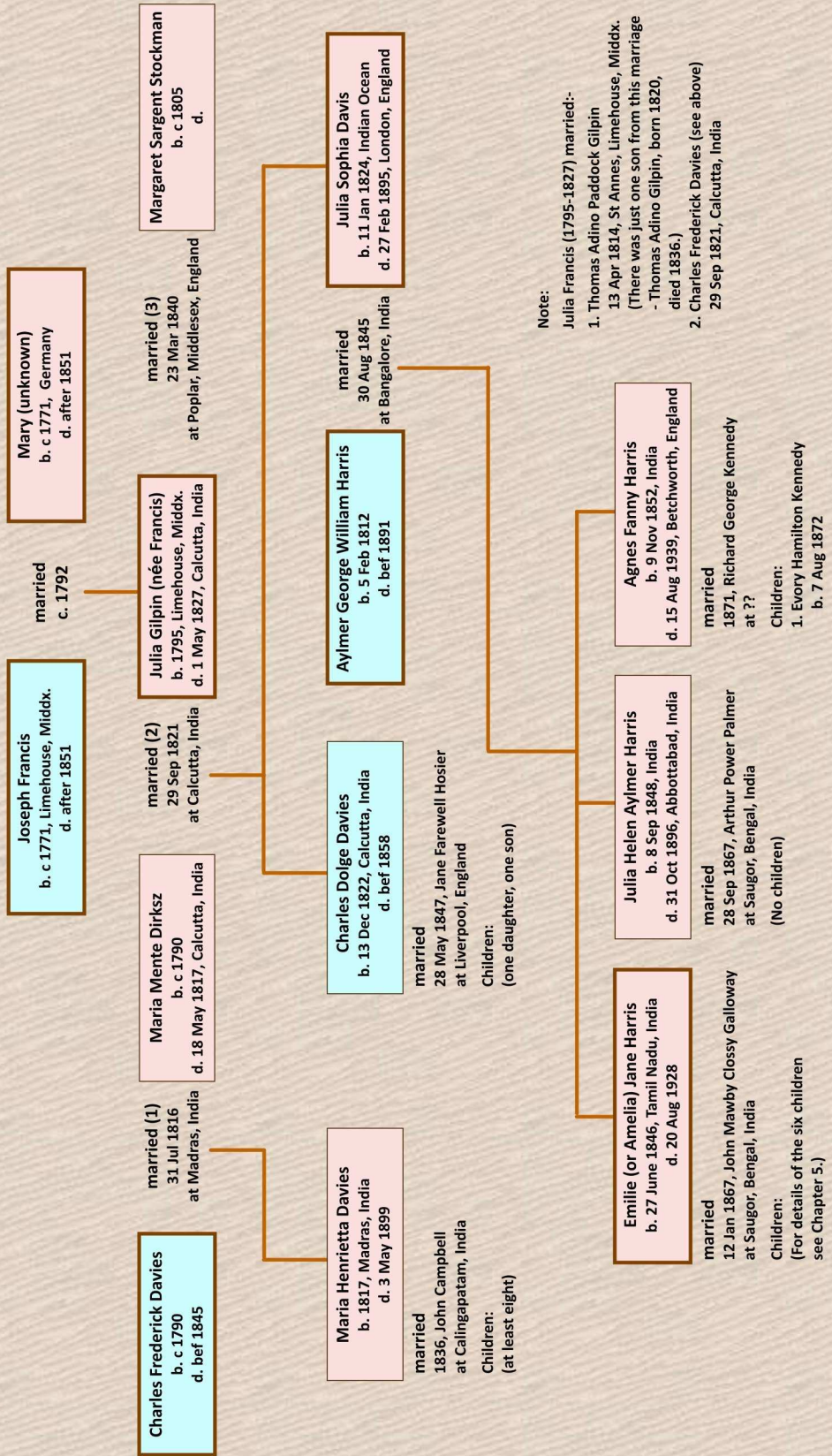
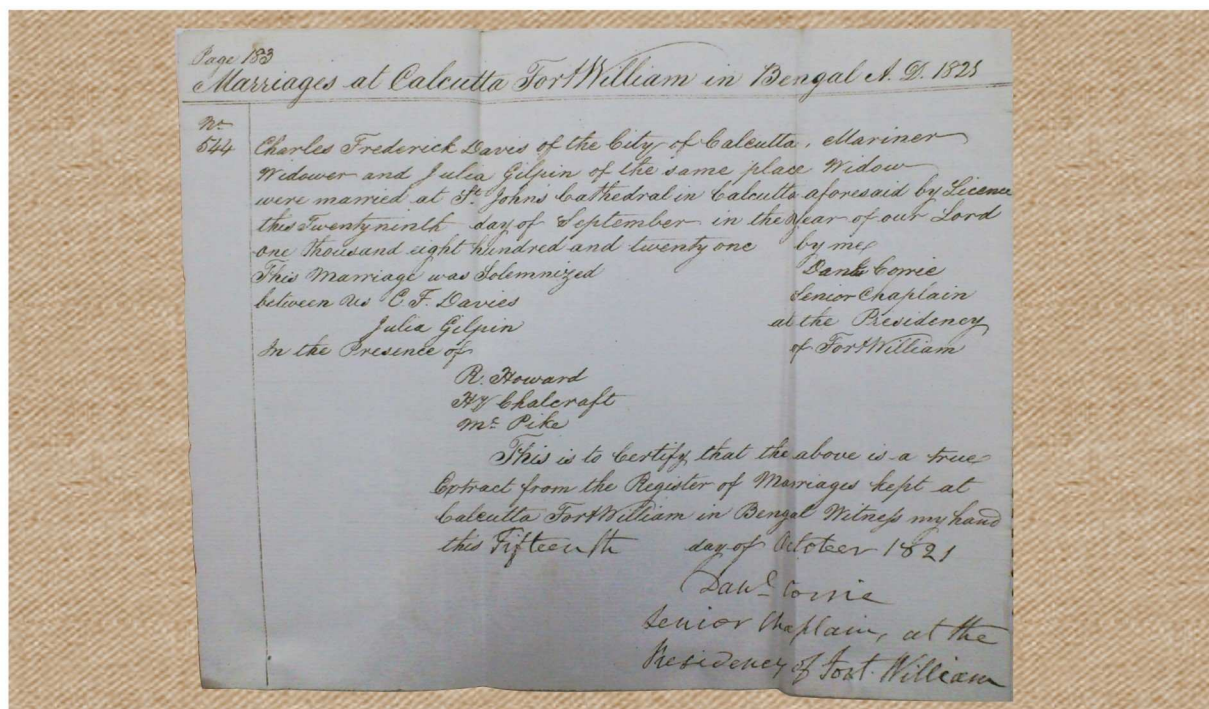


Fig 6.3 Partial descendant chart for Charles Frederick Davies (1789-1845)



**Fig 6.4** The Cathedral Church of St John, Calcutta, as it was in 1788. This is where in 1821 Charles Frederick Davies and Julia Gilpin were married by Daniel Corrie, Senior Chaplain at the Presidency of Fort William.  
[Coloured etching with aquatint by Thomas Daniell (1749-1840)]



**Fig 6.5** The marriage certificate for Charles Frederick Davies and Julia Gilpin, 29<sup>th</sup> September 1821

To  
The Honble G. Elliott  
Capt. R. N.

The Memorial of Charles Davies now  
Master of the Schooner Hannah of  
Dartmouth lying in the Port of  
Limerick.

Sheweth That your Memorialist served  
upwards of thirteen Years in His Majesty's  
Navy; three years of which, he was Acting  
Lieutenant on board the said frigate, Capt.  
George Sayer, in the East Indies. And since  
the peace has been Master of different  
Ships & vessels employed in the Merchant Service  
and contributed regularly to the fund of  
Greenwich Hospital. Having four Children  
depending on him for Support he is most  
anxious and solicitous to place his Son, Charles  
Dodge Davies, aged Eleven years and eight months  
in the upper school at Greenwich.

Your memorialist therefore desires as  
a great favor, you will please to take his case  
into your favorable consideration in obtaining  
his Son's admission to the Upper School

C. F. Davies.

Limerick }  
10<sup>th</sup> Sept: 1834 }

Fig 6.6 Capt C F Davies's letter in support of his son's application to Greenwich Hospital School.

from this marriage, and Charles Davies was again to suffer the loss of a wife at a young age, for the second Mrs Davies died in Calcutta on the 1<sup>st</sup> May 1827 when she was just thirty-two years old<sup>42</sup>. The parents of Julia Davies – Joseph and Mary Francis – outlived her by many years, but perhaps not happily, for at the time of the 1851 UK Census they are to be found, listed as paupers but still together, in the Ratcliff Workhouse at Stepney, East London.

Charles Davies's eldest son himself became a mariner, but first he had to go to school! An interesting letter, described as a "memorial" (Fig 6.6) explains that Capt Davies contributed to the Greenwich Hospital and seeks admission for his son to the Upper School. The baby Julia Sophia was born at sea, on board her father's ship, the *Thetis*, on the 11<sup>th</sup> January 1824<sup>43,44</sup>, but nothing is known of her schooling or early life.

Charles Davies's third marriage took place back in England, at All Saints, Poplar, Middlesex, on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1830<sup>45,46</sup>, the bride being Margaret Sargent Stockman, eldest daughter of Mr S Stockman of Kingsware, Devonshire. In his memorial letter of September 1834 Charles Davies refers to "four children depending on him for support" and a little investigation finds the fourth child, Apphia Annie Stockman Davies, who was born in Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, on 6<sup>th</sup> January 1831<sup>47</sup>. There is no clue as to why the family was in west Wales; however there is little doubt about their identity, not only because of their names but also because the signature of Charles Davies on his youngest daughter's birth record exactly matches those on other documents (Figs 6.5 and 6.6).

Attempting to map out the naval career of Charles Davies is not easy; records are scarce and there may have been more than one "Charles Davies" active around India at that time. The memorial letter (Fig 6.6) states that Charles Davies "*served upwards of thirteen years in His Majesty's Navy; three years of which he was Acting Lieutenant on board the Leda frigate, Capt George Sayer, in the East Indies.*" No dates are given, unfortunately, but it is recorded that Capt Sayer took command of HMS Leda (a new 36-gun frigate, the previous ship of this name having been lost off Milford Haven in 1808) in November 1810 and was in Madras in January 1811. There is an interesting record<sup>48</sup> of a master's-mate, Charles Davies, distinguishing himself, with others, whilst on board the 18-gun sloop HMS Procris during a skirmish off the mouth of the Indramay River, Java, in July 1811. Since the letter reporting this incident is addressed to George Sayer, Captain of HMS Leda, it is entirely probable that the Charles Davies mentioned is "our" Charles Frederick Davies and that he later went on to serve under Capt Sayer.

It seems that after these years in the Royal Navy Charles Davies served solely in the Merchant Service; the first definite reference to him being in 1816<sup>31</sup>, when he is

described as “Capt C F Davies of the brig *Lapwing* of Coringa”. A year later, when his first daughter is born<sup>34</sup>, he is “... of HM Store Ship *Reliance*”. There is then nothing for a few years until 1823 when he is listed as master of the ship *Thetis*, departing Calcutta on 22<sup>nd</sup> April bound for Rangoon<sup>49</sup>, and the following year, on the 11<sup>th</sup> January, Charles Davies’s daughter Julia Sophia is recorded as being born on this same ship, the *Thetis*<sup>43,44</sup>. In 1830 (at the time of his third marriage) Captain Davies is described<sup>46</sup> as “late commander of the ship *Anna Robertson*”, which was apparently a barque of 447 tons built in 1816 by Matthew Smith, Calcutta. And lastly, in 1834 when the aforementioned letter was written, he was Master of the schooner *Hannah* of Dartmouth, lying in the Port of Limerick.

Presumably Charles Frederick Davies was now beginning to think about settling down, perhaps retiring from the Merchant Navy, as his address in 1831 appears as 8 Gloucester Terrace, Haverfordwest, and in 1834 as Duke Street, Liverpool. Although not certain, it is probable that he is the Charles F Davies whose burial is listed at the Necropolis Burial Ground, Everton, on 16<sup>th</sup> March 1837<sup>50</sup>, when his last recorded address was given as Rupert Street, Everton.

---

Aylmer George William Harris, the only son of Dr Henry Harris, was married to Julia Sophia Davies, second daughter of Captain Charles Frederick Davies, in Bangalore, Tamil Nadu, India, on 30<sup>th</sup> August 1845, and their three children, all born in India, were Emilie Jane Harris, 27<sup>th</sup> June 1846, Julia Helen Aylmer Harris, 1848, and Agnes Fanny Harris, 1852.

Emilie Jane (who appears variously in the records as Emilie, Emily, Amelia, etc.) is, of course, the subject of this Chapter, but her two sisters also married, although they are believed to have had only one child between them. Julia Helen Aylmer Harris was married in Saugor, Bengal, on the 28<sup>th</sup> September 1867 to the man who was to become, after a very distinguished military career<sup>51</sup>, General Sir Arthur Power Palmer, Commander-in-Chief, India; but no record has been found of any children to this marriage. A small point of interest is that Arthur Power Palmer and John Mawby Clossy Galloway were born in the same year (1840) and both were educated at Cheltenham College, so it is very likely that they would have known each other at that time. Perhaps they remained friends because these two young men both joined the Indian Army in 1857 and ten years later married sisters – the two elder daughters of Dr Henry Harris – John Galloway in January 1867 to Emilie Jane and Arthur Palmer in September 1867 to Julia Helen Aylmer. The third daughter, Agnes Fanny Harris, also married a military man, Richard George Kennedy in 1871. Although his star did not shine as brightly as those of his two brothers-in-law, he did achieve the rank of

Lieutenant-Colonel before he was tragically drowned at Hill Court, Edenbridge, Kent, in August 1881 after apparently suffering a slight attack of sunstroke<sup>52</sup>.

Very few details have been discovered about the life and times of Aylmer George William Harris. As mentioned earlier, he is known to have been working with the Central Provinces Commission in India. He did not retire to England; his death is recorded in Saugor, Bengal, in 1870 when he was aged just fifty-eight. His wife, Julia Sophia, outlived him by some twenty-five years, returning to live in London<sup>53</sup>, at 67 Richmond Road, Bayswater, where she died on the 27<sup>th</sup> February 1895<sup>54</sup>, probate being granted to her daughter Agnes Fanny Kennedy.



**Fig 6.7** *The final home of Emilie Jane Galloway (née Harris) and her daughter Ella Marion – “Tweed”, Boldre, near Lymington, Hampshire. The house still stands today, looking as fine as ever but now re-named “Cloisters”.*

After the retirement of her husband from the Indian Army, Emilie Jane Galloway settled with him and their unmarried daughter, Ella Marion, in Hampshire, at Egmore, 29 Knyveton Road, East Cliffe, Bournemouth<sup>55,56</sup>. Then at some time following John Galloway’s death in 1916 Emilie Jane sold Egmore and moved with her daughter into Tweed, Boldre, near Lymington (Fig 6.7), where the two ladies lived until Emilie Jane’s death on the 20<sup>th</sup> August 1928<sup>57</sup>. She had been left a considerable amount of money in her husband’s will but, presumably because of stocks and shares, and other investments, the value of her estate in twelve years had more than doubled



**Fig 6.8** *Ella Marion Galloway*

to over £173,000, the equivalent today of almost £8 million. Most of this fortune was left, directly or indirectly to Emilie Jane's daughter, Ella Marion, who had devoted herself to being effectively a carer to her parents for many years.

There could be no more fitting way to end this chapter on Emilie Jane Galloway than with a mention of the care home that was founded in her memory and that still bears her name. When Ella Marion Galloway died in 1930 she left a substantial amount of money for the setting up of a charitable trust to "*establish on my said freehold property [‘Tweed’ dwelling house, cottages and land] a Home of Rest wherein poor gentlefolk in straitened circumstances may*



**Fig 6.8** Emilie Jane Galloway (in the wheelchair) shortly before her death in 1928. The other lady is her sister, Agnes Kennedy (née Harris); the identity of the young man standing behind the wheelchair is not known.



**Fig 6.9** The new "Tweed", still serving as the Emilie Galloway Home of Rest but now located in the centre of Eastbourne, Sussex.

*enjoy temporary rest*". This Home of Rest was to be named in memory of her mother, "though for ordinary purposes the name 'Tweed' shall be retained (as she would wish)" and, furthermore, it was made very clear under the terms of the bequest that the property was to remain intact and no part was to be sold. Clearly the two ladies loved this house and gardens and they did as much as they could to ensure that it would forever be used for the benefit of elderly folk "in straitened circumstances". In view of this it is very sad, although perhaps understandable in a changing social and economic climate, that some twenty years later the trustees felt it necessary to sell Tweed in its entirety and move the Home of Rest to a new property in Eastbourne, Sussex.

At least the name "Tweed" was retained for the new care home and so, to this day, the Emilie Galloway Home of Rest exists at "Tweed", Silverdale Road, Eastbourne, (Fig 6.9) where it still serves its intended purpose whilst standing as a permanent memorial to a fine lady.



## Sources and References

1. FamilySearch (IGI) "*India, Births and Baptisms, 1786-1947*", Batch C000679.
2. 1861 UK Census return for Brighton, Sussex. Class RG9; Piece 602; Folio 80; Page 34.
3. "*Allen's Indian Mail*", 8<sup>th</sup> March 1867, page 192.
4. FIBIS database. (Transcript of Bengal Marriage Indexes 1865-1873.) LDS Film Reference 499025.
5. "*Allen's Indian Mail*", 16<sup>th</sup> November 1867, page 907.
6. "*The Gentleman's Magazine*", December 1867, page 809.
7. "*International Genealogical Index (IGI)*", database, FamilySearch; FHL microfilm 0820041.
8. William Heaton Horrocks "*Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps*". Vol.20, 1913, page 714.
9. "*The New Lady's Magazine*", vol 2, May 1787, page 274.
10. FIBIS website. Transcription of marriage announcements from the East India Register 1809-1844, 1813/1 "Henry Harris Esq. to Miss Browne" [which should have read *Mrs* Browne].
11. "*Eastern Daily Mail and Straits Morning Advertiser*", 6<sup>th</sup> March 1907, page 4. "*India and Afghanistan: An Incident of 1808*".
12. "*The Medical Press & Circular Advertiser*", 8<sup>th</sup> February 1871, page 128.
13. "*Historical Records of the Survey of India*", vol.2, 1950, page 506.
14. British Library, India Office records, Henry Harris biographical notes. Ref L/AG/23/10/1-2.
15. FamilySearch (IGI) "*India, Births and Baptisms, 1786-1947*", Batch C000668.
16. FIBIS website. Transcription of Arrival and Departure Notices from the Madras Almanac 1821. Departure of the ship "*Surrey*" on 31<sup>st</sup> December 1819, Madras to England. Passenger list includes "Miss Aylmer Harris, child" and "Miss Jane A C Harris, child". [Note: The "Miss" in the first record is almost certainly an error as it seems likely that the two children, travelling together, would be brother and sister, Aylmer George William Harris and Jane Abercromby Caroline Harris.]

17. *"Asiatic Journal & Monthly Miscellany"*, June 1833, page 90. Madras Marriages.
18. FIBIS website. Transcription of marriage announcements in Bombay Times and Journal of Commerce, 13<sup>th</sup> Sep 1845. Aylmer G W Harris to Julia Sophia Davies.
19. 1861 UK Census return, St Clement, Cornwall. Class RG9; Piece 1557; Folio 144; Page 4.
20. *"The Madras Tercentenary Commemoration Volume"*, 1994, page 156.
21. *"Indian Records Series: Vestiges of Old Madras"*, Henry Davison Love, vol.3, page 337, 1913.
22. *"International Genealogical Index (IGI)"*, database, FamilySearch; (unverified).
23. Register of Marriages; St Paul's Church, Dublin. 1793.
24. *"The Oriental Herald"*, vol 19, Dec 1828, pp 589-590.
25. *"The Quarterly Oriental Magazine, Review and Register"*, vol 8, page 319.
26. FamilySearch (IGI) *"England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975,"* Batch C047938.
27. *"The Oriental Herald & Journal"*, vol 23, Oct-Dec 1829, page 331.
28. *"The Gentleman's Magazine"*, Oct 1837, page 438.
29. Register of Baptisms; Church of St Lawrence & St John, Southampton. 1789.
30. FIBIS website. Transcription of Marriage Announcement in the East India Register, 1818.
31. *"The Asiatic Journal and Monthly Miscellany"*, 1817, page 407.
32. FamilySearch (IGI) *"India, Marriages, 1792-1948"*, Batch M000574.
33. FamilySearch (IGI) *"India, Births and Baptisms, 1786-1947"*, Batch C000670.
34. FIBIS website. Transcription of Birth Announcement in the East India Register, 1819.
35. *Ibid.* Transcription of Death Announcement in the East India Register, 1819.
36. *Ibid.* Transcription of Marriage Announcement in the East India Register, 1836.
37. *Ibid.* Transcription of Marriage Announcement in the East India Register, 1823.
38. *"The Calcutta Annual Register"*, 1821, chapter 7, page 13.
39. London Metropolitan Archives, St Anne, Limehouse, Register of Baptisms, 1783-1804.
40. *Ibid.*, Register of marriages. P93/ANN, Item 026
41. Birth record (sworn in Liverpool, 1833). Nat Archives, doc ref ADM 73/210/5.
42. *"The Oriental Herald"*, vol 16, Jan-Mar 1828, page 213.
43. *"The Oriental Herald and Colonial Review"*, vol 2, 1824, page 625.
44. *"The Quarterly Oriental Magazine"*, March 1824, page xl.
45. Register of Marriages; All Saints, Poplar, Middlesex. No.131.
46. *"The Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register"*, vol 1, April 1830, page 254.
47. Register of Births; Parish of St Martin, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, Wales. 1831.
48. *"The General Chronicle and Literary Magazine"*, vol 4, 1811. Suppl. *"Naval Operations in Java"*, pages 531-2.
49. *"The Oriental Magazine and Calcutta Review"*, vol 1, 1823, page 784.
50. Burial Register for Lancashire; piece 3121, Everton, the Necropolis Burial Ground.
51. Obituary; *"Cheltenham Chronicle"*, 5<sup>th</sup> March 1904.
52. *"The Morning Post"*, London, 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1881. Page 5.
53. 1891 UK Census return for St Mary, Paddington, London. Class RG12; Piece 11; Folio 109; Page 28.
54. UK Principle Probate Registry; Index of Wills and Administrations, February 1895.
55. 1901 UK Census return, Christchurch, Hampshire. Class RG13, piece 1043, folio 98, page 29.
56. 1911 UK Census return for Christchurch, Hampshire. Class RG14, piece 5847, schedule 40.
57. UK Principle Probate Registry; Index of Wills and Administrations, August 1928.

# 7.

## Aylmer George Galloway

1877 – 1956

At the time of his birth on 6<sup>th</sup> April 1877, and baptism a month later (Fig 7.1), Aylmer George Galloway's parents were still living in Madras, India, where his father was serving with the Indian Army. He was the youngest of five children, returning with the family to England in about 1899 after his father retired from active service. The fifteen-year-old Aylmer Galloway entered Sherborne School, in Dorset, joining School House in the Michaelmas Term of 1892<sup>1</sup>, where he remained for just two years before he gained a place at the Royal Military College<sup>2</sup>.

BAPTISMS solemnized at *Saint George's, Madras, Saint Mary's, Madras*

WHEN BAPTIZED.			SAID TO BE BORN.			Child's Christian Name.	SEX.	PARENTS' NAMES.		Abode.	Quality, Trade or Profession.	By whom the ceremony was performed.
Year.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Day.			Christian.	SURNAME.			
1877	May	5	1877	April	6	Aylmer George Galloway	Son of	John Hawley, Colonel and Emily Jane	Galloway ✓ Primarily baptized	Madras	Captain and Colonel Major Madras Cavalry	G R Drury Archdeacon

**Fig 7.1** The baptism record (showing also the date of birth) for Aylmer George Galloway.

Snippets of information from various sources help us to piece together Aylmer's military career. Thus, an 1898 Army Service Record confirms that he passed from RMC (and that he was a French speaker) and was "employed from 16<sup>th</sup> February 1898"; and this is confirmed in *The London Gazette*<sup>3</sup>, which reported that he was on this date promoted as an Honorary Queen's India Cadet from RMC to be Second Lieutenant in the Lincolnshire Regiment. Other issues of *The London Gazette*<sup>4,5</sup> indicate that Aylmer Galloway was promoted to Lieutenant with the Lincolnshire Regiment from 22<sup>nd</sup> November 1899 and that he was "seconded for service with the

Army Service Corps” from 2<sup>nd</sup> January 1900 (although there does seem to be some confusion in the precise dates given for these events). At some time during the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902 Aylmer Galloway was in South Africa and his involvement in this conflict is recorded in The Sherborne Register<sup>2</sup>. Shortly after this, on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1902, he was promoted to Captain in the Army Service Corps<sup>6</sup>.

On 24<sup>th</sup> July 1907 at Christ Church, Highfield, Southampton, Captain Aylmer George Galloway was married to Gertrude Lily Jenkins, the elder



**Fig 7.3** The marriage of Capt Aylmer George Galloway and Gertrude Lily Jenkins; 24<sup>th</sup> July 1907.



**Fig 7.2** The schoolboy Aylmer George Galloway in September 1891, aged 14.

daughter of Lt-Col Thomas Morris Jenkins and Augusta Warren Nevile Jenkins (née Wyatt) of Highfield Mansions, Southampton. This wedding (Fig 7.3) was quite a grand affair, widely reported in the local newspapers, and a summary is to be found in the next chapter of this book (pages 109-111). At about this time, possibly a year or two before his wedding, Aylmer Galloway’s ASC unit was sent to serve in Malta, and we know that he returned there with his new wife because their first son, Geoffrey Lewis Galloway, was born on the island on 12<sup>th</sup> November 1908. Also we know that Aylmer Galloway was much involved

with freemasonry on the island where it is recorded<sup>7</sup> that in 1909 he was Master of the Lodge of St John and St Paul No.349, Commander of the Saint Elmo Lodge No.248, and Master of the Ramsay Lodge No.248.

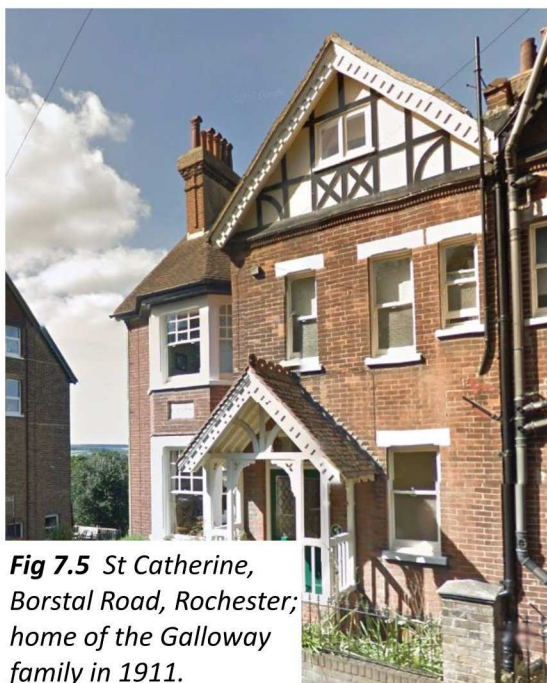
The next military adventure seems to have been in Italy when Aylmer Galloway would have been stationed in Malta<sup>8</sup>. On 28<sup>th</sup> December 1908 there was a severe earthquake centred on the Sicilian city of Messina and the Army Service Corps was just one of the many military units involved in the massive international aid effort. In recognition of his work in the rescue and clean-up operations Aylmer Galloway was created an *Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy* by King Victor Emmanuel III, and it was formally announced in July 1911<sup>9,10</sup> that “*The King [George V] has been pleased to give and grant... His Majesty’s Royal licence and authority to accept and wear Decorations, which have been conferred upon [Capt Galloway] by His Majesty the King of Italy, in recognition of services rendered by [him] at the time of the earthquake in Southern Italy in the year 1908*”. (It seems that many people – over 4000 in the Royal Navy alone – were awarded a Messina



**Fig 7.4** *The medal of Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy, as was awarded to Aylmer Galloway following the Messina earthquake of 1908.*

Earthquake ‘commemorative’ medal, authorised by the King in 1910 for “*every person of every nation who had contributed to the rescue effort*”<sup>11</sup>. A very small number of others, Aylmer George Galloway amongst them, received the prestigious Order of the Crown of Italy. Fig 7.4).

A very different, and far more personal, rescue effort was to affect the family just a few years later. At the time of the 1911 UK Census Capt Galloway, with his wife, young son and three servants, was living in Rochester, Kent (Fig 7.5), but in 1913 the family’s address was said to be Lexington House, Old Dover Road, Canterbury. It was from there that they had evidently travelled in the Spring of 1913 to Leamington,



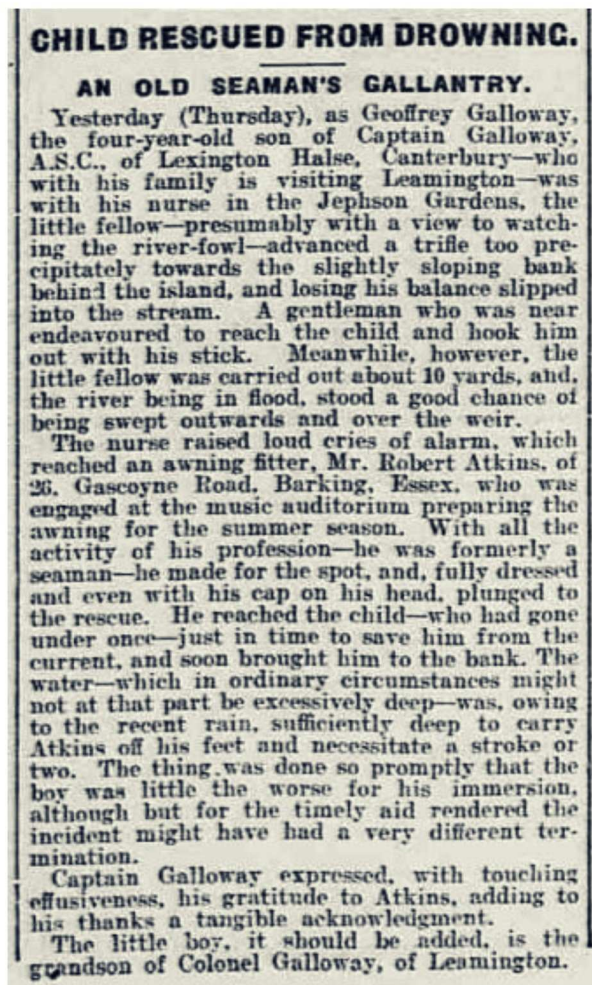
**Fig 7.5** *St Catherine, Borstal Road, Rochester; home of the Galloway family in 1911.*

probably to visit Augusta Jenkins (Aylmer Galloway's mother-in-law) at 74 Holly Walk, or possibly to visit Col. Frank Galloway (Aylmer Galloway's uncle) who was living at 8 St Mary's Road. We must assume that they had with them the baby daughter, Ivy Muriel, who would have been about twenty months old. On Thursday 1<sup>st</sup> May a nursemaid took four-year-old Geoffrey, perhaps with the baby in a push-chair, for a walk in the Jephson Gardens... and almost lost Geoffrey in the River Leam! The full story, with suitable dramatisation, was reported in the local newspapers (Fig 7.6), but note the error in the last line – Colonel Galloway was the little boy's great-uncle, not his grandfather.

In 1914 the London Gazette reported the promotion of Aylmer George Galloway from Captain to Major in the Army Service Corps<sup>13</sup>, and little over a year later he was promoted again to Temporary Lt-Colonel from 1<sup>st</sup> November 1915<sup>14</sup>.

Throughout the Great War the Galloway family remained at 30 Old Dover Road, Canterbury, the address recorded in the 1918 edition of Kelly's Directory<sup>15</sup>. (Sadly, this house is now demolished, the site currently occupied by the Canterbury Health Centre.) Thus it was that their third child – another daughter, Phyllis Lily – was born in Canterbury in 1916. Near the end of the war, during part of which Aylmer Galloway had served in France<sup>2</sup>, there was another award, announced in the London Gazette where Major Galloway's name is listed for a DSO in the King's New Year Honours<sup>16</sup> (1917/18) "*for distinguished service in the field*".

The London Gazette records more changes in rank over the next few years. It was noted that "*Maj A G Galloway DSO, relinquishes the temp. rank of Lt.-Col. 11<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1919*"<sup>17</sup>. Then in 1924 it is reported that Lt-Col A G Galloway DSO (and two others) "*on completion of four years' serv. as Regtl. Lt.-Cols., are placed on the h.p. list, 26<sup>th</sup>*



**Fig 7.6** The newspaper report of the accident that befell Aylmer Galloway's son on 1<sup>st</sup> May 1913<sup>12</sup>.

Nov 1924”<sup>18</sup>. And the following year The London Gazette includes on a list of “Regular Army Reserve of Officers” as Royal Army Service Corps (“ret. pay”) to be Lt.-Col., “Aylmer George Galloway D.S.O., 10<sup>th</sup> June 1925, with seniority 17<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1916”<sup>19</sup>. Quite confusing; and not entirely clear whether “Temp Lt.-Col Galloway” ever did go back to being a major!

In amongst these changes of rank there was further service overseas for Aylmer Galloway and the early-to mid-1920s found him on the Indian sub-continent. It would appear that he was with the Army Service Corps supporting British forces helping to maintain stability in north-west India (present day Pakistan) in the aftermath of the Waziristan Campaign of 1919-20. There are references to this on his WW1 Medals Roll Index Card



**Fig 7.7** Aylmer Galloway with his wife Lily and elder children (Geoffrey and Ivy), probably at Buckingham Palace in Spring 1918 for the DSO investiture.



**Fig 7.8** Medals held by Aylmer George Galloway. From left to right:- Companion of the Distinguished Service Order; South African Medal 1899-1901 (Bars – ‘Transvaal’, ‘Orange Free State’, ‘Cape Colony’); King Edward’s South African Medal (Bars – South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902); 1914 Star (Bar – 5<sup>th</sup> Aug - 22<sup>nd</sup> Nov 1914); British War Medal 1914-1920; Victory Medal (Oakleaf for Mentions in Despatches); India General Service Medal 1908 (Bars – Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24); Order of the Crown of Italy, 4<sup>th</sup> Class; Messina Earthquake Medal, 1908.

campaign: — B. F. F. 1914.

(A) When decoration was earned.

(B) Present situation.

Name	Corps	Rank	Reg. No.	Roll on which included (if any)
(A) GALLOWAY.	A. S. C.	Major		MEDAL ROLL PAGE VICTORY <u>Rase/off/1</u> <u>2</u> BRITISH 14 STAR <u>Rase/off/18</u> <u>31</u>
(B) Aylmer Galloway	A. S. C.	Major		

W 6505-8867 20/00 9/16 HWV 716 H16/1424

Emb 2/1913 I.V. 4124/Ed. 14-6-20.

Staff Book: I-19-31 Issued in India with 1863/10 Mar 9. Read from India for verification.

Disembarkation: 15-8-14. Roll shows: WS/3/1257. Off states 12-8-14.

Returns: I.V. 2202/14.9.06 WS/3/1257 15-8-14.

Route orders: H. G. 2<sup>nd</sup> Div: Divil: A. S. C. Commander (Page 50)

Action taken: 11/10/20 by 26.9.20 WS/3/1257

Extract from: 6/10/20 hours. I.V. 83/c. Off. d/6-11-20. Anthy WS/3/1257 Mar 14

Correspondence

T. Lt Col A. G. Galloway applies for 1914 Star. 12-1-18.

O.C.R.A.S.C. Lowlands Dist forwards nominal roll of officers entitled to emblem. 24. 2. 20.

W.O. (R.M.S.) forwards application for Clasp. 6/11/20

C.F.9. Returned 7. 9. 20.

Medals → c/o O.C. R.A.S.C. Lowlands District  
30 Rutland St  
Edinburgh 14, Atholl Crescent  
Edinburgh

Address. Off Commanding  
24 Leith Walk. 13. 8. 20. Lexington House  
Old Dover Road  
Edinburgh

Fig 7.9 Although a little difficult to read in places, Aylmer Galloway's WW1 Medals Roll Index Card gives an indication of where he served.

(Fig 7.9) and also in *The Sherborne Register*<sup>2</sup>. Further evidence of AGG's overseas adventures (if any were needed) is to be found in the details of his personal collection of medals (Fig 7.8). Letters home around this time give addresses in India; in August 1922 for example, there are letters from Aylmer Galloway to his son carrying the address of the Charleville Hotel, Mussoorie (Fig 7.10). Located in the foothills of the Himalayas, this could have been a refuge during a brief period of leave! In October 1922 and for the next twelve months letters from Aylmer Galloway were addressed from "*Headquarters, 'B' MT Column, Dera Ismail Khan*". Located on the west bank of the Indus river in what is now Pakistan, Dera Ismail Khan (or "D I Khan" as it was usually known) was a significant garrison town for the British Army in Waziristan. As a senior officer perhaps Aylmer Galloway was entitled to superior accommodation, because from November 1923 until about a year later his letters came from "*The Club, Naini Tal, United Provinces*", and this apparently was, or certainly became, one of the most exclusive British social and sporting clubs in the wonderfully scenic mountainous region of Northern India.



The Charleville Hotel, Mussoorie.

**Fig 7.10** *The Charleville Hotel, Mussoorie, circa 1910, and no doubt how it would have looked when Aylmer Galloway visited in 1922.*

Before the end of the 1920s Aylmer George Galloway was fully retired and back home with his family in Canterbury. He then began again to have a significant involvement in freemasonry and masonic organisations. In the Knight Templar Province of Kent (Provincial Priory of Kent & Surrey) we find that in 1928 he was "*Treasurer & Registrar/V-C*", in 1931 and 1941 he was listed as Sub-Prior, and in 1951 he was Provincial Prior<sup>20</sup>. Around this time Aylmer Galloway was also active in the Surrey Federation of the Junior Imperial and Constitutional League (a forerunner of the Young Conservatives) and he was their presiding chairman until resigning in 1931<sup>21</sup>.



**Fig 7.11** *The Scout's Medal of Merit as it would have looked when awarded to Aylmer Galloway in 1932. [Note that the design was changed in 1935, effectively to remove the swastika motif.]*

As if freemasonry and political activities did not keep him sufficiently occupied, Aylmer Galloway found time to offer his services to the local Scout movement. Heritage records of the Scout Association confirm that he was District Commissioner for Wimbledon (Surrey) from 1928 until about 1942, during which time he was awarded the Medal of Merit (in October 1932) and nine years later, in February 1941, a Bar to the Medal of Merit (Fig.7.11).



**Fig 7.12** “Gipala” (21 Malcolm Rd., Wimbledon) in 2008, in a sorry state just before final demolition .

For many years the home of the Galloway family had been Lexington House in Canterbury, but around 1930 they moved to 21 Malcolm Road, Wimbledon (Fig 7.12) – a fine Victorian villa that they called *Gipala* (an acronym derived from the initial letters of their names: Geoffrey, Ivy, Phyllis, Aylmer and Lily). This old house is now sadly gone, having fallen upon hard times after the Galloways left in the early 1950s. There were various planning applications since 1954 in respect of 21 Malcolm Road, including change of use to a guest-house in 1961. It seems that this was no great success and in April 2005 there was further application for change of use of the building, which had lately been operating as the “Trochee Hotel” ( a guest-house for homeless people), to five self-contained flats. However, nothing really

happened, despite various additional planning proposals after 2005 and the building fell into increasingly serious disrepair. In November 2010 there was yet another planning application, this time for “*demolition of existing building except front façade and part of side returns, and erection of a detached six bedroom dwelling-house*”. Several years later there is little progress and it remains to be seen what will happen to the site of “Gipala”, home to the Galloway family for more than twenty years.

Nevertheless, *Gipala* had been where Aylmer and Lily Galloway lived and raised their three children towards adulthood (Fig. 7.13), and it was from this house that the two eldest were married. First to leave the nest was Ivy Muriel (“Miggy”) who married Reginald William Rush at St Mary’s Parish Church, Wimbledon, on 20<sup>th</sup> October 1934. (The church building itself is interesting as it was one of the early works of Sir George Gilbert Scott.) The next in the family to be married was Geoffrey Lewis, also at St Mary’s, Wimbledon, to Jocelyn Mary Powell Kettle on 27<sup>th</sup> September 1941. And then it was the turn of Phyllis Lily, who married George Frederick Randall in Hamburg, Germany, on 15<sup>th</sup> December 1948.

Aylmer and Lily Galloway remained at Gipala until the early 1950s, at which time they evidently decided to move to something a little smaller. Their next home, known by the family as “Little Gipala”, not far away in New Malden, served them for the remainder of their lives (Fig 7.14).

There still exists a remarkable, and valuable, collection of personal family letters, almost entirely from the second quarter of the

twentieth century. Most of these letters are between the young Geoffrey Galloway and his parents, but there are a few from his sisters and from his two grandmothers, Emilie Galloway and Augusta Jenkins. Undoubtedly a whole book, full of fascinating detail on contemporary social attitudes, could be developed from this family correspondence, but here we will restrict ourselves to a few extracts from a long letter – *“a serious letter, almost a lecture”* – written from the Charleville Hotel, Mussoorie, and dated 24<sup>th</sup> August 1922, in which Aylmer Galloway gives advice to his thirteen-year-old son on correct behaviour as he enters his *“Public School Career at the dear old school where your father spent two happy years from 1892 to 1894”*.

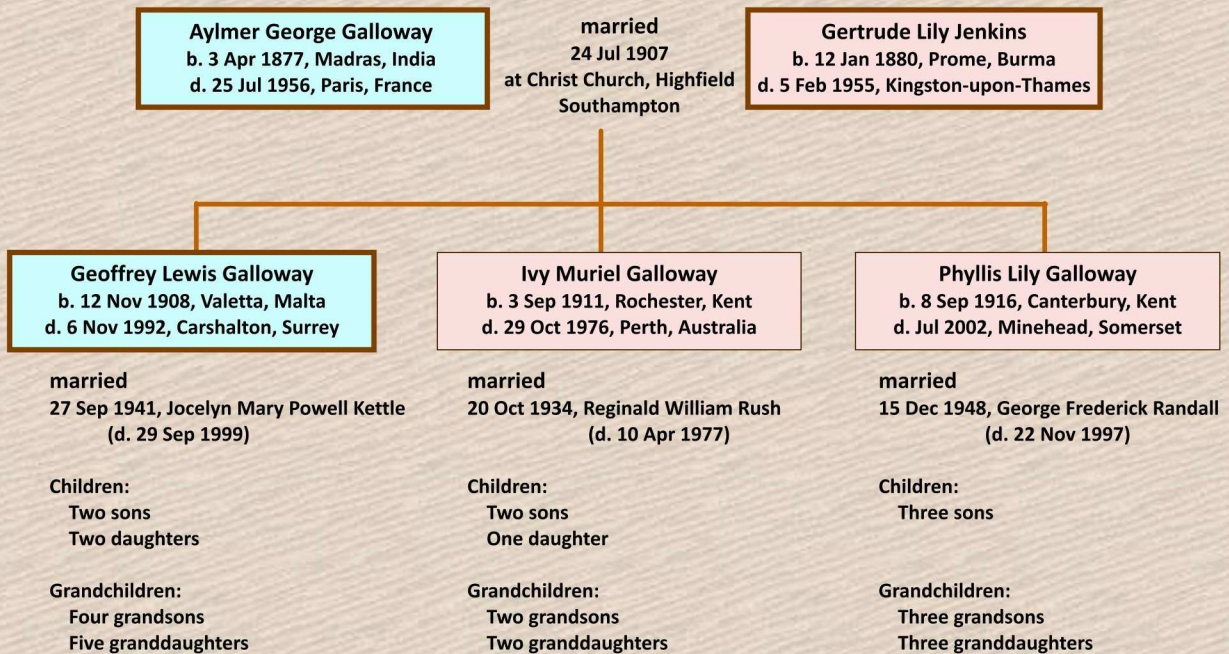
*“It is a bitter regret to me that I am not at home to take you down there myself [to Sherborne], and kneel with you in the old Chapel, and ask God to guard you and keep*



**Fig 7.13** Aylmer and Lily Galloway with their three children, Geoffrey (centre), Ivy (left) and Phyllis (right).



**Fig 7.14** As it looks now, 19 Rosebery Avenue, New Malden, Surrey, was home to Aylmer and Lily Galloway for their final few years together.



*Fig 7.15 A partial descendant chart for Aylmer George Galloway (1877-1956)*

*you safe throughout your public school life and thereafter. All I can do is send up my prayers from 5000 miles away, and warn you in this letter of the possible dangers and pitfalls which will beset you, and which you must avoid.*” The letter continues with explicit advice on gentlemanly conduct and on avoiding all forms of sexual immorality; then... *“Avoid useless, vulgar, dirty and indecent talk and stories. Avoid those who are always talking about immoral girls and women. Remember your Mother and young Sisters, and never make friends with any boy whom you would be ashamed to introduce to your Mother and Sisters.”* And later... *“In all things keep before your mind your Mother, who bore you, who risked her life for you, and who must be to you the emblem of all that is Pure, Noble, Sweet, Gentle, Loving and Kind. Never discuss your Sisters, nor tell their names, nor allow any reference to be made to them that is not wholly pure and respectful.”* And later again... *“Remember always, that to us, your parents, every little thing is of enormous interest, and that we love you with a love that no one else can imitate or approach. Remember your God, your Creator. Be not ashamed to pray to Him in all things, and for all things. He is your Heavenly Father, and as such you must think of Him and pray to Him. May he guide, guard, bless and keep you, now and always, my darling boy, and grant you happy days in your new school life and thereafter.”* There follows a list of proverbs to be remembered, along with others scattered within the text, such as *“manners maketh man”, “an easy conscience makes a soft bed”* and – the motto of Sherborne School – *“honi soit qui mal y pense”*. The letter ends with the usual expressions of fatherly love for his son.

Of course, there were many more letters over the years. Judged by today’s standards the frequency of these letters is astonishing: throughout the 1930s Lily Galloway was writing to her son often twice a week, and presumably she would have been writing at the same rate to her two daughters.

Lily Galloway died 5<sup>th</sup> February 1955 and it was only a year later, on 25<sup>th</sup> July 1956, that Aylmer Galloway died while visiting his son, who was stationed in France and living with his family at Fontainebleau, near Paris.

With the death of Aylmer George Galloway this work – *“Notes on a Line of the Galloway Family”* – comes to an end having looked in some detail at four generations. (The following chapters concern the ancestors of Lily Jenkins and so are not, strictly, Aylmer Galloway’s family.) Although this present work comes to an end, the story obviously does not! The legacy of Aylmer Galloway and his forebears is seen in his children (Geoffrey Lewis Galloway and his two sisters), grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and so on, as illustrated (without any detail!) in Fig 7.15. Perhaps someone else in the family will pick up the story and take it forward...

## Sources and References

1. *"The Sherborne Register 1823-1892"*, first edition, compiled and arranged by H H House, William Clowes & Sons, London, 1893; page 232.
2. *"The Sherborne Register 1550-1950"*, fourth edition, Old Shirburnian Society, Winchester, 1950; page 198.
3. *"The London Gazette"*, 15<sup>th</sup> February 1898, page 943.
4. *Ibid.*, 16<sup>th</sup> January 1900, pages 288, 289.
5. *Ibid.*, 18<sup>th</sup> December 1900, page 8542.
6. *Ibid.*, 16<sup>th</sup> May 1902, page 3254.
7. Malta Family History website. <http://website.lineone.net/~remosliema/Freemasons.htm>
8. *"Hart's Army List"*, 1908; page 365.
9. *"The Shirburnian"*, November 1911, page 169.
10. *"The London Gazette"*, 28<sup>th</sup> July 1911, pages 5631-2.
11. *"For Those in Peril: Civil decorations and livesaving awards at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales"*, by Edward Besly, 2004.
12. *"The Leamington Spa Courier and Warwickshire Standard"*, 2<sup>nd</sup> May 1913.
13. *"The London Gazette"*, 14<sup>th</sup> August 1914, page 6404.
14. *Ibid. (supplement)*, 25<sup>th</sup> November 1915, page 11737.
15. *"Kelly's Directory (Kent)"*, 1918, page 735.
16. *"The London Gazette" (supplement)*, 1<sup>st</sup> January 1918, pages 17-20.
17. *"The London Gazette"*, 23<sup>rd</sup> January 1920, page 1079.
18. *Ibid.*, 25<sup>th</sup> November 1924, page 8540.
19. *Ibid.*, 9<sup>th</sup> June 1925, page 3873.
20. Knight Templar; History of the Provincial Priory of Kent. Website: [http://www.kent-templars.info/prov\\_history.php](http://www.kent-templars.info/prov_history.php)
21. *"The Surrey Mirror and Country Post"*, 13<sup>th</sup> March 1931; page 12.



## 8.

### Gertrude Lily Jenkins

(Mrs H G Galloway)

1880 – 1955

#### *1. The Jenkins Family Line*

Gertrude Lily Jenkins could boast of a fine pedigree going back many generations through some of the most prominent families in British society, including the Jenkins family of Cardiganshire, Wales; the Wyatts of Weeford, Staffordshire, and latterly of The Lake House, Cheltenham; and the Daunts of Owlpen, Gloucestershire. Details of these family lineages are readily available in published works such as Burke's Landed Gentry<sup>1</sup> and so, in these cases, the families will only be referenced or summarised rather than being listed in full.

The partial tree in Fig 8.1 shows the parents and grandparents of Gertrude Lily Jenkins. The ancestral lines of each of the four grandparents will be considered separately, beginning in this chapter, naturally, with the Jenkins family line, and the others – Hutchinson, Wyatt and Daunt – following in separate chapters.

Jenkins is a very prominent name in Welsh family history; it has been well researched and a great deal of information is available tracing Jenkins family lines back to the sixteenth century and beyond. A particularly interesting treatise on the origins of our Jenkins family is the story of Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins of Cilbronnau, by D L Baker-Jones<sup>2</sup>. Perhaps this present study of our Jenkins family could be based on the story of this ancient house and another, both on the western coast of Wales (Fig 8.2); Cilbronnau, near Cardigan, and Penrallt, not far away in Aberporth. The latter is now operated as a country house hotel, whilst Cilbronnau is still a private residence, although in March 2015 it was in a rather sad state of repair.

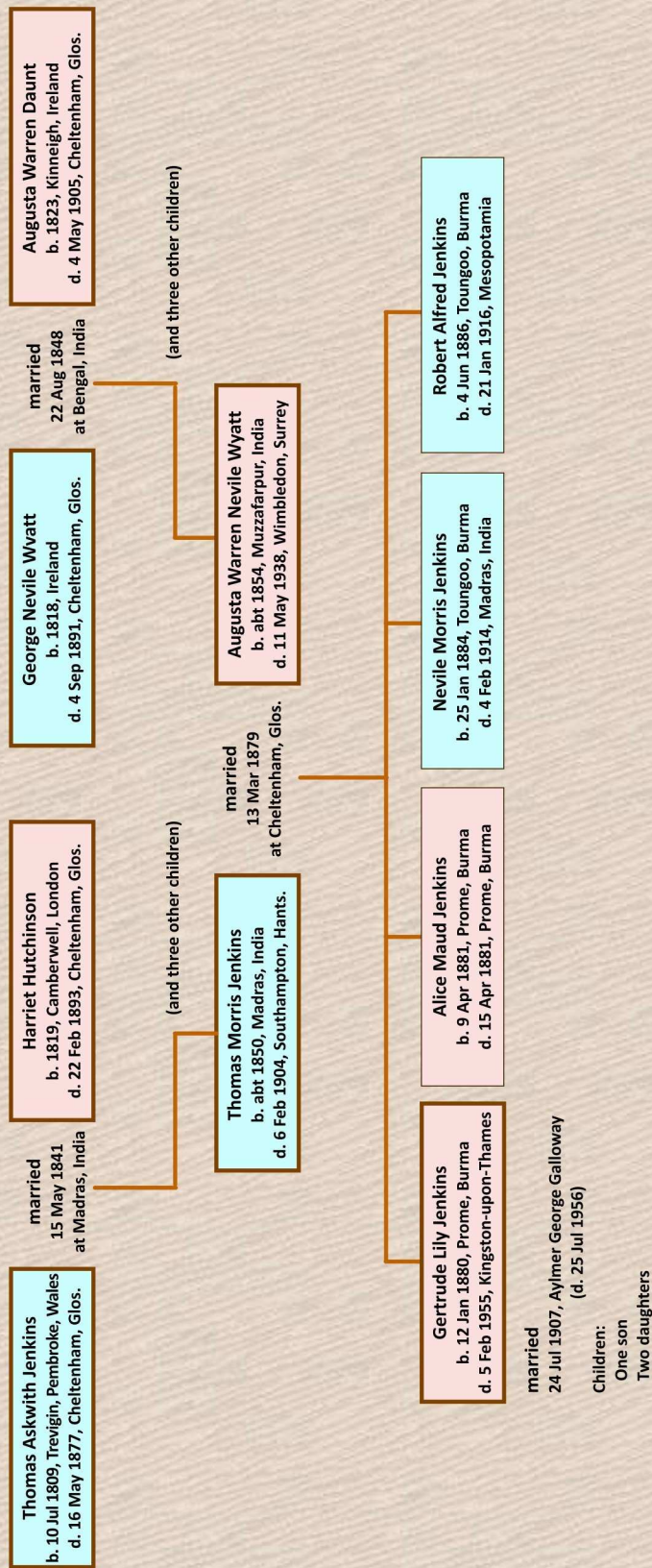
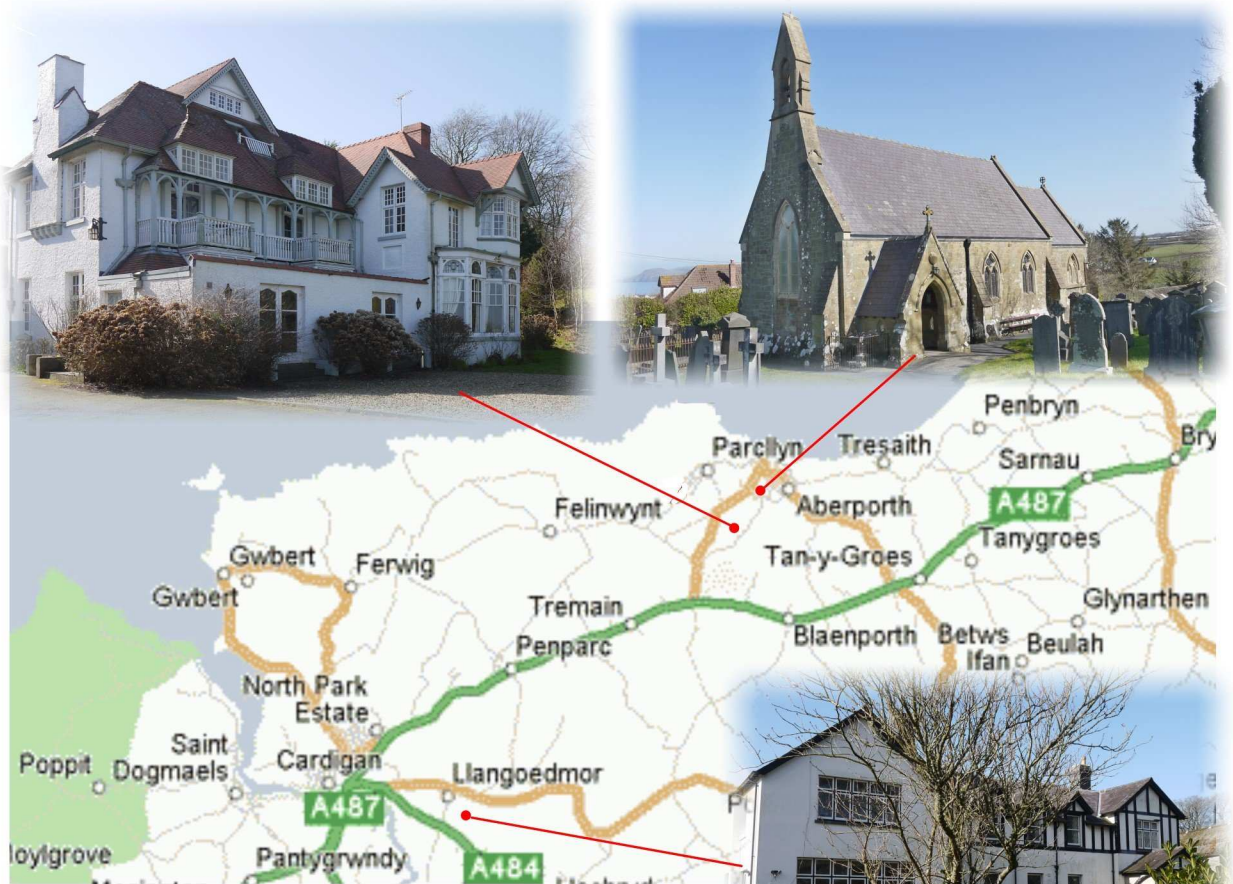


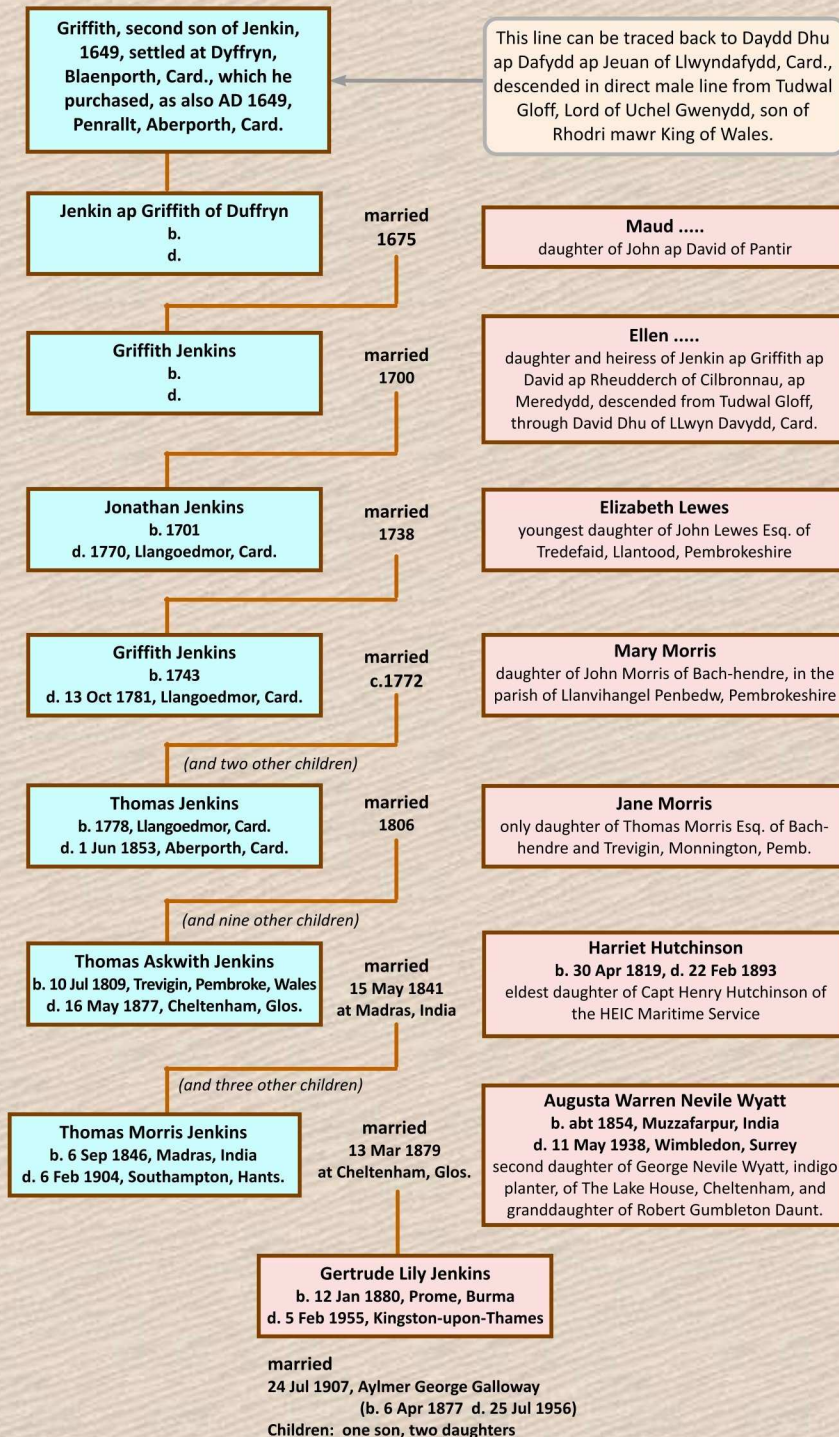
Fig 8.1 Partial ancestor chart for Gertrude Lily Jenkins (1880-1955)



**Fig 8.2** Map of the area around Aberporth, Cardiganshire, showing the approximate locations of:- Cilbronnau (lower right), St Cynwyl's Church (top right) and Penrallt (top left).

The estate of Cilbronnau is mentioned around the end of the sixteenth century, but it was about one hundred years later that it seems to have been first associated with the Jenkins family when, in 1700, Gruffydd Jenkins of Cilbronnau married Ellen, daughter and heiress of Jenkin ap Gruffydd ap Dafydd ap Rhydderch ap Maredudd and his wife, Maud, of Blaenporth<sup>3</sup>. This family line has been traced back through many generations of Jenkins, Griffiths, Owens and others to Elystan Glodrydd, AD 933, whose mother was descended from Cadell Deyrnllwg, King of Powys, AD 447, and his wife Gwenllian, daughter of Einon ap Howel Dda, King of Wales<sup>4,5</sup>.

The most recent occupant of Cilbronnau of direct interest to us is Griffith, or Gruffydd, Jenkins (b. 1743), the only son of Jonathan Jenkins and his wife Elizabeth. Somewhere in the tangled undergrowth behind the little church of St Cynllo, Llangoedmor (Fig 8.4), not far from Cilbronnau, is the tomb of Jonathan Jenkins,



**Fig 8.3** Ancestor chart for Gertrude Lily Jenkins (1880-1955) showing the Jenkins lineage back to the ancient Kings of Wales. [The above chart, particularly the earlier part, is constructed from a very detailed lineage given in “Annals and Antiquities of the Counties and County Families of Wales” by Thomas Nicholas, 1872; vol I, pages 196-197 and vol II, page 903.]

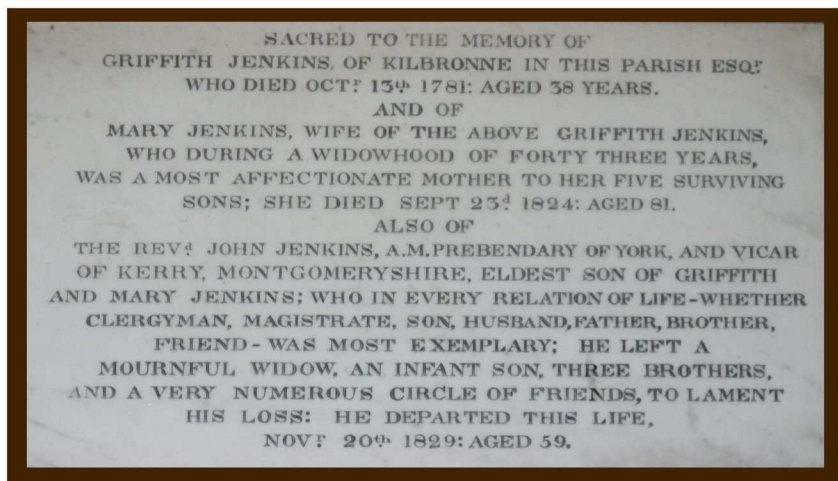


**Fig 8.4** The church of St Cynllo, Llangoedmor.

daughters, Mary and Anne, who were probably also born at Cilbronnau. Griffith Jenkins lived in the house until his death in 1781, aged only thirty-eight (Fig 8.5). He had married Mary Morris, daughter of John Morris of Bach-hendre, in the parish of Llanfihangel Penbedw, Pembrokeshire, around 1772 and together they had five sons, the eldest of whom was only ten when his father died and the youngest still an infant. The third son was Thomas, whose baptism was recorded on 8<sup>th</sup> April 1778 at St Cynllo's Church, Llangoedmor. Although born at Cilbronnau, Thomas Jenkins did not stay there; when he was old enough he went to sea, leaving the property in the care of his mother and his elder brother, Jonathan. On the interior wall of St Cynllo's Church there is a fine memorial to this brother – *“who was always an example of every good in this parish”* – along with his wife Adeliza Jane Jenkins (née Gower) and their youngest son Griffith Richard Jenkins.

with his wife and other members of the family. Fortunately the inscription on this tomb has been recorded inside the church and tells us that Jonathan Jenkins died 9<sup>th</sup> August 1770 aged 69 years and his wife Elizabeth died 26<sup>th</sup> June 1790 aged 79 years. Elizabeth Jenkins was the youngest daughter of John Lewes of Tredefaid, Llantood, another fine old Pembrokeshire mansion (Grade II listed) that still stands a few miles to the south-west of Cardigan.

Jonathan and Elizabeth Jenkins had three children – a son, Griffith, born at Cilbronnau in 1743, and two



**Fig 8.5** Wall plaque at St Cynllo's Church, Llangoedmor, for Griffith Jenkins of Cilbronnau, his wife Mary (née Morris) and eldest son, John.

It is known that in 1812 Thomas Jenkins was given command of the East India Company ship “*City of London*”<sup>6</sup>, although since he would then have been thirty-one years old it is likely that he was working for the company long before this date. Misfortune overtook him around 1817, in which year we find his name in a list of bankrupts published in the *York Herald*<sup>7</sup>, his address (or possibly that of his agent) then being given as Judd Street, Brunswick Square, Middlesex. We can assume, however, that the problems were quickly sorted out because he was paying dividends just two years later<sup>8</sup>, and even making a generous contribution from Bengal to the Waterloo Fund<sup>9</sup>. Certainly Thomas Jenkins had come to be highly regarded at the time of his death in 1853, his memorial (Fig 8.6) telling us that “*He was a man of action, daring and resolute. He was repeatedly commended and rewarded for gallant and distinguished conduct in action on sea and land*”.

In 1806, or thereabouts, Thomas Jenkins had married Jane Morris, only daughter of Thomas Morris of Bach-hendre, who would presumably have been related to his mother since she also had come from this part of Pembrokeshire, a scion of the Morris family of Trevigin. Thomas Jenkins purchased Penrallt, in the town of Aberporth, about six miles from Cilbronnau, and it is recorded that in 1814 he pulled down the original house and built the fine home that still stands on the site (Fig 8.2), although it is now operated as a hotel. Penrallt has an interesting history, and, like Cilbronnau, has connections with the Jenkins family over many generations<sup>10</sup>. The earliest reference to the estate of Penrallt is 1649 when it was purchased by Griffith ap Jenkin ap Thomas of Pantyrhrs, and he built the original house on this land. It was only in 1924 that Penrallt passed out of the Jenkins family following the death of Agnes, the daughter of Major-General Alexander Jenkins and grand-daughter of Thomas and Jane Jenkins.



**Fig 8.6** Wall plaque at St Cynwyl's Church, Aberporth, for Captain Thomas Jenkins of Penrallt and his wife Jane (née Morris).

Together Thomas and Jane Jenkins raised a family of ten children, the eldest of whom was Thomas Askwith Jenkins, the great-great-grandfather of the current generation of our Galloway family. At least three of the five sons went into the military in India; Thomas Askwith Jenkins, of whom more presently, John James Jenkins (born 1824), who served with the Madras Native Infantry, and Alexander Jenkins (1826-1902), who rose to the rank of Major-General in the Madras Staff Corps. It was Alexander Jenkins who, when he retired from military service, returned to take over the family home, Penrallt, in Aberporth where he became an active member of the local community. In the graveyard of St Cynwyl's Church there is a prominent memorial to Alexander Jenkins and his family, and nearby, enclosed within rusting steel railings, can be seen the family vault of his father, "our" Thomas Jenkins (Fig 8.7). Although the inscription on the tombstone is now barely legible, it has been recorded within the church and so we know that also lying beneath this stone are Thomas's wife, Jane, three daughters (Jane Reid, Hannah Mary Jenkins, and Elizabeth Jenkins) and a son-in-law, John Reid.



*Fig 8.7 Outside St Cynwyl's Church, Aberporth; the tomb of Captain Thomas Jenkins of Penrallt and his family.*

The oldest of Thomas Jenkins' sons, his firstborn child, Thomas Askwith Jenkins, was born at Trevigin in the parish of Monington, Pembrokeshire, 10<sup>th</sup> July 1809<sup>4,11</sup>, where the family was residing before moving to Aberporth a few years later. According to his East India Company cadet papers<sup>11</sup> he was educated in classics and mathematics at Mrs McCord's School in Cardigan. This was described in 1902<sup>12</sup> as the former "Navigation or Mathematical School which stood at the junction of Napier Road and Pendre"; the building survived until 1887 when it was "sacrificed to town improvements", becoming the Collegiate School in a new location. Nothing more is known of his early life, but it might be assumed that Thomas Askwith Jenkins grew up at Penrallt with his younger brothers and sisters, until at the age of seventeen, he began his cadetship with the East India Company. We find his name recorded in various directories and registers of HEIC personnel as he rose through the ranks, eventually becoming a major in the Madras Staff Corps and retiring 6<sup>th</sup> December 1851.



*Drawn by Louis Juchoux & Hippolyte*

*The 999 Pillared Choultry inside the large Pagoda at  
Kadava.*

*and Giovanni Battista Piranesi*

*P. 103*

**a.**



*Drawn by Louis Juchoux & Hippolyte*

*Colonnade in the Pagoda of Ramisseram  
224 yards long*

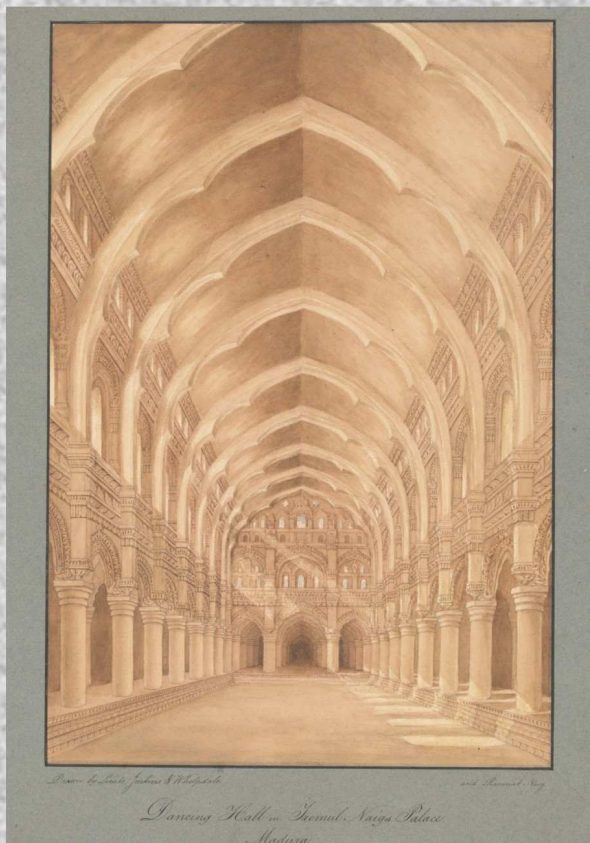
*and Giovanni Battista Piranesi*

*08*

**b.**



**c.**



**d.**

**Fig 8.8** These drawings of Indian temples are amongst several attributed to a team of military artists led by Lieutenant Thomas Askwith Jenkins. The drawings, mostly sepia watercolours, were made around 1840 and are now in storage at the Victoria & Albert Museum in London.

- a)** Elevation of the Sundareswara Temple, Madura.
- b)** Colonnade in the Ramalingeshvara Temple, Rameshwaram.
- c)** Courtyard of the palace of Raja Tirumala Nayak (1625-59), Madura.
- d)** Dancing Hall in the Palace of Raja Tirumala Nayak.

Earlier in this same year he had succeeded “to Trevigin and the lordship of the manor of Monnington on the demise of his uncle, Thomas Morris Esq.”<sup>4</sup> (his mother’s unmarried younger brother). Ten years later, on the 29<sup>th</sup> July 1861, Thomas Askwith Jenkins had the honour to be appointed by Queen Victoria “one of her Majesty’s Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms”<sup>13</sup>.

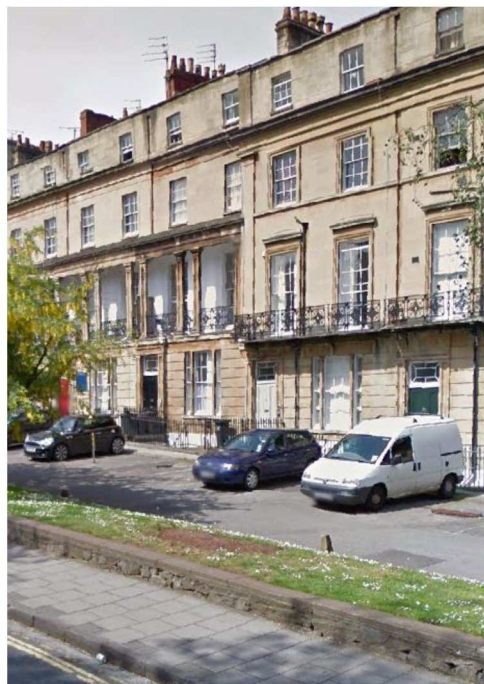
An unusual achievement for the young Lieutenant Jenkins was to be given work as an artist and draughtsman recording some of the ancient buildings in and around Madras (Fig 8.8). The very fine and detailed drawings, attributed to Thomas Askwith Jenkins with Lieutenant William Walter Whelpdale and Ravanat Naik, are now held in London by the Victoria & Albert Museum and the British Library and are dated c.1840, which seems to correspond to the period when Lieutenant Jenkins was listed as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General with the 33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment, but “absent on other duties”<sup>14</sup>. According to notes on the V&A website he was “supervising the Pamban Passage project, clearing a new shipping channel between the coast of Madras and Sri Lanka”. [Note that there had been some doubt about which “Lieut. Jenkins” was responsible for these drawings. In a 1969 India Office Library catalogue they were attributed to Lt William Griffith Pitt Jenkins, a first cousin of Thomas Askwith Jenkins, but this mis-identification has since been corrected.]

Presumably it was while serving in Madras that Thomas Askwith Jenkins met Harriet, the daughter of Captain Henry Hutchinson who was at that time master of the barque “Greyhound”, and the couple were married at the Cathedral Church of St George, Madras, on the 15<sup>th</sup> May 1841<sup>15</sup>. [Further notes on the interesting line of the Hutchinson family follow in the next chapter; page 113 et seq.]

Together Thomas Askwith and Harriet Jenkins had four children, the first three born in Madras. Sadly, their first daughter, Jane Christianna Jenkins, lived for only a few years, but the second daughter, Harriet Hannah Morris Jenkins (1846-1914) survived to a good age, marrying Charles Threlfall, who was a successful brewer, in 1872 and with him having five daughters and one son. At the time of the 1891 census Gertrude Lily Jenkins (the grandmother of the present Galloway family) and her younger brother Nevile Morris Jenkins were staying with the Threlfall family, who were then employing no less than twelve servants, at their home, The Beeches, Chester Road, Hartford, Northwich, Cheshire. The two sons of Thomas Askwith and Harriet Jenkins were Thomas Morris Jenkins, born in Madras in 1846 (of whom more presently) and John Henry Jenkins, born in London in 1851, who became a surgeon.

Although their youngest son was born in London in 1851, and Thomas Askwith

Jenkins retired from military service in December of that year, no record of the family has been found in the UK census returns before 1871, and so it remains uncertain exactly where they were residing during this period. In August 1861 the family seem to have been at 5 Oxford Parade, Cheltenham (see Fig 8.10), although at the time of the census earlier that year this property had been in the care of a “lodging housekeeper”. It is also possible that they could have been back at the family seat of Trevigin. [Note that the reference on the Wikipedia website to Thomas Askwith Jenkins owning Trefasser in Pembrokeshire around this time is incorrect. The error results from a mis-reading of the quoted source in which the “Mr Jenkins” there mentioned is actually Richard David Jenkins of Pantirion, from another branch of the family.] In the UK census return for 1871 the family (Thomas Askwith, Harriet, and two of



**Fig 8.9** *The home of Thomas Askwith Jenkins in 1871, this is Buckingham Place, Clifton, as it is today (May 2015).*

their children, Harriet and John Henry) were living in Bristol at 10 Buckingham Place, Clifton (Fig 8.9). At some time during the next few years perhaps the family moved again, for it was in Cheltenham, at 5 Pittville Parade (near Pittville Park, on what is now Evesham Road), that Thomas Askwith Jenkins died in May 1877. A gravestone in the Borough Cemetery at Cheltenham carries the inscription “*Sacred to the memory of Major Thomas Askwith Jenkins of Trevigin, Pembrokeshire late of the Madras Army. Born July 10<sup>th</sup> 1809. Died May 16<sup>th</sup> 1877*”.

The father of Gertrude Lily Jenkins, the subject of this chapter, was Thomas Morris Jenkins, born 6<sup>th</sup> September 1846 in Madras, India, where his father, Thomas Askwith Jenkins, was serving in the Madras Army. He was educated at Cheltenham College (Fig 8.10) where his daughter’s father-in-law, John Mawby Clossy Galloway, had also been a pupil a few years previously. Before joining the College, Thomas Morris Jenkins had been a pupil at the Jenkins School at 61 Rue des Champs Elysées, Brussels; then under the headship of Rev C E Jenkins. No family connection has yet been found, and Jenkins is not an uncommon name, but it seems quite possible that Thomas Askwith Jenkins chose this school for his son because he knew, or was related to, the Rev Jenkins. [For more information on the Jenkins school see *ref 16*.]

(NOMINATION OF PUPIL.)

CHELTENHAM COLLEGE.

INSTRUCTIONS.—All Christian Names to be written at full-length. The Blank spaces to be carefully and fully filled up, or the Paper will not be admitted. Particular attention is called to the Declaration below.

Dated the 10<sup>th</sup> day of August 1861

I, *T. Jenkins* of *Wimborne* in the County of *Dorset* being the Proprietor of Share No. *88* in the Cheltenham College, do hereby nominate as a Pupil therein:—

Pupil's Name *Thomas Morris Jenkins*

Born on the *sixth* day of *September* 1846.

Relationship of Pupil to the Nominating Proprietor } *Son.*

Father's { Name *T. A. Jenkins.*  
Address *5 Oxford Street Cheltenham*  
Profession *Major R. in the Madras Army*

If no Father Surviving Parents, or Guardians { Name Address

When Pupil will join the College *15<sup>th</sup> August 1861.*

Whether he will be Day Pupil or Boarder } *Boarder.*

State where the Pupil was last at School, or Name and Residence of Private Tutor } *Rev. C. E. Jenkins, Banfield*

DECLARATION.

I declare sincerely, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the above-named was not removed from the School at which (or from the care of the Tutor with whom) he was last placed, on account of any misconduct of which he was adjudged by his Master to have been guilty; and that he is not subject to fits, or afflicted with any contagious disorder, and that in the event of his becoming, at any time, so visited, he shall be forthwith removed from the College.

Signature of Shareholder, *T. A. Jenkins.*

Signature of Parent or Guardian, *T. A. Jenkins.*

By the Rules and Regulations (Vide Rule 9) of the College, no Pupil can be admitted without the express sanction of the Directors previously obtained at a Meeting of the Board.

August 1 1861  
NOMINATION

Fig 8.10 Nomination form for Thomas Morris Jenkins as a pupil at Cheltenham College, completed by his father, Thomas Askwith Jenkins. [Copy of original document kindly provided by the college archivist.]

The young Thomas Morris Jenkins trained as a Gentleman Cadet at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, before joining the 99<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot in March 1866 as Ensign without purchase<sup>17</sup>, the following month transferring to the 19<sup>th</sup> Foot<sup>18</sup>. The next promotion came in June 1869 to the rank of Lieutenant with the Madras Staff Corps<sup>19</sup>, and nine years later on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1878 Thomas Morris Jenkins was promoted to Captain<sup>20</sup>. These career moves are also recorded in Hart's Army List<sup>21</sup>, where we find the final promotions, to Major on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1886 and Lieutenant-Colonel on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1892; and according to the Cheltenham College Register, in 1889 he was "Deputy-Commissioner, 4<sup>th</sup> Grade, Burmah".

1879. Marriage solemnized at <i>Cheltenham</i> in the <i>Parish of St Luke</i> in the County of <i>Gloucester</i>								
No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
66	March 13 1879	Thomas Morris Jenkins	Full.	Bachelor	Captain Madras Staff Corps.	24 Imperial Square	Thomas Akroith Jenkins	Major (Reserved)
		Augusta Warren Nevile Wyatt	Full.	Spinster		Lake House	George Nevile Wyatt	Gentleman
Married in the <i>Church of St Luke</i> according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by <i>Licence</i> or after by me,								
This Marriage was solemnized between us,		<i>Thomas Morris Jenkins</i> <i>Augusta Warren Nevile Wyatt</i>		in the Presence of us, <i>G. Nevile Wyatt</i> <i>Henry B. ...</i>		<i>J. A. Aston</i>		

**Fig 8.11** The official record of the marriage at St Luke's Church, Cheltenham, between Thomas Morris Jenkins and Augusta Warren Nevile Wyatt.

It was the year after his promotion to Captain, and at the age of thirty-three, that Thomas Morris Jenkins was married at the church of St Luke, in Cheltenham, to Augusta Warren Nevile Wyatt, daughter of George Nevile Wyatt of the Lake House, Thirlestaine Road, Cheltenham. This marriage (Fig 8.11), on 13<sup>th</sup> March 1879, appears to have caused quite a stir amongst the gentry as it was reported in many newspapers, both local and further afield. The Cheltenham Looker-On<sup>22</sup> carried a full report of the ceremony, including interesting descriptions and a list of participants and prominent guests. Assisting at the service was the bridegroom's uncle, Rev James Jenkins, vicar of Blakesley, Northamptonshire, and it was reported that the happy couple honeymooned on the Isle of Wight.

There were four children, all born in Burma, for Thomas and Augusta Jenkins, although sadly only the eldest, Gertrude Lily Jenkins, survived beyond the age of thirty. The second daughter, Alice Maud Jenkins, lived only a few days and then there were two sons, Nevile Morris Jenkins (Fig 8.12), born 25<sup>th</sup> January 1884, and Robert Alfred Jenkins born 4<sup>th</sup> June 1886. Both of these boys went into the military; Nevile to the Royal Artillery, reaching the rank of lieutenant in 1913, and Robert to

the Indian Army, becoming a captain in the 97<sup>th</sup> Deccan Infantry in 1915. Nevile Morris Jenkins was a qualified pilot having taken his Royal Aero Club aviator's certificate in a Bristol bi-plane on 11<sup>th</sup> September 1913. However it was only a few months later, on 4<sup>th</sup> February 1914, that he died in the Madras General Hospital<sup>23</sup>. Two years after losing her eldest son Augusta Jenkins was to suffer another tragedy; her second son, Robert, was killed in action on 21<sup>st</sup> January 1916 whilst serving in Mesopotamia<sup>24</sup>. A copy of his will, dated 10<sup>th</sup> December 1915, is held by the British Library; this requests: "*In case I am outed I wish the following done with my kit...*" and after a few details "... *Please write to my Mother and ask what she wishes done with everything*". There also survives an interesting and remarkably detailed inventory of the property of Robert Alfred Jenkins.



**Fig 8.12** Lt Nevile Morris Jenkins, in 1913 aged twenty-nine.

Evidently, during his time in Burma Thomas Morris Jenkins became something of an expert on that country for it is recorded that he authored a document entitled "*Report on the Settlement of the Karen Hills Subdivision for the Year 1884-5*", which was published in 1885. It is not known exactly when the family returned from Burma. The only record on the 1891 census is of the two older children staying with relatives in Cheshire, but by 1901 Thomas and Augusta Jenkins, with their daughter, were at "Glan Tivy", 79 Westwood Road, Southampton, and it was here that Thomas Morris Jenkins died on 6<sup>th</sup> February 1904 at the relatively young age of fifty-seven<sup>25</sup>. A tragic side-note to this event is that whilst Annie Nevile Aston (née Wyatt) was in Southampton comforting her sister Augusta on the loss of her husband, she received a telegram to say that her own husband, Rev Clifford Aston, had died in the family home in Leckhampton of carbolic acid poisoning, seemingly at his own hand<sup>26</sup>.

The obituary<sup>25</sup> and several of the published death notices describe TMJ as being "of Trevigin", this being the Jenkins family home in the village of Monington, Cardiganshire. At the time of the 1881 census Trevigin was occupied by two of TMJ's aunts, Hannah M Jenkins and her sister Jane Reid, and also John Williams (a visitor, who was possibly their nephew). Trevigin (or Trefigin) is mentioned specifically in the will of Thomas Morris Jenkins, dated 3<sup>rd</sup> February 1888, in connection with the Lordship of Monington: "*I appoint in exercise of the power given me by the will of my late father the Lordship of the Manor of Monington with all the appurtenances*

*in the County of Pembroke and all that the messuage tenement farm and lands called Trefigin situate in the County of Pembroke unto my eldest son Nevile Morris Jenkins in fee simple". The will makes it clear that in the event of death without lawful issue the Lordship passes on down through the surviving children, and so, presumably, it would have passed to Gertrude Lily Jenkins... but what happened to the Lordship of the Manor of Monington after her death? Further research is needed!*



**Fig 8.13** This is almost certainly the building previously known as Highfield Mansions, which was the home of Augusta Jenkins and her daughter in 1907. (It later became a hospital and was demolished in 1932<sup>27</sup>.)



**Fig 8.14** Gertrude Lily Jenkins on her wedding day; 24<sup>th</sup> July 1907.

Augusta Warren Nevile Jenkins survived her husband by almost thirty-five years and also, as previously mentioned, she outlived her two sons. Although she had moved from Glan Tivy, her home was still in Portswood, Southampton, in 1907 (Fig 8.13), but by 1911 she had moved again, to Leamington, where she was living with three servants at 74 Holly Walk. It is not known how Augusta Jenkins occupied her later years; in 1924 her name crops up as an executor to the will of her aunt, Matilda Eliza Brown (née Daunt), and at some time she moved to Park House, Grand Drive, Raynes Park, London, where she stayed until her death on 11<sup>th</sup> May 1938<sup>23</sup>.

The one surviving child of Thomas and Augusta Jenkins, Gertrude Lily Jenkins, had married Aylmer George Galloway at Christ Church, Highfield,



**Fig 8.15** Christ Church, Highfield, Southampton, where Aylmer Galloway and Lily Jenkins were married in 1907. [From a photo by Alan Ford.]

*fastened by a sapphire and diamond crescent*, “... was accompanied up the aisle by her uncle, Mr G Nevile Wyatt, and given away by her mother”. The names of all the bridesmaids are listed along with other participants (which helps to determine family relationships) and further descriptions detail the bridesmaids’ dresses (“*pale pink ninon de soie, trimmed with cream coloured lace... hats of cream spotted net with sprays of pink roses and lilies of the valley, inserted with green velvet*”) and the bride’s “*going-away dress... of cream ninon de soie, with blue on the bodice*”. And then we learn that after the wedding reception “*the young couple left for Sherborne in a motor car, kindly lent by the bride’s aunt, Mrs Hutchinson*”. Finally, something that should surely be of interest to the present descendants of this Galloway family, there is appended to the report a lengthy list of wedding gifts from many relatives and friends (including even four silver fern pots from “*Jimmy*” and “*Fluff*” – who were they?); one wonders where all these heirlooms might now be scattered.

Southampton on 24<sup>th</sup> July 1907 (Figs 8.14, 8.15). The wedding was a grand affair, perhaps echoing that of Lily Jenkins’ own parents twenty-eight years before in Cheltenham. A full report of the wedding was published in the Cheltenham Looker-On of 3<sup>rd</sup> August 1907, from which we learn that the bride, wearing “*an Empire dress of white satin revé trimmed with Brussels lace... a Court train of white satin lined with chiffon and trimmed with silver embroidery*” and “*a veil, worn over a wreath of orange blossom, jasmine and white heather...*



**Fig 8.16** One hundred years ago things were done with style! This was Lily Galloway’s calling card, with a little tag attached for the new baby, Geoffrey Lewis.



**Fig 8.17** Gertrude Lily Galloway (*née* Jenkins).  
Left: as a young woman, and right: with her  
three children, Geoffrey Lewis, Ivy Muriel  
("Miggy") and Phyllis Lily.

At the time of the 1911 UK Census, just three years after her marriage, Gertrude Lily Galloway was living with her husband and young son (Geoffrey Lewis Galloway, born 12<sup>th</sup> November 1908 in Malta) at St Catherine, Borstal Road, Rochester, Kent; and at the same address there were three servants – a cook, a nurse and a house-parlourmaid. Various house moves must have occurred after this, and some are recorded, along with more details of Lily Galloway's three children (Fig 8.17), in Chapter 7 of this book. At her death on 5<sup>th</sup> February 1955 she was living at 19 Rosebery Avenue, New Malden, Surrey<sup>23</sup>.

---

## Sources and References

1. "Burkes Landed Gentry"; available in many editions, such as "Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland", by John Burke and John Bernard Burke, published by Henry Colburn, London, 1847.

2. "Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins of Cilbronnau, Cardiganshire: his family background and career", by D L Baker-Jones, Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, 1968/69.
3. "Cilbronnau: A History", by Glen Johnson (dated 28<sup>th</sup> July 2013); <http://www.glen-johnson.co.uk/cilbronnau/>
4. "Annals and Antiquities of the Counties and County Families of Wales", by Thomas Nicholas, 1872; vol I., "The County Families of Cardiganshire", pages 196-197, and "The County Families of Pembrokeshire", page 903.
5. "Elystan Glodrydd – (Elystan the Renowned) – founder of one of the Royal Tribes of Wales"; <http://www.elystan.co.uk/Elystan.co.uk/Welcome.html>.
6. "The Caledonian Mercury", 13<sup>th</sup> January 1812.
7. "The York Herald", 24<sup>th</sup> May 1817.
8. "Leeds Intelligence", 30<sup>th</sup> August 1819.
9. "The Morning Chronicle", 13<sup>th</sup> April 1819.
10. "History of the Penrallt", from the Penrallt Hotel website [www.thepenrallt.co.uk](http://www.thepenrallt.co.uk).
11. Cadet Papers, HEIC, 1827. (British Library ref. BL-BIND-L-MIL-9-166-00430/4)
12. "Walks and Wanderings in County Cardigan", Ernest Richmond Horsfall-Turner, 1902; re-printed by Forgotten Books, London, 2013.
13. "London Evening Standard", 3<sup>rd</sup> August 1861.
14. "The Bengal and Agra Annual Guide and Gazatteer", 1842, pages 220, 222.
15. British India Office Ecclesiastical Returns, St George's Cathedral, Madras, 1841.
16. "Miss Cavell Was Shot: The Diaries of Amy Hodson, 1914-1920", ed. Monica Kendall, Silverwood Books, May 2015.
17. "The London Gazette", 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1866, page 1580.
18. *Ibid.*, 17<sup>th</sup> April 1866, page 2463.
19. *Ibid.*, 16<sup>th</sup> December 1870, page 5791.
20. *Ibid.*, 25<sup>th</sup> June 1878, page 3765.
21. "Hart's Army List", vol 59, 1898, page 41.
22. "The Cheltenham Looker-On", 15<sup>th</sup> March 1879, pages 169-170.
23. Index of the Principal Probate Registry, London, UK.
24. "The Cheltenham Looker-On", 16<sup>th</sup> May 1916, page 14.
25. *Ibid.*, 13<sup>th</sup> February 1904, page 181.
26. "Gloucestershire Echo", 13<sup>th</sup> February 1904.
27. Southampton's History – website: <http://sotonopedia.wikidot.com/page-browse:heather-dene-house>.



## 9.

Gertrude Lily Jenkins

(Mrs H G Galloway)

1880 – 1955

### ***2. The Hutchinson Family Line***

The paternal grandmother of Gertrude Lily Jenkins was Harriet Hutchinson, a daughter of Captain Henry Hutchinson who was a mariner of some interest, and a descendent of Charles Hutchinson, governor of the island of St Helena (Fig 9.1) for seventeen years until he retired because of ill health in 1764.

Appointed by the East India Company, Charles Hutchinson took up the post of governor of St Helena on the 14<sup>th</sup> March 1747<sup>1</sup>. In 1746 the previous governor, Colonel David Dunbar, was not doing well and a replacement was being sought. Charles Hutchinson, who was Lieutenant-Governor at the time, “*evinced a degree of temper, moderation, and propriety of conduct, highly to his credit. He was accordingly adjudged a more proper person to be intrusted with the government than Colonel Dunbar, who was directed, in a letter dated 23rd December 1746 to resign his charge to Mr Hutchinson.*”<sup>2</sup> It was said that during his tenure the island enjoyed a long period of peaceful stability and prosperity as the governor “*tackled the neglect of crops and livestock and also brought the laws of the island closer to those in England*”<sup>3</sup>, and this apparently continued throughout the term of the next governor. Failing health led to Charles Hutchinson’s retirement from this office on 10<sup>th</sup> March 1764<sup>1</sup> and he then returned to England where, at the time of his death in 1777, he was living at Queen Ann Street, St Marylebone, London.

From his will, which was proved on the 21<sup>st</sup> February 1777, we learn that Charles Hutchinson had at least four children, one son and three daughters (Fig 9.2). However little has been found to help us identify his wife, except for some small clues

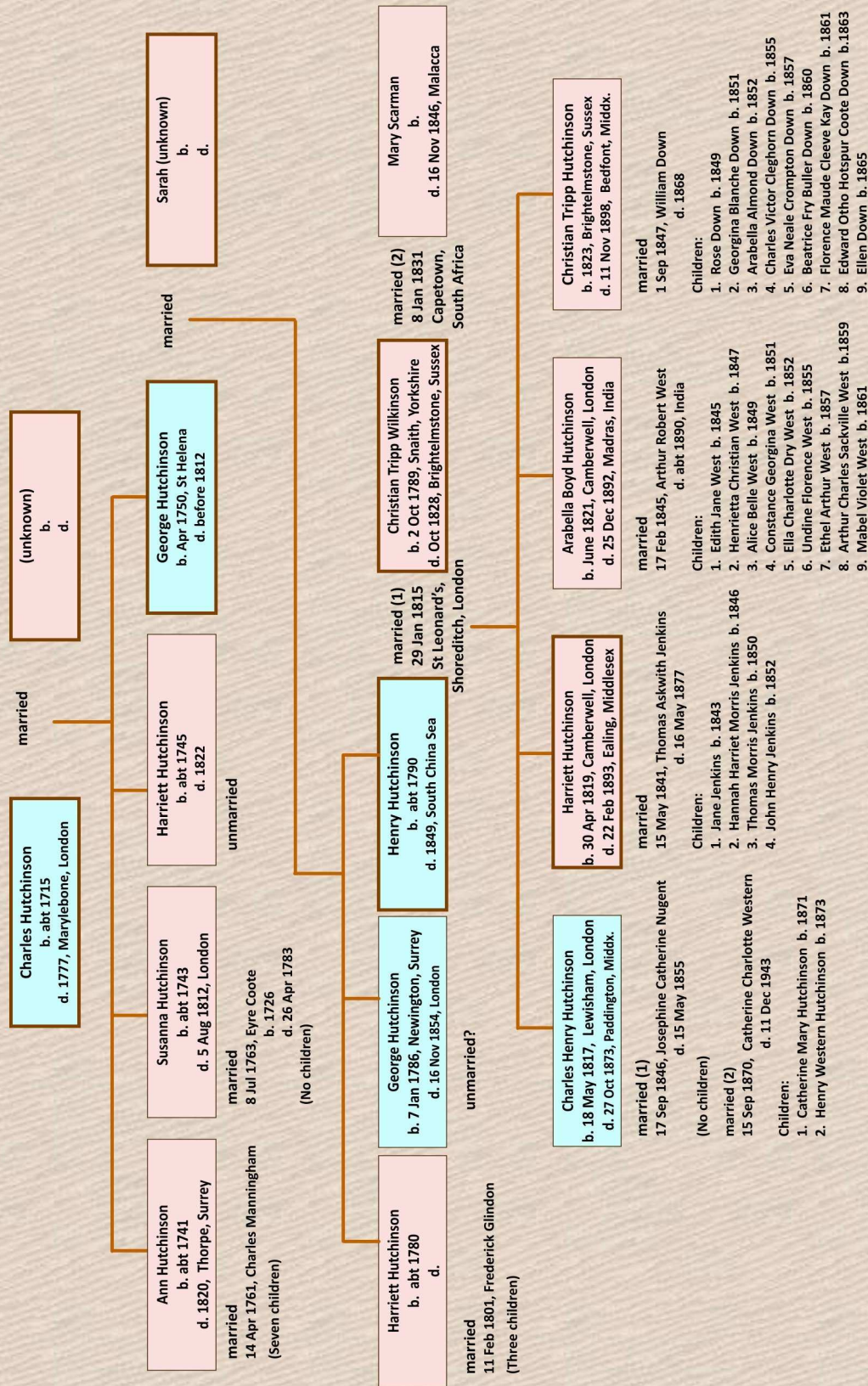
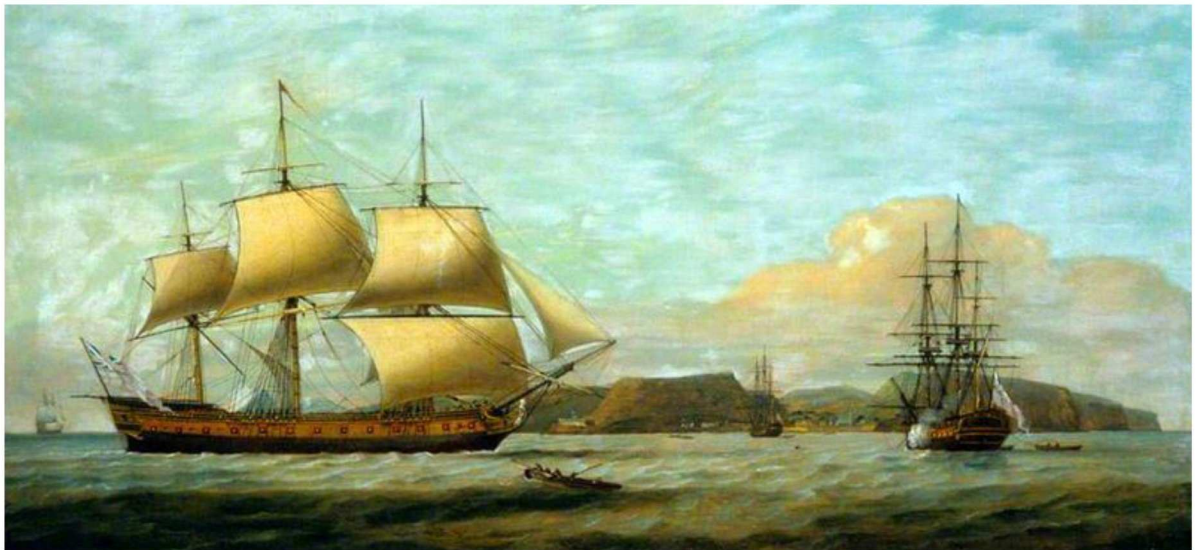


Fig 9.2 Partial descendant chart for Charles Hutchinson

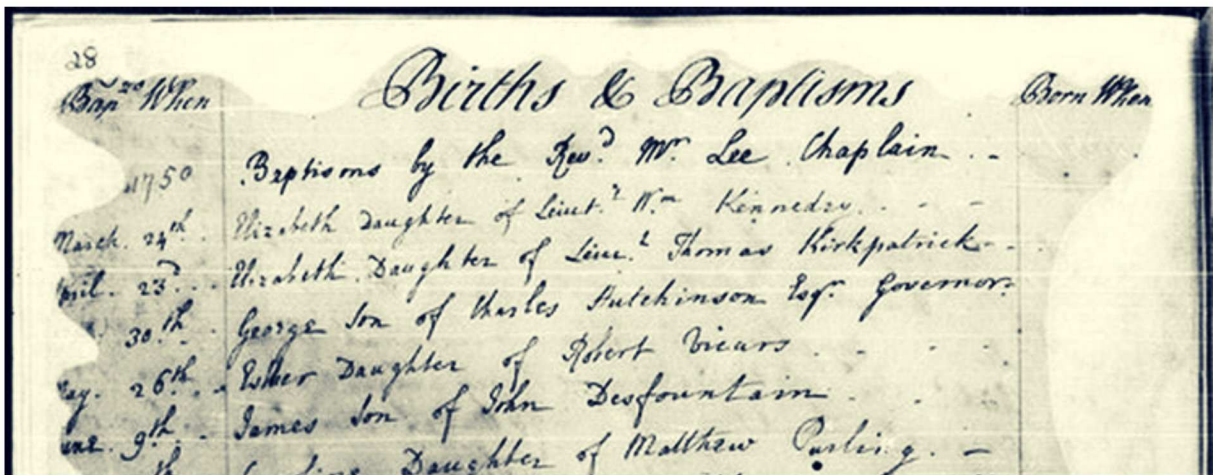
in this will and another. There is no direct mention of a wife in this will, from which we must conclude that she had died before the will was written, but there is a reference to “*my brother-in-law Major General Robert Boyd*”. It is certain that this Robert Boyd had at least three sisters, Kathrine, Elizabeth and Sophia, (and a brother, James), all born in Richmond, Surrey, to Ninian Boyd and his wife Susanna (née Johnstoun)<sup>4</sup>. However, of these three girls only Elizabeth survived to adulthood; she could have become the wife of Charles Hutchinson, and this would tie in with the references in Robert Boyd’s will to his “*nephew*” and “*nieces*”, children of Charles Hutchinson. It is also possible, of course, (though less likely) that Robert Boyd’s wife, Arabella<sup>5</sup>, was a sister to Charles Hutchinson, which would leave the identity of Mrs Hutchinson an unanswered question.



**Fig 9.1** *The East Indiaman “Admiral Hughes” off Jamestown, St Helena. This would be much the way the island appeared when Charles Hutchinson was governor, and certainly the way that it was when his son and grandson called in at this vital stopping off point on their voyages between England and Asia. [Painting by Thomas Luny; 1790]*

The three daughters of Charles Hutchinson were Ann, Susanna and Harriet, and it would seem that they were all born prior to the arrival of their father on St Helena since no record of their births has been found, in contrast to their brother whose baptism on St Helena was recorded on 30<sup>th</sup> April 1750 (Fig 9.3).

The eldest daughter was Ann and she (presumably) would have travelled with the family to St Helena and grown up there. It is recorded that on the 16<sup>th</sup> April 1761 she was married at the church of St James to Charles Manningham. It must have been soon afterwards that Charles and Ann Manningham returned to England because many of their seven children were born in Dorking, Surrey. One of their grand-



**Fig 9.3** The baptismal record<sup>6</sup> from St James', St Helena, of George Hutchinson, son of the island's governor, on 30<sup>th</sup> April 1750.

children, Mary Anne Manningham, daughter of Coote Manningham and Anna Maria Pollen, married Edward Buller in August 1824 at St Georges Hanover Square in London; he was created the 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet Manningham-Buller of Dilhorne Hall, Staffordshire in January 1866<sup>7</sup> and founded a significant dynasty that included the formidable barrister and politician, Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, and the equally formidable head of MI5, Eliza Manningham-Buller. Ann Manningham died at Thorpe, Surrey in 1820, some twenty-three years after her husband.

In St Helena on the 8<sup>th</sup> July 1763 Charles Hutchinson's second daughter Susanna (Fig 9.4) was married to Colonel Eyre Coote, a very active military man who had seen much service in India. At that time Susanna Hutchinson was said to be "*universally admired and beloved, ... a living pattern of excellence*", as quoted in Colonel H C Wylly's highly detailed biography of Sir Eyre Coote<sup>8</sup>. Apparently worn out physically and mentally by his work in India, Sir Eyre Coote died 27<sup>th</sup> April 1783 in Madras<sup>9</sup> and the following year Susanna Lady Coote returned to the family home, West Park, Fordingbridge, Hampshire. She died 5<sup>th</sup> August 1812 in London. (It should



**Fig 9.4** Susanna, Lady Coote; the second daughter of Charles Hutchinson<sup>8</sup>.

be noted, in passing, that the many contemporary references to the dubious mental state and unsavoury behaviour of Sir Eyre Coote relate not to the aforementioned gentleman but to his nephew, of the same name, who seems to have been a far less worthy character.)

The third daughter, Harriet, never married. Perhaps she stayed on the island, or perhaps not, but when she prepared her last will and testament in July 1813 she was in London, and said to be “*of Queen Ann Street West, St Marylebone*” and “*of Westbourne Grove, Paddington*”. Harriet Hutchinson died in 1822.

Little is known about Charles Hutchinson’s son, George, except that he became the father of Henry Hutchinson and thus grandfather of our Harriet Hutchinson. He was baptised at St James’s Church on St Helena, the date recorded as 30<sup>th</sup> April 1750 (Fig 9.3) and it is reasonable to assume that he was born on the island in that month. It is certain that he was the Captain Hutchinson who is recorded as the master of the East India Company ships *Stafford*<sup>10,11</sup> and *Britannia*<sup>11</sup> in 1779. This was the year in which Captain George Hutchinson took over command of the *Britannia* in Calcutta after the *Stafford*, which he had brought from Portsmouth to India, was wrecked in the Hugli river<sup>11</sup>. In a lengthy letter to The Gentleman’s Magazine extolling the virtues of Sir Eyre Coote we find further evidence of George Hutchinson the mariner; “*Sir Eyre Coote... embarked at Portsmouth, the latter end of May, 1778, accompanied by his amiable lady and suite, on board the Stafford Indiaman, commanded by the brother of his lady (Captain Hutchinson), and son of a late governor of the island St Helena*”<sup>12</sup>.

An outline of George Hutchinson’s maritime career with the East India Company, beginning when he was just fifteen years old, can be found in Farrington’s Biographical Index<sup>13</sup>, which lists:- seaman *Britannia*(3) 1765/6; 5<sup>th</sup> mate *Shrewsbury*(3) 1767/8; 3<sup>rd</sup> mate *Shrewsbury*(3) 1770/1; 2<sup>nd</sup> mate *Stafford*(2) 1773/4 (approved 14<sup>th</sup> Oct 1773, aged 24); captain *Stafford*(2) 1777/8; captain *Britannia*(4) 1780.

No clear evidence has yet been found of either the marriage or the death of George Hutchinson, but it is known that his wife was named Sarah<sup>13,14</sup> and that he had three children – Harriet, George and Henry. (There is a record of the baptism of a fourth child, Maria, but nothing further, so it is likely that she died young.) In the will of Susanna Coote (née Hutchinson), dated 25<sup>th</sup> April 1812 she lists these three as the “*reputed children of my late brother George Hutchinson*”. With almost identical wording Harriet, George and Henry are listed also in the will of another aunt, Harriet Hutchinson, dated 1<sup>st</sup> July 1813, and additionally she mentions some of the children of the third sister Ann.

The first of George Hutchinson's three surviving children was Harriet who would have been born some time around 1780 because she is known to have married Frederick Foster Glendon at Lambeth, London, on the 11<sup>th</sup> February 1801<sup>15</sup>. They had three children, all girls and all born in London. George Hutchinson's second child was also named George, born 7<sup>th</sup> January 1786<sup>14,16</sup>, and he grew up to become a distinguished officer in the Madras Army, attached to the 24<sup>th</sup> Native Infantry<sup>17</sup> and achieving the rank of Colonel. [Note that it is all too easy to become confused over the military career of George Hutchinson because there was another distinguished officer of the same name serving in India around the same time with the Bengal Engineers.] After his retirement from the Madras Army George Hutchinson settled at Milbrook Villa, Ampthill Square, North West London, where he died in November 1854<sup>17</sup>, and he was laid to rest at All Souls' Cemetery, Kensal Green.

After Harriet and George, the third child of George Hutchinson (the mariner) was Henry, and he is of particular interest as he is in the direct line of descent from Charles Hutchinson to our current Galloway family (this line continuing through Henry's daughter Harriet). The clearest evidence as to the place and date of birth of Henry Hutchinson is in Farrington's Biographical Index<sup>13</sup>, which gives his baptism as 17<sup>th</sup> November 1790 at Holy Trinity, Hull; and this ties in with stated age at the time of his death. Nothing is known of the young Henry Hutchinson before his marriage on 29<sup>th</sup> January 1815 at the church of St Leonard's, Shoreditch, London<sup>18</sup>, to Christian Wilkinson Tripp, who was the only child of Henry Tripp (b. 1765) and a granddaughter of Job Tripp and Christian Wilkinson (married at Spitalfields, London, 6<sup>th</sup> July 1760). The witnesses to this marriage in 1815 were Henry Tripp (who was probably the bride's father, but might have been a brother) and Charles William Manningham, who was Henry's first cousin – the eldest son of his aunt Ann Manningham – confirming that we have the "correct" Henry Hutchinson, descendent of Charles Hutchinson.

**Fig 9.5** The signature of Henry Hutchinson as it appeared amongst his son's cadet papers in 1831.

Henry Hutchinson and Christian Tripp had four children, all born in England, and no less than twenty-four grandchildren! The eldest child, and only son, was Charles Henry Hutchinson who was born 18<sup>th</sup> May 1817 in Lewisham, London, and became a prominent figure in the Indian military, rising to the rank of Major-General in the Royal Madras Artillery by the time that he retired in 1870. Amongst the cadet papers for the young Charles Hutchinson is the sworn statement of his father, "*Henry Hutchinson of Tonbridge in the County of Kent, Master Mariner*", that Charles was born at Surrey Square, on 18<sup>th</sup> May 1817; and interestingly this document is counter-signed by John Key who was Lord Mayor of London at the time (1831). Charles Henry Hutchinson married firstly, Josephine Catherine Nugent on 17<sup>th</sup> September 1846 in Dublin<sup>19</sup> (who died in 1855), and secondly, Catherine Charlotte Western (thirty-three years younger than himself) on 15<sup>th</sup> September 1870 in London<sup>20</sup>, by whom he had two children. Charles Henry Hutchinson died at his home, 20 Westbourne Park, Paddington, London, on 27<sup>th</sup> October 1873, aged fifty-six.

The second child of Henry Hutchinson was Harriet, born in Camberwell, Surrey, 30<sup>th</sup> April 1819, and she is, of course, another principal character in this Hutchinson narrative as it is from her that our present Galloway family is descended. On 15<sup>th</sup> May 1841 at Madras, India, Harriet Hutchinson married Thomas Askwith Jenkins<sup>21</sup>, an officer in the Madras Army and descendent of the prominent Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire families of Jenkins. Thomas and Harriet had four children, the third of whom, and the first son, was Thomas Morris Jenkins who became the father of Gertrude Lily Jenkins, the subject of this chapter. [The Jenkins family line has been covered in more detail in the previous chapter; page 95 et seq.] After the death of her husband in 1877 Harriet Jenkins (née Hutchinson) moved around the country, apparently following her youngest son, John Henry Jenkins, a doctor. Thus in 1881 we find her in Liskeard, Cornwall, and in 1891 she was in Lincoln. She died at her London home, 8 Windsor Road, Ealing, Middlesex, on 22<sup>nd</sup> February 1893.

Arabella Boyd Hutchinson, born at Camberwell, London, in 1821, and Christian Tripp Hutchinson, born at Brightelmstone (Brighton) in 1823, were the remaining two children of Henry Hutchinson. They both married military officers and proved to be prolific child-bearers, having nine children each. Arabella Boyd married Arthur Robert West in Calcutta on 17<sup>th</sup> February 1845 and two years later on 1<sup>st</sup> September 1847, her sister, Christian Tripp, married William Down in Madras. Their mother, Christian Wilkinson Hutchinson (née Tripp) had died in Brightelmstone (Brighton) in October 1828.

# *The Voyages of*

## **Ship: *The Barrosa***

- 1. 1819 - 1821 London - India (Bombay) - London**  
Approximate dates only; at the end of April 1819 the Barrosa was at Deal preparing to sail for Bombay.
- 2. 1824 - 1825 London - India (Madras) - London**  
11<sup>th</sup> March 1824 the Barrosa arrived at Cape of Good Hope from Cork; 18<sup>th</sup> April sailed from Madras, arriving Mauritius 11<sup>th</sup> October and planning to sail for London in early January 1825.
- 3. 1825 - 1826 London - India (Bengal/Madras) - London**  
Late September 1825 the Barrosa sailed from Deal for India, arriving Bengal 12<sup>th</sup> March 1826. Sailed from Bengal 12<sup>th</sup> May 1826, Madras 9<sup>th</sup> June, Mauritius 5<sup>th</sup> September, Cape of Good Hope 25<sup>th</sup> September, St Helena 17<sup>th</sup> October, arriving off Margate 15<sup>th</sup> December.
- 4. 1827 - 1828 London - China - London**  
Sailed from London mid-April 1827 bound for China. Sailed from China 1<sup>st</sup> November, from St Helena 16<sup>th</sup> January 1828, arriving off Dover 20<sup>th</sup> March.
- 5. 1828 - 1829 London - India (Calcutta/Madras) - London**  
Around July 1828 the Barrosa sailed from London, arriving Cape of Good Hope and sailing on 27<sup>th</sup> September for Bengal. Sailed from Calcutta 23<sup>rd</sup> February 1829, Saugor 8<sup>th</sup> March, Madras 10<sup>th</sup> April, Mauritius 12<sup>th</sup> May and St Helena 28<sup>th</sup> June, arriving off Hastings 19<sup>th</sup> August.

## **Ship: *The Lord William Bentinck***

- 1. 1830 - 1831 London - India (Calcutta/Madras) - London**  
The Lord William Bentinck, with Henry Hutchinson at the helm, sailed from London 15<sup>th</sup> April 1830 for Madeira, Madras and Calcutta. She sailed from Bengal 24<sup>th</sup> October, Madras 9<sup>th</sup> November and was at Cape of Good Hope 4<sup>th</sup> January 1831. [Henry Hutchinson married Miss Mary Scarman in Capetown on the 8<sup>th</sup> January 1831.] The LWB was at St Helena 21<sup>st</sup> January and passed by Portsmouth on the 10<sup>th</sup> March.
- 2. 1831 - 1832 London - India (Calcutta/Madras) - London**  
The Lord William Bentinck sailed from Deal 31<sup>st</sup> May 1831 and from Portsmouth 5<sup>th</sup> June for Madras and Bengal. Returning home, the LWB sailed from Madras 7<sup>th</sup> January 1832, St Helena 10<sup>th</sup> February, and passed by Portsmouth 2<sup>nd</sup> May.
- 3. 1832 - 1833 London - India (Calcutta/Madras) - London**  
On the 15<sup>th</sup> August 1832 the Lord William Bentinck sailed from Deal, and from Portsmouth for Madras and Calcutta. She sailed from Kedgerree 10<sup>th</sup> June, Madras 10<sup>th</sup> August, Mauritius 21<sup>st</sup> September, Cape of Good Hope 9<sup>th</sup> October and St Helena 4<sup>th</sup> November, arriving at Deal 20<sup>th</sup> December.
- 4. 1834 - 1835 London - India (Madras) - London**  
The Lord William Bentinck arrived at Deal from the River 21<sup>st</sup> April 1834 and sailed for Madras embarking passengers at Portsmouth 26<sup>th</sup> April. On the 27<sup>th</sup> November 1835 the LWB landed twenty-three passengers at Portsmouth after a very rough passage home, the ship's main and foremast being carried away, and taking upwards of six months for the voyage from Madras.
- 5. 1836 - 1837 London - India (Calcutta) - China - Calcutta - London**  
The Lord William Bentinck sailed from Gravesend for Calcutta 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1836 and arrived in Cape of Good Hope 26<sup>th</sup> July with reports that smallpox had broken out on the vessel. She sailed on for Calcutta, which port she left on 22<sup>nd</sup> September for China. The LWB arrived in China (Macao?) 20<sup>th</sup> December after encountering very stormy weather. There were reports in late October from Singapore, subsequently proving erroneous, that this ship had been lost in a storm between Calcutta and China. Later reports said that the LWB had run aground in the Straits of Malacca but had got off after throwing overboard 300 bales of cotton. Evidently it was the discovery in the sea of some bales of cotton that had given rise to the rumour that the ship had been wrecked. On the 3<sup>rd</sup> January 1837 the LWB was loading in China for the return journey; she sailed on from Calcutta 17<sup>th</sup> May, from Mauritius 12<sup>th</sup> July and from St Helena 30<sup>th</sup> August, arriving back at Gravesend 30<sup>th</sup> October.

# Captain Henry Hutchinson

## Ship: *The Greyhound* (barque)

### 1. 1838 - 1840 London - India (Madras) - Burma - London

The Greyhound, now under the command of Henry Hutchinson, came down the River and sailed from Deal 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1838. She sailed on from Bordeaux 10<sup>th</sup> September and from Mauritius 14<sup>th</sup> January arriving at Madras 24<sup>th</sup> February, and she was then reported in Penang 17<sup>th</sup> May having arrived from Moulmein (south Burma). On the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1840 the Greyhound was in the Indian Ocean some 600 miles south-east of Ceylon when a submarine earthquake was felt; the observations were described in interesting detail by Capt Hutchinson in the ship's log and this incident was reported in several contemporary newspapers. A couple of months later the Greyhound was at Aleppy, off the coast of Malabar, taking on pepper and finally, after being away from home for more than two years, she was back in Deal on the 26<sup>th</sup> September 1840.

### 2. 1841 - 1842 London - China - London

The Greyhound was soon being prepared again for another voyage to China and she sailed from Deal 1<sup>st</sup> January 1841 and from Portsmouth 4<sup>th</sup> January. In early October she began the return voyage from China, calling at Singapore 1<sup>st</sup> November and St Helena 6<sup>th</sup> February 1842, before arriving off Falmouth 3<sup>rd</sup> May.

### 3. 1842 - 1846 London - India (Madras) - Hong Kong - Madras - China - Madras - London

On the 29<sup>th</sup> July 1842 the Greyhound came down the River to Deal and sailed for Hong Kong. She was in Madras 12<sup>th</sup> April 1843 and Singapore 26<sup>th</sup> May. Probably the Greyhound then sailed to China before returning to India where she was reported to be "*in the Madras Roads*" on 19<sup>th</sup> March 1844. She sailed from Madras 26<sup>th</sup> August arriving Singapore 20<sup>th</sup> September and, three days later, sailing back to China. By the 9<sup>th</sup> February 1845 the Greyhound had returned to Madras, and from there she sailed for London calling at Kedgerie 28<sup>th</sup> February, Galle (southern Ceylon) 16<sup>th</sup> July and Colombo 28<sup>th</sup> August. Arrival in London would have been mid-1846.

### 4. 1847 - 1848 London - India (Madras) - London

In December 1846 the Greyhound was being prepared for a voyage to India and on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1847 she came down the River to Deal and sailed for Cape of Good Hope. The next we hear is 10<sup>th</sup> February 1848 when the Greyhound is in Madras and sails for London, arriving 15<sup>th</sup> September.

### 5. 1848 - 1849? London - Ceylon - Singapore - ??????

On what was to be her final, fatal, voyage the Greyhound came down from the River to Deal on 1<sup>st</sup> December 1848 and sailed on for Colombo. She had reached Singapore in August 1849 and on 29<sup>th</sup> August she sailed for Hong Kong... but she never arrived there! In February 1850 reports began appearing in the newspapers to the effect that the Greyhound and another East Indiaman, the Sylph, had been the victims of Chinese pirates somewhere in the South China Seas. The Greyhound and its captain, Henry Hutchinson, and crew were never heard of again.



## Notes:

- i. In many reports the Barrosa is spelled "*Barossa*", but the former appears to be correct.
- ii. Considerable confusion exists around the Lord William Bentinck because there were three ships of that name active in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century. One was an iron-clad steamer, built in 1832 for service in India on the River Ganges. Another was a "transport ship" that made voyages to the western coast of India and to Australia, in at least two cases (in 1832 and 1838) transporting convicts to Van Diemen's Land. This ship was wrecked in a storm on the 8<sup>th</sup> August 1840 at the entrance to Bombay harbour. Many contemporary newspapers carried distressing reports of this disaster in which many lives were lost.
- iii. There were reports of a notable incident in May 1829 when the Lord William Bentinck ran aground on McNab's Island, near the entrance to the harbour of Halifax, Nova Scotia. With help from other ships, and after jettisoning 1500 chests of tea, she was re-floated with little damage. The following year this ship was apparently purchased by Capt Henry Hutchinson, who was her managing owner until 1837/8.

Returning now to their father, Henry Hutchinson, we should look in some detail at his maritime career. Records of Henry's early career are sketchy and uncertain, not helped by the fact that there were at least two, and possibly three, Henry Hutchinsons sailing the high seas in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. There are references, in particular Farrington's Biographical Index<sup>43</sup>, to a Henry Hutchinson serving on various ships before his first command and these included the *Earl Camden* (1806), the *Marchioness of Exeter* (1808-1813), the *Hope* (1814-1815) and the *General Kyd* (1816-1817); the last-named as second mate in 1817. Almost certainly this maps out the early career of "our" Henry Hutchinson, and we find that the first ship under the command of Captain Hutchinson was the *Barrosa* (also often reported as *Barossa*, although this spelling is probably the incorrect one). Beginning in 1818 and continuing for eleven years there are at least five voyages of the *Barrosa* recorded with Henry Hutchinson at the helm, mostly between London and the eastern ports of India (Madras and Calcutta), but also to China. The original ship's logs for some of these voyages can still be inspected at the British Library<sup>22</sup>.

Along with the *Barrosa* there were two other ships, both apparently operated by Henry Hutchinson as managing owner, that took up effectively the whole of his working life – the *Lord William Bentinck* and the *Greyhound* – and a study of contemporary newspaper reports, ships' logs and other documents yields a fascinating insight to merchant shipping of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The voyages of these three ships whilst under the command of Henry Hutchinson are summarised in the chart on pages 120/121. There are complications, of course; traps for unwary researchers, and one such is that there were *two* ships called the *Lord William Bentinck* trailing back and forth across the Atlantic and Indian Oceans during the same years. (Indeed, there was a *third* ship of the same name at this time, but this one was an iron-clad steamer that was working on the Ganges river in India.) Note, for example, that the *Lord William Bentinck* carrying convicts to Van Dieman's Land in 1832 and 1838 was *not* the ship commanded by Henry Hutchinson.

Many of the adventures of Henry Hutchinson over that forty year period are mentioned in the chart on pages 120/121 but it seems that he faced other challenges as well, notably a real or potential bankruptcy in the late 1830s. Without a detailed study and a knowledge of the bankruptcy procedures prevailing at that time it is difficult to determine exactly what was going on, but the name of Henry Hutchinson crops up a number of times, for example in Perrys' Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette<sup>23</sup> which refers to "*proof of two debts*". These news items describe Henry Hutchinson as "master mariner and merchant... of the ship *Lord William Bentinck*, and of the

Jerusalem Coffee House”, the latter being a somewhat notorious haunt of managing owners of East India Company ships that was located in Coopers Court off Cornhill in the City of London<sup>24</sup>. There are many references in 1837 and 1838 to meetings in Basinghall Street where cases of bankrupts and insolvents were considered, but it is not clear whether Henry Hutchinson would have needed to be present in person; perhaps difficult for a mariner.

Henry Hutchinson, whilst in command of the *Lord William Bentinck*, found himself involved in other adventures, not least of which was at the English Church in Capetown on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 1831 where he married his second wife, a Miss Mary Scarman<sup>25</sup>, his first wife having died some two years before. The second Mrs Hutchinson died at Malacca in November 1845<sup>26</sup>, and no evidence has yet been found of children from this marriage. In another event, relatively minor but slightly bizarre, it is reported<sup>27</sup> that at a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in February 1833, a Mr J Kyd presented “on the part of Captain Henry Hutchinson of the ship *Lord William Bentinck*”, a stuffed albatross! The kind of disaster that so often befell ships in the days of sail almost caused the wreck of the *Lord William Bentinck* in 1836 on at least two occasions that were reported in contemporary newspapers<sup>28,29</sup> (see the chart on pages 120/121); something to do with that albatross, perhaps.

At some time in late 1837 or early 1838 Henry Hutchinson sold his interest in the *Lord William Bentinck* and acquired a barque, the *Greyhound*, which remained in his ownership for the rest of his life. The first known voyage of the *Greyhound* under Captain Hutchinson’s command began in June 1838 when, travelling via Mauritius, they included visits to Burma and Malaysia. It was during this voyage that Henry Hutchinson recorded in the ship’s log an unusual submarine earthquake in the southern Indian Ocean, and this event was also reported in several contemporary newspapers<sup>30</sup>. There were four more long voyages for the *Greyhound*, all to the far east, usually India or China, and tending to last for two or three years.

It was not only financial matters that resulted in court appearances for Henry Hutchinson for he also found himself in trouble over what we might assume was his hot temper. On 13<sup>th</sup> May 1841 a case was heard at the Court of Queen’s Bench in London, “Francis v. Hutchinson”<sup>31,32</sup>. It seems that there was a dispute between the captain and a seaman (Francis) after which the seaman was tied to a gun and flogged by a lascar; and the outcome of the court case was an award of damages for the seaman and back pay for work that he had not done because he had been locked up!

Sadly, the voyage beginning in December 1848 was to be the final one both for the *Greyhound* and for her master, Captain Henry Hutchinson. It can never be known

exactly what happened on that fateful voyage; on 29<sup>th</sup> August 1849 the *Greyhound* sailed from Singapore for Hong Kong... and vanished! Because of the difficulty of communicating with ships at sea it was relatively common for ships to “disappear” for weeks, sometimes months, only to turn up safe and sound at some distant port. However, the *Greyhound* never did turn up and in February 1850 newspaper reports began to appear speculating on the loss of this ship. The Suffolk Chronicle carried a story, which was repeated in other newspapers<sup>33</sup>, to the effect that captured pirate ships in China had been found with merchandise identified as being from the *Greyhound*; leading to the inevitable conclusion that this ship along with her captain and crew had been taken and destroyed. The death of Henry Hutchinson was accepted in London where his will was proved 17<sup>th</sup> June 1850, names mentioned at the hearing including George Hutchinson (Henry’s brother), his son Charles Henry Hutchinson and two sons-in-law Thomas Askwith Jenkins and Arthur Robert West.



## Sources and References

1. St Helena website. (<http://sainthelenaisland.info/governor.htm>)
2. “*History of the Island of St Helena*”, Thomas H Brooke, publ. by Kingsbury, Parbury and Allen, London, 1824; page 258.
3. Wikipedia “*History of the Island of St Helena*”.
4. Family Search (IGI) “*England Births and Christenings*”; Batch P01334-1, Film 800475.
5. Oxford Dictionary of National Biography; article on Sir Robert Boyd 1710-1794. (<http://www.oxforddnb.com/templates/article.jsp?articleid=3113&back=>)
6. St Helena BMD records (digitised at <http://www.historicalpapers.wits.ac.za/?inventory/U/collections&c=AB2073/R/7365>).
7. “*Burke's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage*”, edited by Charles Mosely, 107th edition, 2003.
8. “*The Life of Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote KB*”, H C Wylly; publ. by Oxford (Clarendon Press), 1922; page 121.
9. “*Indian Records Series: Vestiges of Old Madras*”, Henry Davison Love, vol.3, 1913, page 248.
10. The Shipwreck website. (<http://www.wrecksite.eu/wreck.aspx?139261>)
11. East India Company Ships website © Andrea Cordani. (<http://www.eicships.info/ships/shipdetail.asp?sid=862>)
12. “*The Gentleman’s Magazine*”, vol LXIV (1794), page 203.
13. “*A Biographical Index of East India Company Maritime Services Officers 1600-1834*” by Anthony J Farrington, British Library 1999; page 406.
14. Baptism register for St Mary’s Newington, Surrey, 1777-1810, page 64.
15. Marriage register for St Mary’s Lambeth, London, 1801, certificate number 706.
16. Papers in British Library, India Office; ref. L/AG/23/10/1-2.

17. *"The Gentleman's Magazine"*, vol 197-198, 1855, page 107.
18. Marriage register for St Leonard's, Shoreditch, Middlesex; 1815, page 74, certificate number 222.
19. *"Ireland, Civil Registration Indexes 1845-1958"* on [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
20. Marriage register for the Parish Church of St Mary-le-bone, London, 1870, page 9, certificate number 17.
21. *"Annals and Antiquities of the Counties and County Families of Wales"*, Thomas Nicholas, 1872, vol 2, page 903.
22. British Library; refs. *IOR/L/MAR/B/99C to IOR/L/MAR/B/99F*.
23. *"Perrys' Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette"*, 2<sup>nd</sup> December 1837, page 791; and 21<sup>st</sup> April 1838, page 247.
24. *"Club Life of London..."*, John Timbs, vol II, 1866, page 30.
25. UK National Archives, Mariners at the Cape of Good Hope 1830-1832, *CO53/2*.
26. *"London Daily News"*, 6<sup>th</sup> March 1846.
27. *"Proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal"*, 1833, page 95.
28. *"The London Standard"*, 9<sup>th</sup> September 1836.
29. *"The Morning Post"*, 7<sup>th</sup> October 1836.
30. *"The Newcastle Courant"*, 4<sup>th</sup> September 1840, part 2, page 3.
31. *"The Morning Post"*, London 14<sup>th</sup> May 1841, page 7.
32. *"The Yorkshire Gazette"*, 27<sup>th</sup> February 1842.
33. *"The Essex Standard"*, 1<sup>st</sup> February 1850.





## 10.

### Gertrude Lily Jenkins (Mrs H G Galloway)

1880 – 1955

#### *3. The Wyatt Family Line*

The third of Gertrude Lily Jenkins' four grandparents, her mother's father, was George Nevile Wyatt, another interesting gentleman "of the old school" who had spent a significant part of his life in India. One of several in the Wyatt family line bearing the same name, George Nevile Wyatt was a descendant of the Wyatts of Weeford, near Lichfield, Staffordshire. The earliest record of a Wyatt (or Wiatt, or Wyat, or Wiot, amongst many variations) in this area would have been around 1562 when parish registers began there, and the line can be traced back with reasonable certainty to Humphrey (or Houmfrey) Wyatt who was born around 1540. However, the man usually regarded as the founder of this pullulating dynasty of architects, inventors, artists and surgeons was John Wyatt of Thickbroom (1675-1742). There are many published sources of information on this remarkable family and its most successful individuals (see for example, refs. 1-3), and here we will give brief mention only to a few, with the focus naturally on those in our direct family line.

In the little church of St Mary, Weeford (Fig 10.1), on 4<sup>th</sup> June 1699, John Wyatt married Jane Jackson and together they had at least nine children, eight sons and one daughter. The eldest son, also John, was born in 1700, probably at the family home in the hamlet of Thickbroom, and baptised in Weeford Church. He grew up to become a talented inventor of various ingenious mechanisms including a compound lever weighing machine (for weighing loaded wagons) and a multi-speed roller device

to aid the spinning of cotton. Unfortunately he was not a successful businessman and it was left to others, notably Richard Arkright, to find fame and fortune from the mechanised cotton mills. John Wyatt, like many others in the Wyatt clan, would be worthy of a chapter to himself, but he is not in our direct line of descent and the interested reader is therefore pointed towards refs. 4-6, or the many other documents to be found on the internet.



**Fig 10.1** *The little church of St Mary, Weeford, as it was before re-building in 1802.* [Illustration from: The Gentleman's Magazine (London, England), vol 74, February 1804, page 113.]

The second son of John and Jane Wyatt of Thickbroom was William Wyatt (1701-1772). He was a businessman and land-surveyor, said to be “*probably... the most influential inclosure specialist of his day in the north midlands*”<sup>7</sup>. For some years in the 1760s he was steward to Lord Paget, who later became the Earl of Uxbridge and whose son was created the 1<sup>st</sup> Marquess of Anglesey, and during this time William Wyatt lived at Seany (later spelled Sinai) Park House, near Burton-upon-Trent. He would have been in residence at Seany Park at the time of the protests against his(?) enclosures reported in the local press (Fig 10.2). William’s son, Samuel Wyatt (b. 1736) succeeded him as steward to Lord Paget and continued to live at Sinai Park House until 1774.

We hear from Burton, that there has been several Disturbances in that Neighbourhood, concerning the Enclosure of the Commons. About Ten Days ago, a Number of Women assembled on the Rewhay, (a Common near Seany Park) and destroyed a considerable Part of the Fences; for which some of them were taken up last Friday, and brought to Burton, where they were examined before the Justices, and Warrants made out for their Commitment to Stafford Goal; but the Populace getting Information of the affair, immediately called to Arms, and after discharging a few Broadfides of Stones, Dirt, &c. at the Persons who were conducting the Women to their Confinement, they rescued the Prisoners from the Hands of the Officers, and took them away in Triumph.

**Fig 10.2** *An interesting snippet from the Derby Mercury of 7<sup>th</sup> June 1771. As a local inclosure commissioner William Wyatt would most certainly have been involved in these disputes.*

Of the several other sons, the one of greatest interest to us is Benjamin Wyatt (1709-1772) as it was one of his descendants who was eventually to link the Wyatts to the Jenkins, and thence to the Galloways. As with so many of the family, Benjamin was baptised at St Mary’s Church, Weeford, and married in the same building to Mary Wright on 27<sup>th</sup> May 1731. He built his own house,



Fig 10.4 a. Blackbrook Farm, Weeford, as it is today.

b. Blackbrook Farm, from the front.

November 28, 1750.  
*At MEYNELL-LANGLEY, on the Road between Derby and Ashburn,*  
**I**S a Fall of **TIMBER**, of upwards of Three Thousand **TREES**, chiefly **OAK** and **ASH**, with some good **ELM**, (and other Sorts) of various Sizes, from Six Inches Square, to Three Feet; it will be Sold at reasonable *Rates*, either in the Round, or converted into Scantlings. — The **SALE** will be attended the First *Wednesday* in every Month certain, and as oft as Occasion requires, (till *Lady-Day*, 1754) by the Proprietor, **BENJAMIN WYATT**, who lives at *Blackbrook, near Lichfield, Staffordshire.*

a. from the Derby Mercury 14<sup>th</sup> December 1750

**This is to give Notice,**  
**T**HAT there is a **SALE** of very large **OAK** **TIMBER**, in **KEDLESTON-PARK** in the County of **DERBY**; where proper Attendance will be given on *Thursday* in every Week, by the Proprietors,  
**BENJAMIN and WILLIAM WYATT.**  
*N. B.* After *Michaelmas* next there will also be a Sale at the same Place, of some fine large **ASH TREES**, which will likewise be attended on *Thursdays*.

b. from the Derby Mercury 15<sup>th</sup> Jun 1759

Fig 10.5 Typical advertisements for the Wyatt family business.

in the timber and construction business with various members of his family; a couple of typical advertisements from the local press are shown in Fig 10.5, one with a William Wyatt, who was probably his brother or his son. The Wyatt family business seems to have been particularly busy in the 1760s. In Fig 10.6 we have an invoice in

Blackbrook, in Weeford, which was home to some seven generations of the Wyatt family and still exists today, although now used as an office and storage facility for architectural antiques (Fig 10.4). It seems that Benjamin Wyatt was a man of many talents; farmer, merchant and part-time architect and builder. For many years he was

*Messrs. Boulton & Fothergill*  
*To Benj Wyatt & Sons*

<i>1769</i>	<i>For sundry articles as under for Building done at Ash 1769</i>	
<i>July 21<sup>st</sup></i>	<i>To 2 Load of Scantlings as off Note</i>	<i>17. 18. 9</i>
<i>Aug<sup>r</sup> 10</i>	<i>To one D<sup>o</sup></i>	<i>10. 13. 9</i>
<i>18<sup>th</sup> 21<sup>st</sup></i>	<i>To two D<sup>o</sup></i>	<i>16. 10. 0</i>
<i>23<sup>rd</sup></i>	<i>To one D<sup>o</sup> poles (Dial's tree)</i>	<i>14. 6. 9</i>
<i>Sept<sup>r</sup> 7</i>	<i>To one D<sup>o</sup></i>	<i>10. 5. 6</i>
<i>Oct<sup>r</sup> 12</i>	<i>To one D<sup>o</sup></i>	<i>12. 15. 8</i>
<i>21</i>	<i>To a Load of Ash boards</i>	<i>7. 6. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub></i>
		<i>£ 89. 16. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub></i>

Fig 10.6 An invoice, dated 1769, for building materials supplied to Benj Wyatt & Sons. [The original document is one of several such account papers held in the Salt Library collection, Stafford.]

This line can be traced back through several generations to Humphrey Wyatt of Weeford (b. 1540), and possibly further to the Wyats of Devonshire or Kent.

Note: In the 18th century and earlier various spellings of the surname are found, such as Wyatt, Wyat, Wiatt and Wiat.

**Edward Wyatt**  
b. abt 1635  
d. ?

married  
1 May 1660  
Birmingham

**Sara Cotterill**  
b. abt 1640  
d. ?

- + seven other children:
1. Sarah Wyatt b. 1661
  2. Katherine Wyatt b. 1663
  3. Mary Wyatt b. 1666
  4. Elizabeth Wyatt b. 1669
  5. Martha Wyatt b. 1671 d. 1671
  6. Edward Wyatt b. 1672
  8. Samuel Wyatt b. 1677

**John Wyatt**  
b. 1675, Weeford, Staffs.  
d. 15 Apr 1742, Weeford  
of Thickbroom, Staffs.

married  
4 Jun 1699  
Weeford

**Jane Jackson**  
b. 1677, Weeford, Staffs.  
d. 29 Jan 1739, Weeford

**John Wyatt**  
b. 1700, Weeford, Staffs.  
d. 1766, Birmingham  
*Carpenter, engineer and inventor; He worked with Lewis Paul to develop the spinning mule for spinning cotton that led to Arkwright's spinning Jenny.*

married (2)  
16 Jul 1748  
Bridgnorth,  
Salop.

**Marabella Craven**  
b. 3 Nov 1721

- Children:
1. Charles Wyatt b. 1748
  2. Cordelia Wyatt b. 1749
  3. John Wyatt b. 1752
  4. Clarissa Wyatt b. 1753
  5. Sophia Wyatt b. 1755
  6. Emilie Wyatt b. 1756

**William Wyatt**  
b. 1701, Weeford, Staffs.  
d. 1772, Burton-upon-Trent  
of Seany (or Sinal) Park, near Burton-upon-Trent, Staffs.  
*Landowner, who was the most influential landowner specialist of his day in the Midlands.*

married  
27 Jan 1734  
Wombourne,  
Staffs.

**Mary Harvey**  
b. 1710  
d. Jul 1796

- Children:
1. Sarah Wyatt b. 1735
  2. Samuel Wyatt b. 1736
  3. Elizabeth Wyatt b. 1739
  4. Mary Wyatt b. 1741
  5. Myrtilla Wyatt b. 1743
  6. Ann Wyatt b. 1744 d. 1748
  7. William Wyatt b. 1747
  8. Thomas Wyatt b. 1748
  9. Robert Wyatt b. 1751

**Benjamin Wyatt**  
b. 1709, Weeford, Staffs.  
d. 1772, Weeford, Staffs.  
*Farmer, timber merchant, building contractor and part-owner of the first Blackbrook (art Weeford) for himself and his family and he was the designer of Swinfen Hall near Lichfield.*

married  
27 May 1731  
Weeford

**Mary Wright**  
b. abt 1710  
d. 1793

- + six other children:
3. Samuel Wyatt b. 1703
  4. Edward Wyatt b. 1705
  5. Joseph Wyatt b. 1707
  7. Jane Wyatt b. 1713
  8. James Wyatt b. 1717
  9. Job Wyatt b. 1719

**John Wyatt**  
b. 31 Dec 1735, Weeford, Staffs.  
d. 29 Oct 1797  
*A successful surgeon in London who all of his children were born. He was involved (financially?) with his brothers Samuel and James in various projects, notably the Pantheon in Oxford Street.*

married  
31 Mar 1761  
Weeford

**Catherine Anderson**  
b. abt 1740  
d. ?

- + eight other children
1. Leonora Catherine Wyatt b. 1762
  2. John Wyatt b. 1763
  3. Alexander Wyatt b. 1765
  4. Charles Wyatt b. 1766
  5. Catherine Mary Ann Wyatt b. 1767
  6. James Wyatt b. 1769
  7. Mary Anderson Wyatt b. 1771
  9. Herbert Wyatt b. 1778

**Samuel Wyatt**  
b. 1737, Weeford, Staffs.  
d. 1807  
*Architect and builder. Although not as famous as his younger brother, he carried out some fine work, notably the headquarters of Trinity House on Tower Hill*

married  
25 Oct 1759  
London

**Jane Wyatt**  
b. abt 1740  
d. ?

- Children:
1. Ann Wyatt b. 1760
  2. Elizabeth Wyatt b. 1762
  3. Harriott Wyatt b. 1766
  5. Thomas Wyatt b. 1772

**James Wyatt**  
b. 3 Aug 1746, Weeford, Staffs.  
d. 4 Sep 1813, Marlborough, Wilts.  
*One of England's leading architects in the late 18th/early 19th Centuries. He had a hand in the design of many significant buildings during this period.*

married  
24 Jun 1773  
London

**Rachael Lunn**  
b. abt 1750  
d. ?

- + seven other children
1. Ann Wyatt b. 1732
  2. William Wyatt b. 1734
  5. Joseph Wyatt b. 1739
  6. Mary Wyatt b. 1742
  7. Benjamin Wyatt b. 1744
  9. Jane Wyatt b. 1747
  10. Charles Wyatt b. 1752

- Children:
1. James Wyatt b. 1774
  2. Benjamin Dean Wyatt b. 1775
  3. Charles Burton Wyatt b. 1777
  4. Matthew Coles Wyatt b. 1778
  5. Emily Wyatt b. 1779
  6. Philip William Wyatt b. 1785

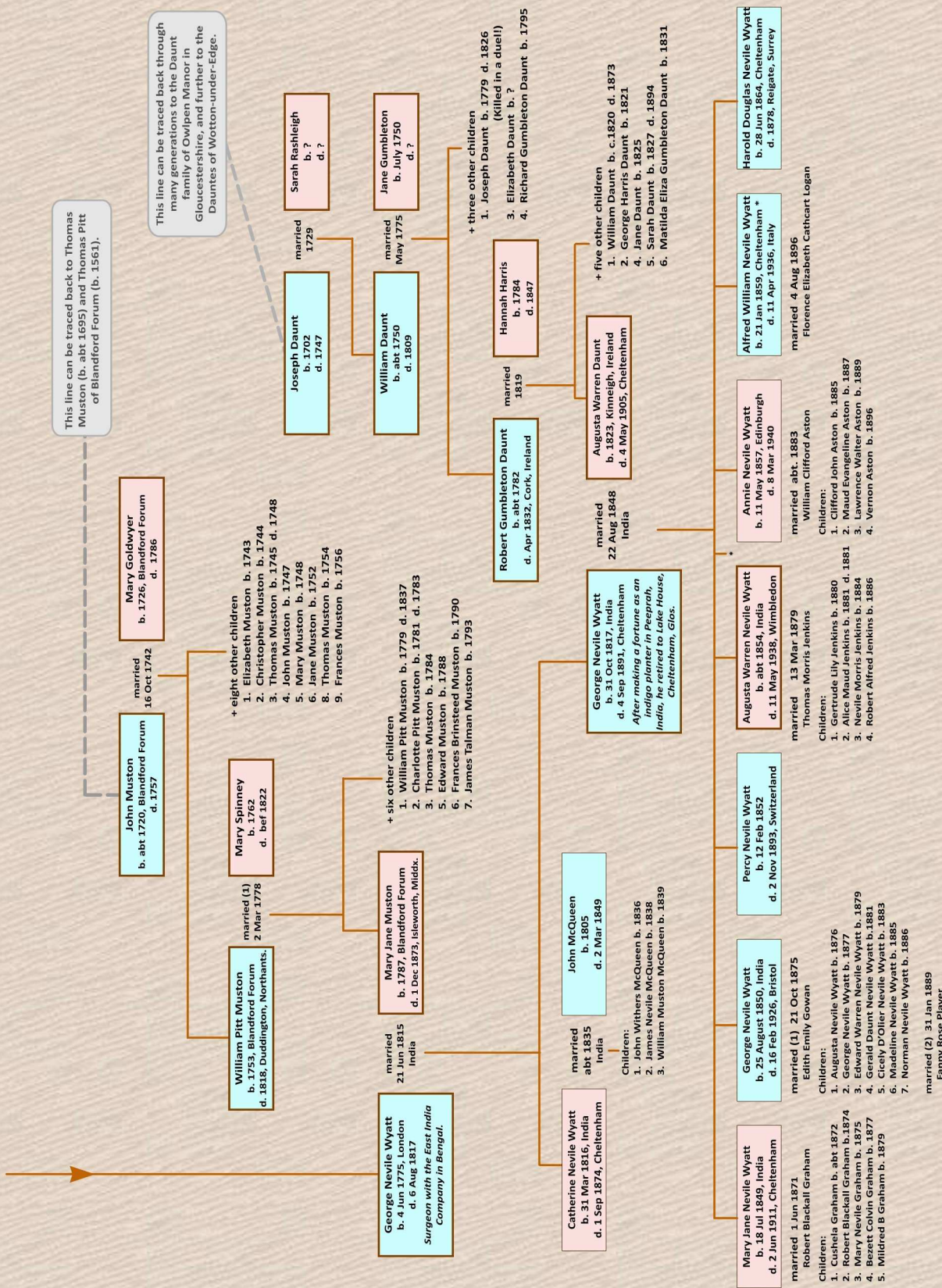
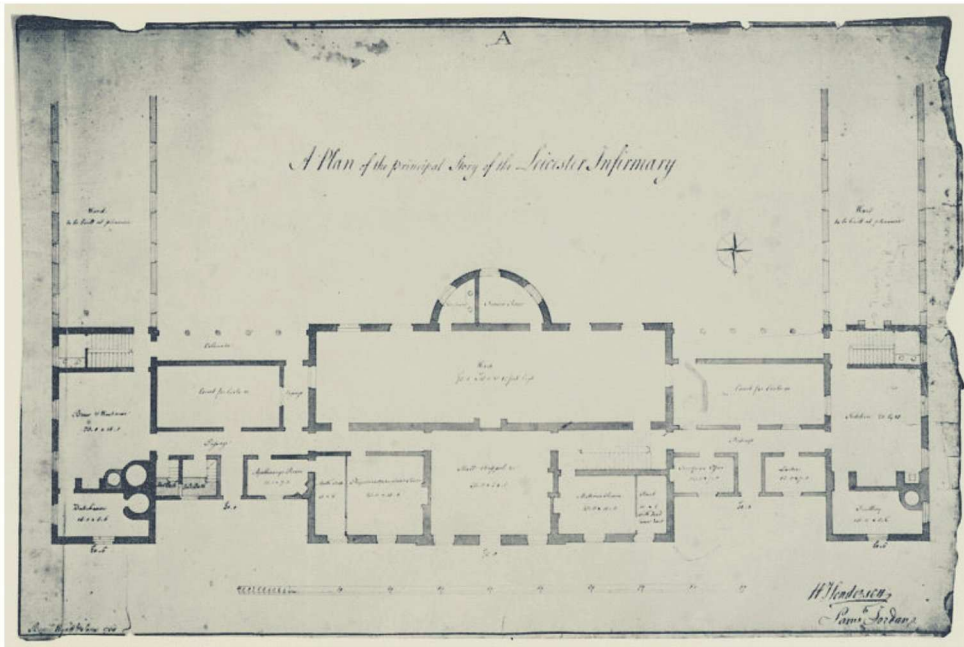


Fig 10.3 Partial ancestor chart for Augusta Warren Nevile Wyatt (1853-1938)

respect of materials for building works at Soho House, the Birmingham home of industrialist Matthew Boulton, and Fig 10.7 is evidence of another major project, this time in Leicester – plans for the new Leicester Infirmary, drawn up by Benjamin Wyatt & Sons in 1768.



**Fig 10.7** The ground-floor plan for Leicester Infirmary. The inscription in the lower left-hand corner reads “Benj.<sup>n</sup> Wyatt & Sons, 1768”<sup>8</sup>.

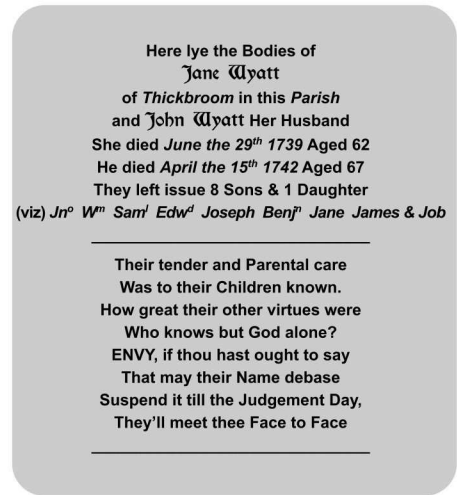
Amongst the various architectural achievements of Benjamin Wyatt the finest was Swinfen Hall, near Lichfield (Fig 10.8), built at great expense for Samuel Swinfen and completed in 1757. Now operated as a hotel, Swinfen Hall has largely survived the damage and destruction that befell so many grand houses of this period, remaining as a splendid testament to the design and construction skills of Benjamin Wyatt<sup>9</sup>.



**Fig 10.8** Swinfen Hall, near Lichfield, Staffs. This fine building was constructed for Samuel Swinfen, a wealthy businessman, by Benjamin Wyatt in the late 1750s.



**Fig 10.9** The Wyatt family tomb in Weeford churchyard. Here are remembered John Wyatt (1675-1742) and his wife Jane (1677-1739), their son Benjamin (1709-1772) and his wife Mary (1710-1793), and many other members of the family.



**Fig 10.10** Transcription of part of the top cover of the Wyatt family tomb in Weeford churchyard.

The nine children of John and Jane Wyatt of Thickbroom are listed on the family tomb in Weeford churchyard (Figs 10.9, 10.10) and it is through them that the remarkable dynasty of Wyatts developed over the years. The lives of these children and their many descendants could surely fill another book, but for now the focus remains on Benjamin Wyatt, his son John and the descendants through that family line.

It is not known where Benjamin and Mary Wyatt were living before Blackbrook was built, but there is a clue in the baptism record of their firstborn child, Ann, where the father is described as “of Cotton”. This could have been Cotton, near Ashbourne, but is more likely to refer to Coton, near Tamworth, since the baptism service was at St Editha’s Church, Tamworth. Their other nine children were all baptised in St Mary’s, Weeford, and, with the exception of the last-born, Charles, who died at three years old, they lived long and presumably successful lives. Some joined their father’s family business whilst others set out on their own.

The eldest son of Benjamin and Mary Wyatt was William Wyatt (1734-1781) who, like his uncle of the same name, became a land surveyor and inclosure commissioner. He married his uncle’s daughter, Sarah Wyatt of Sinai Park, in 1757 and they lived in Burton-upon-Trent until his death in 1781. The next son was John Wyatt, born at Weeford in 1735 and of whom, more later. Then there was Samuel Wyatt (1737-1807), a carpenter who became a very successful architect and businessman, although not as well-known as his younger brother James. In 1760, he was engaged as a

master carpenter and later clerk of works at Kedleston, then the largest building contract in the Midlands, and subsequently he was involved in the design and construction of country houses, farm buildings, and even lighthouses<sup>10</sup>. The next son was Joseph Wyatt (1739-1785); he seems to be mainly of note for being the father of the prominent architect Sir Jeffry Wyattville (1766-1840), who changed his surname from Wyatt to Wyattville by royal assent and was responsible for significant works at Windsor Castle and Chatsworth House. Benjamin Wyatt (1744-1818), yet another architect, was also a land surveyor; he moved to Wales in 1785 where he served for many years as agent to Lord Penrhyn. His grave in the churchyard of St Tegai, Llandygai, is marked by an unusual slate pyramid, beneath which also lies his wife Sarah Wyatt (née Forde). Surely worthy of further study by anyone interested in his branch of the Wyatt family will be the remarkable collection of diaries of Benjamin Wyatt (twenty-one volumes, 1766-1804), with personal accounts, held by Cheshire Archives<sup>11</sup>, together with one volume of the diaries of his wife Sarah.

The most famous of all the Wyatt brothers was James Wyatt (1746-1813), although one might be less certain that he was the most talented or the most successful. There is little doubt that he became hugely influential after his first major success with the Pantheon in London's Oxford Street (sadly, gone and mostly forgotten, the site now being occupied by a Marks & Spencer store). James Wyatt's brilliance and flair as a classical architect rivalled that of Robert Adam, but as a businessman and administrator he was a dismal failure. What was his greatest achievement? It depends upon who's opinion you happen to read! Some say Fonthill Abbey near Hindon in Wiltshire, although the Broadway Tower, some 90 miles to the north, is better known. Others suggest Heveningham Hall in Suffolk, Castle Coole in Northern Ireland or Ashridge Park in Hertfordshire; there are many from which to choose. Readily available to the interested researcher is a great deal of biographical information and detailed discussions of the architectural achievements of James Wyatt, a good starting point being the recently published work by J M Robinson<sup>12</sup> or the earlier book by Alan Dale<sup>13</sup>. James Wyatt's eventful life came to an abrupt end in 1813 when the chariot-and-four in which he was travelling overturned whilst crossing Marlborough Downs<sup>14</sup> and he was laid to rest in the south transept of Westminster Abbey, presumably in recognition of his lengthy career as a government architect.

Amongst all these carpenter/architect/builder brothers was one who chose a different career path; John, the second son of Benjamin Wyatt of Blackbrook and direct-line ancestor of our Galloway family, was a pupil at the Middlesex Hospital in London and then in 1765 was elected a surgeon at the same hospital<sup>15</sup>. At the time of his death he was a Junior Warden of the Corporation of Surgeons in London<sup>16</sup>. It is recorded that

John Wyatt (1735-1797) lived in Great Newport Street, London from 1764 until 1780 and later evidence has him living in Essex Street<sup>16</sup>. His Great Newport Street abode would have been on the north side amongst assorted wealthy and aristocratic residents and it seems that his brothers, Samuel, Benjamin and James, often stayed with him when visiting London. Around this time plans were being laid for the building of the Pantheon on London's Oxford Street (spectacularly fine, but sadly gone, burned to the ground in 1792 only twenty years after its opening; Fig 10.11). It has been suggested that John Wyatt (the elder of these three brothers), was "a zealous promoter of the scheme of the Pantheon"<sup>17</sup>, and certainly the Wyatt brothers played a major role in the venture; John as shareholder and member of the shareholders' managing committee, James as architect, Samuel as building contractor and a fourth brother, William Wyatt, as project treasurer. In 1780 the



**Fig 10.11** *"The Pantheon, the Morning after the Fire 1792"* by JMW Turner. It is easy to imagine that one of the distraught onlookers might have been John Wyatt as he was a leading sponsor of the project and was living not too far away in Essex Street.

College of Arms in London granted the right to arms jointly to John Wyatt and his younger brother James; Fig 10.12 shows how the coat-of-arms (described in heraldic terms as "gules, on a fess or, three boars' heads coupéd, two lions passant") probably appeared.



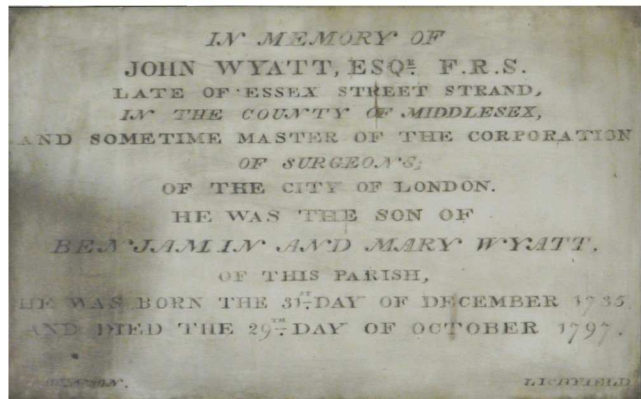
**Fig 10.12** The coat-of-arms granted to John and James Wyatt in 1780.

On the 31<sup>st</sup> March 1761 John Wyatt had married Catherine Anderson in the little church of St Mary, Weeford (Fig 10.13). Although he would have been living in London at the time, his parents were still at Blackbrook Farm in Weeford and so he followed what was clearly a family tradition to return to this church for his wedding. And, many years later, it was at this same church that John Wyatt was laid to rest, being honoured by a commemorative plaque on the inside north wall (Fig 10.14).



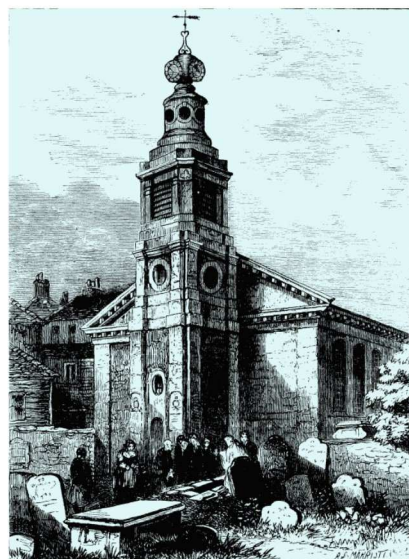
**Fig 10.13** St Mary's Church, Weeford, rebuilt around 1802 to a design by James Wyatt. Others of the family were involved in the work, notably James's nephew, Lewis William Wyatt.

John and Catherine Wyatt had six sons and three daughters, but little is known of any of them except for one – George Nevile Wyatt, born 4<sup>th</sup> June 1775 and baptised at St Anne's, Soho, Westminster (Fig 10.15), 29<sup>th</sup> June of that year – the ancestor of our Galloway family. He followed his father into the medical profession, firstly as a pupil at the Middlesex Hospital and then as an apprentice surgeon with his father<sup>16</sup>.



**Fig 10.14** The commemorative plaque to John Wyatt (1735-1797) located within St Mary's Church, Weeford.

Soon after this he was working with the East India Company, appearing on the 1796 British India Office list of surgeons. The following year he was listed as an Assistant Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment and it is recorded that *“he gave up promotion to remain at Sitapur”*<sup>19</sup>. He died at Sitapur on 6<sup>th</sup> August 1817, leaving a widow – Mary Jane Wyatt (née Muston) – to whom he had been married only two years previously, on 21<sup>st</sup> June 1815 in Contai, West Bengal, and who was pregnant with their second child. [Note that the *Parish Register Transcripts for the Presidency of Bengal* record the marriage of “Dr George Nevile Wyatt” to “Miss Eliza Muston (of Contai)”. However, all subsequent references have Mrs Wyatt’s name as Mary Jane and there can be little doubt that this is correct.] The *“Inventory of the Effects of Mr G N Wyatt deceased”* dated 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1819, a copy of which is held at the British Library, makes interesting reading; it includes a list of medical books along with various scientific instruments and more mundane items of cutlery and other silverware. Mary Jane Wyatt drew a pension for many years from the Lord Clive Military Pension Fund until her death on 1<sup>st</sup> December 1873 at her home, Lambton Lodge in Isleworth, Middlesex, in her 88<sup>th</sup> year<sup>20</sup>.



**Fig 10.15** *St Anne’s Church, Soho, Westminster, as it might have looked in the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century.*<sup>18</sup>

Did George Nevile Wyatt have a previous family before his marriage in 1815, when he was forty years old, to Mary Jane Muston? It certainly seems possible but the only evidence discovered so far is the name *“George Nevile Wyatt”* as father of the groom on the marriage record in 1846 of Alexander Wyatt (a Revenue Surveyor in Patna) and Sophia Begum<sup>21</sup>. This Alexander Wyatt had a brother George, whose career as a Deputy Collector and Magistrate in Benares ended abruptly in 1857 when he was murdered by rebels or mutineers, and a sister Frances who was living in Devonshire in the 1850s<sup>22</sup>. Further investigation is required into this family but, since Alexander and Sophia Wyatt had at least nine children (after their marriage initially *“according to the Musselman form”* and then Anglican in 1846<sup>21</sup>), it could be that there are more Wyatt cousins to be found.

Mary Jane Muston, as she was before her marriage in India to George Nevile Wyatt, was herself descended from an interesting family, which mostly seems to originate in Blandford Forum, Dorset. Her father was William Pitt Muston (1753-1818), and his line can be traced back a couple of generations to Thomas Muston (born c.1695).

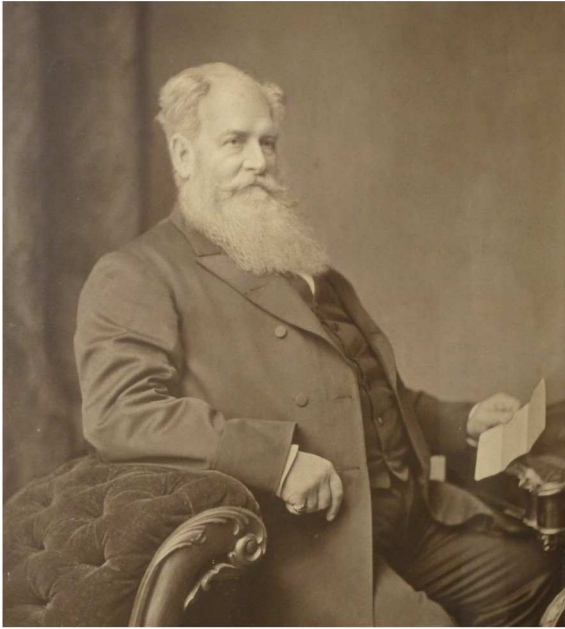
Nothing is known of this Thomas Muston, although he does get a mention in the will of his daughter-in-law (dated 1761) from which it appears that he was a respected grandfather to the children. And clearly he outlived his son, John Muston, who died in 1757. On the 16<sup>th</sup> October 1742 the marriage is recorded between John Muston and Mrs Mary Goldwyer at the parish church in Blandford Forum, Dorset. Since Goldwyer is probably (but not definitely) the lady's married name, and there is no indication of her maiden name, it is not known where she came from or who her parents might have been. Nevertheless, she proved to be a prolific mother giving birth to at least nine children, one of whom was Mary Jane Muston's father, William Pitt Muston (born in Blandford Forum in 1753), and she lived a further thirty years to 1786.

George Nevile Wyatt and Mary Jane Muston had just two children, one of whom, also named George Nevile Wyatt, was the great-great-grandfather of our current Galloway generation. The first-born, however, was Catherine Nevile Wyatt, born in West Bengal 31<sup>st</sup> March 1816, who married an army chaplain, Rev John McQueen, in Calcutta (c.1835) and had three sons, the eldest of whom was the distinguished army officer Lieut-General Sir John Withers McQueen. Catherine Nevile McQueen died 1<sup>st</sup> September 1874, less than a year after her mother, at her home, Lambton Lodge, Isleworth, Middlesex<sup>23</sup>.

George Nevile Wyatt (the second, if we may use this American notation) was born in Berhampore, Contie Province, West Bengal, on 31<sup>st</sup> October 1817<sup>24</sup>, some ten weeks after the death of his father, and grew up to have a very successful, if slightly dubious (by today's standards), career as an indigo planter. George's sister, Catherine Nevile Wyatt, who had been born seventeen months before him, was baptised with him at Fort William on 10<sup>th</sup> October 1818.

There is a reference to George Nevile Wyatt in the records of the Bengal Military Orphan Society, which seems to suggest that he was in their care from 1822 to 1834; and this would be from age five until seventeen, at which point he apparently "*returned to India*". It is not known where his mother would have been at this time as she does not appear back in England before the 1861 census for Heston, Middlesex, where she lived until her death in 1873.

At Dinapore, near Calcutta, on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1848 the marriage took place<sup>25</sup> between George Nevile Wyatt and Augusta Warren Daunt, this lady herself of fine English stock, as outlined in the next chapter. (This marriage was mentioned in the Cork Examiner on 8<sup>th</sup> November, presumably because the bride's family were from that part of Ireland.) Although only thirty-one, George Wyatt was already an "*indigo planter*" at Peeprah, as described on his marriage record, and he remained active in



**Fig 10.16** This is believed to be George Nevile Wyatt; the photo possibly taken to mark his 60<sup>th</sup> birthday in 1877.

this area until he retired to England some time before 1881 when he was in permanent residence with his family in Cheltenham.

George and Augusta Wyatt had eight children, most of them born in India and six of whom lived to maturity. The first was Mary Jane Nevile Wyatt, born at Peeprah in 1849, who married Robert Blackall Graham of the Bengal Cavalry and with whom she had five children. She was followed in 1850 by a son who, in the tradition of eldest sons in this family line, was named George Nevile Wyatt. He also followed a military career (with the 5<sup>th</sup> Fusiliers) but really distinguished himself as a sportsman, playing English county cricket, mainly for Gloucestershire but also for Surrey and Sussex. There were

other sons and daughters but the one of greatest interest to us is, of course, Augusta Warren Nevile Wyatt who became the mother of Gertrude Lily Jenkins (the subject of these chapters) and is thus the great-grandmother of our current generation of the Galloway family. She was born 23<sup>rd</sup> September 1853<sup>26</sup> at Muzaffarpur, Bengal, and married Thomas Morris Jenkins, a captain in the Madras Staff Corps, on 13<sup>th</sup> March 1879 at St Luke's Church, Cheltenham (see page 107).

Much has been written about the activities of the indigo planters in India during the mid- to late-19<sup>th</sup> Century, not all of it complimentary. One of the most interesting articles, setting the industry in a realistically positive light, was written by M N MacDonald and published in Pearson's Magazine, volume 10, 1900. This explains in considerable detail the growing and processing of the crop that was, at that time, so important to the Indian economy. In Behar district alone, "*where some of the finest indigo is grown... there are seven hundred English gentlemen managing and working*" on the indigo concerns, and "*1,500,000 natives*". It was a massive business, and it was here that our George Nevile Wyatt was proprietor of three large concerns (as the factories and plantations were called). We learn from his will the details of these three indigo concerns:- 1. The Peeprah Indigo Concern, including outworks at Dinamut Juggserah, Deccaha Muddaslam Dubbowleah in the District of Champarram and Province of Behar. 2. Pundowl Indigo Concern, including outworks

at Rhyam Lohut and Lebrah in the District of Durbungah and Province of Behar.  
3. Bancapore Indigo Concern, including outworks at Harsingapore in the District of Durbungah aforesaid.

Another good source of information on this subject is entitled "History of Behar Indigo Factories" by Minden J Wilson, published in Calcutta, 1908. It is worthwhile to reproduce here a substantial passage from this book (pages 291-292) which, although somewhat unpleasant in places, mentions George Nevile Wyatt by name and gives a fascinating glimpse into the character of this man:-

*GEORGE NEVILLE WYATT was managing Peepra Factory in 1847-48. The factory then belonged, I think, to Messrs Noel and Co. In 1852-53 this factory was sold to Mr Wyatt, who eventually made a fortune out of it and retired. The factory continued to do well. It is now managed by his son, who is in England on leave. G. N. Wyatt was a great shikari\* and a good shot. There is a story told of him when he was at Bagwanpore, an outwork of Belsund. Some friends came to see him, and he had called up his servant to order a sheep to be killed for their entertainment. The flock of sheep, his private property, passing by at a distance, he said to one of his friends (he happened to have his gun in his hand loaded with ball), "Do you see that sheep ahead of the flock?" He fired: and the animal dropped. The little incident did not end there, for the bullet had travelled further and killed a boy who was working some distance beyond in some jungle. This was a grand opportunity for a native who was at feud with the factory. He immediately gave notice to the thana\*\* to the effect that Wyatt had had the man tied to a tree and had shot him. Luckily for Wyatt his friends were able to help him to prove the case utterly false. This, of course, happened many years ago. Wyatt on one of his jungle trips had picked up a tiger cub which he confined in a big cage in his garden. It grew to be a very fine tiger and one of the shows of the place. This tiger used to be fed on pigs which were thrust in beside him, when he killed and ate them, one daily. However, one day a pig was put in, and the tiger not being hungry let him live. Next day a new pig was put in and was at once slain and eaten, the first pig taking a light meal off his brother when the tiger was done. The same performance went on for several weeks till the pig, favoured by the tiger, became familiar and tried to join the tiger when he fed. The consequence was that friend piggy got a smack on the side of the head that knocked out one eye, and sent him rolling to the side of the cage. Piggy lived for some time after with the tiger, but always kept his distance at feeding time. The pig used to lie down, and the tiger, making a pillow of him, would have a comfortable siesta. At last poor piggy, from eating his own brethren got mangy and had to be destroyed. The tiger never made friends of any other pig. He too eventually got mangle and had to be shot. This tiger, though very savage, was in mortal terror of a wheel used for measuring to which was attached a bell that sounded the number of poles. This, driven towards the cage, put the tiger into a terrible fright, and he would crouch into a corner and tremble all over. Wyatt retired many years ago and bought a very nice place in Cheltenham, where he lived for many years. He died not many years*

*back, and is buried near some of his old Tirhoot friends who passed away before him. His second son is the manager of the Peepra Factory. He moves about between England and this country.*

\* A shikari is a big game hunter or a hunting guide in India. \*\* Thana: a local police station.

The “second son” mentioned in this account might have been Percy Nevile Wyatt (who had died in 1893, before Wilson’s book was written) but was more likely Alfred William Nevile Wyatt (1859-1936) who seems to have maintained an active interest in the Peeprah concern until his death in 1936.

It appears that George Nevile Wyatt returned permanently to England some time in the mid-1860s. It would have been around 1865 that he purchased the Lake House in Cheltenham from Mr Mordaunt Ricketts (also a retired indigo planter), for whom it had been constructed in about 1825. This fine house has been described as “*special... Stuccoed, three bays, with sunk-panelled pilasters, and porch with paired Ionic columns. Delightful E front with two full-height bows and a delicate full-length wrought-iron veranda. Inside, good detail including an Adamish fireplace with honey-suckle enrichments and detached columns*”<sup>27</sup> (Fig 10.17). It was the custom in those days for the comings and going of the gentry to be recorded in the town’s local newspaper and this usefully provides some evidence as to when George Wyatt and his family took up residence at The Lake House. In the Cheltenham Looker-On for 6<sup>th</sup> August 1864 there was a reference to some members of the family arriving in the town, but it was not until the following year that The Lake House was first



**Fig 10.17** *The Lake House, Cheltenham, circa 1835 when in the ownership of Mordaunt Ricketts Esq. [From “Norman’s History of Cheltenham” by John Goding, 1863; page 128a.]*

mentioned. Thus we find that “*Mr and Mrs Nevile Wyatt and Miss Wyatt*” departed from The Lake House on the 11<sup>th</sup> April 1865 for Weston-super-Mare (presumably for a holiday), returning on the 22<sup>nd</sup> April<sup>28</sup>. Further evidence that George Wyatt was in residence at The Lake House in September 1866 is found in a slightly amusing newspaper advertisement for chiropody services! (Fig 10.18).

At the time of the 1871 Census George Wyatt (described as a “land owner”) was living at The Lake House with his wife, four children, two sisters-in-law, a housekeeper and six domestic servants. Ten years later the family had grown considerably, the 1881 Census recording various children, grand-children and in-laws, attended by seven servants. After ten more years life for this family had undergone a few changes; at The Lake House were only George and Augusta Wyatt, the two sisters-in-law and five servants. George Wyatt jnr., who, together with his wife and children had been with his parents at The Lake House, had now moved into a nearby house called Cotteswold with his second wife. (The first wife, Emily, had sadly died, probably in childbirth, in 1886.)

George and Augusta Wyatt certainly appear to have made the most of retirement, throwing themselves enthusiastically into the social life of Cheltenham, various reports of their activities appearing in the Cheltenham Looker-On, and Augusta Wyatt was evidently an efficient hostess.

In the issue of 16<sup>th</sup> January 1869, for example, the Looker-On remarked in its section on “Sayings and Doings of Cheltenham” that this had been a particularly heavy week for hospitality and private parties... *“that of Mrs Nevile-Wyatt at Lake House, which, taking precedence in time, might almost equally claim to do so in the number of its guests, and the completeness and elegance of all its arrangements, being certainly among the most noteworthy”*. Another very grand occasion at the house was the marriage ceremony for George and Augusta’s daughter Mary Jane on 1<sup>st</sup> June 1871, her bridegroom being Captain Robert Blackall Graham from another prominent Cheltenham family. The Looker-On of 3<sup>rd</sup> June published a lengthy report on this event, including delightful details of the *“nine or ten smart carriages, with greys and scarlet-jacketed postilions”*, the bridesmaids’ dresses – *“white flounced grenadine skirts over white silk tunics looped up with forget-me-nots and roses”*, the bride *“elegantly dressed in rich white silk, trimmed with beautiful lace with veil to correspond, ornaments, pearls, with diamonds, set in blue enamel and gold”*, and, of

**Corns! Corns!! Corns!!!**

CHELTENHAM.  
NOTICE.

Observe! — Mr. ANDERSON'S PRESENT PROFESSIONAL VISIT to CHELTENHAM will TERMINATE on SATURDAY next, Oct. 13th, unless professional engagements extend to the following week.

MR. J. F. ANDERSON,  
SURGEON-CHIROPODIST,

May be consulted Daily from Ten till Four, at Mr. NEESHAM'S, Cutler, 87, HIGH STREET, nearly opposite Cambray.

INSTANTANEOUS CURE of Hard and Soft Corns, Bunions, Callosities, Horny Toe Nails, or Toe Nails growing into the Flesh, without causing the slightest pain or loss of time, by a process peculiar to Mr. Anderson.

Special attendance given to parties at their own homes.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM GEN. SANDYS.—Gen. Sandys has had several Corns extracted, and is highly pleased with Mr. Anderson's skill. He experienced no pain during the operation. GEN. SANDYS.  
*Douglas Villa, Sept. 28th, 1866.*

FROM J. W. WYBAULT, Esq.—I have great pleasure in saying that Mr. Anderson has extracted my Corns quite to my satisfaction and comfort. J. W. WYBAULT.  
*8, Lansdown Crescent.*

FROM G. NEVILLE WYATT, Esq.—Mr. Anderson has made my foot feel very comfortable, for the time being, at any rate. G. NEVILLE WYATT.  
*Lake House, Sept. 24th, 1866.*

FROM CHARLES HOGG, Esq.—Mr. Anderson has extracted several Corns from my feet without giving me the least pain. CHARLES HOGG.  
*Suffolk Square, Sept. 26th, 1866.*

**Fig 10.18** Foot trouble! An interesting advertisement from the Cheltenham Looker-On of 6<sup>th</sup> October 1866.

course, lists of the most significant of the many guests. And they were still going strong at The Lake House in 1880 when “*a numerous and fashionable company assembled at the invitation of Mr and Mrs Nevile Wyatt, to witness a representation of ‘Perfection’, ‘Naval Engagements’, and ‘A Kiss in the Dark’, for which a very pretty stage and proscenium with footlights and drop scene complete had been erected at the upper end of the Drawing Room*”. Amongst the *dramatis personae* were Mr G Nevile Wyatt jnr. and Mrs G Nevile Wyatt jnr., and “*on termination of the Theatricals, an elegant supper was served in the dining room, with this prolonging the festivities until midnight*”<sup>29</sup>.

When he wasn't helping his wife with her entertaining George Wyatt was working (or playing?) in his garden, and especially his hot-houses, and he had become recognised as an enthusiastic grower of orchids and other tropical plants. The Looker-On of 18<sup>th</sup> June 1881, for example, reported on the second floral exhibition of the Cheltenham Horticultural Society where special mention was made of the stove and greenhouse plants exhibited by George Wyatt, among others, and particularly “*the orchids shewn... by Mr Pilgrim and Mr Nevile Wyatt whose Collections of the eccentric tribe of Plants were among the choicest ever exhibited in Cheltenham*”. Throughout the 1870s and 1880s the name of George Nevile Wyatt appeared frequently in the local newspapers in connection with his orchids and hot-house plants, often being listed amongst the prizewinners at flower shows. (Credit should also be given to his gardener, a Mr Simcoe!) It is sad, but probably inevitable, that after the death of George Wyatt in 1891 the whole collection of tropical plants was sold at auction.

Finally, after an active and eventful life, which would be judged by most standards to have been very successful, George Nevile Wyatt died at his home, The Lake House, Cheltenham, on 4<sup>th</sup> September 1891, leaving a gross personal estate, as noted in the margin of the will, of £35,207 13s 10d (equivalent to about £4 million in 2016). This will, a lengthy and convoluted document, makes interesting reading. In addition to the three indigo concerns (detailed previously) the will lists two Cheltenham properties – The Lake House and Cotswold (or Cotteswold) – and other possessions including watches, jewels, ornaments, clothing, plate, furniture, pictures, etc., horses, carriages, etc., and orchids, hot-house plants, tools, etc. Naturally most of these possessions are left to George's wife, Augusta Wyatt, but there are various other beneficiaries and, particularly with regard to the proceeds of the indigo concerns, there are several pages of instructions covering all sorts of eventualities such as re-marriage, grand-children and so on.

George Nevile Wyatt was laid to rest in the attractive little country cemetery at St



**Fig 10.19** George Nevile Wyatt’s family grave in Leckhampton Cemetery, Gloucestershire, and the inscriptions on the base of the tombstone.

IN  
 LOVING MEMORY OF  
 GEORGE NEVILE WYATT  
 OF LAKE HOUSE CHELTENHAM  
 WHO ENTERED INTO REST  
 4<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 1891 IN HIS 74<sup>TH</sup> YEAR  
 BLESSED ARE THE DEAD WHICH DIE IN THE LORD

ALSO OF AUGUSTA WARREN WYATT  
 WIDOW OF THE ABOVE  
 WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE 4<sup>TH</sup> MAY 1905 IN HER 82<sup>ND</sup>  
 YEAR

A DEVOTED WIFE AND LOVING MOTHER  
 FOREVER WITH THE LORD

ALSO  
 IN  
 LOVING MEMORY OF  
 SARAH DAUNT  
 SISTER-IN-LAW OF THE LATE G NEVILE WYATT  
 DIED AT LAKE HOUSE CHELTENHAM  
 ON 12<sup>TH</sup> JULY 1894  
 HE GIVETH HIS BELOVED SLEEP

Peter’s, Leckhampton (Fig 10.19), which is the resting place also of several of his fellow indigo planters and a number of other eminent Cheltonians<sup>30</sup>. Fourteen years later Augusta Warren Wyatt was to join her husband at Leckhampton. A well-known and popular figure in Cheltenham society, who had made various notable gifts to the parish of Leckhampton, she died peacefully at The Lake House on 4<sup>th</sup> May 1905 leaving five surviving children amongst whom was shared the majority of her very substantial personal estate (£68,754, equivalent to nearly £7.5 million in 2016.) A detailed description of the funeral (which included “*six mourning coaches*”) and a list of the principal mourners appeared in the Cheltenham Chronicle of 13<sup>th</sup> May 1905. One interesting detail from her will concerned “*the advowson of the rectory of the parish church at Leckhampton, and the patronage of the village church of St Philip and St James, near Leckhampton*”, which she devised to her executors to be dealt with as residuary estate.

## Sources and References

1. The Wyatt Dynasty (<http://www.victorianweb.org/art/architecture/misc/wyattdyn.html>)
2. “*The Wyatts: An Architectural Dynasty*”, John Martin Robinson, Oxford University Press, 1979.

3. *"The Wyatt Family History"* by John Hampton Wyatt (1901-1976). Website – <http://homepage.ntlworld.com/julian.wyatt1/>
4. *"A Master Carpenter and Inventor"* (Chapter XXIII from *"Staffordshire Worthies"*, by Frederick William Hackwood, Chronicle Press Stafford, 1911, pages 122-129.
5. *"The Wyatt Papers"*, The National Archives (University of Birmingham; Cadbury Research Library).
6. Website: British History Online. *"A History of the County of Warwick: Volume 7, the City of Birmingham."* Originally published by Victoria County History, London, 1964.
7. *"Norfolk Archaeology"*, The Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, vol 36, 1974, page 121.
8. Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Record Office, Wigston Magna, Leicester. *Document ref. 13 D 54/12/7-10.*
9. *"A History of Staffordshire"*, William White, 1834; page 459.
10. *"Great British Architects: Samuel Wyatt (1737-1807)"* from Country Life magazine, 11<sup>th</sup> February 2010.
11. Moore-Dutton of Tushingham Hall Collection. Diaries of Benjamin Wyatt of Blackbrook (21 vols. 1766-1804), and of Sarah, his wife (one vol. 1786). Cheshire Archives, Duke Street, Chester. *Document ref. DMD/L/2.*
12. *"James Wyatt, 1746-1813 – Architect to George III"*, John Martin Robinson, Yale University Press, May 2012.
13. *"James Wyatt, Architect, 1746-1813"*, Alan Dale; Basil Blackwell, Oxford; 1936.
14. *"The Monthly Magazine"*, London, vol 36, 1813, pages 265-267.
15. *"The Royal Kalendar and Correct Annual Register"*, London, 1797, page 230.
16. *"Charitable Knowledge: Hospital Pupils and Practitioners in Eighteenth-Century London"*, Susan C Lawrence, Cambridge University Press, 1996, page 130.
17. *"The Pantheon"*, in *Survey of London: Volumes 31 and 32, St James Westminster, Part 2*, ed. FHW Sheppard (London, 1963), pp. 268-283. (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-london/vols31-2/pt2/pp268-283>).
18. St Anne's, Soho, from a sketch taken in 1840. British History Online, Chapter XXIV; (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/old-new-london/vol3/pp173-184>).
19. *"Roll of the Indian Medical Service 1615-1930"*, vol 1, D G Crawford, 2012, page 45.
20. *"The Medical Times and Gazette"*, vol 2, 1873, (death notices) page 681.
21. British India Office Ecclesiastical Returns; Marriages Solemnized at Patna, 1846.
22. Wills of Alexander Wyatt (1858) and George Wyatt (1857); British India Office.
23. *"The Cheltenham Looker-On"*, 5<sup>th</sup> September 1874 (Deaths Notices).
24. British India Office Ecclesiastical Returns; Parish Register Transcripts from the Presidency of Bengal. Baptisms at Calcutta Fort William, 1818.
25. British India Office Ecclesiastical Returns; Marriages Solemnized at Dinapore, 1848.
26. FamilySearch database: India Births and Baptisms 1786-1947.
27. *"Gloucestershire 2: The Vale and the Forest of Dean"*, by David Verey and Alan Brooks, University of Yale Press, 2002; page 288.
28. *"The Cheltenham Looker-On"*, 11<sup>th</sup> April and 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1865 (Arrivals and Departures notices).
29. *Ibid.*, 10<sup>th</sup> April 1880.
30. *"Eminent Cheltonians buried in Leckhampton"*, Eric Miller, Cheltenham Local History Society Journal, v.23, 2007.



## 11.

### Gertrude Lily Jenkins (Mrs H G Galloway)

1880 – 1955

#### 4. *The Daunt Family Line*

And, finally, to the fourth of Gertrude Lily Jenkins' grandparents, her mother's mother, Augusta Warren Daunt, who was herself a descendant of a prominent English (and Irish) family – a family that traces its lineage back to the 15<sup>th</sup> century Daunts at Owlpen Manor in Gloucestershire, and beyond to the 14<sup>th</sup> century and the Daunt(e)s of Wotton-under-Edge<sup>1-4</sup>. The beautiful old manor house of Owlpen (Fig 11.1), near Uley in Gloucestershire, was for many generations the seat of the main branch of the Daunt family. It was largely built<sup>1</sup> by Christopher Daunt (died 1542) and his grandson Thomas Daunt (b. 1560, d. 1621). It was this Thomas Daunt who settled in Co Cork in the far south of Ireland. His initial base was at Tracton Abbey but from there the family spread to several other centres, mostly within Co Cork. [See ref. 1 for a very detailed history of the manor house and the families who owned it.]



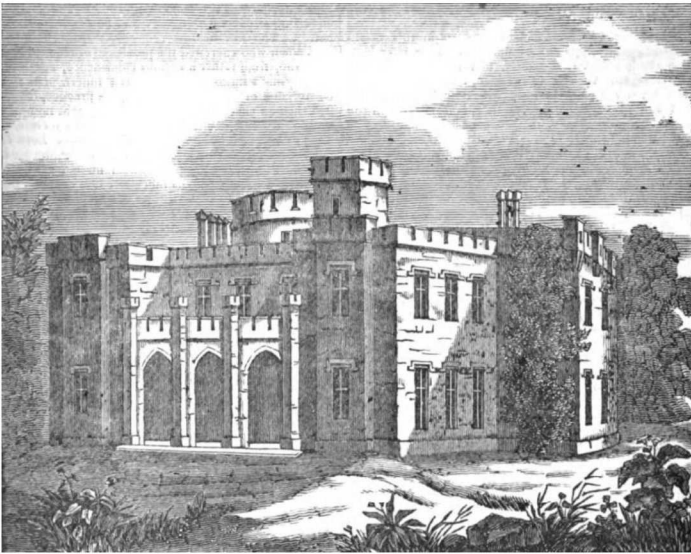
**Fig 11.1** *The west wing of Owlpen Manor; watercolour by W G Rich, c.1880<sup>1</sup>.*



Yet another old family name of interest to us is that of Gumbleton, probably originating in Wiltshire before spreading to Kent, Ireland and the USA, and these two families became entwined, in our story at least, in 1775 with the marriage of William Daunt and Jane Gumbleton (Fig 11.2). The Gumbletons (the name is spelled variously, especially in the early days, as Gomeldon, Gumbelton, Gambleton, etc.) trace their history back at least as far as the Daunts, if not further. A great deal of research has been undertaken by serious genealogists on these two prosperous anglo-irish families and we should not understate the amount of fascinating detail available to anyone wishing to look for it. In addition to printed works such as Burke's Landed Gentry<sup>3,4</sup> there is much information and anecdote to be found on the Owlpen Manor website<sup>1,2</sup> and, for the Gumbleton family, on the remarkable "one name" website set up by Steve West<sup>5</sup>.

Although the recorded history of the Daunt and Gumbleton families extends back over several centuries, we will begin our look at these families in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century with the grandparents of the aforementioned William Daunt and Jane Gumbleton.

As already mentioned, when they first came to Ireland the Daunt family settled at Tracton Abbey, about 15 miles south of the city of Cork, and from there one branch established their home on the ruins of nearby Knockatoor Castle. It is likely that William Daunt (the grandfather) was born at Knockatoor but, because he was the second son and therefore would not have inherited this home, he moved on to Ballineen some thirty miles further west. Here, in 1712, he acquired Kilcascan Castle by purchase from the Wisemans of Bandon<sup>2</sup>. In 1697 William Daunt had married Rachel Knolles and their eldest son, Joseph Daunt (b. 1702, d. 1783) in due course inherited Kilcascan Castle. Nothing is known of the life of this Joseph Daunt of Kilcascan, but in 1729 he married Sarah Rashleigh and they continued their family line with one son and four daughters. The son was William Daunt of Kilcascan (b. 1750, d. 1809) and it was this William who in May 1775 married Jane Gumbleton, daughter of Richard Gumbleton of Castle Richard, Waterford, and Elizabeth Connor, who was herself the daughter of a wealthy merchant from Bandon, Co Cork. Their home was Kilcascan Castle close to the village of Ballineen, and although nothing is known of this castle, it seems to have been replaced by a new castellated mansion in about 1820. The "new" Kilcascan Castle (Fig 11.3) was built by J Calnan of Enniskeen, who was also responsible for nearby Manche House, constructed for Daniel Connor, a descendant of Elizabeth Connor's brother William. And it was this same Daniel Connor who was to gain notoriety a few years later through his involvement in a fatal duel with Elizabeth's grandson (see below). Kilcascan Castle still exists today, albeit in a rather poor condition, but there is an evocative



**Fig 11.3** The so-called Kilcaskan Castle (or Kilcaskan Mansion), near Bandon, Co Cork, Ireland, was built in about 1820<sup>6</sup>, probably on the site of an older castle, for the Daunt family who had acquired the land in 1712.

description of the building and the surrounding estate in a contemporary issue (1834) of the Dublin Penny Journal<sup>7</sup>.

Jane Gumbleton's grandfathers were Richard Gumbleton (the same name as her father and, indeed, her great-grandfather) and Daniel Connor, the father of Jane's mother Elizabeth Connor. Richard Gumbleton served as High Sheriff of the county of Waterford<sup>4</sup> in 1732 and in 1704 married Anne Warren, one of five children of Wallis Warren of Shennaghiny, Co Cork, who was an officer in William III's army<sup>8</sup>. This is surely

the origin of the family name "Warren" that was carried through many generations to Augusta Warren Nevile Wyatt (1853-1938). Daniel Connor was a prominent businessman, father of William Connor<sup>9</sup> of Connerville, Co Cork, the MP for Bandon in the 1760s, and ancestor of the Daniel Connor mentioned elsewhere in this chapter. Elizabeth Connor's father clearly paid attention to detail when it came to giving his daughter's hand in marriage, the entire settlement (dated 27<sup>th</sup> May 1743) in the book of deeds taking up about twenty pages<sup>5</sup>. A transcription (by Jane Wood, in note form) on the Gumbleton family website<sup>5</sup>, relating specifically to Elizabeth's annuity, makes interesting reading:-

*"A marriage intended by the grace of God to be shortly had and solemnised between the said Richard Gumbleton the younger and the said Elizabeth Connor. Marriage portion of Elizabeth Connor £2000 to be paid by Daniel Connor. A sum of £100 to be paid by Daniel Connor to Richard Gumbleton the younger on the birth of each of the first three children that shall be begotten by him on the body of Elizabeth. Trustees (three) for term of one hundred years. Provision for Elizabeth in case she shall happen to survive Richard. An annuity of £114 per year from lands of Unnery and Tonerade East and West Knocknallygadromy and an annuity of £86 per year from lands of Ballygarren, payable half yearly 1st May, 1st November, first payment due on the next such day after death of Richard. Annuity to pass to Elizabeth's heirs. Trustees as above. If Richard dies without male heirs of Elizabeth who survive to age twenty-one but leaves daughters then single daughter has £2000 at marriage or age twenty-one and if two or more daughters then £3000 to be split equally between them at marriage or age twenty-one and in the meantime to maintain daughters at the rate of £5 per year*

*for every £100 of their portion to be paid half yearly. If a son living at Richard's death and also daughters and/or younger sons then £2000 to be split between them in proportions according to Richard's will to be paid them at marriage or age twenty-one with maintenance at rate of £50 per year for every £100 of their portion to be paid half yearly. If any children die their portion to be split between the remainder. Trustees as above, for term of two hundred years. Portions to Elizabeth to take priority over those to the children."*

William Daunt and Jane Gumbleton together founded a considerable dynasty of Daunts, many of their descendents carrying the family names of Gumbleton and Warren.

Their eldest son was Captain Joseph Daunt of Kilcascan (or Kilcuskin), who was the elder brother of Robert Gumbleton Daunt and thus great-uncle to Gertrude Lily Jenkins. He came to a sudden and unusual end early on the morning of 31<sup>st</sup> May 1826 when he was killed by his cousin in a duel. It seems that this duel took place close to Kilcascan Mansion at Ballineen, the home of Joseph Daunt, and the nearby Manche House at which Daniel Connor resided. Interestingly, there is no mention of this in the family genealogy published in Burke's Landed Gentry, which states only that Joseph Daunt died in 1826, but it was widely reported in the newspapers of the day (Fig 11.4) and there is a reference on the Owlpen Manor website to the event<sup>2</sup>. Of course, duelling was illegal and so inevitably Daniel Connor, the "winner" of the duel, found himself in court charged with murder. This court case, in March 1827 at Waterford Assizes, was also widely reported and the detailed proceedings make interesting reading giving considerable background to the dispute<sup>10</sup>. Mr Connor and the friend who had acted as his second were perhaps fortunate to be acquitted, but this result was said to have been "*hailed with loud applause by the spectators*".

Joseph Daunt was a captain in the Muskerry Cavalry and had also served in the Louth Militia<sup>2</sup>. While stationed at Tullamore in 1806 he met and married his first wife, Jane, the daughter of Rev Thomas Wilson, and together they had five children before she died in 1816. Joseph's second wife, whom he married in 1822, was Jane Gumbleton (his cousin), and their daughter, Margaret Alicia Daunt, was born in 1826 shortly before her father's death in the duel described above. Joseph Daunt was succeeded at Kilcascan by his eldest son, William Joseph O'Neill Daunt (1807 - 1894), who was a prolific author of novels and works on Irish history.

The second son of William Daunt and Jane Gumbleton was Robert Gumbleton Daunt, born around 1787, who became a direct line ancestor of our Galloway family. He began his military career with the South Cork Militia, gaining promotion to the 62<sup>nd</sup> Regiment of Foot in 1812 as an ensign without purchase, followed by further

promotion two years later to lieutenant<sup>11</sup>. Other military records suggest that Robert Gumbleton Daunt was involved in the Peninsular War from October 1813 to April 1814, and ten years later he was still serving as a lieutenant with the 62<sup>nd</sup> Foot<sup>12</sup>.

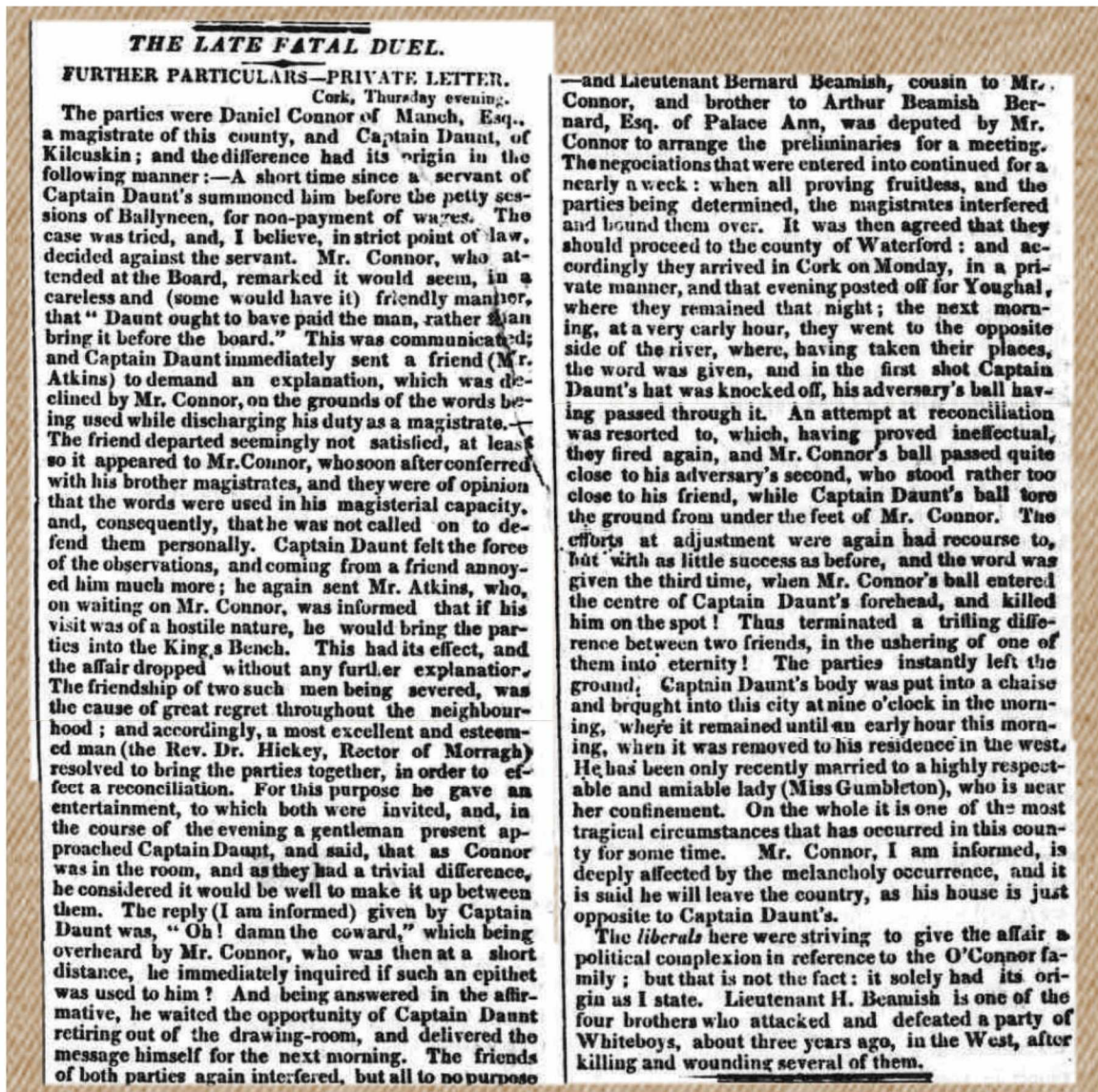


Fig 11.4 The original(?) report of the duel between Captain Joseph Daunt and his cousin Daniel Connor, published in the Waterford Mail on 7th June 1826.

The marriage took place at St Paul's Church in Cork City on 13<sup>th</sup> April 1819 between Robert Gumbleton Daunt and Hannah Harris<sup>13</sup>. Nothing is known of Miss Harris but together the couple are known to have had six children: William (born about 1820), George Harris (1821), Augusta Warren (1823), Jane (1825), Sarah (1827) and Matilda

Eliza Gumbleton (1831), the younger three girls all being born in Newfoundland, Canada<sup>2</sup>.

At some point Robert Daunt joined the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies, possibly when they were founded in 1824. This was not regular army but was a company formed mostly of outpatients from the Royal Hospital for Invalid Soldiers at Chelsea in London. The company first went to Canada in 1824 where they formed the Imperial Garrison at St John's, eventually being absorbed into the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment<sup>14</sup>. The nature of the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies suggests that Robert Daunt might have been injured, and one record states that he was wounded in 1815 at the Battle of Waterloo<sup>2</sup>. It was only a few years later, aged just forty-five, that he died of cholera in Cork City<sup>13</sup>.

The third son of William and Jane Daunt was Richard Gumbleton Daunt, born in 1795. [Note that Ref.2, the Daunt Genealogy on the Owlpen Manor website, has these sons in the wrong order. Robert was the second son and Richard the third son, with the daughter Elizabeth possibly coming between them.] Like his older brothers Richard Daunt joined the military, probably beginning with a local militia but in 1825 being promoted from the Rifle Brigade to lieutenant in the 90<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot<sup>15</sup> and then, in 1832, to captain in the 90<sup>th</sup> Foot<sup>16</sup>. He was married twice<sup>2</sup>; firstly in 1816 to Anna Raines Dixon, daughter of Rev Jonathan Dixon of Humbleton, Yorkshire, and Jane Raines, and secondly in 1834 to his cousin, Margaret Gumbleton. From the first marriage there were three children, most notable being the first-born, Richard Gumbleton Daunt

*Hannah Daunt* came this day before me, and made oath, that she was lawfully married\* at *St. Paul's Church - City of Cork* - on the *thirteenth* - day of *April 1832* - to *Rob: Gumbleton Daunt* - late a *Lieutenant* in the *Royal Newfoundland Regiment of Veteran Companies* - who died at *Cork* on the *26<sup>th</sup>* - day of *April 1832* - aged *forty five* - years; - that ever since his decease she has continued a *Widow*, and is so at this present time, - and that she has no Pension, Allowance or Provision from Government

Signature of the Widow } *Hannah Daunt*

Her Place of Residence } *Nile Street City of Cork.*

Sworn before me, at *the City of Cork* this *8<sup>th</sup>* day of *May 1832*

Signature of the Magistrate } *John P. Bismarck, Esq.*

Place or County for which he acts } *of the City of Cork*

We do hereby certify to the best of our knowledge and belief, that *Hannah Daunt* was the lawful Wife of *Rob: Gumbleton Daunt*, who died of Cholera in Cork the *26<sup>th</sup>* day of *April 1832*, and we do humbly recommend her as a deserving object of His Majesty's Royal Bounty. Given under our Hands this *Twelfth* Day of *May 1832*.

*J. F. Burke Esq.* } The Colonel to sign here.

*J. M. Daunt* } The Agent to sign here.

\* If any child was born to the Officiant, of his wife, and if such child, in the case of his death, is now living, the Officiant must be present at the time of their death.

† When the Officiant's Signature cannot be procured, that of the Commanding Officer is required. Widows of Staff Officers are to be recommended by the Officers under whose command their late husbands were members at the time of their death.

Fig 11.5 The Army pension application<sup>13</sup> for Hannah Daunt (nee Harris) gives the date of her marriage to Robert Gumbleton Daunt and the date of his death, aged forty-five, from cholera.

who became a very successful surgeon and author in Brazil and a naturalized Brazilian citizen. After living for a time in Humbleton, Yorkshire, where his first children were born, Richard Gumbleton Daunt returned to the south of Ireland. From before 1846 until his death in 1854 he lived at 4 Audley Place, in the City of Cork.

The third child, and eldest daughter, of Robert Gumbleton Daunt was Augusta Warren Daunt who was born at Kinneigh, Co Cork, and baptised there 11<sup>th</sup> March 1823<sup>17</sup>. She married George Nevile Wyatt in Bengal, India on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1848 and with him had eight children, the first five being born in India. Full details of this Wyatt connection have been given in the previous chapter. [Note that Ref.2, the Daunt Genealogy on the Owlpen Manor website, lists only three of these Wyatt children, the missing ones including Augusta Warren Nevile Wyatt (born 1853) who is the great-grandmother of our present Galloway generation.]

---

## Sources and References

1. Owlpen Manor website: <http://www.owlpen.com/history/history>
2. Owlpen Manor website: <http://www.owlpen.com/history/daunt-genealogy>
3. “*Burke’s Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland*”, 1862, pp 342, 343.
4. *Ibid.*, 1862, p 612.
5. Website: “<http://martleweb.co.uk/gumbleton/index.html>”
6. Website: “[www.buildingsofireland.ie](http://www.buildingsofireland.ie)”
7. “*Rides through the County of Cork*”. Dublin Penny Journal, No.85, vol.II (15<sup>th</sup> February 1834), pp 260-262.
8. “*A History and Genealogy of the Warren Family in Normandy, Great Britain and Ireland, France, Holland, Tuscany, United States of America, Etc. (AD 912-1902): With Numerous Pedigrees*”, by Rev. Thomas Warren; private circulation, 1902.
9. “*Burke’s Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland*”, 1862, p 280.
10. “*The Dublin Morning Register*”, 27<sup>th</sup> March 1827.
11. British Army Officer Promotions 1800-1815.
12. “*The London Gazette*”, Issue 18055, 21<sup>st</sup> August 1824; page 1374.
13. The National Archives. Armed Forces Service Records: WD42/14 D.388. (Fig 11.5)
14. Website of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment:  
<http://www.rnflr.ca/history.aspx?item=54>
15. “*The London Gazette*”, Issue 18127, 16<sup>th</sup> April 1825; page 652.
16. *Ibid.*, Issue 18899, 3<sup>rd</sup> February 1832; page 230.
17. Kinneigh Parish Records (quoted in ref.2 above).

# The Next Chapter... ?



*Brigadier Geoffrey Lewis Galloway DSO OBE GM*

*1908 - 1992*



# Appendix

## A List of the Direct Male Line Ancestors of Geoffrey Lewis Galloway

(with page references)

### Father:

Lt.- Col. Aylmer George Galloway (1877 - 1956) *Pages: 65, 66, 83-93, 109*

### Grandfathers:

1. Major-General John Mawby Clossy Galloway (1840 - 1916)

*Pages: 2, 6, 21, 29, 32-34, 48, 55, 56, 59, 64-67, 69, 73, 78, 105*

2. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Morris Jenkins (1846 - 1904)

*Pages: 84, 96, 98, 104, 105, 107, 108, 119, 138*

### Great-Grandfathers:

1. Major Thomas Leech Lennox Galloway (1794 - 1842)

*Pages: 6, 16, 17, 21-24, 26, 27, 32, 36, 39, 41, 48, 52, 56*

2. Aylmer George William Harris (1812 - 1870) *Pages: 65, 69-71, 74, 78, 79*

3. Major Thomas Askwith Jenkins (1809 - 1877) *Pages: 96, 98, 101-105, 119, 124*

4. George Nevile Wyatt (1817 - 1891) *Pages: 107, 127, 131, 137-143, 154*

### Great-Great-Grandfathers:

1. William Gamble Galway (later Galloway) (c.1761 - 1846) *Pages: 1-9, 13, 17, 18, 27, 28, 66*

2. Admiral Francis Holmes Coffin (1768 - 1842) *Pages: 27, 28, 40, 41, 44, 45, 48, 52-55*

3. Dr Henry Harris (1758 - 1822) *Pages: 69-72, 78*

4. Captain Charles Frederick Davies (c.1788 - bef.1845) *Pages: 69, 73-77*

5. Captain Thomas Jenkins (1778 - 1853) *Pages: 98-101*

6. Captain Henry Hutchinson (1790 - 1849) *Pages: 104, 113, 114, 117-124*

7. Dr George Nevile Wyatt (1775 - 1817) *Pages: 131, 136, 137*

8. Captain Robert Gumbleton Daunt (c.1782 - 1832) *Pages: 131, 148, 151, 152*

### **Great (x3) Grandfathers:**

1. Unknown (the father of William Gamble Galway)
2. Dr Samuel Clossy (1723 - 1786) *Pages: 2, 4, 9, 13, 14, 16, 18, 39, 44*
3. John Coffin (1729 - 1808) *Pages: 40, 44*
4. John Mawby (1730 - 1801) *Pages: 46, 53*
5. Unknown (the father of Henry Harris)
6. Richard Aylmer (1746 - ?) *Page: 70, 72*
7. James Davies (c. 1765 - ?) *Page: 73, 74*
8. Joseph Francis (c. 1771 - ?) *Page: 73, 74, 77*
9. Griffith Jenkins (1743 - 1781) *Pages: 97-99*
10. Thomas Morris (1760 - 1811) *Page: 100*
11. Captain George Hutchinson (1750 - bef. 1812) *Pages: 114-118*
12. Henry Tripp (c. 1765 - ?) *Page: 118*
13. Dr John Wyatt (1735 - 1797) *Pages: 130, 133-136*
14. William Pitt Muston (1753 - 1818) *Pages: 131, 137*
15. William Daunt (1750 - 1809) *Pages: 131, 148, 149, 151*
16. Unknown (the father of Hannah Harris - Mrs Robert Gumbleton Daunt)

### **Great (x4) Grandfathers (only a few of the thirty-two; most are unknown):**

3. Bartholomew Clossy (c.1695 - 1746) *Pages: 4, 14, 18*
5. William Coffin (1699 - 1755) *Pages: 40, 44, 45*
7. John Mawby (1704 - 1784) *Page: 40*
17. Jonathan Jenkins (c.1701 - 1770) *Pages: 97-99*
18. John Morris (? - c.1774) *Page: 99*
21. Charles Hutchinson (? - 1777) *Pages: 113-116, 118*
23. Job Tripp (c.1740 - ?) *Page: 118*
25. Benjamin Wyatt (1709 - 1772) *Pages: 128-130, 132-134*
27. John Muston (c.1720 - 1757) *Pages: 131, 137*
29. Joseph Daunt (1702 - 1783) *Pages: 131, 148, 149*
30. Richard Joseph Gumbleton (1721 - 1776) *Pages: 148, 149*



# Index

(Note that direct-line ancestors are shown in *bold italic* type.)

- Aberporth, Cardiganshire, Wales 95, 97, 101  
Adam, Lt-Gen the Rt Hon Sir Frederick 28  
Adam, Robert (architect) 133  
Admiral Hughes (ship) 115  
Albatross 123  
Aleppy, Malabar, India 121  
Alverton Cottage, Penzance 49, 52  
Alwington, Devon 52  
Alwington House, Plymouth, Devon 52  
**Anderson, Catherine (c.1740- ?)** 136  
Anglo-Boer War 84  
Anna Robertson (ship) 78  
Anne Street North, Dublin 4, 5, 6, 8, 9  
Arethusa, HMS 45, 48, 49, 51  
Ariachne, HMS 48  
Arkwright, Richard 128  
Army Service Corps 84, 86, 87  
Ashridge Park, Hertfordshire 134  
Asiatic Society 123  
Aston, Annie Nevile (née Wyatt) (1857-1940) 108  
Aston, Clifford (1859-1904) 108  
Audley Place, Cork, Ireland 154  
Australia 121  
**Aylmer, Jane (1772-1807)** 71  
**Aylmer, Richard (1746-?)** 72  
Baddeley, Mary (?-1807) 71  
Bach-hendre, Llanfihangel 99, 100  
Baines, Cuthbert 52  
Baines, Mrs Mary Anne 26, 27  
Baird, Dr John 26, 27  
Ballineen, Cork, Ireland 149, 151  
Ballyfermott, Dublin 66  
Bancapore Indigo Concern 140  
Bandon, Cork, Ireland 149, 150  
Bangalore, India 71, 73, 78  
Bankrupt(cy) 100, 122  
Bardell, Miss 2  
Barrosa (ship) 120-122  
Basinghall Street, London 123  
Battle of Waterloo (1815) 153  
Bath, Somerset 5, 6, 10, 25, 31, 55, 60  
Bayswater, London 79  
Begum, Sophia (liv: 1846) 137  
Behar District, India 139  
Belvedere House (school), Brighton 69  
Benares, India 137  
Bengal, India 65, 71, 100, 120, 138, 154  
Bengal Cavalry 139  
Bengal Horse Artillery 71  
Bengal Military Orphan Society 138  
Berhampore, Contai Province, India 138  
Bertie, Mrs Mary 27  
Bible (Galloway family) 5, 21, 59  
Blackbrook Farm, Weeford, Staffs. 129, 133, 134, 136  
Blackburn, Lancashire 25, 28  
Blackheath, Kent 42  
Blaenporth, Wales 97  
Blakesley, Northamptonshire 107  
Blandford Forum, Dorset 137, 138  
Boer Wars 42  
Bombay, India 120  
Bonaparte, Napoleon 23  
Bordeaux, France 121  
Boston, Massachussetts, USA 44  
Boulton, Matthew (industrialist) 132  
Bournemouth 67  
Boyd, Arabella (née ?) (c.1710-1791) 115  
Boyd, Elizabeth (1712 - ?) 115  
Boyd, Ninian (1664- ?) 115  
Boyd, Robert (1710-1794) 115  
Brightelmstone / Brighton, Sussex 119  
Britannia (ship) 117  
British Library 104, 108, 122, 137  
Brixton, Devon 24, 44  
Broadway Tower, Wiltshire 134  
Brown, Matilda Eliza (née Daunt) (1831-1924) 109  
**Browne, Jane (née Aylmer) (1772-1807)** 71, 72  
Browne, Thomas Annesley (1770-?) 73  
Buck, Frederick (artist) 24  
Buckingham Gate, London 31  
Buckingham Place, Clifton, Bristol 105  
Bulldog, HMS 47  
Buller, Edward (1800-1882) 116  
Burma(h) 107, 108, 121, 123

- Burmese Expedition (1886) 63  
 Burnley, Lancashire 25, 34, 59  
 Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire 133  
 Calcutta, India 21, 26, 36, 73, 77, 78, 117, 119, 138, 140  
 Calnan, J (of Enniskeen, Ireland) 149  
 Camberwell, Surrey 119  
 Campbell, John (1804-1875) 73  
 Canterbury, Kent 89, 90  
 Cape of Good Hope 45, 49, 120  
 Capetown, South Africa 123  
 Castlebar, Co Mayo, Ireland 26  
 Castle Coole, Northern Ireland 134  
 Castle Richard, Waterford, Ireland 149  
 Central Provinces Commission, India 69, 79  
 Ceylon 121  
 Charles, Jane (1765-1801) 71  
 Charleville Hotel, Mussoorie 89, 91  
 Chatham, Kent 46  
 Chatsworth House, Derbyshire 133  
 Cheltenham College 61, 62, 63, 78, 105, 106  
 Cheltenham College Register 107  
 Cheltenham, Gloucestershire 60, 105, 107, 110, 139, 141, 142, 144  
 Cheltenham Horticultural Society 143  
 Cheshire Archives 134  
 Chester (City and County) 9, 17  
**Child, Isabella (1733-1814)** 44  
 China 120, 123, 124  
 Cholera 21, 26  
 Christchurch, Hampshire 65  
 Christ Church, Highfield, Southampton 84, 109  
 Cilbronnau (house) 95, 97, 100  
 City of London (ship) 100  
 Clifton Union, Bristol 61  
 Clifton, Bristol 105  
 Clinton, General Sir Henry 14  
 Cloisters, Boldre, Lymington, Hants. 79  
**Clossy, Elizabeth (née Leech)** 9, 17  
**Clossy, Bartholomew (1695-1746)** 4, 14, 18  
**Clossy, Jane Anne (1762-1826)** 2-5, 13, 16, 17, 59, 66  
**Clossy, Samuel (1723-1786)** 2, 4, 9, 13, 14, 16, 18, 39, 44  
 Clossy, Sophia 18  
 Clossy, William 14, 18  
 Clovelly, Devon 52  
 Coat of Arms (Wyatt) 136  
 Coffin, Campbell (1868-?) 42  
 Coffin, Caroline (1806-1887) 28, 41, 53  
 Coffin, Clifford (1870-1959) 42, 43  
 Coffin, Emily (1810-1878) 41  
 Coffin, Emily (?) 61  
 Coffin, Frances Wilmott (1812-1883) 28, 41, 55  
**Coffin, Francis Holmes (1768-1842)** 27, 28, 41, 44, 45, 48, 52-55  
 Coffin, Admiral Sir Isaac 45, 46, 53  
 Coffin, Lt-Gen Sir Isaac Campbell (1801-1872) 26, 41, 42  
**Coffin, Isabella Ann (1799-1882)** 24, 39-41, 44, 49, 52  
 Coffin, James (c.1514-?) 44  
 Coffin, James (1640-1720) 44  
 Coffin, General John (1751-1838) 45  
**Coffin, John (1729-1808)** 44  
 Coffin, John (1760-1837) 61  
 Coffin, John Mawby (1905-1825) 41, 46, 48  
 Coffin, Kenneth Douglas (1839-?) 55  
 Coffin, Mary Ann (1801-?) 26, 41  
 Coffin, Maria Sarah (c.1806-1878) 27-29, 41, 53, 66  
 Coffin, Marian Isabella (1835-?) 55  
 Coffin, Nicholas (1568-?) 44  
 Coffin, Ross 44  
 Coffin, Sebright Sheafe (1814-1893) 41  
 Coffin, Admiral Townsend 56  
**Coffin, William (1699-1775)** 44, 45  
 Coffin, William (?) 61  
 Coffyn, Tristram 44  
 College of Arms, London 136  
 Colombo, Ceylon 121  
 Columbia University, New York 14  
 Connersville, Cork, Ireland 150  
**Connor, Daniel (liv: 1700)** 150  
 Connor, Daniel (liv: 1826) 149, 151, 152  
**Connor, Elizabeth (liv: 1745)** 149  
 Connor, William (liv: 1760) 150  
 Contai, West Bengal, India 137, 138  
 Coopers Court, City of London 123  
 Coote, Sir Eyre (1726-1783) 116, 117  
 Coote, Sir Eyre (1762-1823) 117  
 Coote, Susannah (née Hutchinson) (? -

1812) 117  
 Corfu, Greece 27, 28, 31, 49  
 Coringa, Madras, India 73, 78  
 Cork Examiner 138  
 Cork, Ireland 120, 147, 149, 153  
 Corporation of Surgeons, London 134  
 Coton, Tamworth, Staffs. 133  
 Cotteswold (house), Cheltenham 142, 143  
 Cotton 120, 128  
 Cotton, Ashbourne, Derbyshire 133  
 Court of Queen's Bench, London 123  
 Cricket (Gloucestershire, Surrey, Sussex) 139  
 Crown of Italy, Order of 85  
 Dakhan (Deccan), India 72  
 Dale, Alan 134  
**Daunt, Augusta Warren (1823-1905)**  
 138, 147, 153, 154  
 Daunt, Christopher ( ? -1542) 147  
 Daunt, Elizabeth (liv: 1790) 153  
 Daunt, George Harris (1821- ? ) 153  
**Daunt, Hannah (née Harris) (1784-1847)** 153  
 Daunt, Jane (1825- ? ) 153  
**Daunt, Joseph (1702-1783)** 149  
 Daunt, Joseph (1779-1826) 151, 152  
 Daunt, Margaret Alicia (1826- ? ) 151  
 Daunt, Matilda Eliza Gumbleton (1831-1924) 153  
 Daunt, Richard Gumbleton (1795-1854) 153, 154  
 Daunt, Richard Gumbleton (1818-1893) 154  
**Daunt, Robert Gumbleton (c.1787-1832)** 151, 152  
 Daunt, Sarah (1827-1894) 143, 153  
 Daunt, Thomas (1560-1621) 147  
**Daunt, William ( ? -1760)** 149  
**Daunt, William (1750-1809)** 149, 151  
 Daunt, William (c.1820-1873) 153  
 Daunt, William Joseph O'Neill (1807-1894) 151  
 Davies, Apphia Annie Stockman (1831-?) 77  
 Davies, Charles Dolge (1822-1858) 73, 77  
**Davies, Charles Frederick (1788-?)**  
 69, 73, 75-77  
**Davies, Julia (née Francis) (1795-1827)** 73, 75, 77  
**Davies, Julia Sophia (1824-1895)** 69, 73, 77, 78  
 Davies, Maria Henrietta (1817-1889) 73  
 Deal, Kent 120  
 Deansgate, Manchester 25, 30, 31, 60  
 Deccan Infantry 108  
 Dera Ismail Khan, India 89  
 Despard, Rev G Pakenham 61  
 Deyrnllwg, Cadell (King of Powys) 97  
 Dictionary of English and Hindostany 72  
 Dilhorne Hall, Staffordshire 116  
 Dinapore, Calcutta, India 138  
 Dirks, Miss M M (1790-1817) 73  
 Dirks, Capt R S 73  
 Distinguished Service Order (DSO) 43, 86  
 Dixon, Anna Raines (c.1798- ? ) 154  
 Dixon, Rev Jonathan (1752-1831) 154  
 Dodson, William 3  
 Donnybrook Cemetery, Dublin 3, 5, 6, 17  
 Dorking, Surrey 115  
 Dover, Kent 34, 39, 41, 46, 52, 53, 54  
 Down, William (1820-1868) 119  
 Drennan, Dr William 6  
 Dr Steeven's Hospital, Dublin 15  
 Dublin, City Centre map 4  
 Dublin Ghost Bus 16  
 Dublin Penny Journal 150  
 Dunbar, Colonel David 113  
 Durbungah District, India 139  
 Ealing, Middlesex 119  
 Earl Camden (ship) 122  
 Earthquake 85, 121, 123  
 Eastbourne, Sussex 63, 66, 80, 81  
 East India Company 42, 100, 101, 113, 117, 122, 137  
 East Stonehouse, Plymouth 23, 24, 52  
 Edenbridge, Kent 79  
 Egmore, East Cliffe, Bournemouth 67, 79  
 Elphinstone, Sir George Keith  
 Emilie Galloway Home of Rest 63, 66, 80, 81  
 Emmet, Robert 4, 6, 7  
 Essex Street, London 134, 135  
 Everton, England 78  
 Falkland Islands 61  
 Falmouth, Cornwall 121  
 Farrington's Biographical Index 117, 118, 122  
 Fermoy, Co Cork, Ireland 26, 30  
 Fletcher, Edward 28  
 Fletcher, Mrs Edward 30

Folkestone, Kent 49  
 Fontainebleau, France 93  
 Fonthill Abbey, Hindon, Wiltshire 134  
 Foul Point, Madagascar 47  
 Forester, C S 49  
 Fort St George, Madras 71  
 Fort William, Calcutta 36, 37, 73, 75, 138  
**Francis, Joseph (c. 1771-aft.1851)** 73, 77  
**Francis, Julia (1795-1827)** 73, 75  
**Francis, Mary (née ?) (c. 1771-aft.1851)** 77  
 Franklin, Benjamin 44  
 Freer, Lt-Col W G 28  
 Freemasonry 85, 89  
 Fusiliers, 5th 139  
 Galle, Ceylon 121  
**Galloway, Aylmer George (1877-1956)**  
 65, 66, 83-93, 109  
 Galloway, Eliza Anna (1804-1868) 1, 5, 6,  
 10, 17, 28, 29  
 Galloway, Ella Marion (1871-1930) 56, 65-  
 67, 79, 80  
**Galloway, Emilie Jane (née Harris)**  
 66, 67, 79, 80, 91  
 Galloway, Frank (1842-1931) 6, 25, 30, 33,  
 34, 36, 55, 66, 86  
 Galloway, Frank Lennox (1869-1949) 56, 65  
 Galloway, Frederick Adam (1831-1836) 27  
**Galloway, Geoffrey Lewis (1908-1992)** 67, 84, 86, 87, 90, 91, 110, 111  
**Galloway, Gertrude Lily (née Jenkins)** 87, 91, 93, 110, 111  
 Galloway, Helena Rose 35  
 Galloway, Hugh Aylmer (1868-1871) 65  
**Galloway, Isabella Ann (née Coffin)**  
 5, 6, 10, 23, 26, 36, 55  
 Galloway, Isabella Mary Anne (1824-1826)  
 25, 26  
 Galloway, Isabella Mary Anne Bertie (1826-  
 1828) 27  
 Galloway, Ivy Muriel (1911-1976) 67, 86,  
 87, 90, 110  
 Galloway, Jane Anna (1838-1904) 6, 24,  
 29, 31, 33, 55, 56, 66  
**Galloway, Jane Anne (née Clossy)** 18  
**Galloway, John Mawby Clossy (1840-1916)** 2, 6, 21, 29, 33, 34, 48, 55, 56, 59,  
 65-67, 69, 73, 78, 105  
 Galloway, Lennox 35  
 Galloway, Mary Ann Bertie (1829-1916) 6,  
 27, 31, 56  
 Galloway, Phyllis Lily 86, 90, 110  
 Galloway, Robert Leech 36  
 Galloway, Sebright Freer (1833-1839) 28  
 Galloway, Stewart Bertie Coffin (1872-1909)  
 56, 66  
 Galloway, Stewart Campbell Coffin (1825-  
 1850) 25, 30  
 Galloway, Thomas Edward (1835-1839) 28  
**Galloway, Thomas Leech Lennox**  
**(1794-1842)** 6, 16, 17, 21-24, 26, 27,  
 36, 39, 41, 48, 52, 56  
 Galloway, Violet Madelina 35  
 Galloway, William Francis (1830-1830) 27, 49  
 Galloway, William Francis Parsons (1836-  
 1839) 28  
**Galloway, William Gamble (1761-1846)** 1, 9, 10, 27, 28, 66  
 Galway, Eliza Anne (1790-1792) 5, 18  
 Galway, Eliza Anna (1804-1868) 5, 9, 18  
**Galway, Jane Anne (née Clossy)** 9, 18  
**Galway, Thomas Leech Lennox (1794-1842)** 5, 18  
**Galway, William Gamble (1761-1846)**  
 1-9, 13, 17, 18  
 Galwey, William 6  
 Ganges (river), India 121, 122  
 General Kyd (ship) 122  
 George Street, Paddington 25, 34  
 Gibraltar 54  
 Gillespie, Kathleen Mary 65  
 Gilpin, Adino Paddock (? -1819) 73  
**Gilpin, Julia (née Francis) (1795-1827)** 73, 75  
 Gilpin, Thomas Adino (1820- ?) 73  
 Gipala, Wimbledon 90, 91  
 Glan Tivy (house), Southampton 108, 109  
 Glindon, Frederick Foster 118  
 Glodrydd, Elystan 97  
 Gloucester Crescent, Paddington 31, 55, 56  
 Gloucester Gardens, Paddington 31, 33  
 Gloucester, HMS 27, 48  
 Golding-Bird, Frederic 33, 34  
 Golding-Bird, Rev Robert 33

Goldwyer, Mary (1726-1786) 138  
 Graeme, Rev George (1860-?) 73  
**Graeme, Jane (née Aylmer) (1772-1807)** 73  
 Graham, Robert Blackall (1838- ?) 139, 142  
 Gravesend, Kent 37, 120  
 Great Newport Street, London 135  
 Green Street Courthouse, Dublin 4, 7  
 Greenwich Hospital (and school) 77  
 Grenanstown, Co Meath, Ireland 14  
 Greyhound (ship) 104, 121-124  
 Guernsey 24, 27  
**Gumbleton, Jane (1750- ?)** 149, 151  
 Gumbleton, Jane ( ? -1867) 151  
 Gumbleton, Margaret (liv: 1834) 154  
**Gumbleton, Richard ( ? -1757)** 150  
**Gumbleton, Richard Joseph (1721-1786)** 149  
 Habergham Eaves, Lancashire 59  
 Haileybury College 42  
 Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada 121  
 Hamburg, Germany 90  
 Hannah (ship) 78  
 Harris, Agnes Fanny (1852-1939) 78  
**Harris, Aylmer George William (1812-1870)** 65, 69, 71, 78, 79  
 Harris, Charles Lind (1788-1871) 71  
 Harris, General Charles Shuter (1817-1889) 71  
**Harris, Emilie Jane (1846-1928)** 65, 69, 71, 73  
 Harris, Surgeon-General George Frederick Angelo (1856-1931) 71  
**Harris, Hannah (1784-1847)** 152, 153  
 Harris, Henry Lucas (1789-1819) 71  
**Harris, Henry (1758-1822)** 69, 71, 72, 78  
 Harris, Jane Abercromby Caroline (1813-1882) 71  
 Harris, Julia Helen Aylmer (1848-1896) 78  
 Hastings, Sussex 120  
 Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire 77, 78  
 Heston, Middlesex 138  
 Heveningham Hall, Suffolk 134  
 Hewitt, Mary 31  
 Highfield Mansions, Southampton 84, 109  
 Holliday, Rev E 24, 26  
 Holly Walk, Leamington 86, 109  
**Holmes, Anne (1699-1743)** 44, 45  
 Holy Trinity Church, Hull, Yorks. 118  
 Hong Kong 121, 123  
 Hope (ship) 122  
 Hornblower, Horatio 49  
 Howel Dda, Einon ap (King of Wales) 97  
 Hugli (river), India 117  
 Hull, Yorkshire 118  
 Humbleton, Yorkshire 154  
 Hutchinson, Ann ( ? -1820) 115, 117  
 Hutchinson, Arabella Boyd (1821-1892) 119  
**Hutchinson, Charles ( ? -1777)** 113, 116, 118  
 Hutchinson, Charles Henry (1817-1873) 119, 124  
 Hutchinson, Christian Tripp (1823-1898) 119  
**Hutchinson, Christian Wilkinson (née Tripp) (1789-1828)** 119  
**Hutchinson, George (1750- ?)** 115-118  
 Hutchinson, George (c.1788- ?) 117, 118, 124  
 Hutchinson, Harriet (c.1780- ?) 117  
 Hutchinson, Harriet ( ? -1822) 115, 117  
**Hutchinson, Harriet (1819-1893)** 104, 113, 115, 117, 119  
**Hutchinson, Henry (1790-1849)** 104, 113, 117-124  
 Hutchinson, Maria (1794- ?) 117  
 Hutchinson, Sarah (née ?) 117  
 Hutchinson, Susannah ( ? - 1812) 115, 116  
 Indian Mutiny (1858) 63  
 Indian Ocean 121, 123  
 Indigo planter 138-140, 143, 144  
 Indramay River, Java 77  
 Ionian Islands 23, 24, 27, 28  
 Isleworth, Middlesex 136, 137  
**Jackson, Jane (1677-1739)** 127  
 Jenkins, Adeliza Jane (née Gower) (1790-1842) 99, 100  
 Jenkins, Major-General Alexander (1826-1902) 100, 101  
 Jenkins, Alice Maud (1881-1881) 107  
**Jenkins, Augusta Warren Nevile (née Wyatt) (1853-1938)** 84, 86, 91, 107-109  
 Jenkins, Elizabeth (1820-1870) 101  
**Jenkins, Elizabeth (née Lewes) (1711-1790)** 97, 99  
**Jenkins, Gertrude Lily (1880-1955)** 84, 95, 104, 107, 109, 113, 119, 127, 139,

147, 151  
**Jenkins, Griffith (1743- 1781)** 97, 99  
 Jenkins, Griffith Richard (1833-1870) 100  
 Jenkins, Gruffydd (of Cilbronnau) 97  
 Jenkins, Hannah Mary (1815-1894) 101, 108  
**Jenkins, Harriet (née Hutchinson) (1819-1893)** 104, 105, 119  
 Jenkins, Harriet Hannah Morris (1845-1918) 104, 105  
**Jenkins, Jane (née Morris) (1787-1861)** 100, 101  
 Jenkins, Jane Christianna (1843-1847) 104  
 Jenkins, John Henry (1851- ? ) 104, 105, 119  
 Jenkins, John James (1824- ? ) 101  
**Jenkins, Jonathan (1701-1770)** 97, 99  
 Jenkins, Jonathan (1774-1851) 99  
 Jenkins, Sir Lawrence Hugh 95  
**Jenkins, Mary (née Morris) (1750-1824)** 99  
 Jenkins, Nevile Morris (1884-1914) 104, 107-109  
 Jenkins, Robert Alfred (1886-1916) 107, 108  
 Jenkins School, Brussels 105  
**Jenkins, Thomas (1778-1853)** 99-101  
**Jenkins, Thomas Askwith (1809-1877)** 101-105, 119, 124  
**Jenkins, Thomas Morris (1846-1904)** 84, 104, 105, 107, 108, 119, 139  
 Jenkins, William Griffith Pitt (1813 - ? ) 104  
 Jephson Gardens, Leamington Spa 86  
 Jerusalem Coffee House 122  
 Judd Street, Brunswick Square, Middx. 100  
 Junior Imperial and Constitutional League 89  
 Kedgerree, India 120  
 Kedleston Hall, Derbyshire 134  
 Kennedy, Agnes Fanny (née Harris) 79, 80  
 Kennedy, Richard George (1841-1881) 78  
 Kensal Green, London 118  
 Kensington, London 31  
**Kettle, Jocelyn Mary Powell (1916-1999)** 90  
 Kiddrington, Rev S H 30  
 Kilcascan Castle (or Mansion), Cork, Ireland 149, 150, 151  
 King, Col Edward Richard (1825-1879) 31, 56  
 King, Lt-Col the Hon Sir Henry 31  
 King, Mary Ann Bertie (née Galloway) 66  
 King's College, New York 14, 15, 16  
 Kingston, Jane Anna (née Galloway) 33  
 Kingston, John Conway 33  
 Kingston, John Lennox 33  
 Kingston, John Hotham 31, 33, 56, 66  
 Kinneigh, Cork, Ireland 154  
 Knights Templar 89  
 Knipe, Reverend 8  
 Knockatoor Castle, Cork, Ireland 149  
 Knolles, Rachel (liv: 1700) 149  
 Lake House (The), Cheltenham 95, 107, 141-144  
 Lambeth, London 118  
 Lambton Lodge, Isleworth, Middlesex 137, 138  
 Lanyon, Sir Charles 3  
 Lapwing (ship) 78  
 Lascar 123  
 Leamington Spa, Warwickshire 36, 85, 109  
 Leckhampton, Gloucestershire 108, 144  
 Leda, HMS 77  
**Leech, Elizabeth (1739-1800)** 2, 4, 13, 16, 18  
 Leicester Infirmary 132  
 Lenton, Nottingham 61  
**Lewes, John** (of Tredefaid) 99  
 Lewisham, London 119  
 Lexington House, Canterbury, Kent 85, 89  
 Liardet, Charles Frederick (1803-1867) 71  
 Lichfield, Staffordshire 127, 132  
 Limehouse, Middlesex 73, 75  
 Limerick, Ireland 76  
 Lincoln, Lincolnshire 119  
 Linzee, Emily 53  
 Liskeard, Cornwall 119  
 Liverpool, England 17, 78  
 Llanfihangel, Pembrokeshire 99  
 Llangoedmor, Cardiganshire 99  
 Lord Clive Military Pension Fund 137  
 Lord Mayor of London 119  
 Lord William Bentinck (ship) 120-123  
 Louth Militia (Ireland) 151  
 Macky, Thompson 30  
 MacDonald, M N 139  
 McKenzie, William 8  
 McNab's Island, Nova Scotia, Canada 121  
 McQueen, John (1805-1849) 138  
 McQueen, Lt-Gen Sir John Withers (1836-

1909) 138  
 Macao, China 120  
 Madagascar 47  
 Madeira (island) 120  
 Madras, India 65, 71, 72, 77, 83, 104, 105,  
 108, 116, 119, 120  
 Madras Army 105, 118, 119  
 Madras Cavalry 42, 63  
 Madras Medical College 72  
 Madras Native Infantry 101, 118  
 Madras Staff Corps 101, 107, 139  
 Malabar, India 121  
 Malacca 123  
 Malacca, Straits of 120  
 Malaysia 123  
 Malcolm Road, Wimbledon, Surrey 90  
 Malmesbury, Victoria, Australia 61  
 Malta 23, 48, 84, 85, 111  
 Manche House, Ballineen, Ireland 149, 151  
 Manchester Street, Paddington 34  
 Manningham, Ann (née Hutchinson) (? -  
 1820) 115, 118  
 Manningham, Charles (? -1797) 115  
 Manningham, Charles William (c.1763-?) 118  
 Manningham, Coote (1765-1809) 116  
 Manningham, Mary Anne (1805-1860) 116  
 Manningham-Buller, Eliza 116  
 Manningham-Buller, Sir Reginald 116  
 Marchioness of Exeter (ship) 122  
 Margate, Kent 120  
 Marlborough Downs, Wiltshire 134  
 Master, Rev Robert Morley 29, 59  
 Masulipatam, India 71, 73  
 Mauritius 120, 123  
**Mawby, John (1730-1801)** 46, 53  
 Mawby, Mary Ann 52  
**Mawby, Rebecca Huddleston (1781-  
 1842)** 41, 46, 49, 52-54, 59  
 Mawby, Sarah Maria 54  
 Mawby, Maj-Gen Sebright 26-28, 29, 41,  
 46, 54  
 Maxwell, Madelina Dorothea 34  
 Maxwell, Mary (New Zealand) 42, 44, 55  
 Maxwell, Robert Percival 34  
 Milbrook Villa, Ampthill Square, London 118  
 Medusa, HMS 47  
 Mesopotamia 108  
 Messina, Italy 85  
 Middlesex Hospital, London 134, 136  
 Misterton, Leicestershire 53, 54  
 Monarch, HMS 45, 47  
 Monington, Pembrokeshire 101, 104, 108, 109  
 Montgomery, Samuel 8  
**Morris, John (of Bach-hendre,  
 Llanfihangel)** 99  
**Morris, Thomas (of Bach-hendre,  
 Llanfihangel) (1760-1811)** 100  
 Morris, Thomas (1791-1851) 104  
**Morris, Jane (1787-1861)** 100  
**Morris, Mary (1750-1824)** 99  
 Mott, Lucretia Coffin 44  
 Moulmain, Burma 121  
 Mountrath, Co Laois, Ireland 71  
 Mrs McCord's School, Cardigan 101  
 Murray, John (of Hartley Hse, Surrey) 29  
 Murray, Mrs Frances 29  
 Muskerry Cavalry (Ireland) 151  
 Musselman form (marriage) 137  
 Mussoorie, India 89, 91  
 Muston, Eliza (of Contai) 137  
**Muston, Mary Jane (1787-1873)** 137  
**Muston, John (c.1720-1757)** 138  
**Muston, Thomas (c.1695-?)** 137, 138  
**Muston, William Pitt (1753-1818)** 137, 138  
 Muzaffarpur, Bengal, India 139  
 Nagpore, India 69  
 Naik, Ravanat 104  
 Naini Tal, India 89  
 Nantucket, USA 44  
 Nepean, Evan (Secretary to the Admiralty) 49  
 Ness, Wirral Peninsula 9  
 Newfoundland, Canada 153  
 New Malden, Surrey 91, 111  
 Norbury, Lord 7  
 Northam, Devon 1, 5, 10  
 North Anne Street, Dublin 4, 5, 6, 8, 9  
 Northcott, Anne 6  
 Nova Scotia, Canada 153  
 Nugent, Josephine Catherine (1828-1855) 119  
**Ogle, Ann (1700-1735)** 14, 18  
 Ogle, Nicholas 14  
 Old Dover Road, Canterbury, Kent 85  
 O'Neil's Bar, Dublin 4  
 Orange Lodge, Dublin 6, 8

Orchids 143  
 Owlpen, Gloucestershire 95, 147  
 Owlpen Manor, Gloucestershire 147  
 Owlpen Manor website 149, 151, 153, 154  
 Oxford Parade, Cheltenham 105, 106  
 Oxford Street, London 134, 135  
 Paddington, London 31  
 Paget, Lord, Earl of Uxbridge 128  
 Pakistan 97  
 Palmer, Gen Sir Arthur Power (1840-1904) 78  
 Pantheon, Oxford Street, London 133-135  
 Paragon, Bath 5, 6  
 Parkgate, Chester 9, 17  
 Park House, Raynes Park, London 109  
 Park Street, Bath 5, 10, 25, 31, 55, 60  
 Parsons, Major John W 28, 29  
 Patagonian Missionary Society 61  
 Patna, India 137  
 Paxo, Greece 27, 56  
 Paylor, Lt-Col James 26  
 Pearson's Magazine 139  
 Peeprah, India 138, 139  
 Peeprah Indigo Concern, India 139, 140  
 Penang, Malaya 121  
 Peninsular War (1808-1814) 152  
 Penney, Rev James 9  
 Penrallt (house) 95, 97, 100  
 Penrhyn, Lord 134  
 Penzance, Cornwall 41, 46, 49, 52  
 Pepper 121  
 Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette 122  
 Pirates 121  
 Pittville Parade, Cheltenham 105  
 Plymouth, Devon 23, 24, 44, 48, 52  
 Pollen, Anna Maria (? -1822) 116  
 Popham, Sir Home 48, 53  
 Portledge, Devon 44, 52  
 Portsmouth, Hampshire 117, 120  
 Portswood, Southampton 109  
 Powhele House, St Clements, Cornwall 71  
 Procris, HMS 77  
 Price, Rev John 9  
 Pundowl Indigo Concern, India 139  
 Punjab, India/Pakistan 30  
 Queen Ann Street, St Marylebone, London 113, 117  
 Queensborough Terrace, London 33  
 Raby Castle, Durham 53  
 Raines, Jane (1760-1826) 154  
 Randall, George Frederick (1914-1997) 90  
 Rangoon, Burma 78  
 Rashleigh, Sarah (liv: 1730) 149  
 Ratcliff Workhouse, Stepney, Middx. 77  
 Rathkeale, Co Limerick, Ireland 25, 26  
 Rattler, HMS 46  
 Rattlesnake, HMS 45, 47  
 Raynes Park, London 109  
 Regiment, 10<sup>th</sup> Foot 21-24, 26, 27, 30, 37  
 Regiment, 18<sup>th</sup> Foot 54  
 Regiment, 19<sup>th</sup> Foot 107  
 Regiment, 33<sup>rd</sup> 104  
 Regiment, 36<sup>th</sup> Foot 31  
 Regiment, 62<sup>nd</sup> Foot 152  
 Regiment, 90<sup>th</sup> Foot 153  
 Regiment, 99<sup>th</sup> Foot 107  
 Regiment, Lincolnshire 83  
 Reid, Jane (née Jenkins) (1814-1890) 101, 108  
 Reid, John (1816-1861) 101  
 Reliance (ship) 78  
 Richmond, Surrey 115  
 Ricketts, Mordaunt 141  
 Ridgeway House, Redland, Bristol 61  
 Robinson, J M 134  
 Rochester, Kent 85, 111  
 Rockville, Dublin, Ireland 72  
 Rosebery Avenue, New Malden, Surrey 91, 111  
 Round Church, Dublin 3, 4  
 Royal Aero Club 108  
 Royal Artillery 34-36, 65, 107  
 Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment 153  
 Royal Consort (ship) 37  
 Royal Engineers 42  
 Royal Hospital, Chelsea, London 153  
 Royal Madras Artillery 119  
 Royal Military College, Sandhurst 107  
 Royal Military College, Woolwich 42, 83  
 Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies 153  
 Rush, Reginald William 90  
 Saffron, Morris H 14, 16  
 St Andrew's Church, Dublin 2-4, 13, 16, 17  
 St Anne's Church, Limehouse, Middx. 73  
 St Anne's Church, Soho, Westminster 136  
 St Catherine (house), Rochester, Kent 85, 111  
 St Cynllo's Church, Llangoedmor 97, 99

St Cynwyl's Church, Aberporth 97, 101  
 St Editha's Church, Tamworth, Staffs. 133  
 St George's Cathedral, Madras 72, 104  
 St Georges, Hanover Square, London 31  
 St Helena (island) 113, 115-117, 120  
 St James the Apostle, Dover, Kent 39, 41  
 St James Street, Dover, Kent 49, 53  
 St James' Church, St Helena 115, 117  
 St John's Cathedral, Calcutta 73, 75  
 St Leonard's Church, Shoreditch, London 118  
 St Luke's Church, Cheltenham 107, 139  
 St Marylebone, London 30, 34, 113, 117  
 St Mary's Church, Weeford, Staffs, 127,  
 128, 133, 135, 136  
 St Mary's, Wimbledon, Surrey 90  
 St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent 41  
 St Peter's, Burnley 59  
 St Peter's, Leckhampton 144  
 St Peter's, Liverpool 41  
 St Paul's Church, Cork, Ireland 152  
 St Paul's, Dublin 73  
 St Philip and St James, Leckhampton 144  
 St Tegai, Llandygai, Wales 134  
 St Thomas's Church, Liverpool 18  
 Sandhurst, Royal Military College 30  
 Saugor, Bengal, India 65, 69, 78, 79, 120  
 Savory, Anna (1872-1955) 65  
 Sayer, Capt George 77  
 Scarman, Mary (? -1845) 120, 123  
 Scott, Sir George Gilbert 90  
 Scout's Medal of Merit 89, 90  
 Sea Fencibles 45, 48, 49, 52, 53  
 Seany (or Sinai) Park House, Burton-upon-  
 Trent, Staffordshire 128, 133  
 Secunderabad, India 65  
 Shennaghiny, Cork, Ireland 150  
 Shepard, Catherine Eliza 42  
 Shepton Beauchamp, Somerset 65  
 Sherborne, Dorset 110  
 Sherborne School, Dorset 83, 91  
 Shipston-on-Stour, Warwickshire 65  
 Shrewsbury (ship) 117  
 Sierra Leone 42, 49, 51  
 Sikh Wars (India/Pakistan) 30  
 Sinai Park *see* Seany Park  
 Singapore 120, 123  
 Sitapur, India 137  
 Smallpox 120  
 Soho House, Birmingham 132  
 South Africa 84  
 South China Seas 121  
 South Cork Militia (Ireland) 152  
 Southsea, Hampshire 65, 66  
 Sphynx, HMS 45, 47, 48, 49  
 Spranger, Capt John William 47  
 Sri Lanka 104  
 Stafford (ship) 117  
 Staindrop Hall, Co Durham 52  
 Stewart, Colonel Mathew 26  
 Stockman, Margaret Sargent (1805-?) 77  
 Strettell, Lieut J W 73  
 Strickland, Miss Mary 27  
 Suffolk Chronicle 124  
 Suffolk Street, Dublin 2-4, 13, 14  
 Surrey Square, London 119  
 Swinfen Hall, Lichfield, Staffs. 132  
 Sylph (ship) 121  
 Tamil Nadu, India 69, 78  
 Teresa (ship) 16  
 Thetis (ship) 77, 78  
 Thickbroom, Weeford, Staffordshire 127  
 Thirlestaine Road, Cheltenham 107  
 Thorpe, Surrey 116  
 Thomas, Griffith ap Jenkin ap (of Pantyrhrs) 100  
 Threlfall, Charles (1845-1922) 104  
 Tonbridge, Kent 119  
 Torquay, Devon 33, 43  
 Tralee, Ireland 41, 45, 46  
 Trefasser, Pembrokeshire 105  
 Trevigin (or Trefigin), Pembrokeshire 100,  
 101, 104, 105, 108, 109  
 Tracton Abbey, Cork, Ireland 147, 149  
 Trinity College, Dublin 14, 15  
***Tripp, Christian Wilkinson (1789-  
 1828)*** 118  
***Tripp, Henry (1765- ?)*** 118  
***Tripp, Job (c.1740- ?)*** 118  
 Trochee Hotel, Wimbledon 90  
 Truro, Cornwall 24, 29, 31  
 Truro Grammar School 25, 30  
 Tullamore, Ireland 151  
 Turner, JMW 135  
 Tweed, Boldre, Lymington, Hants. 79  
 Tweed, Eastbourne, Sussex 80, 81

Uley, Gloucestershire 147  
 Van Dieman's Land 121, 122  
 Verner, Thomas 8  
 Victoria Cross 43  
 Victoria & Albert Museum, London 104  
 Walcot Church, Bath 30, 34, 61  
**Warren, Anne (liv: 1704)** 150  
**Warren, Wallis (c.1655-1704)** 150  
 Waterford, Ireland 150, 151  
 Waterloo Fund 100  
 Waziristan 87  
 Weeford, Staffordshire 95, 127, 133  
 West, Arthur Robert (1818-1890) 119, 124  
 West Bengal, India 138  
 Westbourne Grove, Paddington, London 117  
 Westbourne Park, Paddington, London 119  
 Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol 61  
 Western, Catherine Charlotte (1850-1943) 119  
 Westminster, London 33  
 Westminster Abbey, London 134  
 West Park, Fordingbridge, Hampshire 116  
 Weston-super-Mare, Somerset 141  
 Westwood Road, Southampton 108  
 Whelpdale, William Walter 104  
**Wilkinson, Christian (c.1740- ?)** 118  
 Williams, John 108  
 Wilson, Jane (? -1816) 151  
 Wilson, Minden J 140  
 Wilson, Rev Thomas (liv: 1800) 151  
 Wimbledon, Surrey 90  
 Windsor Castle, Berkshire 133  
 Windsor Road, Ealing, Middlesex 119  
 Woodcock, Rev Elborough 31  
 Workhouse, (Ratcliff, Stepney, Middx.) 77  
 Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire 147  
 Wyatt, Ann (1732-1760) 133  
**Wright, Mary (1710-1793)** 128  
 Wyatt, Alexander (liv: 1846) 137  
 Wyatt, Alfred William Nevile (1859-1936) 141  
**Wyatt, Augusta Warren (née Daunt)**  
**(1823-1905)** 139, 141-143

**Wyatt, Augusta Warren Nevile (1853-1938)** 107, 139, 150, 154  
**Wyatt, Benjamin (1709-1772)** 128, 129, 132-134  
 Wyatt, Benjamin (1744-1818) 134, 135  
**Wyatt, Catherine (née Anderson) (c.1740- ?)** 136  
 Wyatt, Catherine Nevile (1816-1874) 138  
 Wyatt, Charles (1752-1756) 133  
 Wyatt, Emily (née Gowan) (1854-1886) 142  
 Wyatt, Frances (liv:1850) 137  
 Wyatt, George (? -1857) 137  
**Wyatt, George Nevile (1775-1817)** 136, 137  
**Wyatt, George Nevile (1817-1891)** 107, 127, 138-143, 154  
 Wyatt, George Nevile (1850-1926) 139, 142, 143  
 Wyatt, Humphrey (c.1540) 127  
 Wyatt, James (1746- 1813) 133-135  
**Wyatt, Jane (née Jackson) (1677-1739)** 133  
**Wyatt, John (1675-1742)** 127, 133  
**Wyatt, John (1735-1797)** 133-136  
 Wyatt, John (1700-1766) 127, 128  
 Wyatt, Joseph (1239-1785) 134  
 Wyatt, Lewis William (1777-1851) 136  
**Wyatt, Mary (née Wright) (1710-1793)** 133  
**Wyatt, Mary Jane (née Muston) (1787-1873)** 137  
 Wyatt, Mary Jane Nevile (1849-1911) 139, 142  
 Wyatt, Percy Nevile (1852-1893) 141  
 Wyatt, Samuel (1736- ?) 128  
 Wyatt, Samuel (1737-1807) 133, 135  
 Wyatt, Sarah (1735- ?) 133  
 Wyatt, Sarah (née Forde) (1780-1815) 134  
 Wyatt, William (1701-1772) 128  
 Wyatt, William (1734-1781) 133, 135  
 Wyatville, Sir Jeffry (1766-1840) 134  
 Young Conservatives 89  
 Ypres, Belgium 43

# Notes





- 
- ★ *A pioneering, but sometimes controversial Irish anatomist whose spirit is said to haunt the corridors of Trinity College, Dublin, carrying a bucket of human entrails.*
  - ★ *A governor of the Island of St Helena; and his grandson, a maritime adventurer who, at the age of sixty, lost his life to pirates in the South China Seas.*
  - ★ *A surgeon who, with his architect brothers, became a zealous supporter of the project in 1772 to build the impressive Pantheon in London's Oxford Street.*
  - ★ *Another surgeon, based at the Madras Medical College, who was also a distinguished linguist and compiler of the "Dictionary of English and Hindustany" published in Madras in 1790.*
  - ★ *A Rear-Admiral (Royal Navy) who as captain of various ships in the early 19th Century was involved in a number of daring escapades.*
  - ★ *An officer in the Madras Cavalry who, after many adventures in India and Burma, rose to the rank of Major-General.*
  - ★ *An indigo planter; proprietor of three large concerns in Eastern India, who made his fortune and then retired to grow orchids in Cheltenham.*

These are just a few of the many colourful characters to be found amongst the direct-line ancestors of Geoffrey Lewis Galloway lurking within the pages of this book.

---