

GENEALOGY
OF THE
FAMILY OF PHILLIMORE.

PART I
BY
THE LATE W. P. W. PHILLIMORE.

PART II
BY
LORD PHILLIMORE.

“Fortem posce animum.”

DEVIZES:
GEORGE SIMPSON & Co., DEVIZES, LTD.

1922.

Explanation of the double Authorship will be found
on page 185.

PART I.

THE FAMILY OF PHILLIMORE.

The Surname, its Spelling.

PHILLIMORE is a surname which is, as now spelt, comparatively speaking, of modern origin, for the first instance of it that so far has been met with does not date back beyond the earlier years of the seventeenth century. It belongs to a group of surnames which are remarkable for their mutability of form and for the manner in which the spelling varies. With perhaps the majority of surnames, certainly so with those which are monosyllabic, the variations of spelling are usually insignificant, and do not materially affect the form of the name. Thus Smith may be spelt Smyth, or a final *e* may be added, or even as Smijth, but the name still remains unmistakably Smith. Not so with the group of surnames with which we are now concerned. The number of letters employed may range from six, as in Filmer, to ten in Finnimore or Phillimore, or even eleven as in Phillemoore; while it is remarkable that in all the numerous varieties of spelling there are but two letters which will be found throughout to be constant and invariable. These are the *m* and the *r*. All others, whether vowel or consonant, seem to perpetually vary, and in fact it is impossible to point to any particular

spelling, either ancient or modern, and to claim that in it we find the true and original form of the name.

The variations of spelling which have been noted number very nearly one hundred and fifty, though they may be classified in a few distinct divisions depending upon the initial letter used, the termination, whether in *n* or *l* of the first syllable, and the suppression or use of a middle vowel converting the name into a dissyllable or a trisyllable. By minor changes, such as the suppression of the final *e*, the use of *y* for *i*, or *ou*, *u*, *e* and *a* for *o* or *oo*, or the doubling of *n* and *l*, the variant forms are much increased in number.

The initial may be *F*, which, as might be expected, comprizes by far the greater number of examples, viz., 298, or its literary equivalent *Ph* with 60 instances; *P* with 24 instances, *B* with 33, and *V* with but 19. Thus:

F	298	}	= 358
Ph*	60		
V			19
P			24
B			33

The list on page 3 of upwards of one hundred and fifty variant forms of this family of surnames shows their great variety, and illustrates the difficulty there may be, especially in the earlier periods, in tracing the history of any family bearing one of these surnames. The majority of

* The use of the symbol Ph. for F is a mere literary fancy, arising doubtless from the classic renaissance in the latter part of the sixteenth century. It is found both in Gloucestershire and Devonshire, but while in the former county its use has become permanent, in the latter it seems to be obsolete. For its use in other names we may compare Phillingham and Fillingham, Phillpot and Fillpot, Phear and Fear, Phynch and Finch. An analogous practice not uncommon in Gloucestershire in the seventeenth century is the spelling of Cham for Cam.

CLASSIFIED TABLE OF VARIANTS.

FENEMORE, 36	Fynamour	M'Phillimore	Finmoore
FENIMORE, 2	Fynamur	Phillymore	Finnmoore
Fenimoore	Fynnamoore	Philemoor	Fynmour
Fenymoure	Fynnamore	Phillemoore	—
Fenymore	Fynnemore	Philimoor	BINMORE, 18
FENNEYMORE, 1	Fynnemoore	Phillomoar	Bynmore
FENNYMORE, 5	Fynnimore	Phillimar	BENMORE, 4
Fennymor	Fynnymore	Phylimoor	Pinmoore
Fennemer	Fynymour	Philomer	VENMORE, 4
Fennemere	Finemer	—	—
Fennimor	Finemere	Pillimore	FELMER, 1
Fennymare	Fynemere	—	Felmore
Phenemore	Phinamore	BILLAMORE	Fellmore
Phenimore	Phinnamore	BILLIMORE, 3	FILMORE, 8
Phennemere	Phinemore	Billemore	FILLMORE, 7
—	Phinnemore	Billamer	Fylmore
FINAMORE, 6	Phinimore	Billemer	Fillmore
Finamour	Phinnimore	Billimar	Filmour
Finamur	Phynimore	Billimor	Filmoore
FINNAMORE, 12	Phynnimore	—	Filmor
Finemor	—	BELLAMORE, 2	PHILMORE, 10
FINEMORE, 10	VENEMORE, 7	Bellamour	PHILLMORE, 2
FINNEMORE, 50	VENIMORE, 7	BELEMORE, 3	FILMER, 105
FINNEYMORE, 2	VENNEMORE, 1	Belemer	Fillmer
FINNEMOR	Vennimore	Bellamor	Fillemer
FINIMORE, 3	—	—	Fylmer
Finymore	Felymore	Pennymore	Fylmere
Finnymore	Fillamor	Bennamore	Philmer
Fynamore	Fillamore	Bennemore	Vilmore
Finnamoore	Filimore	—	—
Finnamure	Fillimore	Fenmore	PILMER, 8
Fynamour	Filyemore	Finmare	PILMORE, 3
Fynamoure	Fyllimore	Fynmer	PILLMORE, 4
Finemour	Fylymore	Fynmere	PILMOOR, 7
Fynemer	Fillimoore	FINMORE, 3	PILMOORE, 1
Fynemere	Fillymore	Finnmore	PILMOUR, 1
Fynemore	Philamore	Fynmore	Pilmor
Fynnemore	Phillamore	Finmer	Pilmure
Fynemor	PHILEMORE, 1	—	—
Fynemour	PHILLEMORE	FYNMORE, 2	BELMER, 1
Fynimore	PHILIMORE, 1	Phinmore	BELMORE, 1
Fynymore	PHILLIMORE, 58	Phynnmore	Bellmore, 1
Fynamore			

the forms are obsolete, and some few are clearly nothing more than the mis-spellings of illiterate people. About 40 only, or less than a third, can be regarded as existing names, and even of these, which in the list are given in capital letters, some are probably but accidental mis-spellings and do not represent distinct families. In this list the figures attached to each name indicate the times of occurrence in the indexes to births in the Registrar-General's office in England for the period 1877-81 :—

The principal families, with approximately their areas of distribution, are as follows :

Fenemore and Fennemore, etc., <i>Oxfordshire</i>	59 instances.
Finamore and Finnamore, <i>Devonshire, Ireland, and Italy</i>	18 "
Finemore and Finnemore, etc., <i>Devonshire and Ireland</i>	60 "
Finimore and Finnimore, <i>Devonshire and Ireland</i>	34 "
Venemore and Vennemore, etc., <i>Oxfordshire</i>	15 "
Fynmore, etc., <i>Berkshire</i>	5 "
Phillimore, etc., <i>Gloucestershire, Hampshire, and Wiltshire</i>	60 "
Billimore, <i>Berkshire</i>	3 "
Filmore and Philmore, <i>Devonshire</i>	18 "
Fillmore and Phillmore, <i>Devonshire and U. S. A.</i>	9 "
Filmer, <i>Kent</i>	105 "
*Pilmoor, etc.	16 "
Belmor, etc.	3 "
Bellamore, etc.	5 "
Binmore and Benmore, <i>Berkshire</i>	22 "
Venmore	4 "

* Although etymologically it is quite possible that the names in the last five groups are connected with the remainder in this list, no documentary evidence in support of their identity has been so far noted. Indeed, the fact that in Berwickshire, as well as in Yorkshire, there are places called Pilmore, while we find the surname Pilmore chiefly in the North of England and in Forfarshire rather militates against the theory as regards that form.

It may be asked what evidence there is for the assumption that these various surnames are interchangeable forms. To show this it will be requisite merely to give a few instances.

Dealing first with Gloucestershire families, we find, in the fifteenth century, William Fylymore living at Dursley in 1465, who appears to have made his will in 1492 as William Fynmore, while his widow, Isabel, in 1508 made hers as Isabella Fynnmore. Their son was John Fynamore of Cam; and their grandson, described as William Fynimore in 1577, made his own will in 1590 as William Phinimore. Yet he is spoken of as William Fyllymore of Cam, in 1546, in the will of his cousin, Henry Fylymore of Wickwar, which same document, now in the Gloucester Probate Registry, is endorsed as the will of Henry Fynmore of Wickwar. In the parish registers of Cam the forms Phinimore and Phillimore are used interchangeably until about 1680, when Phinimore appeared there for the last time, though the family themselves seem some time before to have settled down permanently to the form Phillimore. As a matter of fact, in the Cam registers the spelling of the name in the seventeenth century varied with the different vicars. On the same page we find the churchwarden in 1663 described as Danyell Phillimore and as Daniel Phinimore. In 1678, Daniel Phinnimore of Coaley, a village adjoining Cam, names in his will his son Daniel Phillimore. His widow Joan, in her will in 1685 throughout uses the spelling Phinimore.

The manor rolls of Cam also illustrate the variable nature of the name. Thus :—

1515. J. Fynamore	1607. R. Phenimore	1614. R. Fillimore
1521. T. Fynymore	1610. R. Phynimore	1665. J. Phillimore
1560. W. Fynimore	„ G. Phynimore	„ W. Phynymore
1568. W. Finimore	1613. J. Philimore	1666. W. Fillimore
1580. W. Fynnymore	„ J. Phillimore	1677. R. Fillimore
1601. R. Phinimore		

In these records 1601 is the earliest date at which we find the initial *Ph*, as in Phinimore, and 1613 the first for the *l* form of Phillimore. The *n* form does not appear after 1665, and the latest for the initial *F* is 1677. After that date Phillimore is the usual, if not the invariable, form for this family.

In Wiltshire and Hampshire there are families of Phillimore unconnected, so far as they have been traced, with those of Gloucestershire. At Netheravon in Wilts, in 1731-2, Phineas Philamore *alias* Fennymore was party to a conveyance which he signed as Phillomoar, while his name is entered in the parish register as Phillamore, the spelling commonly adopted there in the seventeenth century, though the family is now known as Phillimore.

The Hampshire Directory for the year 1859 supplies the following forms :—

Filmore	Billimore	Philemore
Fillmore	Phillemore	Fennemore

The Fynmores of Berkshire, who descend from William Fynmore, mayor of Reading in 1577 and 1586, exhibit similar variations of spelling. The mayor himself seems to have been buried as “Mr. Filmer” in 1593, and his wife under the same surname in 1603. The churchwardens’ accounts of St. Laurence, Reading, in 1550-53, furnish the forms Fynmore, Fenymore and Fennemore, while in 1606-9 Humphrey Fynmore, evidently the son of the Mayor, is also mentioned as Fylmore and

Filmore. The tablets in North Hinksey Church, dated 1677 and 1687, which record later members of this family, who were persons of position and education, have Fynmore and Finmore; and in 1707, the widow of Archdeacon Fynmore was buried in Chester Cathedral as Finnemore. The Berkshire probate records supply us with further instances. In 1533 we find the will of Robert Fenymore or Fynmore of East Hendred, and in 1603 Adam Finemore or Finmore of Kingston Lisle. Thomas Fynemore was of East Hendred in 1459, when he obtained a lease of the tithes of that place from the Prior of Wallingford. In 1606 is the will of Richard Filmore *alias* Fynmore of Long Wittenham. It was witnessed by William Finmore, and proved by his son, Thomas Fynimore.

Henry Filmer, churchwarden of Windsor, who was burnt there for heresy about 1543, is variously described in the earlier editions of Foxe's *Book of Martyrs* as Finmore, Finnemore, and Filmer.

In Oxfordshire, at North Stoke, the will of Philip Philmore was proved in 1636 by his widow, who described herself and her husband as Phinmore *alias* Philmore. Yet, in 1660, their daughter took out letters of administration "de bonis non" to her father as Philmer.

Similar changes of spelling are exhibited by the Kentish family of Filmer. As long ago as 1741, the variations were noticed by Nichols in his *Baronetage*, who stated on the authority of the then Sir Edmund Filmer, that "this family formerly wrote their name Finmere,* Fylmere, Fil-

* The Dartford registers give the following:—"John Finnimore married Margaret Wra'grgame 14 June 1562." "John Fynnymore married Margaret Boughton 10 November 1563."

mour and Filmore, *temp.* Edward III, but of late Filmer, and were seated at Otterinden in Kent, at a place called Finmore." There does not seem to be any such place as Finmore in Otterden, but the deeds of this family indicate that the farm which they held in that parish was once known as "Finmore's", after their own name. Doubtless they themselves, as we shall see hereafter, took their name from the Oxfordshire Finmere.

The parish register of Wandsworth, in Surrey, gives, in the years 1626 to 1634, five entries relating to the family of Edmund Fynimore. His name is spelt in three different ways—Fynimore, Phinamore, and Phinimore. Four other entries relating to another person appear in as many different spellings, viz., Filmore, Fillmore, Felmore and Fellmore.

The register of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London, exhibits several instances of these surnames, which are worth noting as occurring in the same register, though seemingly not connected with each other.

1617.	Anne Phillimore	1713.	Rachel Phinnamore
1660.	Mary Filmore	1734.	Elizabeth Fennimore

This tendency to change is not yet extinct, though, of course, less prevalent than anciently was the case. Thus a Bedfordshire family now known as Phillimore adopted that spelling in the early part of the nineteenth century, while their near kindred continued to use the spelling of Fenimore.

Many other instances, were it necessary, might easily be adduced in proof of the phonetic identity of these various surnames; and it is only necessary to add that personal experience at the present day shows that people to whom the names are not familiar have often difficulty in distinguishing between them, and will spell Phillimore as Finnimore or Finimore.

The Origin of the Surname.

HAVING thus dealt with the identity of these apparently dissimilar forms of surnames, we may now enquire whether the origin of Phillimore and the various allied surnames can be ascertained. There is no reason for suggesting that they are either surnames of occupation or of patronymic origin,* and, in fact, it is fairly obvious that they are local in their derivation. It is needful, then, to ask what places there may be known by any similar names. Dismissing the doubtful Finmore in Kent, already referred to in connection with the Filmer family, we have in Oxfordshire a parish called *Finmere*, about four miles from Buckingham; a farm now known as *Finnamore*, a detached part of Lewknor parish, but now forming part of Buckinghamshire; *Finemere Wood*, not far from Quainton, Bucks, near Quainton Road; a place in Shropshire now called *Fennymere*; in Herefordshire a *Fenmore*; and in Nottinghamshire a *Fillemore Close*, a field-name in Ruddington parish. In Hampshire *Filmer Hill*. In Yorkshire we find *Pilmoor*, and in Berwickshire is a hamlet called *Pilmore*. In

* The statement of Ferguson that Phillimore and Filmore are derived from an old German personal name, Filimer, signifying "full famous", is probably but a mere guess, and does not appear to be supported by any evidence. The suggestion in *English Surnames* that Fynamour is connected with the French *amour* may be passed over, although it is very likely that the Christian name of Dulcia Fynamour (*temp.* Edw. I), mentioned in Mr. Bardsley's book, may have been selected as suitable for a surname ending in *amour*.

Yorkshire, also, is *Fynmer*, now *Fimber*. In Ireland we have *Fynmoure*, in county Tipperary. In Glamorgan-shire is *Vylenmaure*, and Victor Hugo gives the place-name of *Phillinmore*, though this last may merely be the novelist's invention. The parish of *Fullmer* exists in Buckinghamshire, but there is no reason to associate it with Phillimore, though it may have originated what appears to be the distinct surname of Fulmer, which occurs in that county, and there is, or was, in 1541, a wood called *Filmore*, in the parish of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, a manor anciently owned by the same lords as was Finmere in Oxfordshire. Finmere, therefore, must be dealt with in a separate chapter, for there is much to say about this village, and it will be needful to deal with it somewhat fully since it is doubtless the origin of most of the surnames with which we are concerned, though it would not be safe to assert that all who derive their name from one village are necessarily of the same kindred; for a village may supply a surname to two or three distinct families. The lord of the manor assumed it by reason of residence and dominion; his tenant, or other inhabitant of the village, migrating to a neighbouring town, became known by a similar surname, which, with him, indicated the place of his origin, and superseded the surname, if any, by which he had previously been known. Of the other places mentioned a few brief notes will suffice.

Finemere Wood is the name of some meadows in Buckinghamshire, forming a spur of high land in the parish of Quainton, and south of East Claydon parish. It is about eight miles south-east of the Oxfordshire Finmere. In the early ordnance maps the place is

marked as Fine Moor ; in the later ones it appears as Fenemere ; and in the 1893 survey it is given as Finemere Wood. It is thus referred to in *Memoirs of the Verney Family during the Civil War*, vol. i, p. 30 :—

“In a distant part of the estate, in the midst of lonely meadows and woods, far removed from any road or even footpath, is a spur of land called Finmere, standing out into the flat plain towards Oxford, with a far-reaching view over fields, copses, hill and dale, arable and grass, stretching for thirty miles or more to Edge Hill in one direction to the north-west, and to Cumnor Hurst, the house of Amy Robsart, in another, to the south-west. In this most appropriate situation there was a tiny hermitage, which with meadow pastures and wood for repairing fences and houses and passage (*sic*) for swine, was given by Henry II to a religious house of the ascetic Order of Augustines, who allowed the hermit 13s. 4d. a year. If the holy man did not live on acorns and the beauty of the position it is difficult to see on what he fed, unless he condescended to a goat, and perhaps a garden of herbs, for the distance from human help must have been great indeed in the thirteenth century, as it can hardly be reached now in bad and muddy weather.”

It seems clear that it never has been a place of any note, and the assumption that it was the site of the Hermitage is probably but a too hasty identification, for though Finmere, by Buckingham, was undoubtedly associated with the Augustinians at Bristol, we have no evidence that this place was in any way connected with them. Having regard to the nature of the locality and the adjoining names of Great Moor, Shogmoor, Parmoor, Bagmoor, Cadmore, and Balmoor, this Finemere is likely to be a mere local description, still extremely appropriate, of the natural features of this Fenny Moor.

Finnamore Farm is a place some three miles north of Hurley, about half-way between Henley-on-Thames and High Wycombe. It is so marked in the ordnance survey of 1886. This is near Ackhamsted, an outlying and

detached portion of the Oxfordshire parish of Lewknor, but locally situate in Buckinghamshire, with which county it has been incorporated since 1851. In the ordnance survey of 1833 it is entered as Fenny Moor, and as Finnemoor in the Buckinghamshire Census for 1851. Near it is Moor Common, Moor's End, and, a mile away, is Widmer Chapel. Probably its occurrence is to be explained in the same way as Finemere Wood, near Quainton.

Fenmore, in Herefordshire, is named in 1467 in the "Inquisitio post-mortem" of Thomas Welynton. Its precise locality is not known.

Fenneymere, in Shropshire, is a place of some antiquity, which as early as 1121 was described in a grant as "quadam terrula cum lacu qui vocatur Finemera." This gave name to a family of whose pedigree for some five generations we have record down to near the end of the thirteenth century. Full particulars are given in Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*. Their pedigree is given in tabular form in the *Family of Fynmore*, compiled some years ago by the present writer.

Rot. Chart.,
21 E.I. No. 21.

Rot. Chart.,
18 E.I. No. 104

Inq. P. M.,
Ebor. 41,
E. III, No. 47.

Inq. P. M.,
46 E. III, No.
42, 2nd No. s.

Fynmer, now *Fimber*, is a hamlet in the parish of Wetwong, not far from Great Driffield, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. In 1292 Thomas Ugtred "in Cales commorans" had a grant of free warren in Fymmer-juxta-Fridaythorpe. It is named in 1289, when Thomas Burdon had a grant of free warren in Wilberfoss, Fymmere and Fons Bella. It is named as Fynmer in the Inquisition post-mortem of Ralph de Neville in 1367. The Master of St. Leonards, York, in 1372, possessed twenty-four oxgangs of land in Fynmer.

A place named *Pilmoor* is also in Yorkshire, a station

on the North-Eastern Railway, half-way between York and North Allerton. It may have originated some similar surname, but in the absence of evidence it seems more probable that the surname Pilmore, at any rate in the South, is a variant of Filmore.

Another *Pilmore* is in Berwickshire, and may give name to the Lowland Scotch family of Pilmore, several of whose testaments are recorded in the Commissary Court of Brechin. There does not appear to be any reason for associating the name or family with the Finnimores or Filmores of the south.

Fillemore Close is a field-name on the Parkyns estate at Ruddington in Nottinghamshire, which occurs in a list dated 1792. About a couple of dozen fields are mentioned having names terminating in moor, as Bassimore, Longmoor, Lowmoore, Brookmoor, etc. Of the origin of this Fillemore nothing is known.

Vylenmawre is the name of a mill in Glamorganshire, mentioned in 1375 in the Inquisition post-mortem of Edward le Despencer, "Molendinum de Vylenmawre quod valet per annum ultra reprisas vj^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d." As it formed part of the possessions of the earls of Gloucester, who were lords also of Finmere, it might be suggested that it is a Welsh form of the owner's name, but in all probability it signifies merely the "great mill".*

Of *Filmer Hill*, or *Filmore*, in Hampshire, no particulars have been noted, but as that county is one of the

* The *Black Book of St. Davids*, a sixteenth century transcript of a manuscript compiled in 1326, mentions David Fynmaior as a landowner at Trefoin, now Trevine, in Pembrokeshire. At present the occurrence of the name here is unexplained.

habitats of the allied surnames, it may be an instance of the transference of a personal name to a locality. It is eleven miles west of Winchester, half-way between Tisted and Privett, on the main road from Alton to Fareham.

*Rot. Chart.,
No. 36, 30 E.I.*

Fynmoure, in county Tipperary in Ireland, was clearly at one time a place of some note, for in 30 Edward I, 1301, John de Fresingfield obtained the right of holding there a market and fair, besides having the privilege of free warren. Far away as this place is from the Oxfordshire village of Finmere, it is not improbable that it takes its name therefrom, just as in our day the names of English villages are transferred to new settlements in Australia, Africa, or America. For it must not be forgotten that Tipperary adjoins the county of Clare, which obtained its name from the famous Strongbow, who was of the same great Anglo-Norman family which held the lordship of the Oxfordshire Finmere; and as we know that it was hardly a century before that Gilbert de Finemere was for a time in Ireland, it may well be that the Irish village gained its name at the instance of either a Clare or a Fynamore. There is no evidence that this Irish village gave its name in turn to any family; and though there are Irish Finnemores who have been connected with Wicklow, King's County, and Dublin since the middle of the sixteenth century, they preserve the tradition, probably a correct one, of being descended from Cromwellian English settlers, presumably from Devonshire.

Phillinmore, named in Victor Hugo's *L'homme qui rit*, is presumably a fancy of the writer. Nothing has been found to identify it with any known place.

None of these places, except Finmere in Oxfordshire, and Fennemere in Shropshire, so far as evidence goes, have been connected with families of the same name, and as we have nothing to show the continuance of the Shropshire family of de Fennimere beyond the thirteenth century, it remains only to deal with the Oxfordshire village, and with the various families deriving their names from it.

Finmere and the Family of Finemere.

THE parish and village of Finmere, in the north-east corner of Oxfordshire,* which gives name to a station on the Great Central Railway, in the adjoining parish of Newton Purcell, is about four miles west of the town of Buckingham, and adjoins the Roman road which ran from Dorchester to the Watling Street, and here forms the county boundary. It was a district of moor and forest, and though the ancient trisyllabic form of the name, Finemere, may seem to indicate a meaning wholly descriptive of natural features, a fenny moor, it is doubtful if this interpretation of the first part of the name is a correct one.

The prefix Fin, which still survives in the English surname Finn, is found in many place-names. Abroad we have Finland and in this country Finborough, Finden, Finningham and Finningley, whilst in Oxfordshire is Finstock as well as Finmoor. Probably Fin is a tribal or personal name. The Finnish tribes, who are said to be of Mongolian descent, were spread widely over some parts of Europe. Finn was a hero, who is included in

* In early times the county boundary seems to have been uncertain. Finmere at the time of Domesday was partly in Oxfordshire and part in Northamptonshire; at a later date it was occasionally ascribed to Buckinghamshire, whilst the neighbouring village of Lillingston, on the other hand, is given under Oxfordshire. Indeed, there were till recent years some detached portions of Oxfordshire in Buckinghamshire, a little to the north of Finmere.

the royal genealogies amongst the ancestors of Cerdic, being the grandfather of Woden. Beowulf's *Lay* tells how through the winter Hengest, the child of the Jutes, pined in Friesland, until King Finn gave him "Hunlafing, a war flame and best of axes." Finmere, and other places with a similar prefix, may have obtained their appellation from being originally peopled by persons of a Finnish race, or by those who revered Finn, the hero whom the Frisians worshipped. Or possibly it may be derived from the personal name of some early settler in the district.

Variations are to be found in the spelling of this place-name Finmere of the same character as those which obtain with the surnames deriving therefrom, though, as might be expected, the alternative forms are not so numerous. The place appears on the ordnance map as Finmere, but even at the present day its spelling can hardly be regarded as absolutely fixed, for the modern nineteenth century milestone at the entrance to the village gives the variant of Fenmore. Commencing with the earliest record of the place, *Doomsday Book*, the following spellings of the name may be noted :—

Finemere, 1086	Fynemere, 1313
[?] Eissemore, 12th century	Finemer, 1322
Fifimere, 1208	Fynnemere, 1322
Fifmer, "	Fynmer, 1547
Fifmor, "	Filmare, 1578
Fismere, 1216-18	Fynmore, 1598
Fismer', 1291	Finmore, 1692
Finemere, 1214-1251	Finmer, 1744
Finnemere, 1262	Finmere, 19th century
Finmere, 1296	Fenmore, "

Of the above variants for Finmere, those of Fifimere, Fifmer, and Fismere are the most remarkable. There seems to be no phonetic connection between them, and

they are probably mere blunders, arising from some early misreading of the name. Even now it is often impossible to distinguish between *n* and *u*, and there was the same difficulty in medieval penmanship. Finmere might very easily be read as Fivmere. In dictating, this might be written down as Fimere or Fifimere, and as *f* and long *s* closely resemble each other it would be easy for a copyist to convert Fifmer into Fismere. It is possible that Eissemore, a place mentioned in the charter of King John, when Earl of Morton, which is recited on a patent roll of Edward II, but which has not been identified, is only another clerical blunder for Finemere, as with careless writing at that period confusion could arise between the capitals F and E. The entry is as follows:

Pat. 11, Edw.
II, p. 2, m. 29.

“Et preterea concedo eis [*i. e.*, monachis sancti Augustini] ex dono meo xliiij acras terre in Eissemore ad essartandum et ad habendum quietas de visu Forestariorum et de omni reguardo foreste et de omnibus serviciis et exactionibus que ad me et meos pertineant.”

The village of Finmere lies on the road leading from Buckingham to Deddington, and stretches northward across a little valley to the church on the brow of the tableland, this being doubtless the “moor”, extending down to the little river Ouse, a mile away, which forms the county boundary. The village itself is remarkably picturesque, consisting as it does of groups of thatched cottages, many of them being of evident antiquity.

The manor house of Finmere, now known as Bacon’s House, after the name of an eighteenth century owner of the property, is close to the Ouse, about a mile north of the church. The choice of this site, so far from the village and church, was doubtless dictated by the fact that its nearness to the river permitted the lord of the

manor to establish a water mill, at which his tenants should grind their corn to his profit. According to Mr. Blomfield, the historian of Finmere, the manor or court house "was until comparatively recent times one of considerable size and pretension, with the usual accompaniments of a courtyard, a series of fishponds, traces of which remain, supplied by a strong spring which rose at a little height above them, a bowling green, now the garden of the present house, a garden and pleasure grounds, the latter being chiefly planted with lime trees [of which some very large ones are still standing.] A road under an avenue of elm trees led from the entrance gate to Tingewick*, and a large wood

* The adjoining parish of Tingewick, in Buckinghamshire, also formed part of the vast possessions of the Bishop of Baieux, and was associated with the Finmeres, and also with William Fitz-Gregory. *Doomsday Book* records:—

"Terra Episcopi Baiocensis.
 Ilbertus de Lacei tenuit de Episcopo Tedinwiche
 Hoc manerium
 tenuit Alnodus teignus Regis Edwardi et vendere potuit."

According to Dr. Lipscombe, writing in 1847: "From the family of Lacey the manor [of Tingewick] passed, before the reign of Henry II [1154] to the Finmores (so called, evidently, from a neighbouring village in Oxfordshire), who bestowed it, in 1210, upon the abbey of de Rotho Mago [*i. e.* Rouen] in Normandy, but being purchased, in 1386, by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, it was made part of his munificent endowment of New College, Oxford, under which establishment, and its lessees, the estate continues to be holden."

This statement is evidently based on Lysons' *Account of Buckinghamshire*, published in 1813, but neither writer gives his authority. When the early manorial history of this part of Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire comes to be fully worked out it is reasonable to suppose that we shall add something to our imperfect knowledge of the medieval Finmeres. Moreover, as mentioned above, that it was associated with William the son of Gregory as

“ [both cut down within living memory] bounded the
 “ premises on the north-west side. Some pasture land
 “ surrounded the house called the Court Closes. One
 “ of these was a close adjoining the old water mill,
 “ measuring 1a. 3r. 4p., known as the Mill Close. The
 “ late [*i. e.*, the second] Duke of Buckingham pulled
 “ down the greater part of the old manor house and
 “ reduced it to its present proportions. Destroying
 “ the water mill and most of the former features of the
 “ spot, he substituted for them the excellent barns and
 “ other farm buildings now standing.”

The early history of Finmere, which has been very inadequately dealt with, begins with *Domesday Book* in

early as 1194, is shown by an entry on the roll of the Curia Regis:

“ Dominica post festum Sancti Martini: Willelmus filius Gregorii ponit loco suo Hugonem Peverell' vel Willelmum de Bukingham versus Abbatem de Monte de placito terre in Tingwick ad lucrandum vel perdendum; anno regni Regis Ricardi vj^o.”

And in the same year, on Saturday next after the Feast of St. Edward, in the same suit the Abbot excused himself:

“ Abbas de monte Sancte Katerine essoiauit se de ultima mare versus Willelmum filium Gregorii de placito terre [in ?] Tingwic' per Ricardum Gallic' et per Eliam de Lond'.”

Alnod, mentioned in the *Doomsday* Record as holder of Tingewick, is presumably the great Saxon thane Alnod, Elnod or Ealnoth, who was Staller or Master of the Horse to Edward the Confessor, Harold, and William the Conqueror, and was slain in battle in 1068 when leading the men of Somerset to resist the attack made by Harold's sons on the coasts of that county. His son Harding, who was Provost of Bristol, was father of Robert Fitzharding, the ancestor of the great Gloucestershire family of Berkeley, which still holds the Castle of Berkeley.

We therefore can hardly avoid the conclusion that in these entries we have an explanation of the reasons which led to Finmere Church being given to St. Augustine's at Bristol. That monastery was founded by a grandson of Alnod, Robert the son of Harding, who munificently endowed it in the year 1148. What is more likely than that the tenant should follow the example of his lord and benefit the same foundation?

1086, at which date Finmere lay in the counties of Oxford and Northampton, and belonged to the Norman bishoprics of Baieux and Coutance, though apparently both portions were held by the same tenant, one Robert. Odo, Bishop of Baieux, King William's half-brother, held the Oxfordshire portion, which consisted of two hides of land, and the larger portion of eight hides, which was in Northamptonshire,* belonged to Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutance. When Odo fell into disgrace, his portion of Finmere was granted to Geoffrey, thus uniting the two manors. On Geoffrey's death in 1093, his estates seem to have escheated to the Crown, and the fee of Finmere passed to Robert the Consul, Earl of Gloucester, son of Henry I; to him succeeded his son William, Earl of Gloucester, who died about 1183, leaving as coheiresses his three daughters, (1) Mabel, who married the Earl of Evreux; (2) Amicia, who married Richard, Earl of Hertford, and (3) Isabella or Hadwisa, who married the Earl of Morton, afterwards King John. John thus became, in right of his wife, Earl of Gloucester, and so was the overlord of Finmere.

As such, he confirmed the gift which William, son of Gregory, had made to the abbey of St. Augustine at Bristol, of the church of Finmere, in the time of Richard

* The fact that part of Finmere lay in Northamptonshire wholly escaped the notice of the Rev. C. J. Blomfield, who wrote a history of Finmere in 1887. That the two manors became united is shown by the Hundred Rolls of Henry III and Edward I, in which Finmere is described as the property of the Earl of Gloucester, and containing ten hides, evidently the two hides and eight hides of *Doomsday*, and presumably the 1,500 acres or so of which the modern parish consists. Mr. Blomfield's observations on the increase of Finmere in the two centuries after *Doomsday* must therefore be disregarded.

the First, 1189-1199, as appears from an inspeximus on a patent roll.

“Et ex dono Willelmi, filii Gregorii, ecclesiam de FINNENERE” [*sic*].

Who this William FitzGregory was we know not, though it is evident that he was a man of some means and importance, for besides the gift of the advowson of Finmere, he also gave to St. Augustine's 40 solidates of land in Alberton, in Gloucestershire. It is possible that he was a descendant of the *Doomsday* owner, Robert, or perhaps was connected with the de Clares. He was living, as the rolls of the Curia Regis show us, in 6 Richard, *i.e.*, as late as 1194. The gift of the land in Alberton was confirmed by Earl William, and subsequently by Earl, afterwards King, John, who also confirmed the gift of the rectory of Finmere, which latter was apparently made between 1186 and 1199. William FitzGregory's wife, Olive, survived him, and married Reginald de Hales, for in 1214 they brought an action in the Curia Regis against the Abbot of St. Augustine, to recover the lady's dower in three virgates of land in Finmere. The Abbot called to warrant Gilbert de Finemere, who had given or sold the land to the Abbey, and he was obliged to pay a silver mark to induce the lady and her husband to release the claim they had against the land. This year, 1207, is the first occasion on which we find mention of Gilbert de Finemere, and it may be regarded as certain that he was the first who bore the name of this village as his surname. It is evident that he was the successor, presumably a near kinsman, of William FitzGregory, who gave the church of Finmere to St. Augustine's, Bristol. He was a contemporary of Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford, the first of his race

to own Finmere, and his surname distinguished him from his companion in arms, Gilbert de Clare, son of Earl Richard, with whom, as we shall see, he was not improbably connected by ties of kindred. In June 1210, Gilbert de Finemere accompanied King John and the Earl of Gloucester, Gilbert de Clare, in the expedition to Ireland, which that monarch undertook for the purpose of reducing the English settlers to obedience. He was present at Carrickfergus on July 20, and a month later at Dublin, on the Thursday after the Assumption; his wages being entered in the *Praestita Roll* of 12 John.

pp. 177, 200,
222.

Further, Gilbert de Finemere, according to the *Red Book of the Exchequer*, which relates approximately to the period 1210-12, held in Cornwall and Devon one and a-half knight's fee. Presumably a near relative of his would be that Richard de Finemur, who, with Matilda, his wife, was in 1219 plaintiff in an action against Martin de Fisacre, concerning lands in Woodhuish, a hamlet in the southern part of the county of Devonshire. This very early occurrence of the name in Devonshire is of interest, since we find Fynmores, Finnimores and Filmores in Devonshire in the sixteenth century, with which county indeed they are still associated, and it may well be that they have dwelt there continuously from the thirteenth century, though at present evidence of their existence there in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries is wanting.*

* Since writing the above a correspondent of *Devonshire Notes and Queries* has contributed the following further evidence in the part issued in July 1903, vol. ii, p. 215: "Thomas Fynamour was one of the jurors in an extent made at Exeter on Sept. 1st, 1301, of the knight's fees and advowsons which had belonged to Joce de Dynham, deceased. The jurors found that Thomas de Cyrecestre held of the

Maitland, iii,
1518, 1960.

Bracton's Notebook, under the year 1221, gives two interesting cases, which together throw light on the pedigree. The first, under Oxfordshire, mentions a suit between Petronella de Finemere and Gilbert de Finemere, adjourned for want of appearance, relating to four virgates of land in Finemere, and the second records the proceedings and verdict in an enquiry as to the ownership of a hide of land in Keyham, Leicestershire, a vill which was a member of the soke of Rothley Temple, belonging to the Knights Templar of St. John of Jerusalem. Rosanna de Finemere, mother of Petronella de Finemere, was first married to William Sconard, also styled Willelmus filius Sconardi. He already had a family by a first wife, and Rosanna's parents declined to assent to the marriage unless he settled part of his lands upon her in fee simple. He accordingly, before his marriage, settled a hide of land in Keyham, paying half a mark. After his death Rosanna married a de Finemere, perhaps Gilbert de Finemere, and her daughter Petronel de Finemere, who married Robert le Templer, a name suggestive of the Knights Templar, claimed as against William le Fawconer, presumably Rosanna's stepson, a third part of this hide of land as her "reasonable portion", which may indicate that she had two sisters, co-heiresses with herself to the lands of their mother, Rosanna. The jury found in her favour, she recovered seizin, and William was amerced, as he did not sustain what was evidently his contention, namely, that the land was Rosanna's dower, and reverted to him as heir to William

said Joce in Wodehywysche and Seynte mariechurche $1\frac{3}{4}$ fees, worth annually 40s., but there is nothing to connect Fynamour with Woodhuish. There was no person of that name holding any of the Dynham lands in Woodhuish in 1566."

Sconard on the death of Rosanna. In effect, as we should say now, the jury found that this hide of land was acquired by Rosanna in fee simple for valuable consideration prior to her marriage.*

From these proceedings we may infer that William Sconard was twice married, his son by the first wife being William Fawconer; that he had no issue by his second wife Rosanna, who afterwards married Gilbert de Finemere, and by her second husband had three daughters, co-heiresses; that Gilbert, the second husband of Rosanna, was dead in 1221, and had also been twice married, and that his son by his first wife was Gilbert de Finemere, elder half-brother of Petronel de Finemere, who married Robert the Templar. Perhaps also Richard de Finemur, who with his wife Margaret, is named in 1219 in a fine of lands in Devonshire, may have been another half-brother. The first-named Gilbert de Finemere was evidently a soldier; Gilbert de Finemere of 1228, presumably his son, was probably a lawyer, as he was appointed, with three others, to take

* An undated customary of the manor and soke of Rothley was printed in 1881 in *Archæologia*, xlvii, by the late G. T. Clark, of Dowlais, who suggested that this document was compiled soon after the middle of the thirteenth century. Under Kayham it gives amongst the tenants:—

Petronella, vidua, quinque partes unius virgate pro iijs. viid. q.
Incrementum viid. ob.

Galfridus Faucon tenet tres partes unius virgate pro xviiid. ob.
Incrementum iijd.

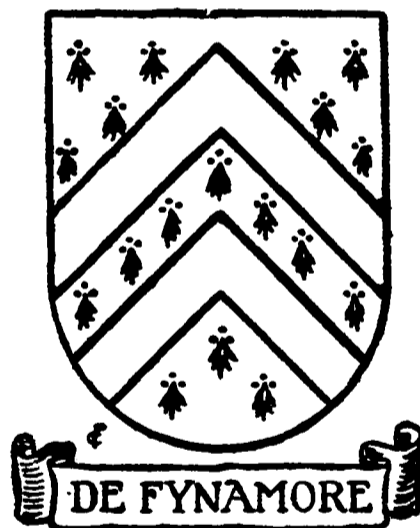
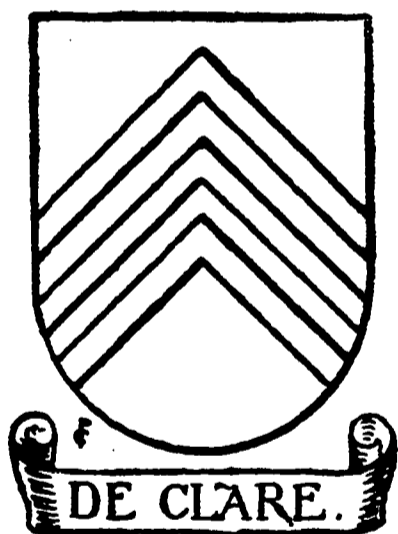
It is not unreasonable to suggest that here we have another trace of Petronella de Finemere, and that Geoffrey Faucon, who immediately follows in the record, was stepson of Rosanna de Finemere. Fauconer in contracted form could easily be misread Faucon.

assizes of novel disseisin at Oxford in that year. Their presumed relative positions will be gathered from Table A, in which are set out the descents of the lords and tenants of Finmere, as complete as the evidences permit, down to the end of the thirteenth century.

The century after *Doomsday* is a very dark period for English genealogy, for the records remaining are few, and it is not likely that we shall obtain evidence showing more about William Fitz Gregory and his successor, Gilbert de Finemere. It is quite possible, as already suggested, that they were cadets of the house of Clare, though, except as a matter of presumption, this must remain quite unknown. It will be noticed that Gilbert de Finemere bore the same christian name as his feudal overlord and companion in arms, Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. This name was constantly used by the Clares down to the death of Gilbert, the last Earl of Gloucester of this line, who was killed at Bannockburn in 1314, and it was as constantly used by the Finemeres of Finmere, and the Finamores of Whetham, down to the middle of the fourteenth century. About the middle or end of the thirteenth century we have mention of Geoffrey de Fynamore and Roger de Fynamore. The former Christian name was borne by the founder of the race of Clare, Geoffrey, Count of Eu, a son of Richard the Fearless, first Duke of Normandy; while Gilbert de Clare, the famous Strongbow, had an uncle and nephew bearing the name of Roger, which was used also by the Finamores. We have a Roger de Finemere in 1284, and another of the same name in 1473, while the last of the Whetham Fynamores was Roger Fynamore, who died in 1576. The same christian name was also borne in the sixteenth

and seventeenth centuries by the Fennimores of Wendlebury, a village a little south of Bicester, who became extinct there only a few years ago. Another coincidence is the christian name Osbert. In 1315, Osbert de Finemere held one knight's fee in Finemere, and, though it is uncertain whether Osbert de Clare, once abbot of Westminster, a distinguished monastic writer, who flourished about 1160, was a member of the Clare family or merely had taken for a surname, as many clerics did, the name of the place of his origin, the coincidence is worth noting.

Mere coincidence of christian names between two families, however suggestive, cannot, of course, be relied on to prove identity of origin. There is, however, with



Fynamore and de Clare the noteworthy fact that the Finamores of Whetham, who certainly descended from Gilbert de Finemere, bore arms very similar to those of Clare, which for upwards of two hundred and fifty years have also been traditionally used by the Fynmores, who descend from William Fynmore, the Elizabethan Mayor of Reading. It will be seen that red chevrons form in each case the only charge upon the shield, the

field in the one case being of gold, and, in the other case, of ermine.

It was, in medieval times, usual for the junior branches of a family to make some slight variation in the arms, such as alteration of the tinctures or a change in the number of the charges borne, in order to distinguish themselves from the head of their house. Many examples of this practice, still followed in Scotland, might be adduced, a notable instance being the arms used by the various branches of the great feudal family of Berkeley. Such alterations were regarded as suitable distinctions for persons who were related by blood. Further, it was by no means uncommon in the middle ages for younger branches to forsake the surname borne by the head of their family, and to adopt instead, as their new name, that of the manor or lands with which they might have been endowed. Of this custom the Berkeley family will again furnish us with many examples in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

Indeed, many of the differences of the arms used by various branches of the Berkeley family are not unfrequently more marked than the distinction between Clare and Finamore, and it must be remembered that the final judgment of King Richard II in the famous case of *Scrope v. Grosvenor*, laid down the rule that minor differences, such as in the case of Grosvenor the addition of a bordure, are appropriate only for relatives in blood.*

* We shall hereafter notice that the Kentish Filmers, anciently Fynemores, use three bars for arms, which may have been based on those of their feudal neighbours, the Lords of Badlesmere, who bore a fess double cotised. Table A also indicates the connection of the

When we remember that Gilbert de Finemore was holder of a manor under Gilbert de Clare, whose predecessor in the overlordship was King John, who had a residence in Finmere, it seems far more likely that he and William Fitz Gregory were cadets of de Clare rather than strangers. In such case it would be appropriate that they should use similar Christian names and adopt a modification of the Clare shield. Records at this early period are so scanty that it is not likely that we shall find any direct evidence in proof of the suggestion that the Fynamores may have been connected by blood with the great house of Clare. It is but a theory, the value of which it must be left for the reader to estimate.

Having regard to the fact that, with Finnimore, Phillimore, and other allied names, we are dealing with a group of surnames borne by a very limited number of families within a defined area, whose kinship with one another can in very many cases be traced, and in other cases inferred, from reasons of trade and vicinity, it is reasonable to conclude that we have in them a clan, and that, diversely as the names may be spelt, the bearers are akin by blood to one another, since their present aggregate number is no greater than is to be accounted for by the natural increase of the population of England during the last six or seven centuries. Consequently, it is reasonable to regard all Finnimores, Phillimores, Fillmores, Fynmores, and possibly Filmers,

Filmers with Finmere. It will be seen that Elizabeth Badlesmere, who held Finmere, married Edmund Mortimer, a brother-in-law of the Earl of Pembroke, who was lord of Sutton Valence, of which manor the Filmers were once tenants.

as belonging to the same stock,* although in many cases we should have to go back twenty generations or more before we could find the common ancestor.

For when dealing with a surname of limited frequency the question necessarily arises, are the bearers of it all related to one another by descent from a common ancestor? It is useless to consider this of persons bearing trade surnames, as Carpenter or Smith, or patronymics, as Williams or Evans; or, again, surnames from districts, as Devonshire or Derbyshire, or natural features, as Hill or Underwood. It is otherwise with names borne by a few hundred individuals, for if we consider how the population of this country has increased in the last few centuries we shall realize that some of our less frequent surnames would, six or seven hundred years ago, be represented by less than a score individuals. We may apply this theory to Phillimore and the allied surnames, of which in 1885 there were about 1724 individuals who bore them. This is shown by the Registrar-General's Quarterly Indexes for one quinquennial period, viz., 1877-81:—

	BIRTHS, 1877-81.		No. LIVING, 1881.	
Filmer	105	..	615	
Filmore, Fillmore ..	15	..	84	
Phillimore	58	..	340	
Finnemore	50 } 81	..	293 } 474	} 1025
Finnimore	31 }	..	181 }	
Fenemore	36	..	211	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	295		1724	

* This, of course, is a generalization to be taken as subject to obvious exceptions, such as persons who may have derived their names from the village of Finmere in later times, through mere residence there. Some, moreover, may have become assimilated with this group, though of wholly different origin, as, perhaps, from the Shropshire Fennemere, the Buckinghamshire Fulmer, or the Yorkshire Pilmore, though, as a matter of fact, we have no evidence connecting any existing family with these places.

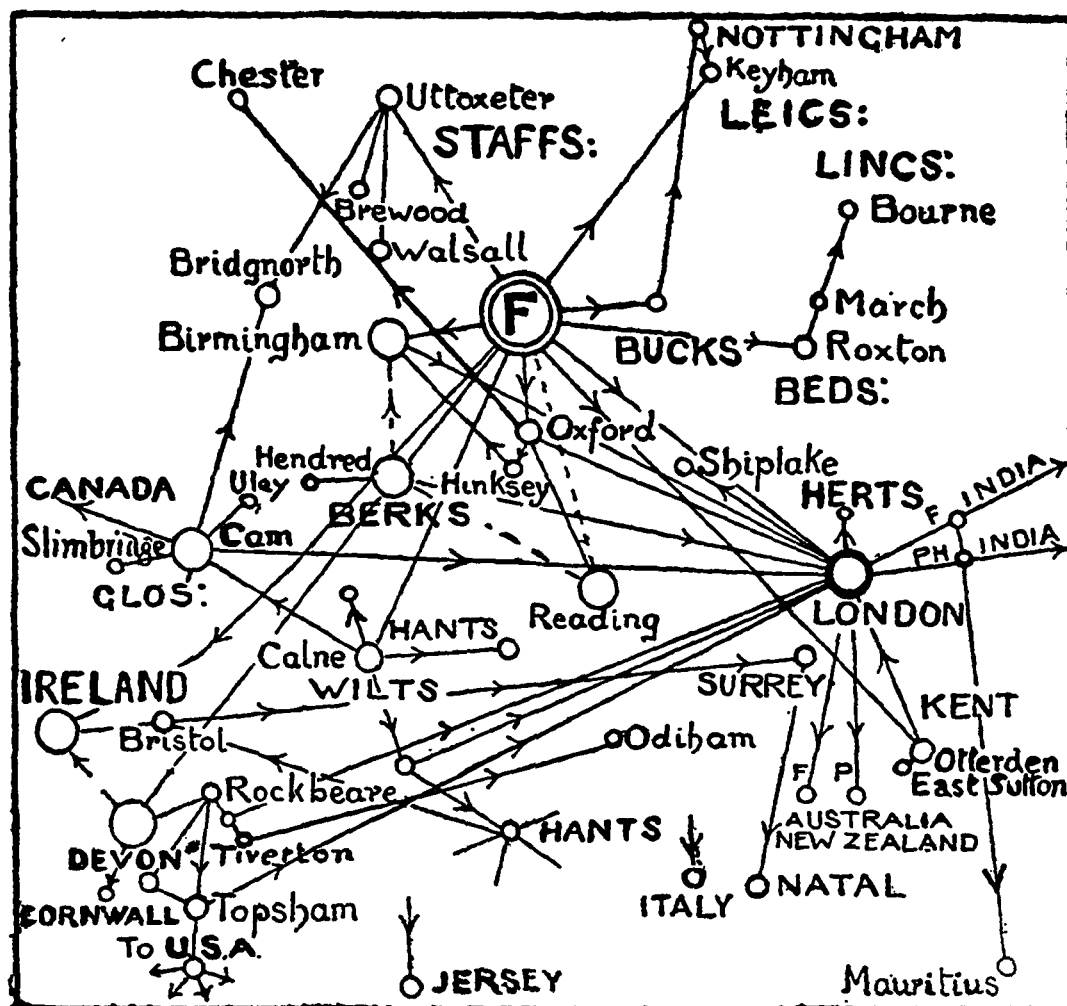
The population of England in 1881 was nearly twenty-six millions. Suppose that six or seven hundred years ago there were but a couple of million inhabitants in England—that, in other words, the population was about a thirteenth of what it now is—assume, too, that the average rate of increase for these families has been the same as with the general population, it is obvious that the number of representatives of the Phillimore, Finimore, and Fenemore groups would not number more than 70 or 80 persons, or 120 or 130 at most if we include the Kentish Filmers. There is nothing improbable, therefore, in the suggestion that the existing bearers of the name should be the descendants of the Gilbert de Finemere and Richard de Finamore, who we know were living in the first decade of the thirteenth century, *i.e.*, seven hundred years ago. How families may increase in two or three centuries can be illustrated by the Phillimore family. Thus, the “Baronetage” of 1881 enumerated some 58 persons bearing the name of Phillimore, who descended from Joseph Phillimore, who died in 1704, less than two centuries ago. Tracing back to his ancestor, William Phillimore, of Cam, who died in 1590, it may be estimated that the descendants of the latter, who bear the name, numbered not much less than a hundred and fifty persons, or nearly one-half of the total number of Phillimores then living. Some branches have increased, others have diminished or become altogether extinct, but the average rate of increase, distributed as it must have been over different parts of the country, has been pretty evenly maintained.

The way in which particular surnames may increase in number is also illustrated in the settlement of America.

There are in the United States many names borne by a considerable number of persons, which in England are still infrequent, although the emigrant ancestor may have left this country less than a couple of centuries ago. Of this the presidential family of Fillmore is a sufficient example. Their emigrant ancestor seems to have been a certain John Fillmore, who settled in Massachusetts, and married in the year 1704. The pedigree of this family, printed in 1857, shows that at that date, about a century and a half later, their living descendants included upwards of sixty persons bearing the name. To-day the number is probably much larger. A cadet line branching off two centuries ago may become more numerous than the parent stock.

The Distribution of the Names.

NOW in considering the distribution and migration of a clan surname, *i. e.*, a name borne by persons who are presumably of the same stock, what may be termed the principle of family radiation comes into play. Branches radiate from the original home in various directions.



FAMILY RADIATION.

Some of these rays or branches come to an end, others form new permanent centres, from which in turn there are fresh radiations. In obscure or small families the radiation may be confined to a single district or small

area—in others it may become very complex. How this principle has operated in the Fynamore families is illustrated by the accompanying diagram, which is not to scale, nor must it be assumed that all the radiations are proven. The radiations are primarily from Finmere, but, as might be expected, there are various radiations both from that as well as from the subsidiary points to London, which in turn becomes an important radiating centre.

These various surnames are to be mainly found in certain areas fairly well defined, and their lines of migration can be traced with a certain amount of probability, though it is not always possible to say whether any given settlement was made direct from Finmere or by some cadet line throwing off a new shoot. Finmere, as the earliest place at which the name is mentioned, it will be seen is therefore taken as the centre of departure, and is indicated in the diagram by the initial (**F**) within a double circle, the radius being approximately some 75 miles, except in the case of the Devonshire settlements, which are somewhat further off. And, moreover, with the exception of the Shropshire Fennymere, there seems to be no other instance of a place giving its name to a family, and in that instance evidence of its continuance as a family bearing the name is at present totally wanting.

This illustrative diagram shows how limited, comparatively speaking, are the migrations of a family, at least until modern times, when we find also settlements in far off lands. In this sketch, moreover, it must be remembered that the lines of migration are for the most part merely suggestions. Some attempt has been made, though perhaps not with any great accuracy, to indicate

the relative importance of the settlements by different sized circles. In studying this diagram map it will be seen how strong a tendency is displayed, as might be expected, towards migration to London, though of course that tendency is not so marked in earlier as in later times. Considerations of business, in other words the facilities for obtaining a livelihood, are obviously the principal determining factors in all these various family migrations. Doubtless the ancient trade attractions of Wiltshire, a district once relatively far more populous and important as a trading locality than it has been for a very long period, had not a little to do with the early migration from Oxfordshire. How far they have affected the families of Phillimore, Fynamore, and other allied names will be gathered from the ensuing narrative.

The Finnimores, using that as the generic name for all the variants, are to be found in all directions from Finmere, but their more important settlements, and where they are chiefly to be found, are to the south and south-west of that village. Disregarding settlements since the commencement of the last century, we find an early reference dating from the early thirteenth century *See p. 24 ante.* at Keyham in *Leicestershire*, a member of the soke of Rothley Temple, where Rosanna de Finemere, mother of Petronella, who was the wife of Robert le Templer, held a hide of land by purchase from William Sconard, her former husband. A solitary instance occurs amongst *Leicestershire* wills before 1650. The will of John *Leic. Prob., fo. 25.* Fynnimore, of Norborowe, was proved in 1576.

In *Nottinghamshire*, the parish registers show isolated instances of the name at Normanton-on-Soar and at St.

Mary's, Nottingham, in the latter part of the sixteenth century. These places are within easy reach of Keyham, but at present it is impossible to say if there be any connection between the two settlements in those counties.

In *Derbyshire* occurs, in the sixteenth century, what appears to be the solitary instance of the name in that county. The Lichfield Probate Registry records in 1545 the will of Thomas Fynmore, of Mackworth, about three miles west of Derby.

In *Staffordshire* we find Finneymores settled at Uttoxeter in the middle of the sixteenth century, as is indicated by wills at Lichfield :

1554,	John Fynmore	..	..	Uttoxeter.
1561,	Robert Fynmore	..	..	Uttoxeter.
1585,	Joan Fynnmore	..	..	Bromshelf.
1603,	Edward Finnimore	..	..	Uttoxeter.
1640,	Jane Finnimore	..	..	Uttoxeter.
1640,	Edward Finnimore	..	..	Uttoxeter.
1648,	Walter Finnimore	..	..	Uttoxeter.

John Fynnmore and Elizabeth his wife were deforcians in a fine of lands at Uttoxeter in 1676. The Parliamentary Return of landowners in 1873 gives, under Uttoxeter, the name of Mrs. Ann Finneymore, doubtless a relative of William Finnemore, who lived near Uttoxeter, and died in 1807. From him are many descendants, and some of them have been settled at Seighford since 1828.

The Walsall Registers show the occurrence there of Fynimores from 1571 to 1635, and also at Pelsall and Bloxwich. In 1882 the name Phillimore occurred at Beamhurst, near Uttoxeter, but it has not been ascertained whether this was recent immigration or a variant

spelling of the Uttoxeter Finnemores. Of this latter family no detailed pedigree has been traced out.

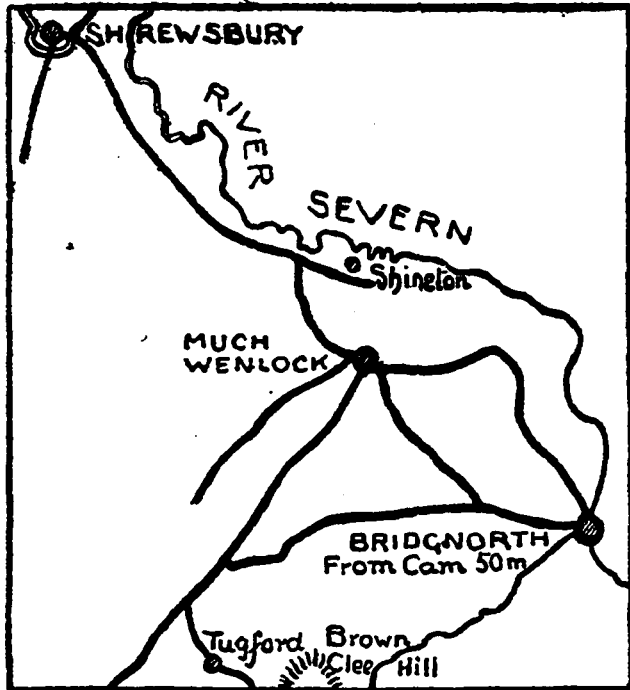
In *Shropshire** the name is found in the seventeenth century at Shrewsbury, Sheinton, Tugford and Bridgnorth. An illegible Deposition by Commission *temp.* James I is ascribed in the calendar to Sir Thomas Fennymore, though there seems to be no other evidence of any knight of this name. A Shrewsbury lease of 1617^{Pen.} names Francis Fennymore and his sons George and Thomas. Thomas Fenimore, of Tugford, clothworker, who had a house at Shineton,† in his will 1669, of which his wife Jane was executrix, names various relatives : his cousin Abel Fenimore's six children (under age), Thomas, Elizabeth, Mary, John, George, William ; his cousin, Thomas Fenimore, of Bridgnorth. Mr. Thomas Fenimore was buried at St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth, in 1674. Thomas Fenimore, gent., in 1680, was one of the bailiffs of Bridgnorth. Mrs. Mary Fenimore, was buried there in 1700-1. All these persons were presumably of the same family, but their origin is at present unknown. Doubtless they were immigrants, perhaps cadets of the Staffordshire family long settled at Uttoxeter, and not

* Since the above was written a fine of lands, dated 16 Edw. III (1342-3), has been discovered, by which Master Richard de Longenolre and *William de Fenymor*, chaplain, assured the manor of Mudle, *i.e.*, Middle, to John Lestrangle and Ida his wife. It is more likely that he was of the Wiltshire family rather than a member of the twelfth century Shropshire family of that name.

† The Sheinton registers lately printed by the Shropshire Parish Register Society contain no reference to the name. But the registers before 1711 have been missing for many years.

connected with the Shropshire hamlet of Fennymere, for

Bridgnorth is but seven or eight miles from the Staffordshire border.



It is interesting to note also that a branch of the Cam Phillimores in the early part of the eighteenth century became connected with Bridgnorth, being drawn there by trade reasons. Jonathan Phillimore, of Cam, married Anne Wells, of

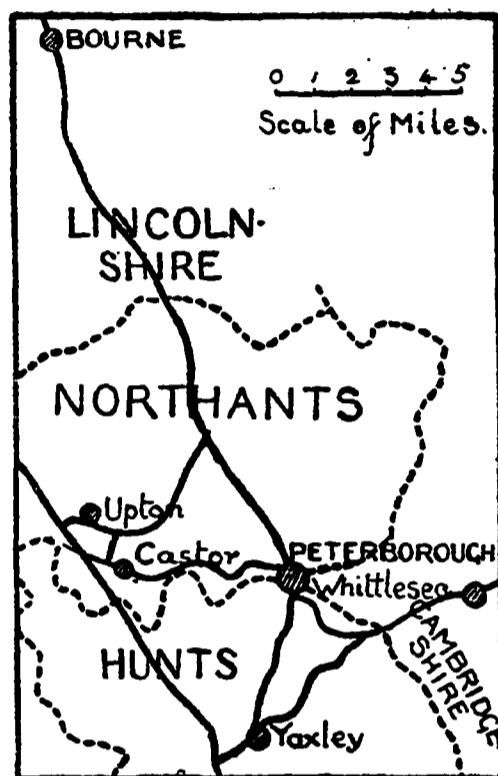
Bridgnorth, in 1729, and some of his descendants have remained interested in that town ever since. It is a coincidence, but probably nothing more, that both these families of Fenimore and Phillimore were connected with the clothing trade.

In *Worcestershire* the name occurs in the seventeenth century in the district between Kidderminster and Bromsgrove. The administration of John Finimore, of Chadsley Corbet, is dated 1658. The will of his widow, Katherine Fynnimore, proved in 1659, names: Elizabeth Finymore, mother-in-law, Gilbert Finnimore and his wife, besides other relatives. At Old Swinford, close to Stourbridge, we find the burial of Elizabeth, wife of Richard Finmore, in 1638, the marriage of Richard Fynnemore and Joan Styer in 1641-2, and the burial of Richard Finnemore in 1650. It is not unlikely that here we have a settlement of the Hinksey Fynmores,

who migrated from Reading, for Dr. Simon Ford, some time vicar of St. Lawrence's, in that town, afterwards became rector of Old Swinford.

North east of Finmere, in the *Fens*, there were, in the middle of the seventeenth century, various persons of the name, evidently related, who are known to us from Probate records, the Royalist Composition papers, and Chancery proceedings.

They were settled on the borders of Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Lincolnshire, as the annexed map shows.

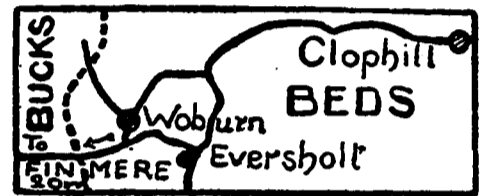


Vincent Fynnemore, of Upton in Castor, in *Northamptonshire*, not far from Peterborough, made his will in 1638, which was registered as Finnmore. He was son of Robert Fynnimore, his own children being named as Finnemore.

Henry Fynemore was of Yaxley, *Huntingdonshire*, in 1634 and 1651, his name being also spelt Finnimore and Fennymore. He, and Wilbore Fynimore, also of Yaxley, were brothers of Vincent, as was Robert Finimore, of Whittlesea, in *Cambridgeshire*, whose estates in the town of March were sequestrated by the Parliament. At Bourne, in *Lincolnshire*, we find Henry Finnimore, who asked to compound for estates in March, alleging that he had not acted against the Parliament since 1640-1.

Of the descendants of this family nothing is known, nor has their remoter origin been traced. It is not unlikely, however, that Vincent Finnimore, of Ethalston,* 1571, and William Finnimore, 1543-56, whose wills are recorded at Lincoln, may be ancestors of this family.

Nearer to Finmere, in *Bedfordshire*, some 20 miles away, may be found the still existing family of Finnimore, or Phillimore, which was settled in and about Woburn and at the villages of Eversholt and Clophill. Some of them are still known as Finnimore and Fenemore, but their near kindred about Woburn, early in the nineteenth century, altered the spelling of their name to Phillimore, though for what reason is not very apparent.



As already has been noted, the earliest instances of the name are to be found in *Oxfordshire* and in *Buckinghamshire*, obviously derived from the village of Finmere. At the present time several families of the name are to be found settled round about that village, the orthography adopted being usually Fenemore. Farmers of the name are living at Launton, a mile and a half east of Bicester, which town is only seven miles south of Finmere, being on the Roman road which runs between the two places, and also at Arcott, Steeple Aston and Horley, all of which places are in the same district.

The family of Finnamore, or Vennimore, long settled at Wendlebury, two miles south on the same road, which

* Ethalston is evidently a clerical blunder for Chalston or Chawston, a hamlet in Roxton parish, a few miles north-east of Bedford.

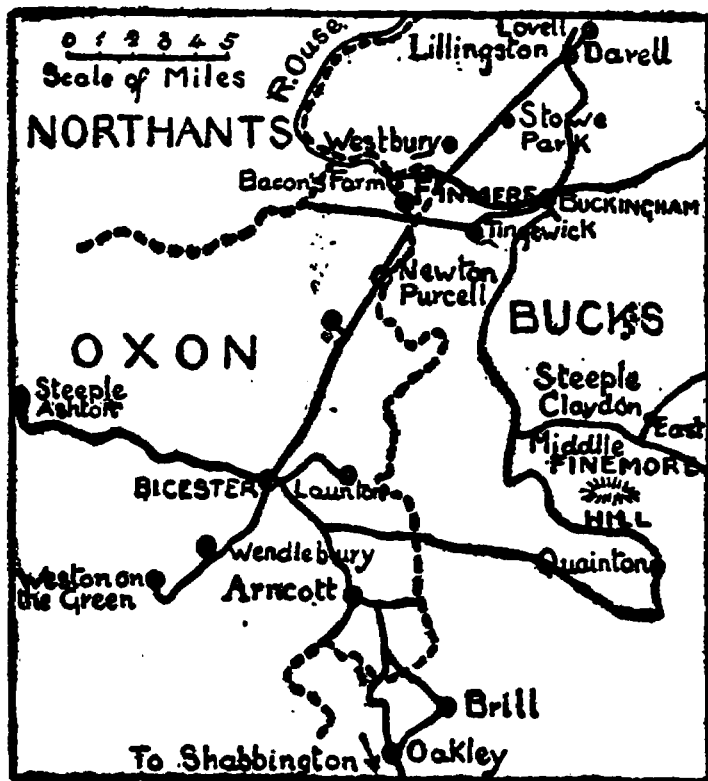
passes Alcester, supposed to be the site of Aelia Castra (ii, 420), where, as White Kennet relates, "one Fynmore, a husbandman, of Wenelbury, ploughing very deep, lighted on a rough round stone, which being digged out was found to be hollowed within," and the learned writer proceeds to suggest that it contained the ashes of some great man, "most like Carausius", though there does not appear to be the slightest evidence in proof of the suggestion. Extracts from the register given in Dunkin's *Oxfordshire* show that in the early seventeenth century this family frequently used the Christian name of Roger. It is a curious coincidence that within recent years descendants of this family, with their name spelt as Fenmore, have lived at the village of Ferry Hinksey, so long associated with the Fynmores.

Hugh de Fynamore, rector of the Oxfordshire village of Shabbington, exchanged, in 1354, for the Buckinghamshire rectory of Kingsey, which villages are near one another, being separated only by the parish of Thame.

Another early Oxfordshire instance occurs in 1449, when John Fynamour, of Henley-on-Thames, with John Bartelot, of Stamford, Berks, was sued by Robert Dautesey in a plea of debt.

It is difficult to always distinguish those families who have never left the county, and those who have formed fresh settlements in the district. The probabilities are that those families of Fenemore which we now find in the Finmere district have always lived thereabouts, though obviously it would be hopeless, except by inference, to attempt to trace out the successive habitats of families most of whom have filled an undistinguished and often, in many cases, but a humble position.

Two families, both of whom in their earliest recorded history, *i.e.* in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, spelt their name as Fynamore or Finnimore, have been afterwards intimately connected with Oxfordshire, the one being the still existing family of Fynmore who came from Berkshire, and the other being the Gloucestershire family of Phillimore, one branch of which, that distin-



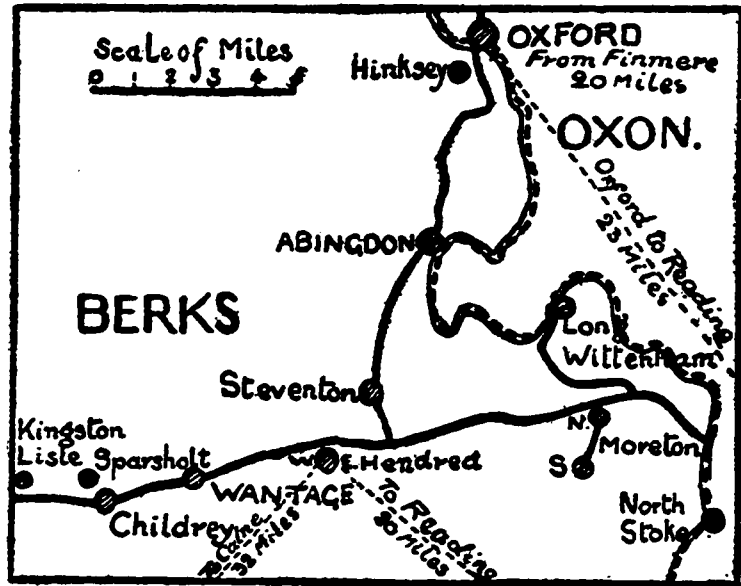
guished in the legal world, after migrating from Gloucestershire to London, has, in a way, retraced its steps, and has settled at Ship-lake, near Henley-on-Thames. This Gloucestershire family is the one with whose detailed history for the last four hundred years we are chiefly concerned in this volume.

The places round Finmere with which the name is, or has been, chiefly associated are indicated in the accompanying map.

With *Berkshire* there has been a very intimate connection, and it will be seen from the map that the name is chiefly associated with Hendred and the villages east and west of it adjoining the road which runs in the valley below the White Horse. Thomas Fynmore, as already mentioned, was lessee of the tithes of East Hendred in 1410. It is clear that Adam Fynmore, one of the poor knights of Windsor in the reign of Elizabeth, was of

this family, and it seems probable that to it also belonged those who about that period were settled in and around London, at Wandsworth and Southwark. Whether the Fynemores of Hinksey were closely connected with the Hendred Fynemores

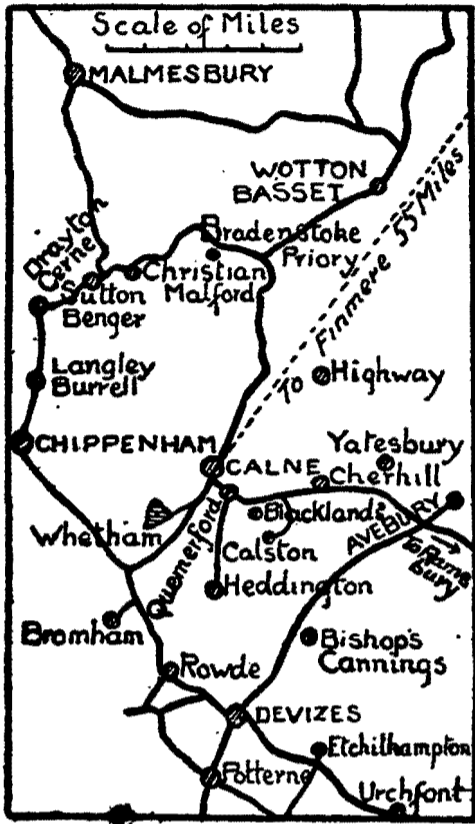
is quite uncertain. That family descended from a certain William Fynmore, a mercer of Reading, and twice mayor of that town, whose name was very variously spelt. His descendants migrated to



Oxford, and afterwards were chiefly settled at Hinksey and Abingdon, and their history has been fully traced out to the present day. They have, however, now ceased to have any direct connection with either county, and their remoter origin is at present unknown, for we cannot even surmise whether they came directly from the Finmere district or are a return settlement from Calne. The name is also to be found recorded in the sixteenth century in one form or another in the parish registers of the town of Newbury and various Berkshire villages.

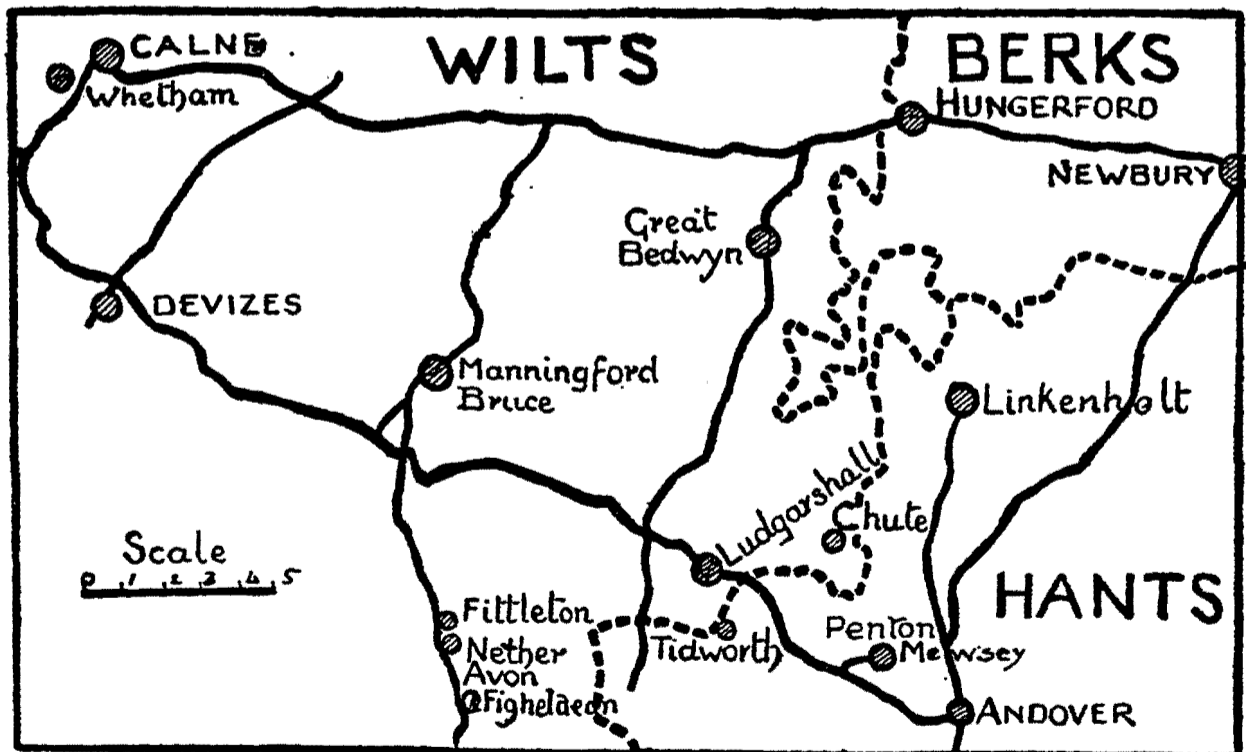
Into *Wiltshire*, as already has been noted, there was a very early migration of the name, certainly before the middle of the thirteenth century, the town of Calne being the centre from which, apparently, later representatives in this county have radiated, though no direct evidence thereof can be adduced. Whetham, by Calne, is even now the seat of the descendants by the distaff side of

these medieval Fynamors. A Wiltshire settlement, which can be traced back to the sixteenth century, still exists at Netheravon, and probably from that district comes one family of Phillimore, unconnected with the Gloucestershire and Kensington families, now to be found in and about London.



Other instances of the name are to be found in *Hampshire*, as at Stratfield-saye, in the registers of which village we find both Finimore and Philmore, though it would not be easy to say whether

they came eastward from Wiltshire or southward from Berkshire. They are to be found mostly borne by persons



in humble rank, scattered sparsely through the county from Andover to Winchester, where the name occurs variously

spelt as Phillimore, though the tendency here, as elsewhere, of all the lesser known families, is to assimilate the spelling to the now more familiar form of Phillimore.

In *Gloucestershire*, as will be seen from the sketch map, the Phillimores who were anciently Fynamores still occupy a small but well-defined area round Cam and Dursley, with which their connection began as early as the fifteenth century. As will be seen hereafter, considerations of distance and trade and indications of inter-



course between the two districts suggest that the Cam Phillimores may have been an off-shoot of the Calne family, though positive evidence so far is lacking, and the chance of any definite proof coming to light must be regarded as very remote.

With *Devonshire* the name was associated at a very early period, as early indeed as in Oxfordshire, for the Red Book of the Exchequer records that Gilbert de Finemer held half a knight's fee in Devonshire as of the Honour of Gloucestershire. This would be about 1210. The chartulary of Buckfast Abbey has several references to William Fynamur as tenant or witness in

various charters undated, but probably belonging to the first half of the thirteenth century.

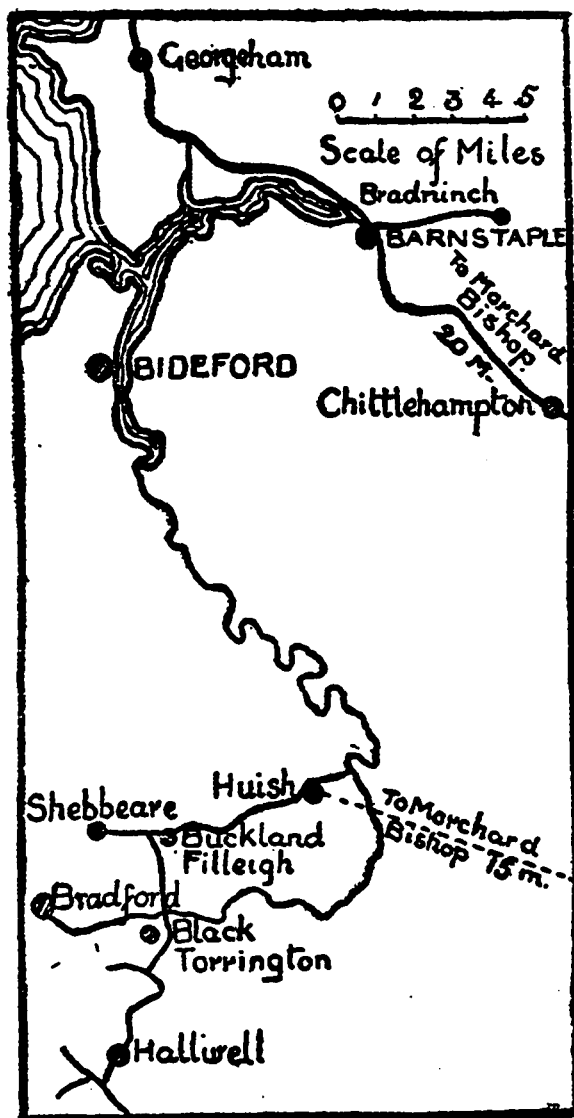
In 1219 Richard Finamur and Matilda his wife occur as parties to a fine of lands in Woodhewish, a place in South Devon, while the Chartulary of Tor Abbey has mention, at an uncertain date but probably about the latter part of the thirteenth century, of William Finamor the holder of lands in Lidewigeston, and of Thomas Finamor his son and heir. Again Thomas Fynamour was one of a jury in an extent of land taken at Exeter, 1st September 1301, relating to the lands and adowsons of Joce de Dynham, when it was found that Thomas de Cyrecestre was tenant of premises in Wodehywysche and Seyntemarie Church.

Whether these early Finemurs and Fynamours left descendants in the county, or whether there were later immigrations of the name, it is at present impossible to say, for sufficient record information of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries relative to this district is not at present available. However that may be, there are now, and long have been, two groups of Filmores and Finnimores, who seem to have been separate families there at least as early as the reign of Elizabeth. The former group, whose earliest appearance, as far as at present traced, was at Rockbeare, were chiefly settled along the valley of the Exe, and are a still extant family in this county, spelling the name as Filmore. There is some reason to believe that the still existing American family, which, in 1850, gave to the United States President Fillmore, as the name there is now usually written, emigrated from Devonshire about the end of the seventeenth or beginning of the eighteenth century. The district in which the

Filmores mostly occur is shown in the annexed diagram, though it must be observed that a few Finnimores are also found thereabouts, as at Halberton, where there was a numerous family of Phenimores or Finnimores, now represented by the Anglo-Indian family bearing the latter name.



A district also closely associated with the name is that extending north and



south of Barnstaple, and shown in this plan, though here they seem to be numerically fewer than those in the Exe Valley. It seems not improbable that the Irish Finnemores and Finnemors of County Wicklow are descendants of this family. Obviously the port of Barnstaple would be a likely point of departure for emigrants to Ireland in the seventeenth century. That country in Stuart times was to England what Manitoba and the Western States are in our day. It is but rarely we can trace the connecting links with the

old country; too often we may trace the family of emigrant origin to the water's edge on both sides of the Atlantic, and the link between is all lost or becomes a matter of inference from a few scanty indications, even that being possible only when, as in the present instance, we are dealing with a limited clan bearing an uncommon and distinctive surname.

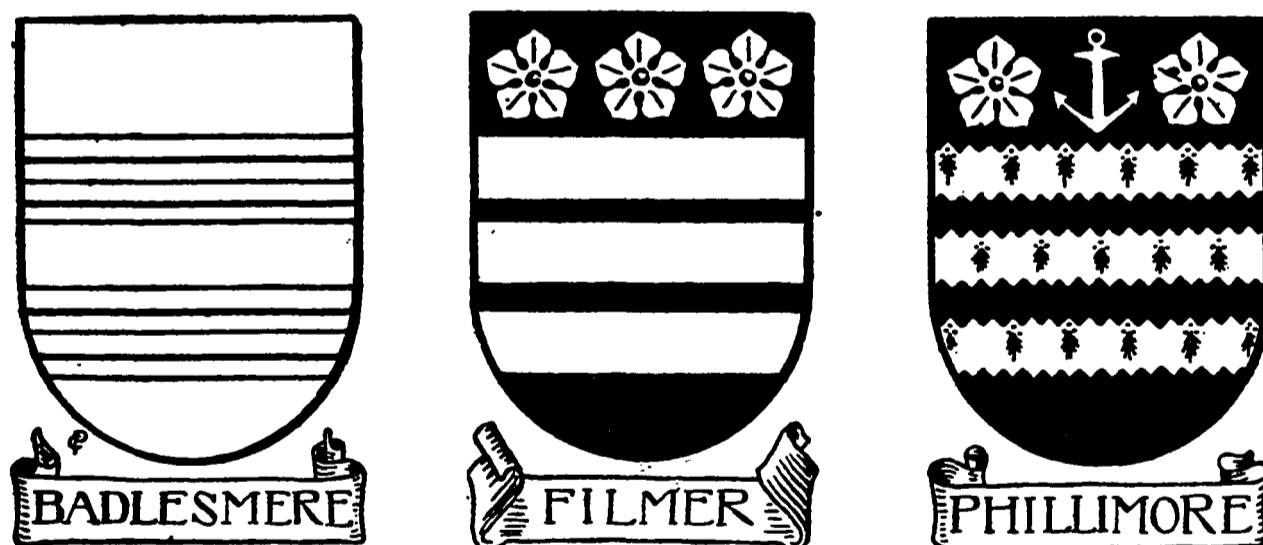
The Finnimores may yet be found in Devonshire, but the more important line migrated from the country to London in the eighteenth century. Of these Finnimores one branch settled in India and another in Mauritius. A brief account of these Finnimores, who came from Halberton, is given in *Memorials of the Family of Fynmore*.

Few instances of the name have been traced in *Somerset*, but a medieval instance occurs near the Dorsetshire border close to Sherborne, at Henstridge, where Ralph Fynamour was a parishioner in 1322. And at Old Cleeve, on the northern coast of the county, we find the name of Humphrey Fynmore occurring in 1657.

In *Kent* the family of Filmer has been a conspicuous one for upwards of three hundred years, and it may be traced back in that county to a much earlier period. This family is to be found chiefly in a small district lying north of Otterden and East Sutton, the last named having long been the seat of the baronets of the name. The researches made almost seventy years ago by Sir Edmund Filmer show that the earlier form of this name was Finamore, and that the family was settled at Herst in the parish of Otterden, four miles from Badlesmere, which gave name to a family who for a time were lords of

the manor of Finmere in Oxfordshire Further, there was a close manorial connection, for one of Sir Edmund Filmer's deeds shows that the land in Otterden known as Finamores* was held of the manor of Sutton Valance. Of this last the lord was Lawrence Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, brother-in-law to Edmund Mortimer who, *jure uxoris*, was lord of Finmere. The association of the two manors is illustrated in Pedigree A.

It must be regarded as certain that the Filmers derive from a family named Fynamere, but it must not be assumed that the Kent Filmers are cadets of the Finemere family, although it is quite possible that they are. If they were so it is quite certain that in the 250 years which in 1570 had elapsed since they settled at Herst they had lost all tradition of any kinship with either the Oxfordshire or Wiltshire Finamores, for, on obtaining



arms in that year, they assumed a totally different coat, the three bars of which may be based on the arms of

* It has been asserted that there was a place so called in Kent from which the family derived their surname. No such place is known to exist, and the idea doubtless derives from the fact that the farm owned by the Filmers was once known, as not infrequently happens, by the owner's name.

their feudal superiors, the Badlesmeres, which show a fess double cotised. And later we see the arms which were granted to the Phillimores are formed on those of Filmer. Nevertheless, having regard to the fact that they were evidently persons of some means and position when they first appear in Kent, and also to the manorial connection, the probabilities are rather in favour than otherwise of their being of the same stock as the Fynamores of Finmere.

At the present day the name of Filmer is, comparatively speaking, of not infrequent occurrence in the county. It is chiefly to be found in the district lying north of Otterden and East Sutton. Those bearing the name are presumably of one and the same stock, though in most cases it might be difficult to trace the connection.

Instances of the names Finnimore and Fynnymore also occur in the Dartford Register in the reign of Elizabeth. And some of this form also, who were demonstrably modern immigrants from the Midlands, settled in the last century, at Cranbrook.

As might be expected, almost every variation of the name may be found at one period or another in *London*, the earliest recorded instance being in 1281 in the lately published letter books of the City of London; but beyond the Midlands northwards these names, until recent years, are practically non-existent.

Many migrations of the name into other lands have taken place. Settlements of Finnemore are still to be found in Ireland, originating probably in the Cromwellian

emigrations of the seventeenth century, their principal residence being at Ballyward in County Wicklow. And from the branch settled there descended the Finnemores of Natal. In Central Italy there are families of Finamore who claim an English origin, though the Italian Finamores seem to have settled there at least one hundred and fifty years, and in the United States there are families of Fenemore and Fillmore which have been settled there something like two hundred years or more; to the last named, as already mentioned, belonged Millard Fillmore, President of the United States. In more recent times, as might be expected, there have been various settlements in the remoter English colonies. There are Finnimores in India and Mauritius, Finnemores in Natal, Fynmores and Phillimores in Australia and New Zealand. And as this process of emigration must continue, the writer of family history will find the task of tracing out the radiations of a family from the various points of settlement to be an increasingly difficult one; though it may well be that by the greater number of records available through the agency of the printing press his labours will be lightened in a way hardly thought of by genealogists in the past.

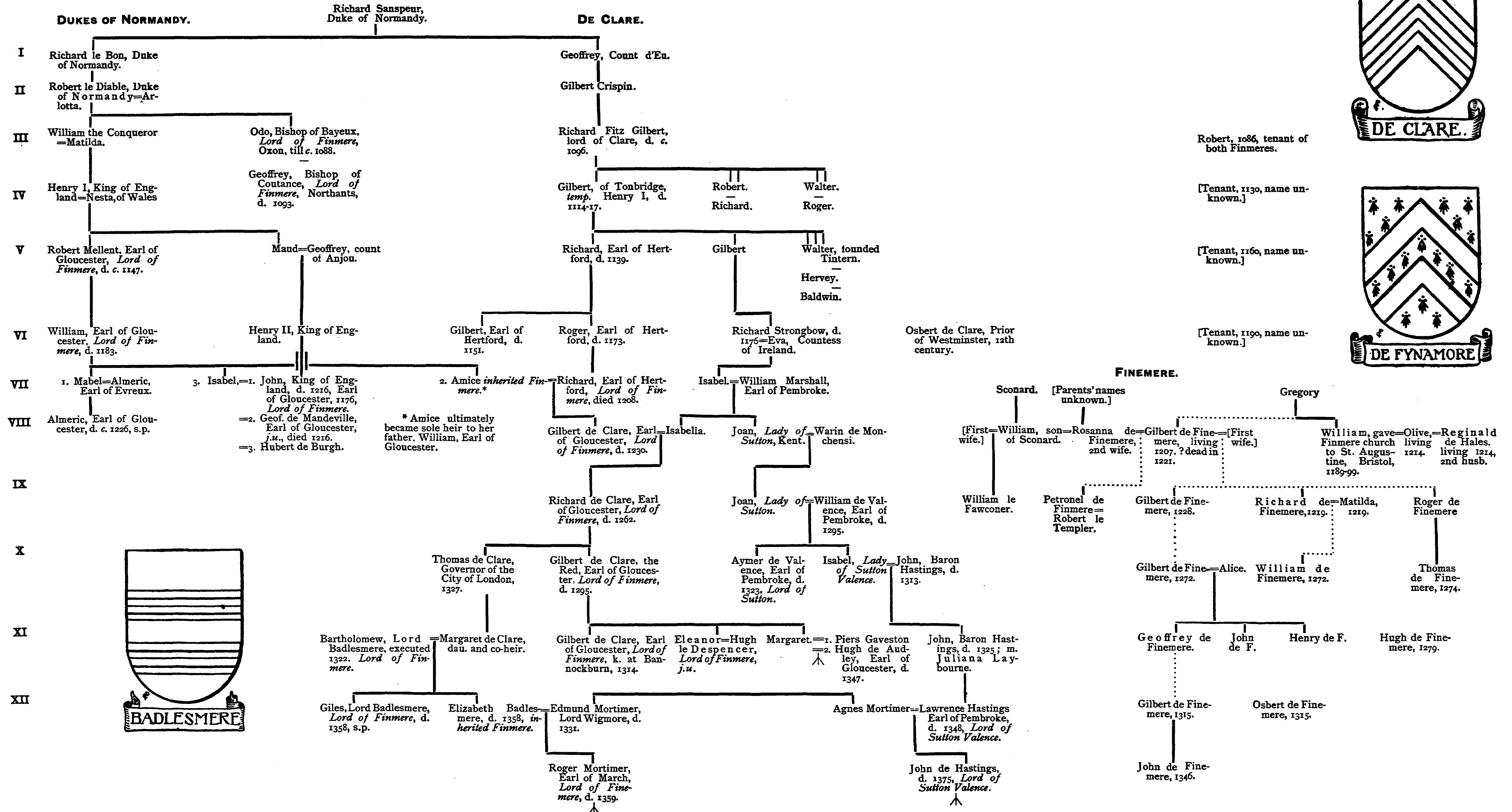
The founder of a family hopes that his family will remain firmly seated in that spot in which he himself has settled. Rarely indeed is it but a fond dream, for the number of families of any note which continue to reside in the same town or village for more than three or four generations is indeed small, and fewer still is the number of those who dwell in the same house for three generations in succession. Movement is a sign of vitality with the family as it is with the individual; and that race, the

members of which are content to remain generation after generation in the same hamlet, is not one which is likely to be notable for the number of eminent men belonging to it.

Yet this necessity for movement need not prevent intimate associations with the same district through many generations. Such associations have ever proved beneficial to a family, so long as they are not allowed to unduly restrain the ambition or needs of a family, for they tend to give to it both that stability and position which it has ever been the cherished aim of the founder of a family to acquire for his posterity, while its energy and enterprise are indicated by the movement of individual members of the race.

Table A.

Table showing descent of the Lords and Tenants of the Manor of Finmere.



Ancient Records.

HAVING now dealt with the origin of the group of variant surnames of which Phillimore is an example, it may be convenient to collect together the various early references to these names which have been noted in the searches made amongst the public records and such private charters as have come under notice. Numerous as they are they cannot be regarded as exhaustive. It has not been found possible to thoroughly examine even the principal classes of records which are preserved in the Public Record Office and elsewhere. New sources of information are constantly becoming available by means of the press, and it is reasonable to expect that in a few years it will be possible to further elucidate the early history of the name.

In this chapter is printed everything not elsewhere given in this volume which bears on any form of the name of an earlier date than the reign of Henry VIII, thus covering a period of some four hundred years. From the time of Henry VIII onwards, the records are much more numerous, and it seems better to deal with them as a rule in connection with the various persons to whom they relate.

These medieval records, it will be seen, are chiefly taken from documents in the Public Record Office and from the muniments belonging to Captain Money-Kyrle, of Whetham House.

They are here given as nearly as may be in chronological order, with occasional notes where it seems

necessary to point out the significance or bearing of any particular document.

The earliest record of the name is to be found in the *Domesday Book*, which contains references to Finmere in Oxfordshire and Finemere in Shropshire, which here follow, although it must be remembered that the last-named place does not concern the families dealt with in this volume.

1086—OXENEFORDSCIRE.—Terra Episcopi Baiocensis. In Levecanol Hundred. Robertus tenet de Episcopo ii hidas in *Finemere*. Terra est ii carucatae. Ibi habent homines ejus i carucatam. Valuit xxx solidi. Modo xl solidi.

Domesday Book, I., 155b, 2.

NORTHANTONSCIRE.—Terra Episcopi Constantinensis. In Sudtone Hundred. De Episcopo tenet Robertus *Finemere*. Ibi sunt viii hidae. Terra est ix carucatae. In dominio sunt ii centum et iii servi et decem villani et v bordarii cum vi carucae. Ibi molendinum de xiiii solidi et centum acrae pasturae. Silva una quarenta longa et una lata. Valuit et valet viii libri. Vluuard libere tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi.

Domesday Book, I., 221.

SCIROPESCIRE.—Terra Rogerii Comitis. In Bascherc Hundred. Ipse Comes tenet *Finemer*; Seuuardus tenuit et liber homo fuit. Ibi dimidia hida geldabilis. Terra est una caruca. Wasta fuit et est.

Domesday Book, I., 259b, 2.

For the century succeeding *Domesday Book* we are dependent upon the *Pipe Rolls*, the *Feet of Fines*, the *Rolls of the King's Court*, and the *Red Book of the Exchequer*. It is not an easy task to use profitably these early documents, but a careful consideration of the extracts which follow indicate that it is possible to put together, with a fair amount of probability, a tentative

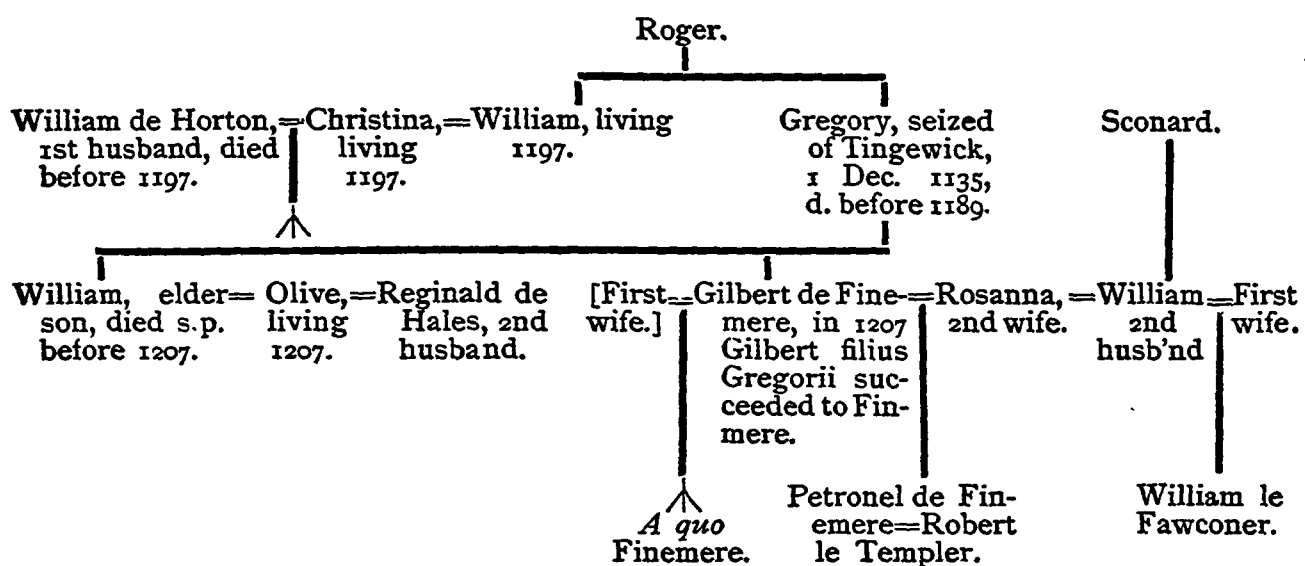
pedigree of the family and ancestry of Gilbert de Finemer in the latter part of the twelfth century, carrying it back indeed to an ancestor, Roger, living not many years after *Domesday Book*. What here follows must be read in conjunction with the particulars already noted on pp. 18-23, concerning Finmere and Tingewick.

The suggestion made on p. 22 that Gilbert de Finemere was a near kinsman of William Fitz Gregory receives confirmation from the lately discovered entry given below, 1207, relating to Gilbert, son of Gregory. If, as is reasonable to suppose, this Gilbert be the same as Gilbert de Finemere, he would be a younger brother of William Fitz Gregory who gave Finmere to the monks of St. Augustine. This latter Gregory was seized of Tingewick on the day of the death of King Henry I, *i.e.*, on 1 December 1135, less than fifty years after the date of *Domesday Book*.

A suit in the King's Court, dated 1189, in the time of King Henry II, is particularly interesting, not merely by reason of the fact it records that Gregory was possessed of Tingewick in the time of Henry the First, that is, in the year 1135, but also for the reference to trial by battle, when William, Gregory's son, by his attorney, William of Buckingham, offered to prove his claim to Tingewick by the body of his champion, one Reginald Crocard. It is not unlikely that Gregory may be identified with that Gregory de Turri, named in Johns' Charter of Confirmation to St. Augustine's, Bristol, who in 1166 held half a Knight's fee under William, Earl of Gloucester.

Presumably Gregory, who was almost a contemporary of the Conqueror, had made over the vill of Tingewick

to the Abbot of Rouen, and this suit indicates an effort on the part of his son to dispossess them. The Monks of Hastings seem further to have set up a claim to this advowson. It may be suggested from these records that Gregory died somewhere before 1189; that he had two sons, William and Gilbert; that William married and left a widow, Olive, who became the wife of Reginald de Hales; that Gregory was succeeded by his son William Fitz Gregory, and that on the latter's death, between 1200 and 1207, he was followed by his younger brother, Gilbert Fitz Gregory, who becomes known as Gilbert of Finemere. Possibly Gregory also had a brother, William, who married a widow, Christina de Horton. It is not evident from the fine of 1197 that the family of de Horton was connected with the Finmeres, but a later document, under date 1225, shows us a William de Horton, presumably a near relative of the first William de Horton, as keeper of the King's forest in the neighbourhood of Finmere, who received instructions not to take any proceedings against Hiche, the King's huntsman, should his hounds trespass in the King's forest, and this may be regarded as a sufficient reason for the tentative suggestions now made.



To deal with twelfth century genealogy is hazardous

work, and the pedigree here set out must be taken only as an attempt to throw light on a dark period for which we have but few records to help us. Yet closer study of those documents we have must increase the knowledge we possess, though it is no easy task to identify individuals at a period when they are sometimes described by their patronymics and at other times by their residences.

That William, son of Gregory de Turri, mentioned in the following extract, must be the same as the plaintiff in the suit brought to recover Tingewicke, which is set out in the entry dated 1189 (p. 62 *post*), and also as that William who owed three marks in 1194, is evident from the added note that the matter concerns Oxfordshire.

1175-6.—Willelmus filius *Gregorii de Turri* debet xl marcas pro eadem [*i.e.*, de misericordia Regis pro foresta]. Requiratur in Oxinefordescira.
Pipe Roll, 22 Henry II, p. 177.

The confirmation to the Abbey of St. Augustine, made by King John, when Earl of Morton, already referred to on p. 21, must have been made before 1183, the approximate date of death of Earl William of Gloucester. It will be seen that Gregory de Turri, mentioned in the preceding Pipe Roll extract, was also a benefactor to St. Augustine's, and his name comes immediately after that of William, son of Gregory. Extracts from this charter follow.

1183.—Charter of John, Earl of Morton.—Concedo etiam eis et confirmo Et ex dono *Willelmi filii Gregorii* xl solidatas terrae in Albertone, sicut comes Willelmus [Gloucestriensis] eas confirmavit. Et ex dono *Gregorii de Turri* viii solidatas redditus in Novo Burgo, sicut comes Willelmus eas confirmavit Et ex dono *Willelmi filii Gregorii* ecclesiam de Finenere (*sic*).

Dugdale's Monast., vi, 366.

This Gregory de Turri is mentioned both in the Red Book and the Black Book of the Exchequer in 1166 as holding, under William, Earl of Gloucester, half a knight's fee of the demesne under the new feoffment, *i.e.*, since the death of Henry I in 1135. Further search amongst the records of the twelfth and early thirteenth centuries, notably the *Rotuli Normanniæ* and the *Rotuli de Oblatibus et de Finibus*, the Pipe Rolls, and Bracton's Notebook, supply further information about various individuals surnamed de Turri, de Turs, or de Turribus. It is probable that most of the references, at any rate those under the name of de Turri and de Turs, relate to the same family.

Some time in the reign of Richard I, as we learn from a Lincolnshire entry of 1199, Gilbert de Turri had promised that King the very large sum of £100 for the record of a plea he had against one Hamon de Masci, and also for the land belonging to Hamon if the record should award it to him. Two years later, 3 John, 1201, we learn that Gilbert de Turri still owed this £100, but we have no clue to explain why the transaction had not been completed.

We may presume, not unreasonably, that this Gilbert de Turri is the same as that Gilbert filius Gregorii who, it would seem, was afterwards known as Gilbert de Finemere. That the same individual should appear in these early records under varying designations is far from being an infrequent occurrence. Thus, the early members of the house of Clare were variously known as de Clare or de Tonbridge in England, or as de Bienfaite in Normandy, and they were also described by the

father's name as Gilbert Fitz Richard or Gilebertus filius Ricardi. The entries referred to are :—

1199.—LINC. : *Gilebertus de Turri* dat domino Regi centum libras, quas promisaverat Regi Ricardo, pro habendo recordo loquele sue que quam habuit versus Hamonem de Masci, juniorem, qui abastardatus est in curiā Christianitatis, ut dicitur. Et pro habenda terra ipsius H. secundum recordum curie. Ita quod si recordum dederit ei terram illam, etc., dabit centum libras.

Rotuli de Oblatis, p. 29.

1201, 3 John. De Oblatis.—*Gilebertus de Turri* debet c. libras quas promisit Regi Ricardo sicut ibidem [in rotulo i] continetur.

Rot. Cancell., p. 175.

From entries in the *Rotuli Normanniæ* we have clear indications of the Norman origin of the family of de Turri. There are many references to one Richard de Turri. On 7 June 1200, the King's writ, dated at Argentan, directs his officers of the Exchequer to pay Richard de Turri the sum of £14 3s. for the expenses of the King's horses; and a similar order, also from Argentan, for £8 2s. was issued in his favour on 10 September 1200. That Richard de Turri was a man of importance is shown by the fact that he was associated with the Steward of Normandy when King John directed the return of the hostages to the men of Anjou in the year 1201.

Rex mandavit Senescallo Normannie et *Ricardo de Turri* quod reddant hominibus Andegavie obsides suos.

Rotuli Normanniæ, 61.

He is also found in the *Prestita Roll* of King John in 1210, together with Gilbert de Clare, Gilbert de Fine-mere, and Roger de Turri, and he appears in 1203 under the double title of "de Turri de Argentomo" in a writ which directs him to deliver up charge of the castle of Argentan to Roger de Gauchi.

Rex, etc. *Ricardo de Turri de Argentomo*, etc. Sciatis quod nos comisimus Rogero de Gauchi, custodiam de Argentimum cum castello [etc.]. Unde tibi precipimus quod custodiam illam eidem Rogero habere facias, etc. *Rotuli Normanniæ*, 105.

And we find him again associated with Argentan in another entry.

Et pro carriagio omnium predictorum de Cadomo [*i.e.* Caen] usque Argentomum que liberate fuerunt *Ricardo de Turri*. Teste, P. de Rupibus, apud Rothomagum [*i.e.* Rouen] i die Aprilis [1203]. *Rotuli Normanniæ*, 85.

A further close association between de Argentan and de Turri is indicated in a Hampshire entry of the following year, from which the following is an extract :—

Johannes de Argentono* dat domino Regi xx marcas et duos palfridos pro habenda terra sua in Karebroc quam Ricardus de Turri et Bernardus frater suus ei dederunt antequam a servicio domini Regis recesserunt, et unde idem Johannes disseisitus fuit occasione terre Normannorum [1204]. *Rotuli de Finibus*, 239.

Many entries are to be found relative to both these names and they occur even in the Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I, *i.e.*, as early as 1130, when we find mention of Gilbert de Argenteomo, of Matilda, wife of Reginald de Argenteomo,† and Walter de Turri, while in a Pipe Roll of

* The family of Argentan was one of great wealth and importance, not only in Normandy, from whence they derived their name, but also in England, and they are found filling the office of justiciar in both countries. They held the manor of Wymondeley in Cambridgeshire by grand serjeanty, attending the King at his coronation with a silver cup. The grandson of Richard de Argentan was summoned to Parliament in 1297, but the barony thus created fell into abeyance in the following century.

† This Reginald de Argentan was doubtless ancestor of that Reginald de Argentan, who, in 1192, set up a claim to lands in Cambridgeshire belonging to the wife of Nicholas, son of Robert Fitz Harding, who, like his father, was a benefactor to St. Augustine's at Bristol.

1157 we have John de Argentan associated with Hertfordshire. Richard de Turri is mentioned under Oxfordshire in 1205, and he is doubtless the Richard de Turs in Oxfordshire, who died in 1222, leaving an only daughter, wife of Roger de Hide, and a widow Agnes, concerning whose prospective issue Bracton records an interesting suit which resulted in her being lodged in Oxford Castle until the birth of her child. The Patent Rolls of 1206 have reference to Oliver de Turri as a prisoner in Angoulême. These may be identical with the Richard de Argentan and Oliver de Argentan, who appear in the Fine Rolls in 1205, documents which give the names of very many Normans who had forfeited their English lands after John had been defeated by the French king. Jordan de Turri was an officer of the Exchequer in 1181, and he is mentioned amongst the Justiciars in 1202, while in the reign of Henry III Nicholas de Turri attained judicial rank, and was Chief Justice in 1267.

It would be possible, did leisure permit, to gather together much detail respecting these names, but what consideration it has been possible to give points to a very close connection between the various individuals who appear under the surnames of de Turri, de Turs, or de Argentan. To the reader of this book the subject is of interest, as there is good reason to think that Gilbert de Finemere was the son of Gregory de Turri.

Argenteoin is now known as Argentan, a small town in Normandy lying a few miles south of Falaise on the river Orne, at which King John stayed on many occasions in the years 1199 to 1203. The position of Turri or Turs is less clear. Probably it is the town of Tours in

Touraine, though it may be the castle of Tury, which is mentioned in the Norman Rolls of the fifteenth century.

We now return to the record extracts :—

1189.—BUCKINGHAMIA: Willelmus de Buckinghamia, positus loco *Willelmi filii Gregorii*, petit versus Abbatem montis Sancte Katerine villam de Tingwic cum pertinenciis ad tenendum in feodo ad firmam per vi libros per annum pro omni servicio ut jus et hereditatem suam, que ei descendit ex *Gregorio, patre suo*, unde ipse Gregorius fuit saisitus die et anno* quo Henricus Rex avus fuit vivus et mortuus, capiendo expleta ad valenciam v solidorum vel plus ut de jure et feodo, et hoc offert probare per Reginaldum Crocrardum qui hoc offert probare per corpus suum ut de visu et precepto patris sui audiendi. Willelmus, monachus de Blie, positus loco Abbatis venit et defendit jus suum et saisinam Gregorii Prioris sui et totum de verbo in verbum et hoc offert defendere per Robertum de Meleburna qui offert defendere per corpus suum sicut curia consideraverit. Et quidam monachus de Hastingsa venit pro domo sua et dicit quod advocacio ecclesie de Tingwic sua est et non ponit se super defensum Abbatis de tenemento illo.

Pipe Roll Soc., xxiv, p. 221.

1194.—PLEAS, etc., Tuesday, 15 November. *Willelmus filius Gregorii*, Oxonia, debet iii marcas. *Rot. Cur. Reg.*, i, 49.

1197, 26 Sept.—Hac est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Bedefordam die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Mathei anno regni Regis Ricardi ix^{mo} Coram G., filium Petri, Stephano de Tornehamia, Simone de Pateshulla, Johanne de Gestlinges, Jacobo de Poterne, justiciis et aliis baronibus domini Regis tunc ibi presentibus. Inter *Willelmum filium Rogeri* et *Cristianam uxorem suam* petentes, per ipsum Willelmum, positum loco predictae Cristiane ad lucrandum vel perdendum, et *Ricardum de Hortona*,† tenentem, de rationabilem dotem predictae Cristiane quia ipsa

* *I.e.*, on 1 December 1135, the day of the death of King Henry I. See also pp. 19 and 20 *ante*.

† From the earliest Episcopal Register at Lincoln, lately printed for the Canterbury and York Society, it appears that Sir Richard de Horton, knt., in right of his wife Aveline, presented Robert de Sutton to a moiety of Marlowe church, Buckinghamshire. This would be about the year 1216, or a little later.

Cristiana clamat versus predictum Ricardum de dono *Willelmi de Hortona* quondam viri sui in prefata curia; scilicet quod predicti Willelmus et Cristiana remiserunt et quietum clamaverunt totum clamium quod habuerunt versus predictum Ricardum de dote predictae Cristiane. Et pro hoc quieto clamio predictus Ricardus dedit predictis Willelmo et Cristiane ii marcas argenti. Bukingehamia.
Pipe Roll Soc., xxiii, p. 19.

This final concord should be compared with the letter to William de Horton, dated 1225.

PLEAS, etc., in 15 days of Easter, 1 John, 23 April 1200.

1200.—BUKINGHAMIA: Simo de Bellocampo optulit se iiij die per Willelmum de Druualla versus Priorem de Lectona de placito nove dissaisine et nulli recognitorum veniunt preter iiij et Henricus Toterno; ideo recognitores essoinaverunt se per Stephanum et Radulphum filium Ricardi per Willelmum in adventu Justiciariorum ponitur in respectum, ideo dies datur est illis qui venerunt, scilicet, Benedicto Esperun, *Willelmo fil. Rogeri, Gregorio fratri suo,** Hugoni Esperun.
Rot. Cur. Reg., ii, p. 225.

ANNO NONO REGIS JOHANNIS [1207].

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini Regis apud Wintoniam a die Sancti Michaelis in xv dies anno regni Regis Johannis coram ipso domino Rege,† Simone de Pateshulla, Henrico Archidiacono Staffordiensi, Jacoba de Poterne, Henrico de Ponte Audemari, justiciariis et aliis fidelibus domini Regis tunc ibi presentibus, inter *Reginaldum de Hales* et *Olivam uxorem suam*, petentes, per ipsum Reginaldum positum loco ipsius Olive ad lucrandum vel perdendum et Johannem, Abbatem ecclesie Sancti Augustini de Bristowe, tenentem, per fratrem Rogerum positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum, de tercia parte trium virga-

* As from the extract dated 1189 Gregory, whom we know was tenant of Tingewick, seems to have died before that year, it does not seem probable that this extract can refer to him, but it may concern a later generation, for we find that a Gregory de Turri, an adherent of King John, was imprisoned at Rochester in 1216, while Bracton, in 1232, mentions a Gregory de Turri and Emma his wife.

† It is known that King John was present at Winchester on the day that this final concord was levied.

tarum terre cum pertinentiis in *Finemere* quam terciam partem predicti Reginaldus et Oliva clamant pertinere ad rationabilem dotem ipsius Olive quam ipsa habuit de libero tenemento quod fuit *Willelmi filii Gregorii*, quondam viri sui, in eadem villa. Et unde idem Abbas vocavit ad warantum *Gilebertum de Finemere*, qui venit et ei warantizavit. Et unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata curia, scilicet, quod predicti Reginaldus et Oliva remiserunt et quietum clamaverunt de se eidem Abbati et successoribus suis et predicto Gileberto et heredibus suis totum jus et clamium quod ipsa Oliva habuit versus eos nomine dotis in predicta terra cum pertinentiis. Et pro hoc quieto clamio et fine et concordia idem Gilbertus dedit predictis Reginaldo et Olive unam marcam argenti.

Buckinghamia.

Pedes Finium, Hunter, i, 241.

1210-12.—Devonesira. Honor Gloucestrie in hac comitatu.
Gilbertus de Finemere, dimidium [militem].

1211-12.—Honor Gloucestriae.
Gilbertus de Finemere, j militem et dimidium: Devoniam et Cornubiam.
Red Book of the Exchequer, p. 559.

CARTULARY OF TOR ABBEY, fo. 72, KINGSWEARE.

Carta *Willielmi Finamor* de iii ferlingis terre cum pertinentiis in Lidewigeston.

Carta *Thome Finamor* filii et heredis *Willielmi Finamor* de ferlingis subscriptis.
Mon. Dioc. Exon., p. 182.

It is said that in this book "the charters are mostly undated, but that it may be fairly assumed that the majority belong to the thirteenth and close of the twelfth century".

1219.—DEVONIA.—*Ricardus Finamur* et *Matilda* uxor ejus dant Domino Regi j marcam pro habendo quoddam breve inter eos, petentes, et Martinum de Fisacre, tenentem, de vj ferlingis terre cum pertinentiis in Wodehewish. Habent breve et mandatum est Vicecomiti Devonie quod capiat securitatem de predictis Ricardo et Matilda de illa marca ad opus domini Regis. Teste, ut supra xix die Martii.
Pedes Finium, 3 Henry III.

1221.—Eyre of Pateshull in Leicestershire.—Jurata venit recognitura ex consensu partium, si *Rosanna de Finemere*, mater *Petronille* que fuit uxor Roberti le Templer, tenuit unam hidam terre cum pertinentiis in Kayham, unde ipsa Petronilla clamat tertiam partem versus Willelmum le Faucuner ut rationabilem portionem suam que eam contingit de hereditate que fuit predicte Rosanne matris sue in feodo, vel ut dotem suam ex dono Willelmi Sconard quondam viri ipsius Rosanne, etc.

Juratores dicunt quod quando Willelmus filius Sconardi debuit ducere predictam Rosannam in uxorem, parentes ipsius Rosanne non fuerunt pacati nisi idem Willelmus daret eidem Rosanne de terra sua que eidem Rosanne posset remanere et heredibus suis in perpetuum, eo quod idem Willelmus habuit pueros de uxore prius ei desponsata, ita quod ipsa priusquam desponsata esset recepit dimidiam marcam eodem die quo desponsata fuit pro seisina habenda, et ideo intelligunt quod fuit seisita ut de feodo, quia dedit ei terram illam habendam sibi et heredibus suis de se provenientibus priusquam illam desponsasset, et illam dimidiam marcam recepit nomine seisine, et ideo non fuit dos. Et ideo consideratum est quod ipsa recuperavit seisinam suam de predicta tertia parte et Willelmus in misericordia, etc.

NOTA.—Quod valet in casu donatio facta inter virum et uxorem vel quasi donatio, quia in ipsa donatione* vel paulo ante.

Bracton's Notebook, iii, p. 706.

1221.—Placita de Termina S. Hillarii et de termino Pasche anno Regni Regis Henrici filii Johannis quinto.

Jurata inter *Petronillam de Finemere*, petentem, et *Gilibertum de Finemere*, tenentem, de iiii virgatis terre cum pertinentiis in *Finemere* ponitur in respectum usque ad talem diem, etc., pro defectu recognitorum, quia nullus venit, et bis attachiati fuerunt, et ideo omnes plegii in misericordia, etc., et vicecomes habet corpora omnium, etc.

Bracton's Notebook, iii, p. 425.

In 1224-5, 9 Henry III, *Gilbert de Finemer* was one of the collectors of a subsidy of a fifteenth for Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire.

Close Rolls, ii, 74b.

1205.—Eodem modo scribitur† *Willelmo de Hortona* de Hiche, venatore, quem dominus Rex mittit ad currendum cum canibus domini Regis, circa partes de Brehulla et de *Finemere*, que deafforstate sunt; et si forte canes inde transierit cum bestiis suis usque

* For donatione read desponsatione. See Br., f. 29.

† I.e., quod permittat eum, sc. Hiche, currere cum canibus Regis.

in forestam domini Regis, que est in balliva sua eidem Hicke nullum super hoc faciat impedimentum. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxi die Maii [Anno 9^o Henrici III, 1225].

Close Rolls, ii, 406.

This letter must be compared with the final concord given above under date 1197.

The *Testa de Nevill*, which is a document of the time of Henry III or Edward I, 1216-1307, shows that *Gilbert de Finmere* held a knight's fee in chief in the county of Oxford.

COM. OXON.—Feoda comitis Glovernie.

Robertus de Chandos, Willelmus de Bister, David de Bunedum [*sic for* Bovendun] tenent in *Finimere* feodum unius militis de feodo comitis Glovernie.

104B. *Finemere*. Robertus de Chandos, Willelmus de Bosco, et David de Bovendon tenent feodum unius militis de feodo Comitibus Glovernie et Comes de Rege.

Isti tenent in capite de domino Rege in Comitatu Oxonie.

Comes de Clare j milit[is feodum].

Gilbertus de Finemer j milit[is feodum].

1249.—*Simon de Finymere* held land at Aston Clinton,* Bucks, in 1249, and again "Simon de la Fennymere tenet 13 acras," and a moiety of 6s.

Testa de Neville, 199-200, et seq., *Lipscombe*, ii, 79.

By the middle of the thirteenth century the Finemeres had become connected with, and probably resident in,

* Aston Clinton is about seven miles north of Chesham, where was property with which, at a later date, Hugh de Finemere and Hugh de Broke were connected. Bovendon, presumably the place named in the preceding paragraph, is the next parish to Chesham. The surname of Bovendon is doubtless taken from this village, and indeed there are modern tombs to the Bovendon family in Bovendon churchyard.

the town of Calne, in Wiltshire, with which they and their descendants have been associated up to the present day.

c. 1240-45.—*Gilebertus de Finemore* attests a charter relating to lands at Beversbroke, Kalne, given by Bartholomew de Quemerford, to the Treasurer of Sarum. *Sarum Charters*, p. 276.

1254.—*Gilbert de Finemore* was a juror in the inquisition *post mortem* of Wm. Cantelupe in the vill of Calne, 15 Oct. 1254, and 18 Nov. 1254. *Inquis. Post Mortem, Wilts*, pp. 16, 17.

Dec. 10, 1251.—Grant to *Lawrence del Brok* and his heirs of free warren in his demesne lands in *Finemere*, provided that the lands are not within the bounds of the King's Forest. *Charter Rolls*.

1253-65.—The Hundred Rolls show that in the 38th and 39th Henry III, and again in the 49th year of that King's reign, 1253-55 and 65, *Gilbert de Finemore* acted as juror for the town of Kaune; and, later in the same reign, *Geoffrey de Finemore* was a juror for the hundred of Caune. *Hundred Rolls*, ii, 241.

1265.—On Wednesday before the feast of St. Dionisius, 49 Henry III, *Gilbert de Fynemora* was one of the twelve jurors who declared the extent of the manor of Chiriell. Amongst the premises named is Cherhill and Thasewarde.*

Inquis. Post Mortem, Wilts, p. 42.

1267.—In 52 Henry III, 1267-8, *Gilbert de Finemere* appeared as witness in a plea relating to land in Blackland, a village near Calne.

Registrum Malmesburiense, ii, 107.

In 1272, at the Feast of the Purification, *Gilbert de Finemore* and *Geoffry* his son leased to Robert de Rode [probably Rowde, near

* This place seems now to be forgotten, and is not indicated in the one-inch ordnance map published in 1817. That it was within the manor of Cherhill is proved by the inquisition already quoted of John, the son of John, taken in 1265. It appears variously spelt in the Whetham charters as Teseward, Thaseward, Thaseworthe.

Calne] in consideration of eight marks of silver, a croft in Tazeward [in Chiriell], called Hurlaye. This was witnessed by William Scriptor, Walter Phelip, Richard Papa, Geoffry de [Burg?], Henry Phelip de Quemerford, Richard de la Ford, and Richard de Tazeward.

Whetham Charters.

~~~~~

A charter, which is undated, although evidently executed about the same period as the last, states that Adam, the son of Ralph Horn, with the consent and at the request of his wife, Dionisia, granted to *William*, the son of *Richard de Finemore*, a messuage and croft in Whetham,\* which Ralph the Forester held "of me and my father", and Fernecrofte, which is under my ley between the croft of Geoffry and the croft of Nicholas [Fenebien?] and three acres of land "which I received with Dionisia, my wife, in frank marriage in *Finemore*", of which one acre is in Wadefurlong and another in Lilleshurst, and a third in Bradley, at the yearly rent of 12*d.* for all service, saving the King's service. "For this gift the said William gave me 22*s.*; and to Dionisia, my wife, 2*s.*; and to my first-born son, 12*d.*" Witnesses:—Walter de Caleston, chaplain, Gilbert de Avenelle, *Gilbert de Finemore*, Alexander de Teseward, Robert de Teseward, and Walter his brother, and many others. [Seal lost.]

*Whetham Charters.*

~~~~~

1274-5.—Assize of mort d' ancestor, arraigned by *William de Finemere* against *Thomas*, the son of *Roger de Finemere*, respecting lands in *Finemere*. Westminster, 20 October, 32 Edward I.

Patent Rolls, 3 Edw. I, m. 7.

~~~~~

1274-5.—NORFOLK.—Inquiry as to the rights and liberties of the King, and as to excesses committed by the Sheriffs, etc.

Item Willelmus de Dunwico [et al.] dum fuerunt Ballivi Norwici ceperunt de *Hugone Fynamure* [et al.] pro injusto imprisonamento usque ad summam iiiij*l.* viis. iiiid. *Hundred Rolls, i, p. 531.*

~~~~~

1275.—OXON.—Juratores illius hundredi [de Powedelowe] dicunt quod vicecomes Oxonie solebat percipere quolibet anno ad turnum suum ad opus Regis de villata de *Finemere* et subtractum per Ricardum, Comitem Gloucestrie, patrem Comitis qui nunc est [anno 4 Edw. I]. *Hundred Rolls, ii, p. 31.*

* Though, of course, it is impossible to identify this messuage as occupying the site of the present Whetham House, yet it is not unlikely that such is the case.

1278-9.—7 Edward I, COM. BUK.—Radulfus Dayrel est dominus de Parva Lulligston [Lullingston Dayrell, six miles from Finmere], et idem habet in vilenagio septem virgatas terre de quibus *Willelmus de Finemere* tenet antam [*i.e.*, dimidiam virgatam per idem servicium, *i.e.*, soluit domino per annum pro opere et servicio septem solidos et facit merchet]. *Hundred Rolls*, ii, p. 340.

1278-9.—7 Edward I, OXON.—*Hugo de Finemere* tenet de Hugone de Broke unam virgatam terre pro v solidis ad voluntatem hujusdem Hugonis. [He is described as “liber”.] *Hundred Rolls*, ii, p. 839.

7 Edward I, KENT.—Tenentes Magistri de Schenegeye de Item de *Hugone le Filnere* pro unum mesuagium cum crofto continenti duas acras, xijd. *Hundred Rolls*, ii, p. 531.

1278-9.—*Finemere* was held by *Hugh de Broke* “de comite Glovernie pro feodo unius militis”. *Hundred Rolls*, ii, p. 857.

C. 1270-80.—SCIANT presentes et futuri quod ego *Galfridus de Fynemore* dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Johanni Horn et Matilde uxori sue et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis pro homagio et servicio suo totum messuagium illud cum pertinentiis simul cum toto gardino curtilagio et crofta simul cum toto tenemento quod *Nicholaus de Fynemore* pater *Henrici de Fynemore* de *Gileberto de Fynemore* patre suo quondam tenuit in villa de Wetham. Et tam duas acras terre, quas dictus *Nicholaus de Fynemore* de *Ada Horn* quondam tenuit in eadem villa, et in eodem clauso Et totas quinque acras terre, quas dictus *Nicholaus de Petro Horn* quondam tenuit in eodem clauso, pro sex marcis et dimidium argenti quas michi dederunt premanibus Habendum et tenendum totum dictum messuagium gardinum curtilagium simul cum crofta prenominata et cum toto tenemento quod *Nicholaus* dictus de *Fynemore* pater dicti *Henrici* quondam tenuit in eadem villa dictis Johanni Horn et Matilde uxoris sue et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis de me et heredibus meis vel meis assignatis libere quiete bene et in pace hereditarie in perpetuum, salva tamen *Isabelle* que fuit uxor dicti *Nicholai de Fynemore* dote sua de toto tenemento prenominato ad totam vitam suam ut decet, ita quod post decessum dicte *Isabelle* dicto Johanni Horn et Matilde uxori sue et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis sine aliquo impedimento plenarie revertant Reddendo inde annuatim dictus *Johannes Horn* et *Matilda* uxor ejus et heredes sui vel sui assignati dicto *Galfrido de Fynemore* et

heredibus suis vel suis assignatus septem denarios ad festum Sancti Michaelis pro omnibus serviciis querelis et demandis salva mihi secta curie mee. Et ego dictus *Galfridus de Fynemore* [et heredes] mei vel mei assignati totum dictum messuagium, gardinum, curtilagium simul cum toto tenemento quod *Nicholaus de Fynemore* quondam tenuit in villa de Whetham ut prenominatum est cum omnibus suis pertinentiis dictis Johanni Horn et Matilde uxori sue et heredibus suis vel suis assignatus contra omnes gentes warantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus per predictum servicium imperpetuum. Et ut hec mea donacio, concessio et presentis carte confirmatio rata et stabilis permaneat imperpetuum hanc presentem cartam sigilli impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus, Laurencio de Stodleye, Gilberto de la Roche, Nicholas le Eyr, Roberto le Blund, Waltero de Brudeford, Willelmo de Depegate, Nicholao le Blund, Roberto de la Roche et multis aliis. *Whetham Charters.*

~~~~~

1281.—*Henry Finamour* was one of the twelve mainpernors or sureties of John Fuatard. Saturday before the Feast of the Nat. B. M. V., 8 Sept., 9 Edward I. *City of London Letterbooks.*

~~~~~

By an undated charter, previous to 1290, William de Camville granted to *Gilbert de Finemore*, at the rent of 3s., a messuage, croft, and land in Caleston, formerly held by Richard Chelkere. *Registrum Malmesburiense*, ii, 257.

~~~~~

*Gilbert de Finemore* witnessed another grant, a lease for lives, also earlier than 1290, by John Avenel to Walter Alfrich and his wife, of a meadow in Thaseward [in Chiriell] in consideration of 40s.

Witnesses: William le Sc[re]veyn, Richard de Remesbyry, Thomas Weyland, *Gilbert de Fynemore*, William de Thasewarde, John Humfray, John Pope, William de Thasewarde. Endorsed [H]enemedede. *Whetham Charters.*

~~~~~

By another charter, undated, but before 1290, John Ruffus granted to *Gilbert de Finemore*, his kinsman [cognatus], all his land in Blakelonde for four marks and a yearly rent of ten shillings, in addition to homage and service: and by a subsequent charter, also without date, John le Rus of Raggele granted to John de Treminetes a yearly rent of ten shillings, which *Gilbert de Finemore* used to pay for land in Blakelonde.

Registrum Malmesburiense, ii, 253.

John Avenel, of Thaseworde [in Chiriell], by another charter, without date, granted to Robert de Holeden and Margaret his wife a croft called Sefers.

To this the witnesses were:—Adam le Chamberlayn, William Asser, Hugh le Setere, *Gilbert de Finemore*, William de Thasewarde, and Walter de Crudesherd. *Whetham Charters.*

By another charter, in Latin, which we may ascribe to some period between 1290 and 1300, *Henry de Finemore* released to his brother, *Geoffrey de Finemore*, a tenement at Blacklonde which he had by the gift of his father, *Gilbert de Finemore*. The consideration was forty shillings of silver and a certain portion of land, pasture, and moor at Finemore, "as is contained in a charter which I hold from the said Geoffrey." Witnesses: Gilbert de la Roche, Geoffrey de Eyre, Gilbert le Wyte, Robert le Blund, Henry Phelip, of Quemerford, Lawrence de Woodleye, Robert de Purleby, Thomas Puke, William de la Roche, and others.

To this is appended the remains, in green wax, of Henry de Finemore's seal, a pointed oval in shape, on which part of the legend, engraved in Lombardic capitals, "S. HE MO" is still to be read, while in the centre is, apparently, a fleur-de-lis. Of this, the only medieval Fenimore seal known to exist, an engraving is given in the margin.

Whetham Charters.



In 1282 *Geoffrey de Finemore* attested a grant of land in la Blakelonde [Blackland] made by William, Abbot of Malmesbury, to Robert de Thurleby. *Registrum Malmesburiense*, ii, 227.

1286.—On the 12th February, 14 Edward I, *Geoffrey de Finemore* obtained a licence enabling him to alienate to the Abbey of Malmesbury a virgate of land in la Blakelonde [Blackland]. He subsequently released this property to the abbey by an undated charter, which was witnessed by John Mauduit, Henry le Blund, Gilbert de Roche, William le Escriven, Adam le Chamberlein, William de Weland, Henry Phelip, and Robert de Roudes. In a list of the properties acquired for the Abbey, by Abbot William

Colerne, this land is entered as worth 40s. per ann., and the expense of the purchase as forty-seven marks.

Registrum Malmesburiense, ii, 309, 254, 255.

Patent Rolls, m. 23, 14 Edw. I.

1290.—*Hugh de Finemere* came before the King, on Thursday after the said feast [the Decollation of St. John the Baptist], and sought to replevy to Hugh de Brok the latter's land in Chesham, which was taken into the King's hands for his default against Roger de Dreyton and Robert del Aumorye. This is signified to the Justices of the Bench. 31 August, 1290, Geddington.

Hugh de Finemere came before the King, on Saturday after the said feast, and sought to replevy to Hugh de Brok the latter's land in Chesham, Agmodesham, Little Messendon, Bekenesfelde and Burnham, which was taken into the King's hands for his default against Roger de Dreyton and Robert del Aumerye, of Hemelhamsted. This is signified to the Justices of the Bench. 1 September, 1290, Geddington.

Lawrence de Brok came before the King, on Saturday the morrow of St. Giles, and sought to replevy to Hugh de Brok the latter's land in Agmodesham, Little Messenden, Bekenefeld and Burnham, which was taken into the King's hands for his default against Roger de Drayton and Robert de Aumerye. This is signified to the Justices of the Bench. 2 September, 1290, Pipewell.

Close Rolls, 18 Edw. I, m. 5 d.

These three last entries are of interest as proving that Hugh de Brok and Hugh de Finemere were distinct. It is possible that Hugh de Brok may have been of the Finemere family, and was so known from his residence at Finmere, close to the Ouse, to distinguish him from his relative. As Hugh de Finemere was concerned with property in Chesham and Amersham, and other places near, it is fair to assume that Simon de Finymere, who, in 1249, had 13 acres in Aston Clinton, a neighbouring village, must have been of this same family. Probably he is the same as Hugh Fynamure, mentioned in a complaint against the bailiffs of Norwich (p. 68 *ante*).

Since writing the above four other references to Gilbert de Finemore have been found amongst the Whetham Charters, which it seems desirable to print here, although they are not in strict chronological order :

C. 1230.—Grant by Bartholomew de Quemerford to William the Scribe, "Scriptor", for 10 marks of lands and services in Stoke. Witnesses, Walter de Bathampton, clerk, *Gilebert de Finemore*, Symon Horn, Will. Luvel, Reg. Pal, Gilbert de Chelfurst[on], William and Hugh, the merchants, Walter the Baker, Robert le Limmere [Lim'e], Richard de Ponte, Will de la Grene, clerk.

Whetham Charters.

[C. 1250-60.]—Sale by Henry, son of Bartholomew de Quemerford, to Richard de Leicestre for half a mark of his black chief virgate [in Quemerford] above Horne putte. Witnesses, Walter de Calestone, Nicholas de Cynnoc, Walter de Bathampton, clerk, Jocelin, bailiff of the hundred of Calne, Philip de Quemerford, John the Archer, *Gilebert de Finemore*, Will. Luvel, Will. de Calne, clerk. Round green seal, with star and crescent, inscription gone.

Whetham Charters.

[C. 1260-70.]—Grant by John Chynnoke, of Heghtesbury, to Richard de Remmesbury and Mabilla his wife, Stephen their son, and Alice their daughter, for 10 marks, of the Grove called Cumbergrove in the hundred of Calne. Witnesses, Will. de Chelfurste, *Gilbert Finemore*, Will. Asscer, John de Ruede, Walter Alfriche.

Whetham Charters.

[C. 1270-80.]—Quit claim by Alteneya, daughter of Bartholomew de Quemerford, to Will. le Escreveyn of a rent of three half-pence from the lands in Quemerford, sending yearly one rose at the feast of St. John the Baptist in Calne. Witnesses, *Gilbert de Finemore*, Walter de Patteford, Henry son of Philip, Walter Sweyn, Roger le Draper, Hugh le Mercer, John le Mason.

Whetham Charters.

We now continue the extracts in chronological order :

1294.—By writ dated 2 November, 23 Edward I, William Russell and *John Fynamur* were elected members of Parliament for Bedewynde, now Great Bedwin, a decayed borough town, about eighteen miles from Calne, between Marlborough and Hungerford.

Rolls of Parliament.

1296.—Heres *Roberti Fynemer* tenet unum feodum in *Fynemere*.
Inq. P. M. Gilberti de Clare, 24 Edw. I, No. 107c.

In 1299, *William*, called *Fynamour*, was presented by the Abbot of Hyde, near Winchester, to the living of East Manynford, Wilts, a place about twelve miles from Calne.

Institutiones Clericorum. Sir T. Phillipps.

1307.—The Abbot of Hyde sent *William Fynamur* as his proctor to represent the Abbey in the Parliament which met at Carlisle.

Parliament Rolls.

1311.—*William*, called [Pewell?], of Calne, gave an acknowledgment dated at Calne, Wednesday in the morrow of St. Martin, 5 Edward II [11 Nov. 1311], of the receipt of forty shillings from *Gilbert de Fynemor*, Walter D—— of Hedynton, Wm. de Depegate, and John Horn of Whettam, sureties [manucaptors] of Adam Zeman, clerk, in which sum they were held bound on account of a trespass committed by the said Adam, the clerk.

Whetham Charters.

By an undated charter, before 1314 as the succeeding charter shows, Stephen, the son of Richard de Remesbury, grants to *Gilbert de Fynamor* his tenement at la Combe [probably close to Oldbury Hill, in Cherhill, see *Wilts Inq. P. M.*, p. 43], which he had by the grant of John Chynnokes in consideration of the services due to the lord of the fee, and for “reasonable food and clothing”, or 20s. annually to the said Stephen. The witnesses were: William le Escreyveyn, Thomas Weylond, Robert de Wychamton, Wm. Asscer, Adam Shetere, and Robert de Holedene.

Whetham Charters.

1314.—By another charter, dated at Calne Monday before the feast of St. Peter in Cathedra, 7 Edward II, 22 Feb. 1314, Stephen de Remesbury released to *Gilbert de Fynamore* his right to the food and clothing, or 20s. yearly, by which Gilbert held a tenement at la Combe. Witnesses: Thomas Weylond, Robert de Wychamton, Richard Weylond, Robert le Mareschal, Wm. Asser, Adam Shetere, and John Horn.

Whetham Charters.

1315.—By another charter, dated the feast of the Purification, 8 Edward II [2 Feb. 1315], John Avenel, of Thaseworth [Cherhill], leased to Thomas le Sopere, and John le Sopere of Stolkleye,

premises called Corne croft in the territory of Thaseworth, adjoining the croft of William de Thaseworth. The witnesses were: [Robert de Wychampton?], Thomas Weylond, Richard Weylond, Walter Chamberleyne, *Gilbert de Fynemore*, William Asscer, and Wm. [———].

By a long charter dated Wednesday next after Saint Nicholas, 10 Edward II (1316), Roger Avenel, son and heir of John Avenel, of Tazeworth, granted to *Gilbert de Fynamore*, *Alice* his wife, and *John*, their son, numerous rents and reversions of property in Taseworthe, Chyriel, Quemerford, Calston, and Blakelonde. These were all entailed on Gilbert and John his son.

Whetham Charters.

1320, June 8.—Commission of Oyer and terminer, on complaint by Francis de Pymont, merchant, his ship, called *Navis Sanctae Mariae de Sancto Andero*, laden with goods from Spain, being wrecked at Hanemouth, Isle of Wight, and plundered by many persons, amongst whom is named *William Fynamour*.

Pat. Rolls, Edw. II, 1317-20.

1329.—An assize of mort d' ancestor was arraigned by *William de Finemere* against *Thomas*, son of *Roger de Finemere*, touching a messuage and land in *Finemer*, Oxfordshire.

Westminster, 20 October, 3 Edw. III, m. 7 (1).

1331-32.—A fine levied between *William Fynamour* and *Margaret* his wife, and John le Eyr. Relates to Calne, etc.

Feet of Fines, Wilts; 5 Edw. III.

1332.—The church of Hengistrigge [now Henstridge, near Sherborne], in the diocese of Bath and Wells, was dedicated, "prid. Kal. Jun." at the request of the parishioners, amongst them being *Radulphus Fynamour*. *Registrum Radulphi de Salopia*, p. 97.

1332-33.—A fine levied between *William Fynamour* and *Margaret* his wife, and John le Eyr. Relates to Compton Bassett.

Feet of Fines, Wilts; 6 Edw. III.

1377.—Receipt dated 6 April, 50 Edward III, and given by Robert Felawe, constable, John atte Halle and *William Fynamore*, of the vill of Wheteham, in the hundred of Calne, to William Heycroft, for 8s. 4d., arising from a subsidy of 4d., in Wilts, granted in the last parliament, on 26 lay persons, men and women exceeding 14 years of age.

Whetham Charters.

1333-4.—*John Fynamour* is assessed at 10*d.* in a subsidy roll for the burgh of Bedewynde, in Wilts.

Lay Subsidies, Wilts, 196-8; 9 Edw. III.

1343.—*John Fynamour*, senior, was a juror, as one of the regarders of the Forest of Melksham, on an inquisition taken at Chippenham touching the rights of the Prioress of Amesbury to pannage and herbage therein: date, Monday after St. Dyonisius, 17 Edward III.

Inq. P. M., 17 Edw. III, 2nd nos., no. 80.

By a charter dated at Cudeyngton [Bucks?], after St. Luke, [18?] Edward III. (1345), *Johan le Fitz Gilbert Fynemor'* grants to Johan Fitz Maud, who was the wife of Symon Torny of Westone, "convenable sustenance" in his houses of *Fynemore*, Combe and Tadwyk for herself, her servant, and horse, during the life of the said Maud. Sealed by John Fynemor' and John Torny. Witnesses:—Wm. Nertehay, John de Chippenham, John de Courte, Wm. Cayleway, Thomas [———].

Whetham Charters.

The following account of the "scrutinies", or meetings of the fellows of Merton College, Oxford, is peculiarly interesting for the glimpse it shows us of college life at Oxford in the middle of the fourteenth century. So much of it as relates to the disagreements between Wyly and Fynemere is here reprinted from Mr. Brodrick's *Memorials of Merton College*, issued in 1885 by the Oxford Historical Society.

1338.—Scrutinium die Sanctae Margaretae anno xij [20 July].

Westcombe dicit de silentio non observato in mensa. Item de discordia inter Wyly et *Fynemer*.

* * * *

Fynemer quod Elyndon quum loquitur cum sociis non vult permittere eos loqui. Item quod Wantyng, Wyly et Elyndon sunt nimis rebelles. Item quod Wantyng et Elyndon in negotiis communibus tractandis nolunt dare consilium sicut alii socii. Item quod Elyndon habent uberius.

Hethelbury de discordia inter Wyly et *Fynemer*

Elyndon Item in causa multa fuerunt tractata et non sunt observata quod *Fynemer* male tractat eum et quod nulli depouunt de hoc querelam nisi complices sui et quod Custos reddit se erga eum nimis gravem. Et quod non tractat eum sicut debeat quia sustinet *Fynemer* contra eum. Et quod *Fynemer* intulit minas mortales Wyly et quod in privatis colloquiis informat alios male de ipso Elyndon.

Lynham de discordia inter Wyly et *Fynemer*

Scrutinium ante Natale anno xij^o [Dec. 1338].

Hegterbury Quod est quidam rancor inter Wyly et *Fynemer* et non sedatur adhuc.

Scrutinium ante Pascham anno xiiij^o [March 1339].

Handele. Expedit quod vocantur seniores ad concordandum Wyly et *Fynemer*.

Humbreston. De discordia inter Wyly et *Fynemer*.

Fynemer quod Wyly alias assignatus in forma statuti ad audienda ratiocinia audire noluit et post ter monitus et per socios requisitus iterum recusavit tanquam rebellis et ideo est in casu statuti. Item quod injuste precipit communas quia habet uberius et ideo illi qui deberent facere processum contra eum sunt nimis remissi.

Manby Item de hoc quod Wyly excessit contra *Fynemer* publice coram omnibus sociis.

Fynemer quod Wyly injuriabatur sibi quod ballivus de Elham tradidit Wantyng vijli. et xvjd. de pecunia domus et ad usum domus sed credidit et non est solutio pecunie ejus in manibus Wantyng. Item quod Elyndon excessit in verbis contra *Fynemer* sine causa.

Bernard de discordia inter Wyly et *Fynemer*.

Wyly Item de injuria sibi illata alias per *Fynemer*, etc.

Humbreston quod custos ex statuto deberet assumere aliquos indifferentes ad assidendum sibi et imponere finem illi discordia inter Wyly et *Fynemer*.

To Fynemer, or Finimere, as he is called in Mr. Brodrick's *Memorials of Merton College*, Anthony Wood makes reference, and enters him as Rob. Finmere under 1326 and says that he occurs Master in 1330.

~~~~~  
Final agreement made at Westminster, 16 Edward III [1342-3] between John Lestrage, of Mudle, and Ida his wife, and Master Richard de Longenovre and *Willam de Fenymere*, chaplain, of the manor of Muddle.  
*Salop Fines*, 197, fi. 13, no. 14.

1348.—Final agreement made in the Court at Westminster, Michaelmas, 22 Edw. 1348. Between *John Fynamour*, and John le Glasyere, of Calne, and Isabella his wife, deforciant, of a messuage and a moiety of a virgate of land in Stokkelegh. John and Isabella remit to John Fynamour and his heirs for ever, who gives 10 silver marks.  
*Wilts Fines*, 255, fi. 47, no. 29.

1348.—*Hugh de Finemer* presented to the vicarage of Shabington, Bucks, 4 February 1348, and exchanged with John de Saxmundham, 1 May 1354, for Kingsey vicarage. His successor resigned in 1359.  
*Lipscombe, Buckinghamshire*, i, p. 452.

1352.—*Walter Fynamour* was chaplain of the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin at Lackham, Wilts.  
*Institutiones Clericorum: Sir T. Phillipps*.

1350-1.—Edward III, granted licence to *Stephen Fynamour*, chaplain of the Chapel of St. Lawrence, Longsole [near Aylesford, Kent].  
*Registrum Roffense, Thorpe*, p. 155.  
*Hasted's Kent*, ii, p. 177.

1358.—By charter dated Wednesday in Easter week, 32 Edward III, *John Fynemor* released to *John, the son of John Fynemor the elder*, certain goods, as well as other goods, to Walter Schetere, who obtained Robert Asser and Wm. Schetere, of Stockeleigh, as sureties, to keep the said John indemnified against the said John the son of John. Witness: *Sir Walter Fynemor*, chaplain, with others.  
*Whetham Charters*.

1361.—*John Fymmer*, presbyter, was presented to the rectory of Stotesbery, Northants, 13 Cal. Oct. 1361.  
*Reg. Jo. Gynwell, Episc. Linc.*

1361-2.—Final agreement made in the Court at Westminster, 35 Edw. III (Hilary), between Peter de Cusannc and Margaret his wife, plaintiffs, and John de Burbach, vicar of the church of Helmerton, and *Walter de Fynamour*, chaplain, deforciant. Manors of Helmerton and Latham.  
*Wilts Fines*, 255, fi. 50, no. 6.

1383.—By charter dated at Whetham 12 April, 6 Richard II, *William Fynemore* leased to Robert Shotere and Edward Badecok two crofts in Stokkelegh, called Pynnokeslegh, and a parcel of meadow in Kyngmannemede, called *Fynamoure's*, and certain rents.  
*Whetham Charters*.

1384.—Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos hoc presens scriptum pervenerit Ego *Willelmus Fynamour* salutem in Domino Noveritis me remississe relaxasse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse Jonanni Anncell Nicholao Heose vicario ecclesie de Calne Johanni Waltres capellano totum jus et clemem quod unquam habui seu imposterum habere potero in omnibus terris et tenementis stagnis boscis vivariis pratis pascuis pasturis redditibus revercionibus et serviciis cum omnibus suis pertinentiis tam librorum tenentium quam villanorum in *Fynamor Whetham Stokkelee Dypezate et Koumbe* infra hundredum de Calne in comitatu Wiltes Ita tamen quod nec ego predictus *Willelmus Fynamor* nec heredes mei nec aliquis alius in nomine meo aliquam accionem juris vel clamei in predictis terris et tenementis cum omnibus suis pertinentiis habere poterimus set omni accione simus exclusi per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Johanne de Roches, chr', Phillippo FitzWaryn, chr', Johanne Blake, Willelmo Wychampton, Johanne Wyly, Johanne Stodelee et aliis. Datum apud Whetham die Dominica proxima ante [festum] Sancti Petri ad vincula anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum octavo.

Seal perfect, of green wax, a talbot's head within two interlaced triangles. *Whetham Charters.*

1391.—*William Fynamoure* attested at Calne, Feast of St. Luke, 15 Richard II [18 Oct. 1391], a release relating to certain property in Zatesbery, now Yatebury, Wilts. *Whetham Charters.*

1392.—John Bleyk of Bydelawe and John Jackes of Cesham Londe gave an acquittance of all claims to *William Fynamore*. Dated at Chippenham Wednesday in the Feast of St. Leonard, 16 Richard II, Nov. 1392. *Whetham Charters.*

1395.—*William Fynamore*, on Monday after the Invention of the Cross, 18 Richard II, May 1395, attested a conveyance by John Hertham of Boteleres place in Yatebury to William de Hyworthe, Rector of Blakedone, and William Holgrave. *Whetham Charters.*

1396.—On 17 April, 19 Richard II, 1396, William Hyworthe and William Holgrave settled all their lands, etc., in Yatebury, which they had by the gift of John Hertham, upon him and Margery his wife, and family. To this *William Fynamore* was a witness. *Whetham Charters.*

1397.—*William Fynamore* also witnessed a deed dated the Purification, 20 Richard II, 2 Feb. 1397, between John [Tasen?] of Whetham and Robert Scheow of Stokkelegh and Alice his wife, relating to land in Tasewarde. *Whetham Charters.*

1398-9.—The *inquisitio post mortem* in 1398-9 of William, brother and heir of Thomas, Earl of Stafford, shows that *Robert de Fynmere* held one fee in Fynmere, Oxfordshire.

*Inq. post mort.*, Cal., vol. i, no. 46.

1404.—*William Fynamore* of Whetham, by charter dated at Stokkelegh Thursday in the Feast of St. Barnabas, 5 Henry IV, June 1404, leased to Edward Badecok of Stokkelegh and Cristina his wife, a croft called Pynnokeslegh in Stokkelegh, with other premises. *Whetham Charters.*

1410.—By charter dated at Whetham Wednesday in the Feast of Michaelmas, 12 Henry IV, September 1410, *William Fynamore* of Whetham leased to Lysina Wodhous a messuage in Couhymer. *Whetham Charters.*

1424.—By charter dated 6 May, 2 Henry VI, 1424, *William Fynamore* of Whetham leased premises in Stoke to Roger Chamberlayn and Joan his wife. *Whetham Charters.*

1424.—*William Finamor* of Whetham, by charter dated at Whetham upon St. Bartholomew's Day, 2 Henry VI, 24 August 1424, leased premises called Depietts place to William Marnar. *Whetham Charters.*

In the early fifteenth century England was much disturbed through the financial difficulties following the long warfare with France. The Parliament found on meeting in July 1434 an exchequer deficit of £164,000, and on re-assembling in November, dealt with the prevalence of crimes of violence, and the support given by men of position to evil doers. The peers and commons agreed to resume the observance of certain articles made in



1419-20 for the suppression of such offences, and Commissioners for this purpose were sent down into the country. The Commissioners were instructed to administer the oath to those only to whom it seemed desirable to offer it. These persons are generally thought to have been supporters of the Yorkist cause.

No reference to any one of the allied names occurs under the counties of Berks, Buckingham, Devon, Gloucester, Kent, or Wilts, but in the last-named county we have mention of William Wychampton and also John Quynnton and Thomas Quynnton. In Oxfordshire, amongst the chief persons of note, we find the name of *John Fynamour*, besides those of Robert Quynnton and Robert Quynetton. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to assume that at this date, 1433, the principal residence of the Fynamours was in Oxfordshire, and presumably at Finmere, for we have no indication that there was elsewhere in the county any person of the name sufficiently important to be included in a list of this nature. And as in the Whetham charters at this period we find the name of *John Fynamour* associated with that of Thomas Quynnton, we have therein some confirmation of the suggestion. It still remains a matter of uncertainty when the Fynamours ceased to be connected with Finmere, but it was presumably before the commencement of the sixteenth century.

*Rot. Pat.*,  
12 Hen. VI,  
p. ii, m. 25.

~~~~~

1436.—Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego *Johannes Fynamore* dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willelmo Hogyn clerico et rectori ecclesie de Bromham et Johanni Quynteyn de Stodle omnia terras et tenementa mea redditus reverciones et servicia cum pertinentiis in Whetham et alibi infra hundredum de Calne in comitatu de Wiltes Habendum et tenendum omnia pre-

dicta terras et tenementa pascua et pasturas redditus reverciones et servicia cum pertinentiis predictis Willelmo et Johanni et assignatis suis in perpetuum de capitalibus [dominis metris] feodi per servicia inde debita et de consueta et ego vero predictus Johannes Fynamore et Heredes mei omnia predicta terras et tenementa prata pascua et pasturas redditus reverciones et servicia cum pertinentiis predictis Willelmo et Johanni Quyntyn contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus in cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Roberto Blake Thoma Cryklad Johanne Justyce Roberto Ro[dde ?] et aliis Datum apud Whetham predicta decimo die Maij anno regni regis Henrici Sexti post conquestum quarto decimo.

Seal, letter †, nearly perfect, deed torn, in bad state and faded.

Whetham Charters.

~~~~~

Following on this conveyance there appears to have been a chancery suit of Fynamore *v.* Quynnteyn. John Quynnteyn's reply to John Fynamore's suit has been preserved amongst the Whetham deeds. It is not easy to gather what the facts of the dispute were, but it would seem that there was an attempt to deprive the heirs of certain property, for Quynnteyn concludes his answer by saying "hit ys grete . . . . to disseise eny ryghtfull heyre for the malyes of step dames and covetyse pepul". This suit resulted in a conveyance dated at Whetham, Wednesday before the Feast of St. Margaret, 14 Henry VI, 10 June 1436, by William Hegen, chaplain and rector of Bremham, and John Quynnteyn, who evidently were trustees, to *John Fynamore* and *Joan* his wife, daughter of William Wychampton, of the manor of *Fynamore*, and three crofts at Whetham, to be held by them in tail, remainder in default of issue to Thomas, son of the said John Fynamore in tail, remainder to the right heirs of John.

From these documents it may be inferred that John Fynamour had been previously married and that these

proceedings were concerned with the provision made for his second wife, Joan Wychampton.

1459-60.—The *inquisitio post mortem* of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, shows that in 1459-60 a knight's fee in Fynmere, Oxfordshire, was held by the heir of *Robert de Fynemere*.

*Inquisitiones Post Mortem; Chan., No. 59.*

Certificates of Hundreds, Berks, Henry VI, Subsidies, etc.

Est Hen[er]ed parish in Westmonsie, Hundred of Wantynge.

Robert Fynnymore in londes .. .. xls.

Robert Fynnymore hath a byll of the olde fasshion.

Robert Fynnymore hath over in godes .. .. xls.

Robert Fynnymore, junior, hath in godes .. .. xxs.

*Augment. Office, Miscell. Bks., vol. 464.*

1472.—Alexander Blake of Calne, gentleman, *Roger Fynamoure* of Whetheham, gentleman, and John Norman of Stodley, yeoman, executed a bond for £10, dated at Brenham, Michaelmas, 12 Edw. IV, in favour of William Temse. *Whetheham Charters.*

1472.—*Roger Fynemore* of Whetheham, by deed, Michaelmas, 12 Edw. IV, demised to William Atlee of Cannyngges Episcopi, a close in Calston called Depyeter, near Wansdych, and Soper's Croft, in Calne. *Whetheham Charters.*

The Roger Fynamore mentioned in the preceding bond is probably to be identified with that Roger Fenymore mentioned in the following inquisition :—

1503.—On the death of *Roger Fenymore* of Chiriell, gentleman, an inquisition post mortem was taken, dated 8 February, 18 Henry VII. The jurors found that he died seized of the manor of Whetheham, and of lands in Calston, Calne, Bowden, and Cosham; that he died on the 23 December then last past, and that Richard, his son and heir, was of the age of twenty-three years.

1522.—Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego *Ricardus Fynamoure* de Whetham dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Antonio Santamond, Thome York, Henrico Whitokesmede, Johanni Banham, Willelmo Chancy, Roberto Clyff, et Roberto Wayte, omnia maneria, terras, tenementa, prata, pascua, pasturas, boscos, subboscos, redditus, reverciones, et servicia mea cum suis pertinentiis in Comerford, Whetham, Yattesbury, Cosham, West Kyngton, Caleston et Calne in comitatu Wiltes. Habendum et tenendum omnia predicta maneria [etc.]. Antonio, Thome, Henrico, Johanni, Willelmo, Roberto Clyffe et Roberto Wayte heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum Tenendum de capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta Et ego vero predictus Richardus Fynamoure et heredes mei omnia predicta maneria [etc.]. Antonio, Thome, Henrico, Johanni, Willelmo, Robert Clyff et Roberto Wayte, heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus presentes Et ulterius Sciatis me prefatum Ricardum fecisse, ordinasse et in loco meo posuisse dilectos in Christo *Johannem Fynamoure*, Ricardum Goddard et Rogerum Phelyppys meos veros et legitimos attornatos . . . . . possessionem pro me et in nomine meo de et in predictis maneriis [etc.]. Et post hujusmodi possessionem sic inde captam et habitam deinde pro me et in nomine meo plena et pacifica possessione et seisina prefatis Antonio, Thome, Henrico, Johanni, Willelmo, Roberto Clyff et Roberto Wayte vel eorum unum in hac parte attornati deliberandum secundum tenorem et . . . . . et effectum hujus presentis carte mee inde confecte . . . . . habeat et . . . . . totum et quicquid predicti attornati mei fecerunt vel alter eorum fecerunt nomine meo in premissis. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui. DATUM apud Whetham predictam quinto die Januarii Anno regni Regis Henrici Octavi post Conquestum Anglie tercio decimo.

[Signed] "Ric. Fynamoure." [Seal gone.]

Attached to the preceding document and fixed by the same seal is the following will :—

M., that this is the last will of me Ric. Fynamoure uppon a feoffement made to Antony Sayntmond esquier and other as in the said feffement beryng date the fyveth day of January the threteenth yere of King Harry the eight more pleynly it will appere Fyrst I will that my said feffees be and stand seased of all manors landes and tenements conteyned in my said feffement to the use of me the said Richard and Margeret my wiff And the eyrs of our two bodyes begoten And for defaute of such issue to the use of Water

Fynamoure and the eyrs of his body begoten for evermore Also I will that iff I dye withoute issue of my body that my brother Thomas Fynamo have an annuyte of iiij markes by the yere for terme of his lyfe oute of my said landes and tenements in Whetham to be paid to him at too termes in the yere by the hand of my said feffees or by such person or persons to whoes use the said feffees shall . . . . Also I will that after my decease my brother Water Fynamoure have an annuyte of foure powndes by the yere for term of his lyff And after his decease to the eyrs of his body begoten in fee for evermore that is to say owte of my lande and tenements in Yattesbury. In Wytnesse whereof I have sygned this wyll with myn own hand the day and yere abovesaid.

[Signed]



*Whetham Charters.*

The signature to this document is the earliest autograph of the family which is known to exist. Richard Fynamore died 24 March 1522, presumably aged about forty-two years. His inquisition follows:—

1522.—On the death of *Richard Fynnamore* an inquisition post mortem was taken, dated 14 November, 19 Henry VIII, when the jurors found that he was possessed of lands in Comerford, Whetham, Calne, West Kyngton, and Calston, but that he had conveyed them to trustees, 10 January, 8 Henry VIII, in trust for himself and Margaret his wife and their issue, with remainder to Walter Fynnamore his brother, and that he died 24 March, 13 Henry VIII.

1526.—*John Fynnymore* instituted to the chapelry of Caleways, Wilts.

1530.—*John Fynnymore* resigned the chapelry of Caleways, and was instituted to the rectory of Hedington, Wilts.

*Institutiones Clericorum. Sir T. Phillipps.*

He is probably the *John Fynamore* or *Finamore* who graduated B.A. at Oxford, 12 July 1519. Another of the name, John Finamore, or Fynimore, read at Cambridge and supplicated at Oxford for B.A. 1538-9, and

according to Foster's *Index Ecclesiasticus*, became vicar of Dagenham, Essex, in 1557, and rector of Longton 1558.

*John Fenimore*, pleb. fil., matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, 20 Sept. 1574.

1527?—*Walter Fenymore* and *Richard* his son sued John Maudyt, bailiff of Sir Henry Long, late sheriff of Wilts, for arrest and false imprisonment. *Star Chamber Proc.* xv, p. 39.

*Thomas Fenymere* and John Hayward sued John Walter for the murder of Sir William Hayward, late parson of Burgeys, Suffolk. *Ibid.*, p. 40.

1532.—*Walter Fynamor* and *Richard* his son sued Sir Henry Long, John Mawdytt, and others for numerous acts of injustice, etc., committed by reason of the plaintiffs having successfully prosecuted claims to lands in Court of Chancery. *Ibid.*, 370-372.

1534-5.—Hundred of Calne, tithing of Wetham. Itm. of *Walter Fynamor* this yere for the moietie of his lands taxed in the hole at £20, [paid] 20d. *Lay Subsidies, Wilts.*, 197-198.

1539.—*Walter Fynamore* of Whetham is entered as a "byllman", while at Ashton *Robert Fynymore*, Edward Chyfford, and Robert George possessed a "harnes, bill, sword and dagger". *Muster Roll for Wilts.* *Sir T. Phillipps.*

1552, 6 Edw. VI, *Roger Fynamore*, gentleman, is mentioned in the inventory of Church goods at Calne.

1557.—According to a modern benefaction table in Calne Church "*Walter Finamore*, in the year 1557, gave 40 shillings a year for the education of the poor". This probably indicates the date of his death.

The report of the Charity Commissioners states that *Walter Fynamore* by his will gave an annuity of 40s. for and towards the foundation of one free school, to be erected within the borough of Calne, for the better educating of ten poor children of the poor inhabitants there in learning. This he charged upon his messuage, called the "Crown", and other houses in Calne, and requested his cousins, Richard and Robert Uffenham, their heirs and assigns, to appoint the schoolmaster. In 1742 the schoolmaster was appointed by the Hon. Thomas Hay and Constantia his wife, sole daughter of John Kyrle Ernle, who claimed to be heir-at-law of Richard and Robert Uffenham. A family of Uffenham *alias* Lawrence, of Downton, entered their pedigree at the Wiltshire Visitation in 1623.

1565.—From the Visitations of Wilts, 1565, we learn that *Walter Fynamore* had a daughter *Mary*, who married, first, ——— Bayntun, and, secondly, John Ashman, "as yet no issue."

Roger Fynamore, the last of the line, was a son of Walter Fynamore, and the following transactions doubtless refer to him.

1559.—A release of all claims and demands, dated at Calne 21 October, 1 Eliz., 1559, was given by William Asheman and Anne his wife, to *Roger Fynnamore*. *Whetham Charters.*

1564.—Lease dated 18 May 1564, by *Roger Fynnamore* of Whetham, Calne, gentleman, to William Chapman of Batstone, Calne, weaver, of a moiety of a meadow called Frayllynges, in the tithing of Stockley, and pasture for two beasts in Benettfyelde *alias* Bentfyelde, Calne. *Whetham Charters.*

1566.—Bond for £40, dated 17 Feb. 1566, and given by Robert Coppe, of Calne, "Booche", to *Roger Fynamore* of Whetham Calne, gentleman. *Whetham Charters.*

1566.—Bond dated 19 March, 8 Eliz., 1566, in the penal sum of £1,000, given by *Roger Fynamore* of Whetham, Wilts, gentleman, to John Ernley, Esquire, to secure the performance, by the former, of an indenture of the same date: signed, “be me, roger fynamore”.  
*Whetham Charters.*

1566.—By indenture dated 28 May, 8 Eliz., 1566, William Alleyne, the elder, of Calne, gentleman, released to *Roger Fynamoure* of Wheatham, Calne, gentleman, certain premises in Calne.  
*Whetham Charters.*

1567.—By another indenture of 19 April, 9 Eliz., 1567, *Roger Fynamore* of Wheatham, gentleman, leased certain premises called Mallandes, in the tithinge of Wheatham, to William Jefferye of Stockley, Calne, husbandman, for three years at 8s. a year.  
*Whetham Charters.*

1567.—In the same year William Norrys of Calne, Wilts, “boocher”, released to *Roger Fynamore* of Wheatham, Calne, gentleman, all right to a house and barn in lez Woodstrete, and in a way extending from Runaways lane.  
*Whetham Charters.*

On the 30th August 18 Eliz., John Clayford of Comerford, Wilts, yeoman, and Roger Withers of Hedyngton, clerk, gave a bond for £6 13s. 4d. to *Roger Finamore* of Whetham, gentleman, to secure the payment of £3 6s. 8d.  
*Whetham Charters.*

On the 20th August, 16 Eliz., 1574, William Allen, junior, of Calne, gentleman, gave a bond for £120 to *Roger Fynemore* of Whetham, Calne, gentleman.  
*Whetham Charters.*

1574.—*Roger Fynnemore* of Whetham, Wiltshire, gentleman: will dated 12 December 1574, was proved [P.C.C., 6 Pyckering] on the last day of February 1574, by Michael Earneley, Esq., the supervizer, Richard Earneley the executor being under age. The testator desired to be buried “in Calne Symetrye, in an yle called *Fynnemore’s ile*”. To the Cathedral of Sarum, 4d.: £40 to be laid out in loans to the trades in Calne: to my wife, the one attending upon her in my house at Whetham, or elsewhere, an annuity of £12, in lieu of dower: to Mary Erneley and Cicilly Erneley, daughters of Michael Erneley, £100 each: to Jane Clifford, my wife’s daughter, £10, in recompense of a sum given her by her



father: to Peter Clifford, Phillippe Clifford, and Margaret Parrey [?]: to John Stevynnes, and Johanne Stephines, his wife, and their two sons: to my "cosonne", Edward Baine-ton, in token of good will, 6s. 8d.: to 20 poor householders in Calnn £10, in Chippenham £10, in Devizes £10: to each of my tenants who shall attorn to my heir, 10s.: to mending the bell in Calne Church, 20d.: to Richard Earneley, son of Michael Earneley, all lands, etc., which I bought since marriage of my daughter Marye, in Calne, and in Devizes. Residuary legatee and executor, Richard Earneley, son of Michael Earneley. Overseers:—Son-in-law, Michael Earneley, William Daniell, Esq., and Walter Bevington, gentleman. Signed, "Roger Fynamore".

~~~~~

On the death of Roger Fynamore the direct male line of the family came to an end, but Whetham has ever since remained in the possession of his descendants on the spindle side. Of them some account is given in the succeeding chapter. The parish books of Calne contain the following entries:—

1527.—Itm. for Rd. Fynamr sepulcrys in the church, vis. viii^d.

1557.—Walterus Fynamore, generosus, obiit 15 die Jun.

1575.—Roger Fynamore of Whetham, buried in Calne church, 8 January 1575-6.

1589.—"Alicia Fynnamoore, vidua, et nuper uxor Rogeri Fynnamoore, generosi," buried in Calne church, "25 die Junii, 1589".

1636-7.—Finamore Ernle, gent., seventh son of Sir John Ernle, was buried at Calne 14 March 1636-7.

~~~~~

The will which here follows may be found to be of interest from its early date, and from the references it contains to the Fynamores:—

1346.—In Dei nomine, amen. Ego Johannes de Combe videns me in periculo mortis die Mercurii proxima ante festum Sancti Tybertis et Valeriani, Martyrum, hora undecima, anno millesimo ccc<sup>mo</sup> xlvj<sup>o</sup> condo testamentum meum in hoc modo. Imprimis lego animam meam deo et corpus meum sepulture officii. Item fabrico ecclesie Sar, vj<sup>d</sup>. Item lumine Sancte Crucis, ij<sup>d</sup>. Item lumine Sancte Marie in porticu de Calne, iij<sup>d</sup>. Item quatuor luminibus de

Calne, videlicet Sancti Michaelis, Sancti Jacobi, Sancti Edmundi et Sancti Marie Magdalene, x<sup>d</sup>. Item, domino Johanni, vicario, iiij<sup>d</sup>. Item, domino Johanni Oliver, xij<sup>d</sup>. Item, Thome, dyacono, i<sup>d</sup>. Item, Edithe Reynaldus, iiij busellos selig et iiij busellos ortei et j tunam meliorem. Item, lego Johanni, filio Edithe et Margarete, Cristine Alcie, dicte Edithe filiabus, ij quartas selig . . . et ij quartas orde et viij oves . . . et dicte Margarete j tunam secundam meliorem et dicte Cristine terciam meliorem et dicte Alicie tynam et j trendel et dicto Johanni j tynam et j trendel. Item lego *Matilde*, filie *Willelmi Fynamour*, fratris mei, j ovem mactem, j capel . . . j lyncheam, j . . . et j tynam. Et quicquid residui fuerit de bonis meis non legatis lego Edithe sorori mee et Ade Chamburlayn. Et ad istud testamentum fideliter exequandum ordino, facio et constituo executores meos, *Johannem Fynamoure*, cognatum meum, et Adam Chamburlayn, prout disponant secundum voluntatem meam ultimam et viderunt melius expedire ad salutem anime mee. In cujus rei testimonium huic testamento sigillum meum est appensum. [Seal lost.] *Whetham Charters*.



The preceding extracts, taken from the public records, private charters, and other sources of information, relate almost exclusively to the Fynamores of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Wilts, though a few other references to the name, which were insufficient in number for a separate chapter, have been included in their proper chronological sequence. The records of the well-known family of the Filmers of Kent form an interesting collection, and as they date back to the fourteenth century, and supply interesting evidence of the way in which the surname settled down to the form of spelling now chiefly associated with Kent, it seems convenient to give here, grouped together, brief abstracts of some of the early deeds and wills before the sixteenth century, relating to the Filmers. *King's MSS. xxv, 17, etc.* They are taken from King's MSS. preserved in the College of Arms.

It is quite clear that the Phillimores are not, as has sometimes been suggested, descended from the Filmers.

Nevertheless, the indications of an early manorial connection, already referred to, between the lords of Sutton Valence, of whom the early Filmers were tenants, and the lords of the Oxfordshire manor of Finmere, render it desirable to give these references to the medieval period of their history. One line of Filmer, that still settled at East Sutton, was raised to the rank of baronet in 1674, and has ever since held a prominent position in Kent, the most notable member of the family being the royalist, Sir Robert Filmer, who died in 1653, famous as the author of *Patriarcha* and other political writings. To the eighth baronet, Sir Edmund Filmer, who died in 1857, is due the collection of materials for the family history from which these extracts are taken.

The earliest record relating to the Kentish family, which is at present known, seems to be the following:—

1329.—Ego Rogerus Pistor de Lenham dedi, etc. *Johanni de Fynm'e et Johanne* uxori et heredibus dicti Johannis sue totum illud tenementum meum quod nuper perquisivi de Roberto Godard jacens in villa de Otrynden in loco vocato *Fynemere* undique infra tenementum dicti *Johannis de Fynemere*, etc. Datum die Lune proximo ante festum Omnium Sanctorum anno regni Regis Edwardi III a conquesto tercio [31 October 1329]. Hiis testibus, Laurencio de Otrynden, Philipo de Otrynden et Johanne filio ejus, Johanne Robard, Johanne Horst, Johanne Fernym, Johanne suo [*sic*] Johanne Ewstere et Wilielmo Pollard, clerico.

1387.—John Patewyn of Fensham grants to *John Fynemer* of Otrynden, lands in the parish of Otrynden and lordship of Sutton. Dated "die nativitatis beate Marie Virginis", 11 Richard II.

1390.—*John Filmere* de Odingdenne grants to John Patebyn of Aversham  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres in a croft in Shadeswode in Odindenne. Dated 27 February, 14 Richard II.

1391.—*John Filmer* of Oterinden, grants to *John Patewyn* of Aversham, lands in Shadeswood, Oterinden. 27 February, 14 Rich. II.

1408.—*John Fynimer* of Otrynden grants to *William* at Seathe, *Thomas Babb*, of co. Kent, *John Genour*, and *Nicholas May* of co. Essex, all lands, etc., in Otrynden. Dated 18 June, 9 Henry IV.

1433.—*John Florens* of Deychellinge grants to *John Fylmere* a parcel of wood called *Reynoldes Wood* in Otterynden containing 2a., bounded by land of *Thomas Bronn* called *Bretshede* on the north, of *Thomas Waryn* on the south and east, and the wood of *John Fylmere* on the west. 21 March, 12 Henry VI.

1433.—*Thomas Waryn* of Lenham releases to *John Fylmere*, *Reynoldes wood*, etc. 22 March, 12 Henry VI.

1436.—*Richard May* of Bonnham, Essex, grants *Johanne Fynimer*, "que fuit uxor *Johannis Fynimer de Otrynden*", the lands in Otrynden which he and others held of *John Fynimer* by charter dated 8 June, 9 Henry VI. After her death they are to remain to *John*, *Richard*, *Thomas*, *Simon*, and *Benedict*, sons of *John Fynimer*, for 21 years, and then to go to *Joan*, *Ellen* and *Agnes* his daughters. Dated 31 July, 15 Henry VI.

1446.—Will of *John Fynemere* of Otrynden, dated 6 June, 15 Henry VI, recites feoffment made 18 June, 9 Henry VI to *William*, at Seathe, and *Nicholas May*. Names *Joan* his wife, daughter of the said *Nicholas May*, and his sons, *John*, *Richard*, *Thomas*, *Symon*, and *Benedict*.

1461.—Indenture whereby *Joan Filmer*, late wife of *John Filmer, senr.*, of Otterynden, leases to *Benedict* her son all her lands in Otterynden. 10 January, 39 Henry VI.

1467.—*Simon Filmer* of Lenham, one of the sons and heirs of *John Filmer* of Otterynden, grants to *Benedict Filmer* his brother, lands in Otterynden "de illo tenemento vocato *Filmeres*," formerly belonging to *John Filmer* our father. 31 October, 7 Edward IV.

---

1467.—*Simon Filmer* of Lenham, son and one of the heirs of *John Filmer* of Otterynden, releases to *Benedict Filmer* his brother all his right in his father's land after the death of *Joan Filmer* his mother, "de uno tenemento vocato *Filmer*", with 40a. of land in Otterynden in the tenure of the court of Sutton. 3 November, 7 Edward IV.

~~~~~

1467.—*Joan Filmer*, late wife of *John Filmer*, of Otrynden, releases a tenement and 40a. of land to her sons *Simon* and *Benedict Filmer*. 28 October, 7 Edward IV.

~~~~~

1467.—*Benedict Filmer* of Otterynden, grants to *Simon Pepere* of Otterynden, *William Wrethe* of Withelynge, *Richard Fylkys* of Codyngton, a tenement in Otterynden, "in tenura curie de Sutton valance in loco vocato *Filmer*", containing 40a. *Simon Filmer* is a witness. 3 November, 7 Edward IV.

~~~~~

1497.—Will of *John Filmer* of Ottrynden, to be buried at Ottrynden, names lands in Ottrynden; *Joan Filmer*, brother *Thomas Filmer*, his executor, and also *Benedict* and *James Filmer*. Proved at Canterbury 4 July 1498.

~~~~~

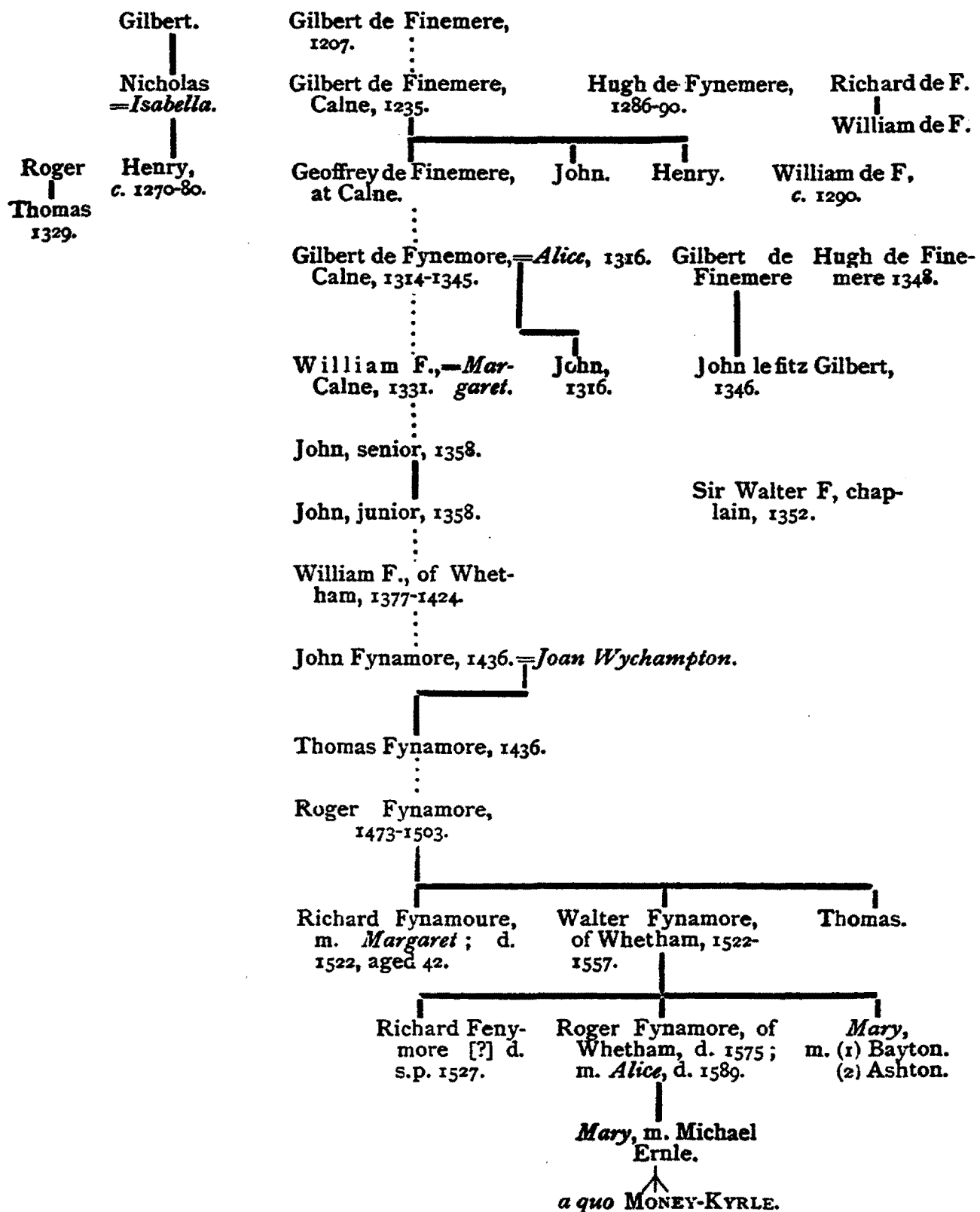
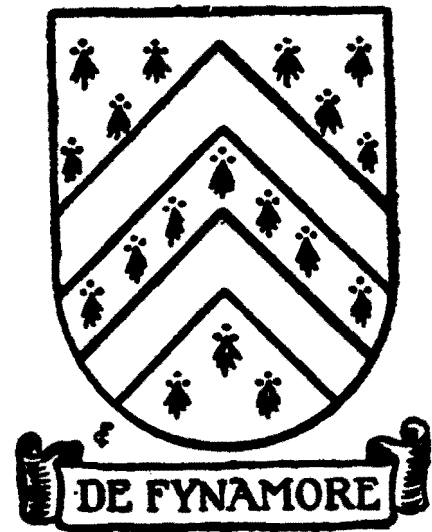
1497.—Will of *John Felmer* of Otterynden, to be buried in Laurence, Otterynden; names *Alice Brook*, *Alice Heyward*, *Ysota Plummer*, *James Felmer*, *Joan* my sister; executor, *Thomas Felmer* my brother. Dated 14 January 1497. Proved 4 July 1498, before the dean of the Arches, by *Thomas Filmer*.

There is abundance of material in King's collections, not only of the medieval period, but subsequent thereto, relative to this family, which might form the basis of a detailed history of the Filmers down to the middle of the nineteenth century.

---

**Table B.**

**Fragmentary Pedigree of  
Fynamore of Whetham,  
from 1200 to 1575.**



## The Finamores of Whetham.

---

THE particulars given in the foregoing chapters show that the Finamores had settled at Calne in the first half of the thirteenth century, and their early history has been as fully dealt with as the scanty records of that period will permit. It may be briefly summarized by saying that the family was probably one of Anglo-Norman origin, which settled at Finmere, in Oxfordshire, towards the end of the twelfth century; a little later, in the first half of the thirteenth century, acquiring property at Calne, in Wiltshire, whilst continuing associated with Finmere till near the end of the fifteenth century. They became extinct in the male line on the death of Roger Finamore of Whetham, in 1575, but it seems probable that from younger members of the Whetham family have descended most of those Finnimores, Phillimores, and others bearing the variant names who may still be found in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Hampshire. The property of Whetham passed, in consequence of the marriage of Mary Finamore, to the Ernles,\* a family which derived its surname from the little sea-side village of Earnley, in Sussex. From the Ernles Whetham passed to the Money family, who came from Northamptonshire, now repre-

---

\* The Ernles bore for their shield of arms upon a bend three eagles, in allusion to their name, for "earn" is an old word for "eagle". This shield, with the two red chevrons of Finamore, is still quartered by the Money-Kyrle family.

**Table C.**

# Pedigree

SHOWING THE DESCENT OF WHETHAM THROUGH THE FAMILIES OF FINAMORE, ERNLE, AND MONEY-KYRLE.

## FINAMORE.

\* Roger Finamore,  
of Whetham.

\* Mary Finamore.

## ERNLE.

Michael Ernle, of Bourton, High Sheriff of Wilts, 22 Eliz., 1579.

\* Sir John Ernle, of Whetham, 1561-1648  
=Margaret Haydock.

\* John Ernle, of Whetham, 1598-1685, =Philadelphia Hopton.

\* Sir John Ernle, of Whetham, died 1697  
=Susan Howe.

Sir John Ernle, of Burytown, died 1686  
=Vincentia Kyrle.

## WASHBOURNE.

\* John Kyrle Ernle, of Whetham, 1683-1725  
=Constantia Rolt.

\* Constantia, died 1753  
=Thomas, 8th Earl of Kinnoul.

Hester—William Washbourne.

Elizabeth Washbourne, d. 1726.

## MONEY-KYRLE.

Francis Money, m. 1723.

\* James Money, of Pitsford, 1724-1785 = Eugenia Stoughlon.

\* William Money, of Whetham, 1748-1808 = Mary Webster.

\* Sir James Money-Kyrle, Bart. 1775-1843.

\* Rev. Wm. Money-Kyrle, 1776-1848 = Emma Downe.

\* Wm. Money-Kyrle, 1808-1868.

\* John Ernle Money-Kyrle, 1812-1894 = Harriet L. Sutton.

\* Audley W. W. Money-Kyrle, of Whetham = Florence C. Smith-Bosquet.

Roger Ernle Money-Kyrle.

[Those who have held Whetham are indicated by an asterisk.]



sented by Major Audley Money-Kyrle\* of Whetham House, who is the direct representative of the Finamores of Whetham.

It may be convenient to set out in tabular form the descent of the Finamore family from the thirteenth to the close of the sixteenth century in as continuous a form as the records which have been gathered together at present permit. In the next table is traced the descent of Whetham from Roger Finamore, who died in 1575, down to the present time. Like his father, Walter Fynamore, from whose bequest in 1557 arose the still existing Boys' School in Calne, Roger Fynamore was also a benefactor to the town. For the list, compiled about 1580, of those who contributed to the "Town Stock", a fund instituted to lend money to "poor craftsmen", commences with this entry :—

Imprimo: Roger Fynamore, gent., xl<sup>li</sup>.

It may be also worth mentioning that the inventory of

---

\* The Kyrles were an old Herefordshire family whose history can be traced back to the thirteenth century. Descended from this family was John Kyrle, the celebrated "man of Ross", who died in 1724. Vincentia Kyrle, who married Sir John Ernle, descended from a junior branch, which settled at Much Marcle, in Herefordshire, and their residence, Homme House, in that parish, is still one of the seats of Major Money-Kyrle. At the death of Constantia, Countess of Kinnoul, the last of the Ernles, in 1753, Whetham passed under her will to James Money, the son of her first cousin, Elizabeth Washbourne, who had married Francis Money of Wellingborough; James Money's grandson was created a baronet, but the title became extinct in 1843. The Washbournes were an ancient knightly family long settled at Wichenford in Worcestershire, though they derived their name from the village of Washbourne in Gloucestershire. Though this line of the family became extinct on the death of William Washbourne, there are still many junior branches existing both in this country and in America.

the church goods of Calne, 1551, states that they were delivered to "Roger Fynamore, gentylmane", and he appears again in the certificate of church goods in 1553.

Whetham has now been in the possession of the descendants of Gilbert de Finemore for nearly seven centuries, and the arms of Finamore impaled by Ernle may yet be seen over the principal entrance. The mansion seems to have been built, about the end of the sixteenth century, by Michael Ernle, who married the heiress of Roger Finamore, but it is now somewhat curtailed in size, for one wing was pulled down many years ago. It is thus described in Burke's *Commoners*, published in 1838:—

"The mansion was originally a remarkably large and handsome edifice, and was surrounded with ornamental grounds of the most curious and costly description. A royal visit was paid at Whetham in the time of John Kyrle Ernely by Queen Anne, and a highly-wrought ebony cabinet is still preserved here, said to have been presented by her Majesty. The state bed was, till latterly, in existence, and in a part of the house, now pulled down, tradition pointed to a dark and secret recess, called 'King Charles's hole', as one of the places of concealment sought by Charles during the civil war."

The house, as it anciently appeared before the demolition of the wing referred to above, is shown in an old water-colour of the eighteenth century, now in the possession of Major Money-Kyrle, from which the accompanying illustration is taken.

Anciently, as may be seen from the will of Roger Fynamore in 1574, a part of Calne church was known as Fynnemore's aisle. Its position seems to be now unknown. Presumably this was the oratory in the parish of Calne, which, in 1409, belonged to John Finemore, and is referred to in the Salisbury Episcopal Register of that date.

---

## The Early Cam Phillimores.

---

THE fact that so far no trace of the name of Phillimore, in any one of its variant forms, has been discovered in Gloucestershire before the middle of the fifteenth century will justify the assumption that that is approximately the period at which the Phillimores settled in that county, though obviously, like all other negative evidence, it cannot be regarded as conclusive. Their origin, therefore, must be sought for elsewhere than in Gloucestershire, and as William Fynmore\* of Dursley, who died in 1491, was evidently a man of some considerable means, it is more reasonable to suggest that he sprang from some well-to-do family of the name than to suppose that he came from some humble stock, too poor to leave a trace amongst the records of their time.

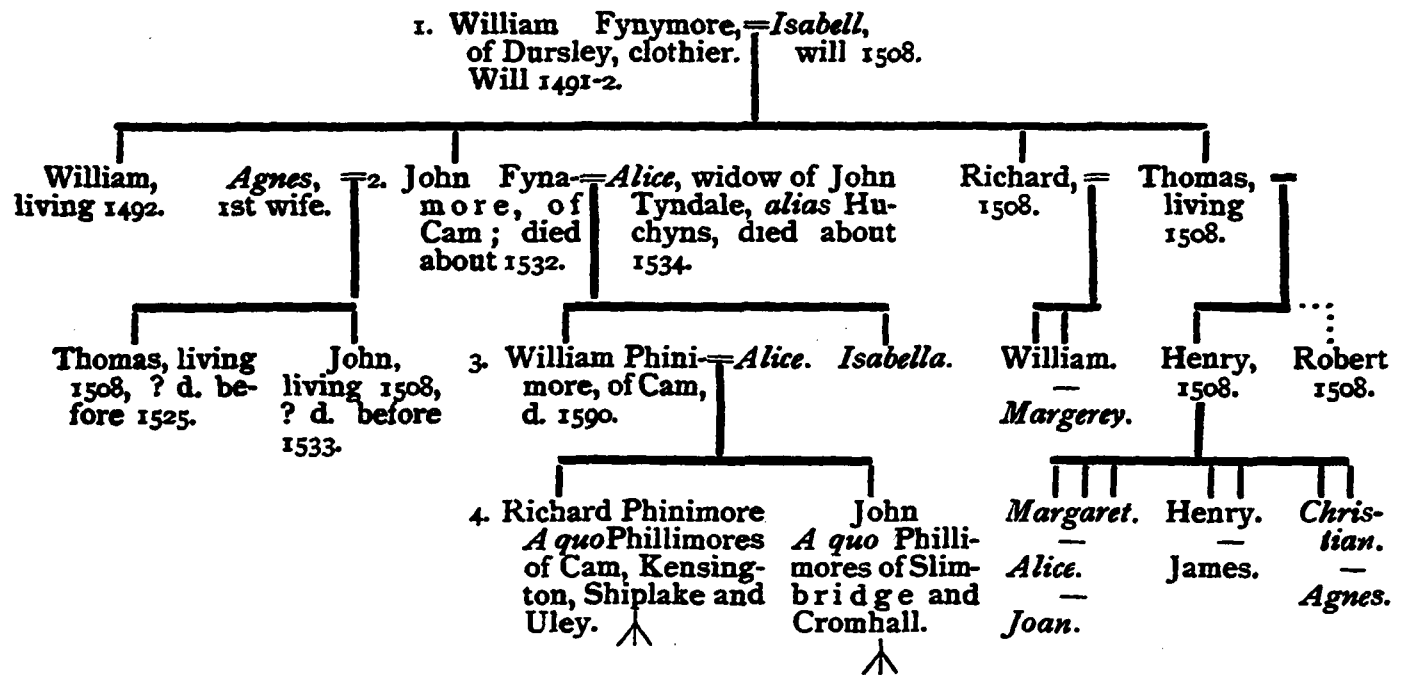
As will have been observed from the documents noted in previous chapters, there existed, in the fifteenth century, a family of Fynamores of gentle rank settled at Whetham, in Calne, and a yeoman family at East Hendred in Berkshire. Both these places, like Dursley and Cam, were concerned with the clothing industry, as

---

\* What form of the name should be adopted for the Cam family is not easy to decide, for the present spelling was not adopted for more than a century after the death of this William Fynmore. Before it had crystallized into its present orthography the spelling was so uncertain that it is impossible to point to any one contemporary form in preference to another, but from the early seventeenth century it seems advisable to adopt the spelling uniformly followed by the family for the last two centuries and a half or more. However, when quoting documentary authorities, the ancient spelling in each case has been carefully adhered to.

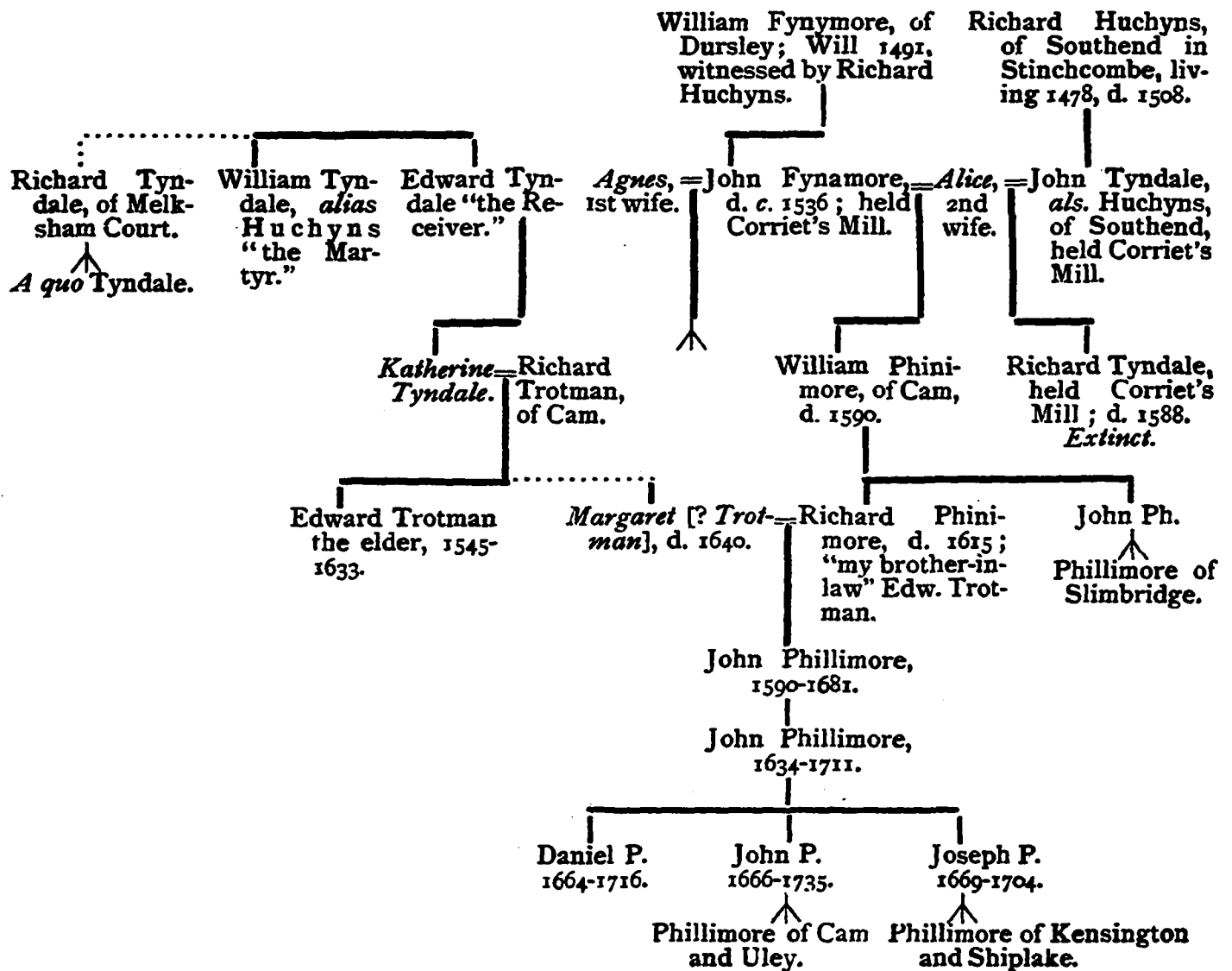
**Table D.**

## The Early Cam Phillimores.



**Table E.**

SHOWING CONNECTION OF THE PHILLIMORES WITH THE TWO FAMILIES OF TYNDALE, *alias* HUCHYNS, OF STINCHCOMBE IN CAM.



indeed the last-named place still is. It is reasonable to suggest that William Fynymore, of Dursley, was more probably a cadet of the Calne family, since that place is within thirty miles of Dursley, rather than of the family settled at the more remote town of East Hendred. Indeed, so far as dates are concerned, he could very well have been a younger son of William Fynamore of Whetham, of whom we have records from 1404 to 1424. But, as with his contemporary namesake William Finnymore, the mayor of Reading, who died in 1493, just a year later, we have so far no positive clue to his ancestry or origin, and, therefore, have for the present to consider them as the earliest known ancestors or stockfathers of their respective families. Accordingly, for the Cam family we commence with William Fynymore of Dursley, who died in 1492.

1. **William Fynymore** of Dursley, who, as his will shows, died sometime between 8 February and 12 March 1491, or 1492 new style, is doubtless that William Fylymore, of Dursley, clothier, who was trustee in 1465 of the deed given below. This deed, the earliest known document relating to the Phillimores in Gloucestershire, was found amongst the muniments of the neighbouring manor of Leonard Stanley, and was given to the writer by the late Mr. Richard Denison Jones, lord of that manor. The document is in good condition, save that a few words given in brackets have been eaten away in recent years, a defect remedied from a copy made by Mr. Jones some years before. It is thus endorsed:—"A deed from the Feoffees to John Valle and Johane and others in remainder." The seals of Fylymore and Phelps are gone but the others remain, that of Paser

merely a head, but that of Thomas Davies exhibits the merchant's mark engraved below. The deed is :—

Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos *Willelmus Fylymore*, Thomas Paser alias dictus Pacye, Walterus Phelpis de Dursley, in comitatu Gloucestrie, Clothiers, et Thomas Davies de eadem in dicto comitatu Boucher tradimus dimisimus et hac presenti carta nostra indentata confirmavimus Johanni Vale de Dursely predicta et Johanne uxori ejus totum illud tenementum nostrum cum edificiis gardinis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis situatum in Durseley predicta infra dominium de Wodemancote inter tenementum Roberti Tanner ex una parte et tenementum Katharine Mody in quo Johannes Abadam modo inhabitat ex alia parte quod quidem tenementum cum edificiis gardinis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis nuper habuimus ex dono et feoffamento predicti Johannis Vale et Johanne uxoris ejus habendum et tenendum predictum tenementum cum edificiis gardinis et omnibus aliis suis pertinentiis prefatis Johanne Vale et Johanne uxori ejus ad terminum vite eorum de capitali domino feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta Et post decessum dicti Johannis Vale et Johanne uxoris ejus volumus quod predictum tenementum cum edificiis gardinis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis Johanni Wolleworth et Alicie uxori ejus filie predicti Johannis Vale et Johanne et heredibus de corporibus eorum legitime procreatis integre remaneant Et pro defectu talis exitus volumus quod predictum tenementum cum edificiis gardinis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis Margete secunde filie dicti Johannis Vale et Johanne et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis integre remaneat Et pro defectu talis exitus volumus quod predictum tenementum cum edificiis gardinis et omnibus aliis suis pertinentiis propinquiori heredi de sanguine Roberti Capenere quondam de Durseley predicta integre remaneant imperpetuum de capitali domino feodi illius per servicia debita et de jure consueta In cujus rei testimonium hiis scriptis indentatis sigilla nostra apposuvimus Hi[s] testibus Willelmo Bodiam clerico, Johanne Davies, Nicholao Daunt, Willelmo Ricardo de Aure, Johanne Glover, Hug[one Nicholas et aliis Datum] vicessimo die Junii Anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Quinto.



---

Although of Dursley, William Fynmore evidently had some close association with Cam, possibly by marriage, as he bequeathed 20*d.* to the lights before the High Cross in Cam church as he did at Dursley, and it may be noted that the first witness to his will was Richard Huchyns, presumably of Southend, in Stinchcombe, then a chapelry of Cam, who died in 1508, leaving a son, John Tyndale,

---

CAM.—The parish and village of Cam is so called from the little river of the same name along which it is situated. This and Icomb are said to be the only villages in Gloucestershire which bear British names, Cam having the meaning of crooked. "It is", says the Berkeley historian, John Smith of Nibley, "a large and goodly parish divided by a pretty little sweete river runninge through the midst of it into two parts, Upper Came or Upthorpe, and Lower Came or the neyther town; Upper Came comprehendeth in it Ashmead and Churchend; and Lower Came comprehendeth Dreicote, Cleihunger, commonly pronounced Clinger, whereto may be added Stinchcombe, Snitend and Halmer. . . . . A Township so evenly pertaking of hill and vale with an wholesome aire to both. And so equally furnished of timber and wood for buildinge, fire, and all tooles useful in husbandry, with arrable land and pasture grounds for the feed and breed of all kinds of cattell, with store of all kinds of grain usefull for man, with fish, foule, fruit for pery and cyder and the like, That it would abundantly suffice for the maintenance and well being of its inhabitants, without supply from any of her neighbours in any needful thinge which the hart of man would moderately desire."

The manor of Cam was granted by Henry I in 1101 to Robert the son of Harding, and it still belongs to that family, consequently the manor rolls, excepting some during the period when it was in the hands of the Crown, are all preserved in a very complete series from the fifteenth century to the present time, without which this history of the Phillimores would have been much more imperfect than it is.

The parish is an extensive one, and besides the river Cam includes within its bounds the well-known Cam Long Down and Cam Peak Down. Near the foot of the Downs is the hamlet of Ashmead, long the residence of the Morse family, where lived John Phillimore who died in 1610.

Further on the east side of Cam's Green is the site of the Thing, bought from Morse by John Phillimore, and given by him to his son Josiah Phillimore, who died in 1738. It was resold to the

*alias* Huchyns, whose widow, Alice Tyndale, married his son's executor John Fynamore of Cam, from which John Fynamore descend all those Phillimores whose ancestry can be traced back into Gloucestershire. His will is short, evidently prepared in his last illness, and is of sufficient interest to give in full :—

In Dei nomine, Amen, viij<sup>o</sup> die mensis Februarii Anno Domini millesimo cccc<sup>mo</sup> nonagesimo primo, Ego *Willelmus Fynymore* de Dursley, Wigorn. dioc., compos mentis et sane memorie condo

Morse family about 1838. The house, in its last days a mere cottage, was covered with thatch till the early part of the last century, and was remarkable for a stone well covering of ancient shape, now removed, which is illustrated in the *Proceedings* of the Anastatic Society. The house itself was pulled down some years ago, and nothing remains but the name, which, with the hamlet of Upthorpe or Uptrup, is one of the few reminders that we have of Danish settlement in Gloucestershire. Uptrup was the residence of Daniel Phillimore and his son John Phillimore, while Hockerhill, further along the road to Lower Cam, was the home of William Phillimore (5), who died in 1670, and his son, also William Phillimore, and probably of John Phillimore (9), who died 1711, until he purchased the Vennings in 1689. The old thatched house said to have been the residence of Jonathan Phillimore until he moved to the Vennings, has long since given way to an ordinary brick cottage.

The Vennings, in Lower Cam, just referred to, remained in the possession of the Phillimores till it was sold by John Phillimore, of Symondshall, in 1800. Nash Court, anciently a seat of the Trotman family, came into the possession of the Phillimores through the Fowlers, and remained in the family till John Phillimore Hicks parted with it about 1827. The position of Hockerhill and other places just named, is indicated in the sketch map of the parish.

Cam became associated with the cloth trade certainly as early as the beginning of the sixteenth century. Most of the inhabitants, in 1608, were engaged in weaving or fulling, as indeed they still are. No small amount of cloth is still made at the upper mill, but the others have long since been converted into corn mills. Cam of late years is again associated with the Phillimores, for at Tilsdown, Mrs. E. W. Phillimore, formerly of Slimbridge, has been resident for many years. In the churchyard are many Phillimore tombs, besides tablets in the church.



testamentum in hunc modum; Imprimis, Quia anima est preciosior corpore lego eam Deo omnipotenti, beate Marie ac omnibus sanctis, corpusque meum tumulandum in cimeterio ecclesie Sancti Jacobi Apostoli de Dursley predicta. Item, lego matricali ecclesia Wigornensi viij<sup>d</sup>. Item, lego luminibus existentibus coram alta cruce in ecclesia de Dursley predicta xx<sup>d</sup>. Item, lego luminibus coram alta cruce in ecclesia de Came xx<sup>d</sup>. Residuum verum omnium bonorum meorum superius non legatum post debita mea soluta et hujus testamenti executionem pleniorum do et lego Isabelle uxori mee Willemo et Johanni filiis meis ut ipsi disponant cum eisdem bonis prout eis melius videbitur expedire pro salute anime mee ac omnium fidelium defunctorum, quos Isabellam, Willelmum, et Johannem ordino, facio et constituo meos executores per presentes Datum die, loco et anno supradictis, presentibus tum ibidem, Richardo Huchyns et Willelmo Rogers.

Proved at Lamehithe, 12 March 1491. Administration granted "D'no Will'mo Fynmore et Johanni Fynmore executoribus". On 9 April, administration was also granted to Isabella Fynmore the relict, John Bowyer being her proctor.—*P.C.C.*, 29 *Dogget*.

William Fynmore's wife was named Isabel, but to her parentage we have at present no clue. She survived her husband about seventeen years, and left a will full of interesting detail which was proved in 1507-8, exactly seventeen years and a day after the date of her husband's. The following is a short note of it:—

*Isabell Fynnmore*, of Durseley, wedowe, whole and sounde of minde; to be buried in the church of St. Jamys thapostell of Dursley; to the mother church of Worcet<sup>r</sup> 6*d*. To the high cross light, 8*d*.; to St. Anthony's light, 8*d*.; to St. Katheryn's light, 8*d*.; to the high altar for tithes forgotten 3*s*. 4*d*. Item, I will and ordain

DURSLEY.—The "praty clothinge town of Dursley", as it was styled by Leland, anciently belonged to the older family of Berkeley of Cubberly, and their descendants remained lords of the manor till near the end of the sixteenth century. Smyth of Nibley tells a pathetic story how the last of these, Robert Wykes, sank into great poverty and gained a precarious living from the sweepings of tailors' shops in Fleet Street. The manor ultimately passed to the Estcourt family, but the early records, now in the possession of Lord Estcourt, are very scanty, and contain only a few references to the Fynnmores. Dursley was an ancient prescriptive borough

an honest and well-disposed priest to minister for the wealth of my soul and William Fynnymore, sometime my husband, the space of 12 months. To Richard Fynnymore my son, £20 or the value of £20; To William Fynnymore, son of the said Richard, a pair of tuckers scheres. To Margery, daughter of the said Richard, a pair of coral bedys, a bason, a laver, a candelstik, four platters, four sawcers, also iiij potingers; To Thomas Fynnymore my son, £20 or the value of £20; To Henry Fynnymore, son of the said Thomas, a crocke, and to Robert Fynnymore [? another son], a crocke; To John Fynnymore my son, all my estate and term I have in a wood lying near Dursley, called Monkywood, if the said John decease within the said term then to Thomas and John, sons of John the elder. Residuary legatee and executor, my son John.

Witnesses, Edward Davys, chaplain; Thomas Carver, Thomas Fox, Ric. Sprott, William Hobbis. Dated 22 March 1508. Proved at Lamehithe, 9 February 1508-9, by John Long, proctor. Administration granted to John Fynnymore.—*P.C.C. 11 Bennett.*

The children of William Fynnymore and Isabel seem to have been :—

- i. *William Fynnymore*, described as “dominus” in 1491, when he proved his father's will, from which it may perhaps be inferred that he was a priest or graduate. He is not named in his mother's will, 1508.
- ii. *John Fynnymore* or *Fynamore*, of Cam, of whom hereafter (2).
- iii. *Richard Fynnymore*, a legatee in his mother's will for £20, perhaps the Richard Fynimore who with Thomas Heaven, presumably as surviving feoffees or trustees, by deed in 1535-36, demised to Thomas Presye, baliffe of Dursley, and others, including *Robert Finimore* and *Thomas Finimore*, a burgage in Silver Street, Dursley, apparently the church

---

governed by a bailiff, with the aldermen, “cardinals” and aleconners, etc. The bailiff, though bereft of real power, was a convenient titular head for the town. But a conservative government, in 1887, abolished King Log and substituted King Stork, with the accustomed result. Here was born Edward Fox, Bishop of Winchester, to whom Fuller applied the well known local proverb “as sharp as a man of Dursley”. The cloth trade, though it continues at Cam, has long since deserted Dursley, and now bicycles and agricultural implements form its staple trade.

house, "at the yearly rent of *xiid.* and toll ale accordinge to the custome of the Burrowe."—*Estcourt Deeds.*

By another indenture, 2 February, 36 Henry VIII, 1542, *Richard Fynymore*, of Dursley, clothmaker, leases to Edmond Cullen, of Dursley, clothier, a tenement in Dursley between the lands of the lord of Dursley and the lord of Woodmancote, for 80 years at the rent of 8*d.*—*Estcourt Deeds.*

By indenture dated Christmas, 35 Henry VIII, 1543, John Poyntz, esq., Richard Berye, clerk, John [Baiser?], sen., Thomas Pressye, Edmond Web, Roger Redings, John Bery, *William Finimore*, *Thomas Finimore* and William Berye, of Dursley, apparently as trustees, leased to Richard Berye, of Dursley, half a burgage in Dursley for a term of 99 years at the rent of 12*s.* 4*d.*—*Estcourt Deeds.*

By his will dated last of January 1543, John Nyblett, of Brookthroppe, gave to *Rychard Fynymore* two ewes, and to *Marget*, wife of Richard, 10*s.* To Isabell, his own wife, he gave his residue. That the two Richards are identical may be assumed from the above lease to Richard Berye, of Dursley, as in this will we find mention of Alys, wife of Umfrey Byrey or Bery. It is quite likely that Isabel Niblett may have been Isabel Fynymore, the niece of Richard.—*Gloucester Wills.*

Presumably, therefore, the wife of this Richard was *Marget*. His children are mentioned in 1508 in the will of his mother Isabel.

1. *William Fynnymore* to have a "pair of tucker's shears".

2. *Margery* to have a "payre of corall bedys".  
Nothing more is known of either of them.

iv. *Thomas Fynymore*, presumably the Thomas Finimore named in the Estcourt deeds given above. He was a legatee in his mother's will, 1508, for £20 or the value of £20.

The following grant of a cottage and two closes in Cam called "Home Leaze" and "Welshman's Leaze", doubtless refers to him and not to his nephew Thomas, son of his elder brother John Fynymore, who must have died before 1535:—

"*Thomas Finimore* tenet per copiam datam xii Junii Anno Regis Henrici VIII, xiiij<sup>o</sup> ex con-

cessione A. Poyntz unam cotagium, cum duabus clausuris pasture in Came unde una vocatur le Home Leze et altera vocato Welshman's leaz, nuper in tenura Alicie Gayner, habendum sibi, Joanni uxori sue et Willielmo filio eorum, pro fine vij*d.* et reddendo inde per annum . . . vjs."

From this and from the will of *William Fynimore*, 1538, it would seem that his wife was named *Jane*, possibly the Jane Phinimore buried at Cam 21 October 1575. They seem to have had a son William in addition to the two, Henry and Robert, named in Isabel Fynimore's will in 1508, and, presumably, also a daughter, Alice.

1. *Henry Fynnimore*, son of the said Thomas, to whom she gave "a crocke".

Presumably the *Harry Fynimore* of Wickwar, charged in 1545-6 to the subsidy iiij*s.* on an assessment of vij*l.*

As *Harry Fylymore* of Wickwar, tanner, his will, dated 28 Oct. 1546, is recorded at Gloucester; he described himself as "sycke in body", and desired to be buried in the parish church of Wickwar. His wife is not named. Besides the legacies to his children, as mentioned below, he gave "to Harry Hoper my servant, being a good hind, betwixt this and the annunciation of our Lady next coming, my grey coat, my black coat, fustian doublet, my white petticoat, a cap, a pair of hose, and all my shirts". He gives the residue of his estate between his five youngest children, viz., Johan, Harry, Jamys, Chrystian, and Annes, whom he appoints his whole executors and executrices. As overseers he named John Colymore, of Sodbury Market; William Bowre, of Brodstone, and *William Fyllymore*, of Cam, evidently his cousin, of whom hereafter (3), who died in 1590. He also gives to John Colymore, for his pains, a box, to Wm. Bowre a gou'de cloth and 10*d.* which he oweth me, and to William Fyllymore "my best gowne, my best coat, my best dowblelt, my red petycote and my dagger". No witnesses are given. The will was proved at Gloucester, 9 October 1562.

His children named in his will as legatees were :—

1. *Margaret*, "the feather bed I do lie upon with all the appurtenances, and the frame and all the hangings about the chamber, and my next best crocke and pan".
  2. *Alys*, my daughter, £10.
  3. *Johan*.
  4. *Harry*, "a mazer, my best gelding after my lord hath chosen".
  5. *James*, "a cup of silver, my next best gelding".
  6. *Chrystyain*.
  7. *Annes*.
2. *Robert Fynnymore*, presumably another son of Thomas Fynnymore, though not explicitly named as such. He is named in the will of Isabell Fynymore as legatee of "a crocke". Nothing more is known of him.
3. *William*, named in 1521 in the grant of Welshman's Leaze to Thomas Finimore.

His will is recorded at Gloucester :—

*Willm. Fyllymore*, of Cowley; dated 12 August 1558; sick in body, whole in mind. To Joan Rogers of Sanigar, £6 13s. 4d.; to Thomas Fyllymore my father, 6s. 8d. and my best frieze coat, etc.; to John Davies, my servant, my best coat, etc.; to John Capper, my servant, my medley jerkin and a shirt; to John Rogers, my dagger and 6s. 8d.; to Joan Fyllymore my mother, during her life, one cove, then to my sister Alis Fyllymore. The rest of all my goods to Joan Fyllymore, whom I make my sole executrix. Witnesses: Moses Sanagar, John Rogers, John Davies, John Capper. Proved at Gloucester, 27 August 1558.

4. *Alice*, named in the will of her brother William.

And possibly :—

5. *George Phinimore*, as indicated in the following paragraph.



Two individuals occur amongst the Cam records at this period whom it is not easy to place in the pedigree with absolute certainty, these are *George Phinnimore*, who died in 1615, and *John Phinimore*, who died in 1610, leaving a will proved at Gloucester, but not now to be found. As John and Thomas, the sons of John Fynamore, who died in 1522 or thereabouts, must have died in their stepmother's lifetime, since she was able to surrender the lease of Corriet's Mill in favour of Richard Tyndale, her son by her first marriage, we must infer that Thomas the son of William Fynamore, of Dursley, is the person named in the Cam rolls as tenant of Welshman's Leaze and consequently therefore ancestor, presumably father, or just possibly grandfather, of George Phinimore, who from the same records is known to have also possessed that property. Then a comparison of dates makes it likely that John Phinimore, who died in 1610, was a son of George Phinimore, and he may have been the eldest of George Phinimore's family, whose baptisms, according to the registers, extend over the period 1571 to 1584. Unfortunately the loss of the registers prior to 1569 does not allow us to test the accuracy of this theory. But it is certain that we can find no other place wherein to put his name, and it will therefore be convenient to deal with these two members of the family here.

*George Phinimore*, of Cam, who was buried there 6 March 1614-5, was presumably a son, or possibly a grandson, of Thomas Fynymore, since the following entry shows that, like him, he held Home Close and Welshman's Leaze.

George Finimore tenet per copiam datam xi<sup>o</sup> Octobris anno Ph. & M. v<sup>o</sup>. et v<sup>o</sup>. [1558] unum cotagium et ij clausuras pasture, una vocata Hameclose et altera Welchemans [. . .] Habendum, etc. Redditus vjs.

As George Phenimore, on 10 May 1575, he witnessed a lease, now in the writer's possession, by Rychard Myllward, *alias* Payne, of Came, husbandman, to Rychard Furdes, of Uleygh, carpenter, of Whitecourt Barn, Uley.

In 1608, the jury at the halimote, 24 March 1608, made the following presentment respecting the delinquencies of his apprentice John Hurd, possibly his grandson :—

Et ulterius presentat quod Johannes Hurd, apprenticius *Georgii Phinimore* (iis.) de Cam et Walterus Whood de Stinchcombe sunt communes spoliatores boscorum domini.

As *Georgius Phinimore* he frequently appears as a juror at the halimote of Cam ; sometimes the entry is recording a failure to attend the manorial court.

*Georgius Phinimore*, residens, non comparuit, ideo in misericordia *iiid.*

His wife's name has not been found, but there are several entries in Cam register respecting his family as follows :—


- i. *Edith*, baptized at Cam as daughter of George Phini-

- more, 3 August 1571,\* and married there 21 September 1591 to *Anthony Hurd*.
- ii. *William Phinimore*, baptized at Cam, 13 September 1573, of whom nothing further is known than that he is entered in the Gloucestershire muster in 1608 as a "brodeweaver, aged about 20, of middle height, fit to make a musketeer".
  - iii. *Mary*, baptized at Cam, 4 April 1576; married 14 July 1611 to *Francis Fords*, who died not long after, and she remarried, 24 January 1616, *John Noble*.
  - iv. *Isaac Phinimore*, baptized at Cam, 31 March 1579.  
Presumably the Isaacke Phinimore who, at the Gloucestershire muster of 1608, was described as a "brodeweaver, aged about 20", somewhat below middle height, suited to carry a caliver, and a trained soldier. His actual age would be 28 or 29. Nothing more is known of him. A family named Phillemore, living at Winchester in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, used this Christian name for several generations, but no evidence connecting the early Hampshire Phillimores with Gloucestershire has been found.
  - v. *Elizabeth*, baptized at Cam, 1 November 1581, and was buried there 6 August 1612; presumably married 16 June 1606 to *Rowland Bradshaw*, alias *Harper*, of Cam, entered in 1608 in the muster roll as a "brodeweaver, aged about 20, below middle height, and fit to carry a caliver".
  - vi. *Henry Phinimore*, baptized at Cam, 13 September 1584, of whom nothing further is known.

---

\* This is the earliest extant entry of the name in the Cam registers, which ought to begin in 1538, but do not commence until 1569; it seems probable that John Phinimore, next named, may have been an elder son of George Phinimore.

*John Phinimore*, aged "about 40" in 1608, *i.e.*, born not later than 1568, before the date at which Cam register begins. The muster roll describes him as a "brodeweaver, of a middle stature, fit to make a musketeer". He is perhaps the *John Phinimore* who married at Cam, October 1596, *Mary Carbet* or *Corbet*, and certainly there does not happen to be any other position in the pedigree wherein to place him than as eldest son of George Phinimore. No children are entered to him in Cam register. Possibly he is the John Phinimore, of Ashmead, who was buried at Cam, 9 June 1610. His will, now missing, was proved at Gloucester.





We now return to the family of William Fynamore of Dursley, and his wife Isabella. Their second son :—

**2. John Fynamore**, executor of his father in 1491 and of his mother in 1508, is first found in the rolls of Cam manor in 1515-16, when he was fined in the sum of 10s., and was charged with the payment of a heriot of 13s. 4d., though we do not gather how these liabilities arose.

Et de xxxijs. viijd. de finibus diversorum personarum ibidem hoc anno, viz., Johannis Rawlyn, vjs. viijd., Ricardi Packere, senioris, xxs., et *Johannis Fynamore*, xs., ut patet per rotulum curie predictæ.

Et de xxs. de herietis, ibidem accidentibus hoc anno, viz., *Johannis Fynamore*, xiijs. iiijd. et Johannis Rawlyn, vjs. viijd., ut patet, etc.

The computus roll of Richard Packer, the bailiff of Cam manor, Michaelmas, 16 Henry VIII, to Michaelmas, 17 Henry VIII, 1524-5, shows that he had obtained on 28 October 1521 a lease of Corriet's mill for lives, viz., for himself, his sons John and Thomas by his late wife Agnes, and William his son by his then wife Alice.

Et de xxvjs. viiid. de firma molendini aquatici ibidem, vocati Corrietis mylle, sic dimisi *Johanni Fynamore, Alicie* modo uxori sue, *Johanni et Thome*, filiis dicti *Johannis* patris et *Agnetis* uxoris ejus, et *Willelmo*, filio ejusdem *Johannis* patris et *Alicie* nunc uxoris ejus, ad terminum vitarum eorum et unius eorum diutius viventis successive, secundum consuetudinem manerii per rotulum curie inter alia ibidem tente xxvii<sup>mo</sup> die Octobris, anno Henrici VIII xiiij<sup>mo</sup>, et iidem Johannes, Alicia, Johannes et Willelmus omnimodo reparaciones ejusdem molendini sustinebunt et manutenebunt excepto maeremio.

Similar entries occur in the manor rolls until Michaelmas 1532, soon after which he must have died, as his widow surrendered the lease on 1 February, and on 24 February, 24 Henry VIII, 1533, a new lease for 21 years was granted by the Crown to Alice his relict at an improved rent.

Et de xxvijs. viij*d.* de firma unius molendini aquatici granatici et unius molendini vocati "a gyggemylle", insimul scituati sub uno tecto ac unius molendini fullonici sub alio tecto cum pertinentiis in Camme, vocati ab antiquo Corrietis mylle sic dimisi *Alicie* relicte *Johannis Fynamore*, executoribus et assignatis suis ad terminum xxi annorum per indenturam . . . . . Datam primo die Februarii anno regni Regis predicti xxiiij<sup>o</sup>.

It will be seen that Corriet's mill, so called from Walter Corriet who occupied it in the reign of Edward III, consisted of a water corn mill and a gig mill under one roof, and a fulling mill under another roof. As Middle mill it still exists, though rebuilt in the last century. It is still a corn mill, but the gig mill and fulling mill have long disappeared.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.—It will be remembered that Gloucestershire has always been influenced by reformation principles in church matters, and puritans, presbyterians, independents and quakers have been numerous, not least in the clothing districts of the county. John of Trevisa, remembered for his translation of the Bible, was vicar of Berkeley, and passages from his English rendering may yet be seen in the roof of the Castle chapel. The Phillimores seem to have been of protestant tendencies, culminating with the Cam line in the first half of the eighteenth century, in active membership of the still existing meeting-house at Upper Cam, one of the oldest dissenting foundations in the district, once a presbyterian congregation, but now an independent chapel. Their history seems to indicate reasons for this. The will of William Fynnimore, of Dursley, in 1491, was attested by Richard Hutchyns, presumably a relative of William Hutchyns, *alias* Tyndale, the martyr. Then Edward Fox, the protestant bishop of Winchester, was a native of Dursley, being styled by Fuller, in allusion to the local proverb, "a man of Dursley"; and as the will of Isabella Fynimore, of Dursley, in 1508, is attested by Thomas Fox, it may be regarded as probable that the Phillimores were acquainted with the bishop and influenced by his views. Next, their son, John Fynamore, married Alice Tyndale, and, presumably, knew the martyr William Tyndale. With Edward Tyndale, the receiver of Berkeley's lands, who was a brother of the martyr, he or his son William must have had many business dealings, since they were tenants of the Berkeley estate. Moreover there was a further closer connection with William Tyndale, for Richard Phillimore was allied by marriage to the Trot-

By an entry on the Cam manor rolls, which is given below under the name of his son William Phinimore, it would appear that John Fynamore was also tenant of a messuage and other lands at Cam including Greenleaze.

Corriet's mill was previously in the possession of Alice Fynamore's first husband John Tyndale, *alias* Hutchyns, of Southend, in Stinchcombe, who died before April 1515. She died soon after April 1534, as the bailiff's accounts for Bradestone and Stinchcombe show that a heriot was paid, 26-27 Henry VIII, on the death of Alice Fynemor, late wife of John Tyndale, and Corriet's

---

man family, one of whom, Richard Trotman, married a Katherine Tyndale, niece of the martyr. It is likely, indeed, that Margaret Phillimore, wife of Richard Phillimore, was her daughter. Her son, John Phillimore, survived to 1681, a very aged man who could well pass on to some of his grandsons, then lads varying from 6 to 16, the story of how his mother's great uncle, William Tyndall, died at the stake in 1536, less than a century and a half before. Then the death, about 1543, at the stake at Windsor, of Henry Fynnimore, whose name is spelt by Fox in a variety of ways, could hardly be unknown to the Phillimores at Cam, for the clothiers' waggons going up to London would not fail to bring back the news of the tragedy at Windsor, and whether nearly related or not, such an event would scarcely be without its influence on people bearing the same surname and so closely associated with Fox and Tyndall. We do not know what side they took in the parliamentary struggles of Charles. They were merely copyholders at Cam, and therefore the fact that they do not appear in the Royalist Composition Papers must not be taken as indicating they were parliamentarians, even though we may suspect it. That they could take an independent line of action is suggested by the curious difficulty about the Burial in Woollen Act, with which, in 1678, William Phillimore, the principal member of the family, refused to comply, preferring to pay the heavy fine of £5; and the fact that half the fine was paid to the vicar of Cam, who acted as informer, was likely to cause estrangement from the Church. At that time the district was largely affected with presbyterianism; a presbyterian meeting-house at Uley was licensed in 1672, and though we do not know when the existing chapel at Upper Cam was founded, it is clear that in 1702 John Phillimore and his three elder sons, Daniel, John and Josiah, were

mill descended to Richard Tyndale, her son by her first marriage.

It may be inferred that John Fynamore, like his father, was engaged in the cloth trade, probably as a fuller.

By his first wife, *Agnes*, he had two sons :—

- i. *Thomas Fynamore*, named with his brother John in his grandmother's will, 1508, in remainder to his father. As he is not mentioned in 1525 amongst those liable for the repair of Corriet's mill, it may be assumed that he was then dead.
- ii. *John Fynamore*, similarly named in his grandmother's will, occurs in the Cam rolls amongst those in remainder liable to repair Corriet's mill as late as

---

active and leading members amongst the presbyterians meeting there. Of the views of the two younger sons, Joseph and Samuel, who settled in London, we have no knowledge ; but as regards the former it may be presumed that, unlike his elder brothers, he adhered to the Church, for his children were baptized at St. Brides, in Fleet Street, and his younger grandson was the Rev. Joseph Phillimore, vicar of Orton-on-the-Hill. But whatever his views were they could hardly have influenced his children, as he died while they were yet infants. His wife was a daughter of Laud D'Oyley, and if it be the case, as suggested by Mr. W. D. Bayley, that he was related to Archbishop Laud, that fact may have had some effect on the church views of the Kensington Phillimores. Of the well-known services to the Church which his descendants, as ecclesiastical lawyers and otherwise, have rendered, it is unnecessary here to speak in detail. The elder Cam line appears to have continued as nonconformists, the last of them, Eleanor Phillimore, being buried at Stoneway chapel, Bridgnorth, in 1837.

Politically, the tendencies of the Phillimores have been liberal, as might be expected from a family so long residing within the influence of the house of Berkeley, who favoured such views, almost as it were in rivalry to the conservatism of the other great ruling Gloucestershire family of Somerset. At the famous contested election for the county in 1776, the five Phillimores who voted as freeholders all polled for the whig candidate. In London their kinsman, Robert Phillimore, selected for his family Westminster school, the favourite place of education for the whig gentry, and most of his descendants who have become eminent in parliament and elsewhere have chiefly favoured that side of politics.

1532, but presumably died before 1533, when his stepmother surrendered the mill and took a new lease of it.

His second wife was *Alice*, widow of John Tyndale, *alias* Hutchyns, of Southend. The connection between the Fynamores and the Tyndale family is shown in Table E, page 100. She died about 1535 leaving two children :—

- iii. *William Phinimore*, of whom next.
- iv. *Isabella*, who is mentioned in the lease of Greenleaze in 1541.

**3. William Phinimore**, of Cam, yeoman, the son of John Fynamore and Alice Tyndale, was born between 1515 and 1522, and probably was upwards of 70 at the time of his death in 1590. Many transactions relating to him are on record, and he was doubtless a prosperous and well-to-do man. His parentage is proved by the entry dated 1541 in the Cam manor roll below relating to Greenleaze. His surname occurs in curiously diversified forms of spelling, as will be seen from the notes of records given below, most of which are taken from the manor court rolls now preserved in Berkeley Castle.

*Willelmus Fynymore* tenet per copiam datam xii<sup>mo</sup> die Octobris, anno regni Regis Henrici octavi xxxiiij<sup>to</sup> [1541], coram Anthonio Poyntz, milite, unum messuagium et unam farundellam terre cum suis pertinentiis in Came et certas parcelas terre de forelande et quasdam pasturas, quarum una vocatur Grenelease cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, quae omnia et singula nuper fuerunt in tenura *Johannis Fynymore*, patris sui, habendum et tenendum omnia premissa, prefato *Willielmo* ac *Isabelle*, sorori sue, ad terminum vite eorum per annualem redditum. xlvijs. xid. quad.

In 3 and 4 Edward VI, 1550-1, as *William Phynymore* he filled the office of crown bailiff of Came manor, and his computus for that year is still extant in the Public Record Office.

In 1546, as *William Fylymore* he was named executor of the will of Harry Fylymore, of Wickwar.

In Michaelmas term, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, 1556-7, a fine was levied in the Common Pleas between Walter Gagge, querant, and *William Fynymore* and *Alice* his wife, deforciant, of a messuage, garden and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land in Dursley; consideration 40 marks.

1568.—William Fynymore, Ric. Fynimore, lyving.

*William Finimore* houldythe by Indenture and *Rychard Finimore* his sone, berynge date the x<sup>th</sup> daye of October in the ix<sup>th</sup> yere of Qwene Ellysabeth, all that his lease or close of pasture called Over lease conteyning by estimacon xij acres, be yt more or lesse. And also xij acres of arable land and pasture knowen by the name of Provement, whiche all and syngelar are sett lying and being in Came. Rent yerely, for the Grenelease xxxijs. ; for the said acres, errable land, meadow and pasture, ix. xd. quarterly.

William Fynymore, Rich. Fynymore, lyving.

*William Finimore* and *Richard Finimore* houldyth more by cobby of the lives . . . . . of the longest lyving, one messuage and farundell of arable land. Rent by year, xis. id. q.

A fine levied, Michaelmas term, 1581, between John Hervey, gent., and *William Fynnymore*, querants, and George Hardying and Susan his wife, deforciant, of 20a. of meadow and 60a. of pasture in Cam.

In 1571, *Willym Phillymore* was assessed to the subsidy at Cam, and paid 4s. upon £4 "in goods".

On 24 July 1571, as *William Fynimore*, he attested the will of John Tratman, of Cam, clothman.

William Fynnymore, Jo. Fynnymore.

*William Finimore* and *John* his son houldythe by cople bering date the firste daye of Auguste in the xxii<sup>o</sup> yere of Quene Ellyzabeth, etc., one close called Hartes Home, contayninge by estimacon one acre, and one lyttel close in Overlonge, called Smarrowe Hilles Lane containinge by estimacon one acre and one quarter of one acre of pasture and syxe acares and a halfe of erable land in Lower Cames Fyld, and one acare erable land more in a fyld there called Smerrow hill; one acare in Crapponesfyld, and vii acares erable land in Woodfyld. Rent by yer xijs. iiijd.

*William Finimore* and *John Finimore* houldythe by cople for term of their lives and eyther of them longest lyvinge beringe date the fyrste daye of August in the xxij<sup>o</sup> yere of Quene Ellyzabeth, etc., one cottage and one close of pasture called Raynoides lease in Came. Rent by yere xs.

Ad halimote ibi tentum primo die Augusti, anno regni Regine Elizabethe, etc., xxij<sup>o</sup> Dominus concesset<sup>r</sup> reversionem unius cotagii et unius clausure prati cum pertinentiis, vocati Raynoldys lease jacentis in Cam modo in tenure Jacobi Cullen, Habendum *Willelmo Fynymore, mortuo\** et *Johanni et Henrico* filiis suis, etc., cum post mortem dicti Jacobi in manus Domini devenire contigit, per redditum per annum xs. Fin. xls.

Halimote at Came 1 August, 22 Elizabeth [1580]. One close of pasture called Hartshome, 1a. ; a close in Everlongfield with a lane adjoining called Smarroweshill lane, 1a. 1r. ; 6½ acres of land in Lower Came field, viz., 1a. at Okgrove, 3a. in the Hills side, 1a. at Sibley Thorne, 1a. at Thorne, ½a. at Little Elme in two parcels, 1a. in Smarroweshill field in the upper part of the land there ; 1a. in Craponfield at Longhedge stile ; 7a. of land in Woodfield, "cum suis pertinentiis", late part of the lands of William King, were held by *William Fynimore*, "mortuus",\* and *John* and *Henry* his sons for their lives. Rent 12s. 4d.

Halimote at Came 21 February, 2 and 3 Ph. and M. [1556]. The Lord granted a messuage and a farundel of land in Cam to *William Fynimore* "mortuus" and his wyfe "mortua" and to *Richard* their son for their lives. Rent 14s. Fine as in the "copy".

By indenture dated 10 October, 9 Elizabeth [1567], Henry, Lord Berkeley, in consideration of £16 granted to *William Fynymore* of Cam, all that lease called Greenleaze, 12a., and 16a. called Prowment, for his life at the yearly rent of 41s. 10d., remainder to his son *Richard Phynymore*, remainder to *Henry*, another son. The Lord's warrant of attorney to deliver possession is directed to John Hutchyns and *George Fynimore*.

He is evidently referred to by John Smith, of Nibley, who in his history of the hundred of Berkeley, gives an interesting list of local proverbs. Of one of these he writes as below :—

"He hath offered his candle to the divell.' This [proverb] (now common) thus arose:—Old Fillimore, of Cam, goinge in 1584 to p'sent Sr. Thos. Throgm. [Thockmorton], of Tortworth, with a sugar lofe, met by the way his neighbor, S. M., who demanded whither and upon what business hee was going, answered—to offer my candle to the divill ; which comminge to the ears of Sir Tho., At the next muster hee sent two of Fillimore's sonnes soldiers into the Lowe countries, where the one was slayne, and the other at a deere rate redeemed his returne."

---

\* Inserted above the line.

This evidently was the ill-fated expedition of 1585, when Sir Philip Sidney lost his life at the siege of Zutphen. The muster rolls of Gloucestershire for the period apparently are not extant for Cam, and it is not possible to identify the two sons who suffered for their father's uncomplimentary speech about Sir Thomas Thockmorton.

His will was proved on 23 January 1590, and an abstract of it is here given :—

3 December 1590. In Dei nomine ; Amen. *Wylliam Phinimore* of Cam, yeoman. To the poor of Cam 5s. : To Marie Partridge £4 at the age of 18 : To son *Richard* half the stuff in the house, the standing bed in the parlour, the second floor bed and the third best coverlet, the bed in the white house with its appurtenances, the board in the hall, the benches, formes and wainscot in the same and the glass to stand as it doth, and the cupboard in the hall and great chest in the chamber, one red saddle and bridle and a packsaddle. To James Hooper's son a sheep and to Edmund Tratman's son a sheep or else a noble apiece. Residuary legatee and sole executor my son *John Phinimore*. Witnesses : John Somers and his wife, Edward Tratman and his wife. *Gloucester Probate Registry.*

He was buried at Cam as "William Phinimore", 1 December 1590.

His wife was *Alice*, but her surname is not known. She died in his lifetime and was buried at Cam 29 January 1586-7 as "Alice wife of William Phinimore."

The registers of Cam do not commence until 1569, and consequently it is not possible to say how many children he had. But from his will and the Cam court rolls the names of three sons are certain. They are :—

- i. *Richard Phinimore*, of whom next (4).
- ii. *John Phinimore*, ancestor of the Phillimores of Berkeley and Slimbridge, of whom hereafter.
- iii. *Henry Phinimore*, possibly the son killed in the Low Countries, since his name is not found in the Cam records after the date of the siege of Zutphen.



4. **Richard Phinimore**, of Cam, yeoman, son, presumably the eldest, of William and Alice Phinimore. He is named in his father's will, 1590, receiving, it would appear, the principal bequest thereunder, and in the Gloucestershire muster roll of 1608 he is styled a "husbandman", or, as we should now say, a farmer, a term which, it may be remarked, does not occur as a description of occupation in that list, though it contains what is practically a complete record of the whole adult male population of Gloucestershire. He was a man of middle height, between fifty and sixty years of age, and therefore born about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was "fit to carry a muskett". As Richard Phynimore, at the same muster, he was charged, in conjunction with John Packer, with the provision of "one corslet furnished". That he was a man of means is shown by his being styled a "subsidy man", *i.e.*, one contributing to the King's subsidy. To this, as Richard Phillimore, he was assessed in 1610, "in bonis" valued at £4 4s.

References to him amongst the Cam manorial records are given above, pp. 118-119, under his father's name. The following entries should also be noted :—

1587. *Rychard Finimore* houldyth by cotype beringe date the xxvii daye of Maye in the xxix<sup>th</sup> yere of Quene Ellyzabeth, etc., for term of his lyfe, one acare and a halfe of erable land. Rent by yere—xijd.

1587. Ad Curiam Recognitionis Senescalli 27 May, 29 Eliz. The Lord granted 1½ acres of land in Ashcrofte, in Crapyansfield in the manor of Came, both in the tenure of Thomas Deryard, to *Richard Fynimore* for his life.

He frequently served on the halimote jury and at the View of Frankpledge, his name being variously spelt as :—

*Ricus. Phinimore*, 1 April, 44 Eliz.

*Ricus. Phinimoore* de Cam, 15 April, 44 Eliz.

*Ric. Phenimoore*, 24 September, 5 Jas.

*Ricus. Phynimore*, 25 September, 7 Jas.

*Ricus. Fillimore*, 6 May, 12 Jas. 1614.

By letters patent of 4 February, 7 James I, reciting four grants of Henry Berkeley, Knt., Lord Berkeley, viz. :—

(1) Indenture dated 15 May, 40 Elizabeth, 1598, granting to John Trotman, gent., Henry Trotman and Richard Trotman his sons, a pasture called Greenleaze, containing 12*a.* and a water course, in the manor of Cam, then or late in the tenure of John, for their lives.

(2) Indenture 1 August, 41 Elizabeth, 1599, granting to Edward Trotman and Alice his wife and Maurice his son, the capital messuage called Cam Courte, the Courte orchard, 8*a.*; Eddicroft, 3*a.*; 2*a.* in the Lowerfields; 1½*a.* in the Woodfield; 2½*a.* in Whitingfield, Slimbridge.

(3) Indenture 29 September, 42 Elizabeth, 1600, granting to *Richard Phynnmore, Margaret* his wife and *Henry* his son, a pasture called Greenleaze, 12*a.*, and 16*a.* called Prowment, then or later in the tenure of *Richard Phinimore*, to hold to the said *Richard Phynnmore, Margaret* his wife, and *Henry* his son for lives.

(4) Indenture dated 1 August, 41 Elizabeth, 1599, Edward Ithell and Margery his wife, and Edward his son, and Thomas Moss, of a water corn mill in Cambridge, in Slimbridge.

And reciting that these alienations were without the Royal licence, that proclamation was made at Hampton Court on 10 October last, and a fine of 22*s.* 8*d.* paid.

Pardons were granted and indentures confirmed to John, Henry Trotman, Richard, Edward, Alice, Maurice, *Richard, Margaret, Henry Phinnimore*, Edward, Margaret and Edward.

He was buried at Cam as "Richard Phinimore, the elder", on 1 January 1615-16.

His death was duly presented at the Cam halimote in the following terms :—

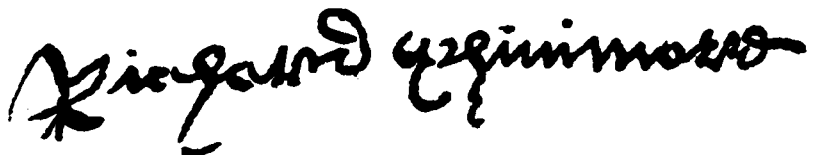
Veredictum homagii. Quiquidem juratores exacti, jurati et onerati veniunt et presentant quod *Ricardus Fillimore*, qui de Domino tenuit per copiam rotuli curie gerentem datam xxii<sup>o</sup> die Septembris, anno xlij<sup>o</sup> Elizabeth, nuper Regine, Unum messuagium et certas terras, prata et pasturas cum suis pertinentiis jacentes infra manerium predictum, per redditum per annum xvij*s.* citra ultimam curiam diem suum clausit extremum, unde accidit Domino de herrietto unus bos, appreciatus per homagium ad vs., deliberatus ad Johannem Browninge ad [usum ?] Domini. Super quo proclamatio facta est, Si, etc., Unde venit *Margareta*, relicta dicti *Ricardi*

et clamat premissa predicta per liberum bancum suum secundum consuetudinem manerii predicti, viz., quamdiu sola et casta vixerit et admissa est inde tenens et fecit fidelitatem.

Et quod predictus *Ricardus* tenuit per indenturam, datam xxix<sup>o</sup> die Septembris, xlij Eliz., unam pasturam vocatam Greenleaze; continentem per estimacionem xlij acras, ac xvi acras terre, prati et pascue, vocatas Prowment cum suis pertinentiis infra manerium predictum, per redditum per annum xlis. xd. Et quod premissa predicta modo remanent *Margarete*, relicte dicti *Ricardi*, virtute indenture predicte.

His will, proved at Gloucester 5 April 1615, is to the following effect :—

*Richard Phynnimore* of Cam, yeoman, dated 21 December, 1614, to be buried in the Cemetery yard of Cam. To Richard Phynnimore, my son, three score pound; to Thomas, my son, at xxi years of age, three score pound and two yewe sheep; to Joseph, my son, at xxi years of age four score pound. My debts to be paid and funeral expenses discharged; residue of my goods to Margarett my wife, who is to be my sole executrix. To the poor of Cam 5s., at the discretion of my executrix. Overseers: Edward Trotman, my brother-in-law, and William Nest, of Chartley, my brother-in-law.



His wife's name was *Margaret*, and she was presumably one of the Trotman family, possibly a daughter of Richard Trotman. She was buried at Cam as

---

TROTMAN.—The pedigree of the Trotmans is traced by John Smith of Nibley, to Richard Trotman, living in the time of King Edward II, but he gives no indication of his place of abode. At a still earlier period the name had been made famous by the two brothers, Josceline Trotman and Hugh Trotman, the latter now better known as Hugh de Welles. The former was bishop of Bath and Wells from 1206 to 1244, and the latter was the able administrator of the see of Lincoln from 1209 to 1235. From at least the fifteenth century to the present time the Trotmans have been associated with Cam, and the name is specially characteristic of this part of Gloucestershire. John Trotman of Cam, descended

“Margaret Phinamore, widow, 26 August 1640”. Her death was presented at the ensuing manorial court, 17 October, 16 Charles I, 1640, in the following terms :—

Et quod *Margareta Fillimore*, vidua, que de domino tenuit per liberum bancum suum, secundum consuetudinem manerii predicti, unum messuagium et certas terras, prata et pasturas cum suis pertinentiis infra manerium predictum per redditum per annum xviis. citra ultimam curiam diem suum clausit extremum unde accidit Domino de herietto unum bos etc. *vjli. xs.* soluti dicti receptori, Super quo proclamatio facta est, Si quis, etc., Unde venit *Willelmus Fillimore*, filius dicte *Margarete*, et clamat premissa predicta virtute copie sibi facte gerentis datam xxii<sup>o</sup> die Septembris anno xlij Elizabethæ, nuper Regine Angliæ etc. Et admissus est inde tenens et fecit Domino fidelitatem.

The children of Richard and Margaret Phinnimore were :—

from John Trotman of Cam who died in 1577, entered his pedigree at the Heralds' Visitation of Gloucestershire in 1682-3. This last-named John Trotman had a younger brother, Richard Trotman of Cam, died 1592, described on his son's tomb as of Pool Court in Worcestershire. The latter, Edward Trotman of Eastwood, was born 5 October 1545, and as his tomb, still existing in Cam churchyard, informs us, “comfortably departed this life 6 June 1633”. Of his sons, the eldest was Edward Trotman of the Inner Temple, who published an Epitome of Coke's Reports in 1640; another was Throckmorton Trotman, a famous London merchant and a liberal benefactor of the Haberdashers Company, while the seventh son and their tenth child was Samuel Trotman, also of the Inner Temple, ancestor of the Trotmans of Syston Court, now represented by the Rev. E. F. Trotman, canon of Bristol. From another Cam line, possibly descended from a younger son of John (d. 1577) before named, came the late Mr. John Trotman, the inventor of the well-known Trotman anchor. In 1616 the following arms were granted to Edward Trotman of Cam, and his heirs:—Argent a cross gules between four roses of the same, the barbs vert. Crest: a garb gold bound up with a band argent and azure between two ostrich feathers proper. These arms quartering Tyndale appear on the tomb of Edward Trotman in Cam churchyard. The complexity of the Trotman pedigree is shown by the Gloucestershire Muster Roll of 1608 which numbers 5 Edward Trotmans, 6 Johns, 6 Richards, and 9 Williams.

- i. *William Phillimore*, of whom next (5).
- ii. *Henry Phinimore*, baptized at Cam, 6 December 1588, as "son of Richard Phinnimore". In the Muster Roll of 1608 he is entered as "Henry Phinimore, fuller, son of the said Richard Phynimore aged about 20 and of middle height". He was buried at Cam, presumably a bachelor, 23 December 1623, being aged 25.
- iii. *John Phillimore*, baptized 26 September 1590, ancestor of the Phillimores of Cam, Uley, Kensington and Shiplake, of whom hereafter (9).
- iv. *Richard Phinimore*, baptized at Cam 1 December 1592 as "son of Richard Phinimore." He appears to have attended the Manor Court and the following entries seem to refer to him:—
  - Ricus. Phinnimore*, jun., 1 October, 9 Car. 1633.
  - Ricus. Fillimore*, jun., 15 August, 10 Car. 1634.
  - Ricus. Phillimore*, 18 September 1634.
  - Ricus. Phillimore*, 14 October.
  - Ricus. Phinnimore*, jun., 6 April, 15 Car.
  - Ricus. Fillimore*, 18 June, 20 Car. 1645.

A book (no. 44) of actions in the Berkeley Hundred Court, apparently before 1635, has this entry:—  
 "Ricus Fillimore de Cam queritur versus Samuel Dickins de Cowley [*i.e.*, Coaley], in placito."

There are many more entries of "*Ricus Fillimore*", in one spelling or another, down to 1677, but some of them must refer to the Richard Phillimore, broad weaver, who died in 1681. The following parish register entries may refer to this Richard:—

- Richard Phillimore* and Alice Perrett married at Stinchcombe, 23 January 1645.
- Alice*, wife of *Richard Phillimore*, buried at Cam, 11 February 1660.
- Richard Phinimore*, of Ashmeade, buried at Cam, 15 January 1666.

There are no entries in Cam Register to indicate that they had a family.

- v. *Thomas Phillimore* of Swanley in Alkington, in Berkeley, baptized at Cam as the "son of Richard Phinimore" 19 March 1595-6. He appears in the Cam Court books on 3 October 1633, when *John Fillimore* and *Thomas Fillimore* surrendered to the lord a cottage in Cam with Hame Close and Welshman's ley for regrant to John and Jane and Sarah his children for their lives at the yearly rent

of 6s. and heriot. For this regrant John paid £12. He was settled in Alkington tithing in 1634 when he was a juror at the halimote for that Manor, and his name appears frequently in that capacity, sometimes as Phillimore and sometimes as Fillimore down to the year 1660.

As *Thomas Fillimore* he was the constable of Alkington in 1640.

On 8 April, 17 Car. 1642, he was amerced at Alkington in 3*d.* as a customary tenant, when the following order also was made for the repair of his tenement:—

Et ulterius ordinatum est quod *Thomas Fillimore* sufficienter reparat tenementum suum customarium ante proximam curiam sub pena forisfaciendi Domino xs.

At the Alkington Court, 12 April 1651, *Thomas Fillimore* surrendered a close of pasture called le Great Bottomes 6*a.*; a pasture called Little Briery land, 3*a.*; a parcel of meadow at the upper part of Maurice Andrew's meadow, and  $\frac{1}{2}$ *a.* in the field. This was for regrant to Edward (Edro) Huntley and Edmond and his sons. Rent 3*s.* 4*d.* Fine paid by Huntley the father, £35.

At the Alkington Court, 14 August 1658, *Thomas Fillimore* surrendered a close of pasture called Little Galans, 2*a.*; a close of pasture called Briery land, 4*a.*; a meadow called Little Bottomes, 3*a.*, in which is a little quillit of land of the said Thomas, containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a  $\frac{1}{4}$ *a.* This was for regrant to Edward Huntly and William and George his son for lives. Rent 3*s.* Fine paid by Edward Huntly £60.

His death was presented at the Alkington Court, 1 May 13 Car. II, 1661. As he held land at the yearly rent of 2*s.*, a heriot, a cow, worth £3 6*s.* 8*d.*, fell due, proclamation was made but none came to claim.

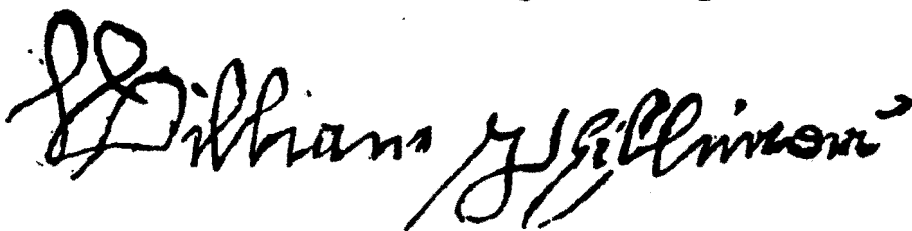
He was buried at Berkeley, presumably a bachelor, as "Thomas Phinnimore, of Swanley", 12 January 1660.

- vi. *Joseph Phinimore* baptized at Cam 10 October 1602 as "son of Richard Phinimore". Of him we have no further trace, but after him, presumably, was named his nephew's son, Joseph Phillimore of St. Bride's, who died in 1704, from whom descended the Phillimores of Kensington and Shiplake.

**5. William Phillimore** of Hockerhill, Cam, senior.\*

His parentage is shown by the entry in the Cam court rolls already given on p. 124, recording the presentment of his mother's death in 1640. As he is not mentioned in his father's will it may be presumed, as the court rolls indicate, that he was already provided for, consequently it is to be inferred that he was the eldest son, although on this supposition he would be of the mature age of forty-five or forty-six at the time of his marriage, and at his death must have attained the age of eighty-three or eighty-four.

He was doubtless a well-to-do man, and



his signature indicates that he was well educated. The subsidy roll for Cam, 16 Charles I, 1641, has the entry:—

William Phinimore, sessor [*i.e.*, assessor], in bonis, £3 16s.

There are various entries of his name as juror at the Cam manor court:—

12 October 16 Car. 1640, Wus. Phinimore.  
 13 April 17 Car. 1641, Wus. Phillimore.  
 15 October 18 Car. 1642, Wus. Phillimore.  
 15 May 19 Car. 1643, Willus. Phillimore.

At the View of Frankpledge for the Hundred of Berkeley, 17 May, 19 Car., 1643, is the entry:—

Wus. Phillimore de Came, juratus.

At the Cam Court, 9 April 1651, four Phillimores were on the manorial jury:—

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Ricus. Fillimore.    | } Jurati. |
| Johes. Fillimore.    |           |
| Wus. Fillimore, jun. |           |
| Wus. Fillimore, sen. |           |

---

\* So styled apparently to distinguish him from his first cousin, William Phillimore, of Lower Cam, son of John Phillimore, who died in 1671. It is remarkable that of neither of these two William Phillimores has the baptismal record yet been found.

---

|                 |                                                  |           |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 10 October 1651 | Willm. Fillimore, jun.<br>John Fillimore.        | } Sworne. |
|                 | Willm. Fillimore, sen.                           |           |
| 12 April 1652   | Willm. Fillimore, sen.<br>Willm. Fillimore, jun. | } Sw.     |
|                 | Richard Phillimore.                              |           |
| 16 April 1653   | Willm. Phillimore.<br>Willm. Fillimore, sen.     | } Sw.     |

Many other similar entries occur in the manor books.

In 1627 Wm. Phinimore, "for his mother", filled the office of guardian, *i.e.*, churchwarden of Cam.

In 1656 Willm. Phinimore was churchwarden of Cam.

In 1665 William Phinimore, sen., of Hockerill, filled the office.

He was buried at Cam, 15 October 1670, as William Phinimore of Hockerill, but no will of his has been found either at Gloucester or London.

He married, in 1634, at Frocester, *Deborah Fessar*, as appears by the register of that parish.

Willelmus Phillimore et Deborah Fessar, desponsati Junii 9, 1634.

Deborah Phillimore, widow, was buried at Cam 18 November 1685, and her death was presented at the next Cam court, on 28 April 1686.

The jury present that *Deborah Phillimore*, widow, who held of the Lord, by her free bench, one messuage and land, 36*a.*, rent 12*s.*, has died, and a heriot worth £3 6*s.* 8*d.* falls due. On proclamation made, *William Phillimore*, her son, claims by virtue of a copy dated 5 April, 16 Car. II, 1664, and is admitted tenant and does fealty.

The children of William Phillimore and Deborah Fessar were :—

- i. *Deborah*, baptized at Cam 1 May 1635 as "ye daughter of William and Deborah Phinimore". She married 30 April 1660 *William Tippetts*, of Dursley.
- ii. *Rebecca*, baptized at Cam 22 October 1637 as "daughter of William Phillimore." She died 12 July

---

TIPPETTS.—The family of Tippetts was long settled at Dursley, where, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries they were engaged as manufacturers of cloth, being settled at the New Mills in that town. Several monumental inscriptions to this family in



1712, aged seventy-four. Letters of administration to the goods of Abigail Perratt of Cam, widow, were granted at Gloucester, 28 August 1712, to her daughter Abigail Perratt of Cam, spinster, the sureties being Stephen Hankses of Cam, clothier, and John Carter of Cam, yeoman. The inventory, valued at £123 10s., was made by Edward Trotman and *John Phillimore*. She married, 13 October 1662, by licence granted at Gloucester, *Benedict Perrott\** of Camm, broadweaver; his age twenty-five and hers twenty-four. He died 11 April 1711, aged seventy-four. Both were buried at Cam. Their children were:—

- i. *Abigail*, daughter of Benedict Peret, baptized at Cam 10 September 1670. As mentioned above she administered to her mother's effects in 1712.
- ii. *Mary* died 28 March 1703.
- iii. *William*, son of Benedict Perrott, baptised at Cam, 11 August 1683, died 5 Dec. 1685.

East of the chancel in Cam churchyard are two altar tombs. On the north one is inscribed:—

In memory of  
 Benedict Perratt, who departed  
 this life April the 11th 1711,  
 aged 74 Years.  
 And of Mary his daughter,  
 who died March 28th 1703.  
 "As you are now so were we,  
 As we are now so you will be."

Dursley church are recorded in Bigland's *Gloucestershire*. Though not now resident at Dursley, the family still continues, one of the present representatives being Mr. W. J. B. Tippetts, a London solicitor. On 24 March 1669, there was granted to John Tippetts, esq., one of the Commissioners and principal officers of his Majesty's Navy, son of Richard Tippetts of Dursley, deceased, and his descendants, the following arms:—Or, on a chevron between three dolphins azure, as many cross crosslets of the first. Crest: A dexter cubit arm erect azure, cuffed argent, the hand proper grasping an anchor or, upon the sleeve a cross crosslet as in the arms.

\* There seems to have been an earlier connection between the two families, as in 1645, Alice Perrett married Richard Phillimore probably the uncle of Rebeccah.

The other tomb has on its south side a very remarkable bas relief carving, the most curious feature of Cam churchyard. It represents a man at the plough, the broken chain of which is about to strike the ploughman. The village tradition is that it portrays a farmer, presumably Benedict Perratt, who was killed whilst ploughing on a Sunday.

The inscription on the north side of the tomb contains a touching reference to the mother's grief at the loss of her infant son:—

In memory of Rebekah,  
wife of Benedict Perratt,  
And also of William their  
Son, who departed this life;  
Rebekah y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> day of July  
1712, aged 74, and William  
y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> day of Decemb<sup>r</sup> 1685.

“He in her heart a constant room retained,  
She in his grave a resting place hath gained.”

The present writer was informed many years ago that the Perratts lived in a large thatched house, now converted into two cottages, close to Nash Court, and that, according to the then tenant of one of these dwellings, the accident happened in the Woodfield at Cam, under the shadow of Stinchcombe Hill.

- iii. *William Phillimore* of whom next (6).
- iv. *Abigail*, baptized at Cam, 16 June 1643, as “daughter of William Fillimore,” as Abigail Phinimore was married 6 June 1678 to *Benedict Biddle* of Cam. Apparently she did not long survive her marriage, for on 6 January 1679-80 Benedict Biddle, of Cam, yeoman, married Joan Wilkins of Cam, spinster.

**BIDDLE.**—It may be presumed that Benedict Biddle, though his parentage has not been ascertained, was descended from a family of that name long settled at Wotton-under-Edge. Robert Bydle was patron of Wotton-under-Edge from 1566 onwards. He had a son John, whose son Robert Biddle, likewise patron of Wotton-under-Edge, married in 1602 at Kingswood, Margaret Webb. He had two sons, Robert and Benedict, mentioned in his will, proved at Gloucester in 1621. At Kingswood is recorded the baptism on

- v. . . . . a daughter, who married . . . . . *Emlin*,  
and had two sons, *William Emlin* and *Anthony Emlin*, both named in their grandmother's will of Deborah Phillimore.
- vi. *Anne*, residuary legatee and executrix to her mother.

**6. William Phillimore** of Hockerhill, clothier, was baptized at Cam Church as the son of William Phillimore. His parentage is further proved, by his claim on his mother's death in 1680, to the copyhold messuages and thirty-six acres of land held by her (p. 128 *ante*). This property, in 1694, he settled upon his daughter and her family, as is shown by the Cam Court books.

1 December 1694. *William Phillimore* of Hockerill, and Anthony Emblin and Mary his wife, surrendered a messuage and thirty-six acres in Cam, which were regranted to *William Phillimore* and *Jane* his daughter, the wife of John Carter, and to John Carter, son of John Carter, and Jane his wife, at the rent of 12d., and heriot £3 6s. 8d. For this William gave as a fine £52 10s.

The jury at this court consisted of:—John Phillimore, Samuel Phillimore, Wus. Phillimore, John Minor, Benedict Perrett, Wus. Phillimore, jun.

William Phillimore, jun., was churchwarden in 1656,

*William Phillimore*

and again, as William Phinnimore, jun., of Hockerill, in

---

15 December 1605, of Benedict, son of Rychard Byddle, perhaps brother of the second Robert Biddle. This Benedict Biddle probably is the Benedict Biddle buried at Kingswood 14 April 1664, and therefore not to be identified with Benedict Biddle of Cam. There may have been some kinship between him and his second wife, Joan Wilkins, for at Kingswood 24 April 1600, is recorded the wedding of Nicolas Wilkins and Margaret Byddle. The will of Benedict Biddle, *alias* Bedle, of Camme, yeoman, dated 5 May 1692, and proved 5 March 1693, at Gloucester 1694, p. 173 mentions in it a grist mill and two fulling mills called Corriet's Mill, also land late in tenure of Deborah Phillimore. The witnesses were William Phillimore, John Millard, John Phillimore, jun., and Edward Morse. It is said that Biddle is a corruption of the surname Biddulph.

1665, and surveyor in 1686. He was buried at Cam 10 April 1695, as William Phillimore of Hockerill. His altar tomb—the earliest existing memorial to the Phillimore family—is still standing in Cam churchyard, close to the porch, with inscriptions to himself and other members of his family, now almost, if not entirely illegible, though in part to be read some thirty years ago. His inscription on the west end of the tomb is here given, with some conjectural words in brackets.

In hop[s] of Glory Here  
Resteth the Body of Wil-  
liam Phillimore [clothier?]  
of this [parish] . . . . .  
[10 day of April] 169[5].  
[other lines illegible.]

He married, presumably at Frocester, but the register there is imperfect, *Jane Young*, by licence dated 19 November 1667, he being described as “of Cam, cloathier, aged 27” and also “of Frocester, single, aged 27”. She was buried at Cam 26 May 1694. The inscription on the north side of the tomb was:—

Here lyeth the Body of Jane the  
wife of William Phillimore  
who [was buried here the]  
26 [day of May] 1694.  
[other lines illegible.]

- i. *Jane*, of whom next (7).
- ii. *William Phillimore*, baptized at Cam Church as “son of William and Jane Phinimore”, 11 March 1572-3, died 13 and was buried there 16 August 1678.\* The following, which is the oldest extant

\* The year before, 1677, the Act for compelling burial in woollen had been passed, and in this same month of August, John Smith of Nibley, Esq., J.P., the son of the historian, had given directions respecting the carrying out of the Act. These directions were strictly carried out by John Barnsdale, the Vicar of Cam, at the

Phillimore inscription, was still just legible some years ago upon his parent's tomb:—

In Memory of  
William the s[on] of William  
Phillimore [Jun., of Upper ?]  
Cam, who died the  
13th . . . . of August 1678.  
Short was his life  
. . . . .  
Death had his due  
Yet did . . . .

**7. Jane Phillimore**, daughter of William Phillimore and Jane Young, baptised at Frocester, 5 May 1670, as “daughter of William Fillimore”.

She married *John Carter* of Cam, clothier and yeoman,

burial of this William Phillimore, the first under the Act at Cam. The Parish Register records the facts in the following narrative, which has been described as “the most circumstantial account on record of the practical operation of the Act:—

“William y<sup>o</sup> son of William and Jane Phinimore of Cam, was buried in the churchyard of Cam aforesaid, the sixteenth day of August 1678. But no certificate that it was done in woollen only, pursuant to the Act of Parliament, was brought unto the Vicar officiating in the sayd parish, within 8 days of the sayd interm't with the affidavit of two credible witnesses.

“Whereupon Aug. 24th instant the sayd Vicar gave notice thereof in writing under his hand to y<sup>o</sup> chch wdns and overseers of y<sup>o</sup> Poore of Cam, who Aug. 26th instant had a warrant granted by John Smyth, Esq<sup>r</sup>, one of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Justices of y<sup>o</sup> Peace, etc., for levying the forfeiture of Five Pounds on the goodes and chattels of Willm. Phinimore before mentioned.

“Whose goodes were accordingly endeavoured to be distrained upon: but without distresse made he payd y<sup>o</sup> same, viz., one moiety to y<sup>o</sup> use and benefit of the Poore of Cam; namely, to Mary Hitchens, wid., Sarah Sawby, wid., John Perrot's wife, Daniel Dowsell's wife, Thomas Wood's wife, 10s. apiece. And the other thereof was on the same day, viz., Sept. 6th, payd to y<sup>o</sup> use of John Barnsdale, Vicar of Cam, who informed.”

who died 7 May 1706, aged 38. Inscription on his tomb in Cam churchyard :—

Here lyeth the Body of John Carter, of  
Cam, clothier, who departed this Life the  
7th day of May 1706, aged 38 years.  
He that lyes here . . . . .  
Hopes his Soule with Christ doth Rest.

Their children were :—

- i. *John Carter*, of whom next (8).
- ii. *Phillimore Carter*, baptized at Cam Church 1692, was buried there 5 April 1711. The Cam manor rolls record :—30 October 1701. *Phillimore Carter*, son of John Carter of Cam, yeoman, takes reversion of one messuage and thirty-six *a.* of land in Cam, now in possession of John Carter, in right of his wife, and of John the son of John and Jane Carter ; then to Phillimore Carter, son of John and Jane Carter for lives. John Carter, pater, gives for fine £31 1s. 6d., rent 12d., heriot £3 16s. 8d. Phillimore Carter is admitted tenant. Fealty is respited.

**8. John Carter**, of Cam, clothier, died 28 May, buried at Cam, 2 June 1726, aged 35. He married at Cam, 25 November 1714, *Elizabeth Stiff*. She was daughter of Thomas Stiff, of Cam, yeoman, whose grandson, Thomas Stiff, forty years later married Ann Phillimore, of whom hereafter. She died 29 July 1724, aged 33, and was buried at Cam. The following inscription to them is on the south side of her father's tomb :—

In Memory of John, the son of John &  
Jane Carter, Clothier, who died the 28th  
of May 1726, ætatis 35. Also, Elizabeth  
his Wife, who died July the 29th 1724,  
ætatis suæ 33.  
Freed from all the cares of life,  
[Remainder illegible.]

Their children (with possibly others) were :—

- i. *Elizabeth*, baptized at Cam meeting<sup>s</sup> house 1 August 1716, and, perhaps, buried at Cam Church 12 June 1740.
- ii. *John Carter* of Burton Street, Gloucester, was a wool-stapler. He died 30 January and was buried at Cam 3 February 1802, aged 77, as John Carter, esq., bachelor. By will dated 23 April 1800, of which *John Phillimore* of Symondshall, esq., was executor, as John Carter, of the Hamlet of St. Michael, co. Glos., gent., he gave : To my heir at law (the same not being known to me) £300 on condition of releasing all right over my real estate. To my kinsman, William Stiff\* of Chelsea, painter and glazier, £1,500. To my friend, John Phillimore of Symondshall, esq., Daniel Weight of Clingre, esq., John Wallington, of Peers Court, esq., £100 to be invested for the purchase of bread for the poor of Cam. To Gloucester Infirmary, £100. To my friend William Vizard of Dursley, gent., £100. To John Vizard, his son, a piece of land in Cam in possession of Thomas Greening. To said John Phillimore, my dwelling house, one silver tankard, etc. To servant Patience Jennings annuity of £20. Witnesses, Jn<sup>o</sup> Jefferis, Alex<sup>r</sup> Saunders, James Middleton.

A tablet in the south aisle of Cam church has this inscription :—

**SACRED**  
 to the Memory of  
 JOHN CARTER,  
 of *Burton Street, Gloucester,*  
*Gent* : who departed this  
 Life January 30<sup>th</sup>, 1802,  
 aged 77 Years.

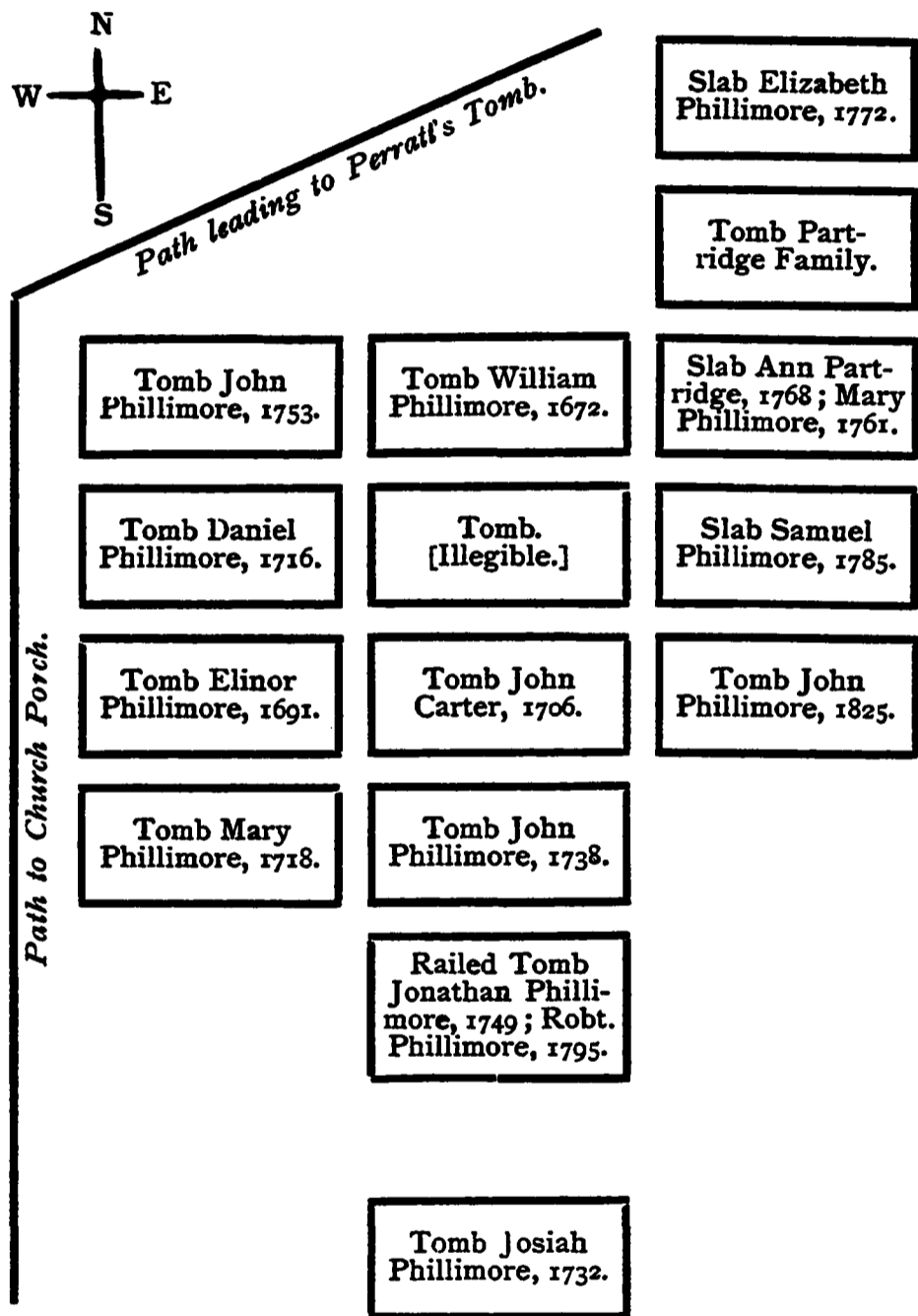
---

\* His mother was Ann Phillimore, who married Thomas Stiff of Cam, first cousin to John Carter. John Phillimore was also distantly related to John Carter, being his fourth cousin by a common descent from Richard Phinimore of Cam, who died in 1615.

THE PHILLIMORE TOMBS.—The group of ancient altar tombs on the right hand side of the pathway leading to the south porch is a very conspicuous feature of Cam churchyard. They are twelve in number, in addition to which should be enumerated three slabs as indicated in the annexed key plan. At the east end of the church-

yard are tombs of the Perratt family, close to which also is the headstone, clearly not now in its original site, of Thomas Stiff, jun., who married Ann Phillimore. She lies buried under a slab on the north side of the churchyard, and her son, granddaughter, and great-granddaughter are buried under the adjoining railed altar tomb. On the north wall of the church, outside, is a mural tablet to William Fowler, 1740, and his wife, Elizabeth Phillimore, 1770. Two large mural monuments in the south aisle of the church commemorate respectively John Phillimore, 1762, and his brother, Samuel Phillimore, 1785. Near by is the tablet of John Carter, 1802. Bigland also records a flat stone, now dis-

appeared, between the nave and north aisle, marking the burial-



SKETCH PLAN OF PHILLIMORE TOMBS AT CAM.



place of Mary, relict of John Phillimore of Upthrop, 1769. The tombs at Shiplake, Slimbridge, and elsewhere will be dealt with hereafter in connection with the families to which they respectively relate.

---

ADDENDUM.

The following abstract of the will of Deborah Phillimore (William Phillimore, 5) should have been printed on page 128 *ante* :—

*Deborah Phillimore* of Cam, widow. To my two grandsons William and Anthony Emlin 10s. The residue to my daughter Anne Phillimore for her portion, "it being much less than my other children formerly had for their portions": she is to be sole executrix. Overseers, my loving kinsmen, William Mill of Ebley, John

---

CHRISTIAN NAMES.—Of the christian names which occur in the early Oxford matriculations—which may be taken as typical of the personal nomenclature of England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, five stand out as markedly more common than any others. These are, in order of frequency, John (3826), Thomas (2777), William (2546), Richard (1691), and Robert (1222). No other names reach to four figures. The Cam Phillimores commence in the fifteenth century with William Fynimore of Dursley, and this, the third name in order of occurrence, continued to be predominant in that elder Cam line, which became extinct about two hundred years later. It was also characteristic of the elder Kensington line, and continues, as might be expected, in one or other of the branches down to the present day. John, which stands first in the list, occurs with great frequency in the Phillimore pedigree, and it is borne by two out of the five Phillimores who appear in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Both the names Richard and Thomas, though borne at an early date, occur but seldom in the pedigree, although the last-mentioned yields only to John in general frequency. The christian name of Robert, now so closely associated with the family, was almost unknown until the marriage of Joseph Phillimore with Ann D'Oyley, and is evidently derived from her family. With the exception of an isolated example at Cam in the seventeenth century, and Robert Phillimore of Cam, who died in 1795, and was doubtless named after his cousin, Robert Phillimore of Kensington, this christian name has been used exclusively by the descendants of the last-named. Some trace of puritan influence is doubtless to be found in the case of the names Samuel, Jonathan, Daniel, and Joseph, the two last, though standing low down in general frequency, being especially characteristic of the family. With the Berkeley and Slimbridge family Daniel has always been

---

Phillimore of Cam, clothier, and Joseph Bendall of Cam. Dated 26 Apr. 1682. Witnesses, Deborah Tippetts, Joseph Bendall, Edw. Morse.

Signed with mark, *Deborah X Phillimore.*

Proved at Gloucester, 5 May 1686, by Anne Phillimore the daughter.

Inventory, £52 18s. 2d., appraised by Nich<sup>s</sup> Trotman, *John Phillimore*, Benedict Biddle, Joseph Bendle.

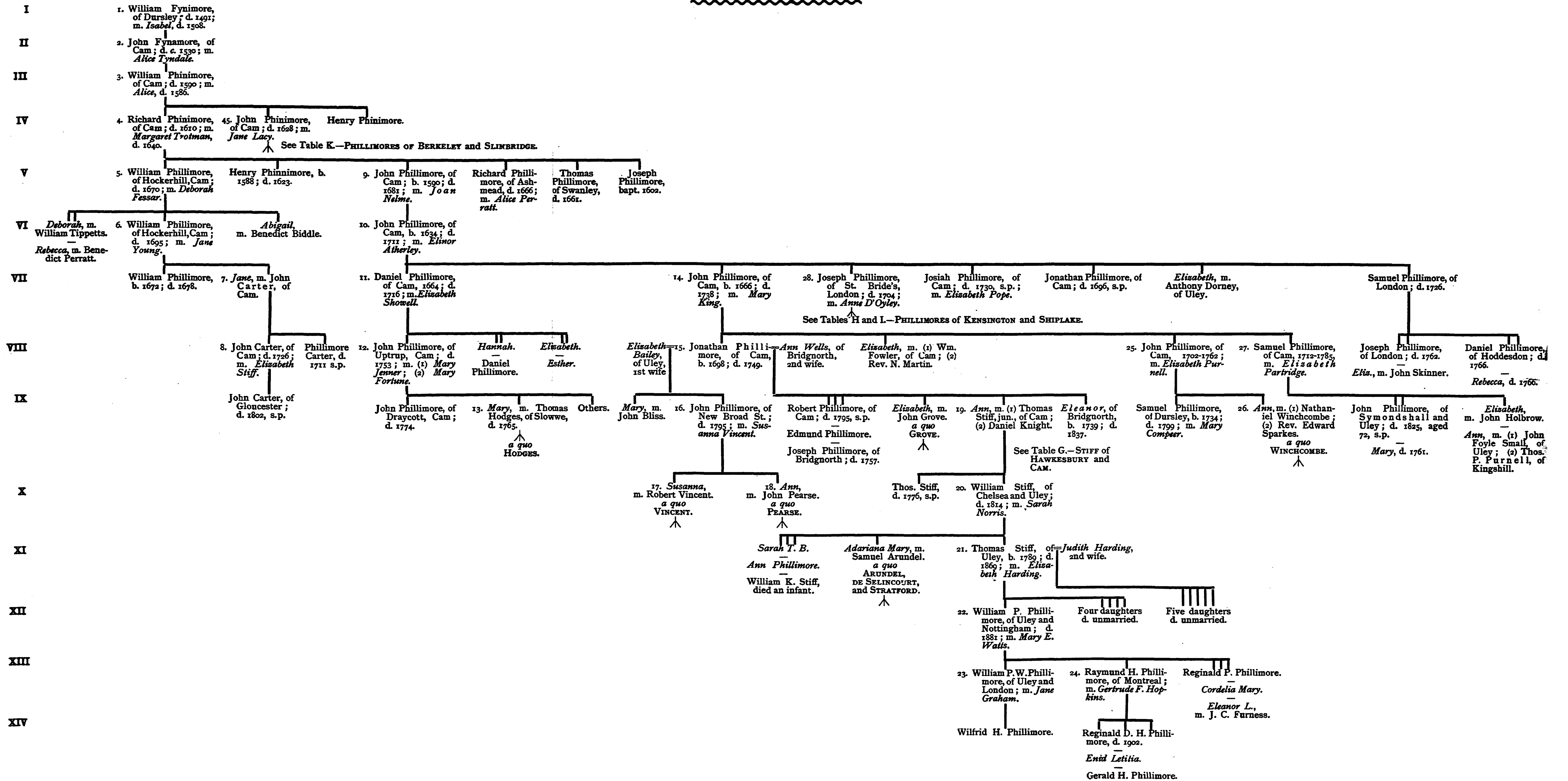
---

a very favourite name, while Joseph, which first occurs in 1602, is to be found continuously in various branches to the present time, and was borne in three generations by Rev. Joseph Phillimore, Dr. Joseph Phillimore, and one of the latter's sons. Other names than Robert, in like manner, have been grafted on to the family by marriage. This is the case with Walter and Egerton, which came to the Shiplake line from the Bagots and so with Stephen, borne in three lines and coming from as many distinct sources, viz., Jenner, Thornton, and Lushington. Of the names of the women in the family there is less to be said, but it may be noted that Eleanor, still used, was introduced in 1663 by the marriage of John Phillimore of Cam with Eleanor Atherley. Lastly, it may be worth while to record the fact that the surname itself, doubtless owing to its euphony, has often been adopted as a christian name by various families who have intermarried with the Phillimores.

---

Table F.

# The Phillimores of Cam and Uley.





## The Phillimores of Cam and Uley.

---

**W**E now return to the younger branch by which the family was continued. From this line have come various families of Phillimores, which continued in and near Dursley till 1825, besides others who settled in London and at Bridgnorth, all of whom, together with the Phillimores of Uley, are shewn in the key pedigree, Table F. Descended also from this line are the Phillimores of Kensington and Shiplake. This chapter, therefore, commences with :—

**9. John Phillimore** of Cam, yeoman, second but eldest surviving son of Richard and Margaret Phinimore, was baptized at Cam as “the son of Richard Phinimore”, 26 September 1590. He was buried at Cam 28 January 1680-1, as “John Phillimore of Cam, yeoman, aged 91 years”. Parish registers at this period rarely record the age, and it was obviously due to his prolonged life that we have this information preserved to us, a fortunate circumstance, as it places his identity and parentage beyond question. Neither his will nor any letters of administration have been found either at Gloucester or in the Prerogative Court. It may be noted also that he is not named in his father’s will in 1615, presumably being already otherwise provided for. Various references to him may be noted.

In the will of Katherine Trottman of Cam in 1602, he is named as John Fynymore, son of Richard Fynimore, being given a legacy of a sheep.

He frequently appears as a juror in the local court of the Hundred of Berkeley, which must be distinguished from the manor court or halimote of Cam, the earliest entry which certainly applies to him being that of 20 March, 11 James I, "Johes. Philimore, jun.", so designated to distinguish him from his kinsman, John Phillimore of Ashmead, who died in 1627. On 2 October, 11 James, 1614, both are named as Johes. Phillimore, "sen." and "jun.", this apparently being the earliest occurrence at Cam of the modern spelling of the name. On 16 April, 14 James I, 1616, Johes. Phillimore, sen., and Johes. Fillimore, jun., were jurors, and on 9 April, 21 James I, 1623, Johannes Phinimore occurs undistinguished by any description.

On 3 October 1633, at the Cam halimote, he as Johannes Fillimore, with his brother Thomas Fillimore, surrendered a cottage and two closes called Hamsclose and Welshmanley, which were immediately regranted to John Fillimore and Jane and Sarah his daughters; the fine paid, which included the usual heriot of 6s., being £12.

NELME.—The family of Nelme or Nemes has long been settled in this part of Gloucestershire, and the name is still to be found in the neighbourhood. To one family of Nelme settled at Breadstone, in the parish of Berkeley, is ascribed the canting coat of arms of three elm trees. The will of John Nelme of Cam, not improbably the grandfather of Joan Phillimore, proved in 1547, was formerly in the Probate Registry at Gloucester, but in 1896 was destroyed by a man named Davies, who based upon it one of the extraordinary series of forgeries which he perpetrated in the Shipway pedigree case. Of these offences he was convicted in 1898 and sentenced to three years' hard labour. It was strange that he should have selected this will, for the present writer had seen it a short time before whilst collating a large number of sixteenth century wills at Gloucester, and so, remembering it through personal interest in the name, was able to give direct evidence of its former existence. The forgery, purporting to be the will of an imaginary John Shipway, was probably a copy of the original Nelme will as far as the name John. The names of the attesting witnesses, Wyllyam Summer, Wyllyam Kynge and John Oswald, are apparently genuine, and were doubtless copied from the Nelme will.

He and his son John are probably referred to in a surrender at Hurst manor court, 14 April, 17 Charles I, of twenty-three acres at Hurst, made by Mary Trotman, widow, in favour of William Nelme, Alice Trotman her daughter, and John Fillimore, son of John, for which William Nelme gave a fine of £80.

At the Cam Court, 9 April 1651, he, as Johes. Fillimore, with his daughters Jane and Sarah, surrendered the part of Hams Close and Welshmanley in favour of himself and his son John and daughter Sarah, for lives. In consequence of this alteration, in favour of his son John, a younger life, not in being at the time of the former grant, he gave a fine of £5.

Again, 10 October, 19 Charles II, 1668, John Fillimore, and John and Sarah his children, surrendered these premises, which on payment of a fine of £10 by John Fillimore, jun., were regranted to John Fillimore, jun., and Daniel and John his sons.

He married at Cam 9 January 1622-3 Joan Nelme, who as "Joan wife of John Phillimore", was buried there 3 July 1656.

The children of John Phillimore and Joan Nelme were :—

- i. *Margaret*, bapt. at Cam 29 March 1623, as daughter of John Phinimore. She probably survived till 1711, as John Phillimore in that year names in his will "my sister Margery Cowley". She was perhaps the *Margaret Cowley*, of Maiseyhampton, widow, whose will, dated 13 November 1716, was proved at Gloucester, 16 May 1717, p. 24. In this she named daughters Elizabeth and Margaret, sons Richard, William, Charles, her grandsons Richard Harris and John Harris, and her son-in-law Richard Harris, executor and residuary legatee. Witnesses, John Forshaw, Francis Page, and John Trap. Inventory £15.
- ii. *Elizabeth*, bapt. at Cam 19 June 1625, as daughter of John Phinimore, jun.
- iii. *Sarah*, bapt. at Cam 13 October 1627, as daughter of John Phinimore, no longer described as "junior" by reason of the death of his uncle, John Phinimore, ancestor of the Berkeley and Slimbridge Phillimores.
- iv. *Jane*, bapt. at Cam 13 December 1629, as daughter of John Phenimore. Probably the Joan Phillimore who married *Robert Exall*, at Cam, 31 Dec. 1655.
- v. *John Phillimore*, bapt. 4 October 1634, of whom next.

10. **John Phillimore** of Cam, clothier, or “*pannifex*”, was baptized at Cam church, 4 October 1634, as “*John ye sonne of John Phinimore*”, and was buried there 15 October 1711, aged 77, but no monument remains to



him, although his will directs one to be erected, and his wife's tomb is still to be seen. He bought from Samuel Morse *The Thing*, on Cam's Green, and this, “out of

**THE THING.**—This, anciently a thatched dwelling, was on the edge of the common near Upthorpe, now commonly called Uptrup; it was pulled down upwards of thirty years ago, having then again



come into possession of the Morse family. It was thus described by the late W. P. Phillimore of Nottingham, shortly before its demolition:—“The house is now but a wreck of the former habitation; a square stone window alone remains to contrast with the labourer's cottage, to which use after destruction and alteration it has become subservient.” A picturesque antique well existed there. The well head, also now destroyed, is here shown, taken from a painting by the late Mrs. W. P. Phillimore of Nottingham. *The Thing* seems to have passed to Jonathan Phillimore, then to his son John Phillimore of London, who gave it with Wresden to his half-brother

Robert Phillimore, and he devised it to his sister Eleanor, with remainder to his nephew, William Stiff. On her death in 1837 it passed to his great-nephew, Thomas Stiff of Wresden, who sold it shortly after. The name, *The Thing*, perhaps indicative of the meeting-place of the villagers, and the name of Upthorpe are probably of Danish origin.



natural love and affection", he conveyed, 8 April 1710, to his son, Josiah Phillimore, who was then in possession.

He bought The Vennings in 1689 from William Hopton, which purchase was perfected by a fine levied in due course, and enlarged it by the addition of a workshop for his looms in 1706. His various purchases of property in Cam show clearly enough that he was a substantial and prosperous man. Beside the purchases of The Thing and The Vennings, often miscalled the "Manor House", it is evident that he was possessed of much copyhold property, as the appended extracts show.

26 April 1687. The jury, *i.e.*, John Phillimore, Samuel Phillimore and William Phillimore present that Suzanna Olliver, widow, who held by her free bench a cottage, garden and orchard containing a quarter of  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre at the rent of 2s. had died. On proclamation made *John Phillimore* as next (proximus) in remainder by virtue of copy dated 5 May, 30 Chas. II 1678, is admitted tenant with remainder to *Jonathan* and *Samuel* his sons.

31 October 1689. Daniel Cliffe surrenders the reversion of pasture called Church Leaze, 3a. near the church house in Cam, 2a. of pasture, 6a. near Ashmeade Green, 2a. in Brighton field, 1a. of arable land in Southfield now in the tenure of Joan Cliffe, which

---

THE VENNINGS.—This ancient gabled building at the end of Lower Cam was bought by John Phillimore (died 1711) from William Hopton, of Cam, gentleman, in 1689, for £170. It was put into settlement in 1697, on the marriage of John Phillimore the younger, who, in 1720, resettled it upon his son, Jonathan Phillimore. In 1749, on the death of Jonathan Phillimore, his eldest son, John Phillimore of London, succeeded to it, and he sold it, in 1753, to his half-brother Robert Phillimore, who in turn, in 1761, conveyed it for £300 to his uncle, Samuel Phillimore of Hockerhill, clothier; he died in 1785, being succeeded by his son, John Phillimore of Symondshall, who, in 1800, sold it to William White of Cam, yeoman. It was occupied till about 1760 by the Phillimores, when Mrs. Phillimore (*née* Wells) returned to her native town, Bridgnorth, and her son Robert, presumably settled in London. Since then it has been occupied by a servant of the family and her descendants. The house is a large gabled one, built of the brown stone of the district, and now covered with the local Tetbury tile, though evidently it was anciently thatched, as the neighbouring Cam Court still is. Attached to the house on the

premises were regranted to *Josias, Samuel* and *Elizabeth*, the children of *John Phillimore* of Came, as tenants in reversion at the rent of 1s. 4d. John Phillimore, the father, gave as a fine £26 3s.

18 April 1693. *Daniel Phillimore, John Phillimore* and *Joseph Phillimore*, sons of John Phillimore of Cam, clothier (pannifex), surrender one messuage, a garden and orchard, 3 closes of meadow or pasture called Broadleazes, Meade and The Stubbes Hill, containing in all 26a., also 20a. in the several fields of Cam, viz., 7a.

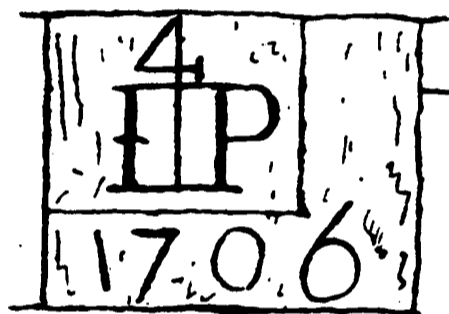
right hand is the building, anciently used for weaving, which John Phillimore put up in 1706, placing on a quoin stone his initials and clothmark. This device of John Phillimore is of interest as being a late survival of the ancient form of merchants' marks which usually consisted of a figure 4 or a cross, and occasionally



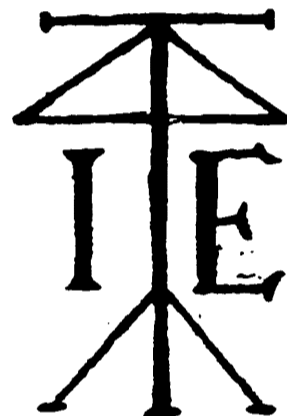
William Selwyn,  
1583.



Edward Trotman,  
1612.

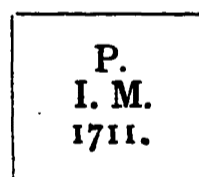


John Phillimore.



John Eyles, Uley,  
1731.

both. John Phillimore's clothmark is of the former character, and is here shown contrasted with three others. The door head to the principal entrance was added by his son, and bears on it the initials of John and Mary Phillimore, with the date 1711.



The rooms though low are spacious, and in one is a good panelled bedstead, but quite plain and without the elaborate carving seen on the one at Wresden. Within the last few years there remained traces of the Phillimore residents. On the walls were initials:—J. P. 1732; R. P., 1745; and on the windows inside:—Jon. Phillimore, 1721; D. P., 1721; and these lines, which still exist:—

*"Remember me  
When this you see  
E. Phillimore 1744  
O Betsy."*

The added exclamation suggests that these lines were scratched on the glass by Elizabeth Phillimore, afterwards Mrs. Grove, a daughter of Jonathan Phillimore.

called [Varentin],  $5\frac{1}{2}a.$  in Downfield and  $7a.$  in Southfield, formerly part of the customary lands of Richard Harding, deceased. The premises were regranted to *Daniel, John, jun., and Joseph Phillimore*, for lives at the rent of 28s., parcel of a rent of 45s. 4d. John Phillimore the father, gave for a fine £360 10s. Daniel Phillimore is admitted tenant and does fealty.

At the same court *Josiah Phillimore, Daniel Phillimore, and John Phillimore*, sons of *John Phillimore* of Cam, receive from the Lord one close called Clerudge,  $6a.$  ; 3 closes called Brittenfields,  $6a.$  ; one close called Le Prove,  $4a.$ , late in tenure of Richard Harding, deceased, to hold for lives at the rent of 12s. 4d., with heriot £3. John, the father, gave for a fine £180. Josiah is admitted and does fealty.

At the same court *John Phillimore* and *John* and *Daniel* his sons, surrender a messuage [Ashmead] and close of meadow or pasture which are regranted to said *John* and to *Jonathan* and *John* his sons, at a rent of 6s., heriot 8s. 4d. John, the father, gives for a fine £43, is admitted tenant and does fealty.

4 February 1694-5. *John Phillimore* and *John* his son surrender a messuage, orchard, and acre of ground, which were regranted to *John Phillimore* and to *John* and *Josiah* the sons, at the rent of 2s., heriot 13s. 4d. Fine £6, paid by John Phillimore the father.

At the same court, *John Phillimore* and *Samuel Phillimore* his son [*Jonathan* who was included in the grant of 1687 having died in July 1696] surrender a cottage, garden and orchard containing  $\frac{1}{4}a.$ , late in the tenure of Susanna Oliver, widow, now in the occupation of John Phillimore, which premises are regranted to the said *John, Josiah* and *John* his sons; rent 2s., heriot *nil.* Fine £3 paid by John Phillimore, the father.

19 October 1699. *Daniel Phillimore, John Phillimore, jun., and Joseph Phillimore*, surrender the premises formerly Richard Harding's [set out in the grant of 1693], which are regranted to *Daniel Phillimore* and *John* and *Elizabeth* the children. He is admitted tenant, rent 33s., heriot £3. Daniel Phillimore gave for a fine £10.

*John Phillimore* frequently appeared as a juror, both at the manor court of Cam and at the Berkeley hundred court.

As his children were all baptized at Cam church it may be presumed that in the earlier part of his life he adhered to the Church, though afterwards he appears as one of the principal members of the Presbyterian congregation meeting at Upper Cam, and with which at least three of his sons, besides several of his grandsons,

long remained connected. His will is to the following effect :—

*John Phillimore* of Cam, clothier. To my eldest son Daniel Phillimore £160; to his son John £30, and to his other children, Hannah, Daniel and Elizabeth £10; to said son Daniel my close of pasture called Hanging Lye, in Cam, containing 6a., on condition that he pay to John, Robert, William and Ann, the four children of my late son, Joseph Phillimore, £20 each, the sons at 21 and the daughters at eighteen or marriage; to my daughter-in-law, relict of the said Joseph Phillimore, £5; to my grandson, John Phillimore (son of Daniel), Brighton Mead, . . . 2a. which I purchased of Mr. John Hill; to son John Phillimore all that tenement [Vennings] lying near Draycott's mill, which I purchased from Mr. William Hopton; to Jonathan, Ann, John, Elizabeth and Mary his children, £10 each; to son Josiah Phillimore, besides his copyholds that was part of Harding's, which he is admitted tenant thereof, and the copyholds which came to him after John Cliffe, the messuage [The Thing] which I bought from Mr. Samuel Morse, and the writings thereof, except Hanging Lye; to said son Josiah Phillimore £120; to son Samuel Phillimore £170 (£50 being in lieu of a tenement near Draycotts, which I had intended to have given him); to Joseph, Elizabeth, and John, his children, £10 each; to daughter Elizabeth pasture ground called Great Crolands, bought of Mr. Edward Hill, and also to the said Elizabeth £240; I give to my sister, Margaret Cowley, £10; to cousin John Pavey £6; for funeral expenses £10; to the poor of Cam £40; to Mr. Twinloe [Twemlow] 20s. and 20s. a year for 7 years for religious meeting in Cam; to son John, bedstead, etc.; the residue of household goods to sons Daniel, John, and Josiah, and daughter Elizabeth. Executor: Josiah Phillimore. Overseers: John Nelme, of Bredstone; Mr. Thomas Dawes, of Bradley, and Mr. John Awood, of Dursley. Dated 30 June 1709. Witnesses: Isaac Smyth, Samll. Oliver, Edw. Morse. Proved in London, 8 November 1711. *P.C.C. 243 Young.*

As John Phillimore, the younger, he married at Cam church 16 June 1663, *Elinor Hatherley*, or, perhaps, rather *Atherley*, thus introducing into the family a christian name which has continued to the present time.

---

ATHERLEY.—The parentage of Elinor Atherley has not been ascertained, and though it may be regarded as certain that she came from Dursley there is nothing to show that the Atherleys were of Gloucestershire. She is probably referred to in the will of Richard Tippetts of Dursley, who by will dated 1 April 1662, and

She died 13 June 1691, and was buried, on 15 June, on the south side of Cam churchyard, under an altar tomb, on the south side of which is the following inscription, now almost, if not quite, illegible :—

Here Resteth the Body of Elinor  
the wife of John Phillimore of  
this parish Clothier who departed  
this Life the 13 day of June  
1691.

This inscription, strange to say, was repeated on the western panel of the tomb.

proved at Gloucester 5 March 1663, gave to *Elnor Atherly* and *Philip Atherley* £10 each. The will of *Philip Atherley*, of Dursley, clothier, dated 24 July 1686 and proved 10 March 1687 at Gloucester, gives to Dorothy his wife, for life, premises in Dursley occupied by Alexander Collier and Thomas Exhall, which he had bought from John Clotterbuck and Margaret his wife and others, with remainder to his son Richard Atherley charged with £20 to his daughter Elizabeth. Lease in Dursley held from the Mayor, etc., of Bristol, to his wife, she to be sole executrix and residuary legatee. Witnesses : Hy. Day, Jonathan Hathway and Richard Chamberlin. The inventory, £165 7s., is signed by Arthur Crew, *John Phillimore*, Thomas Phelps and Hy. Adey. The will of *Richard Atherley* of Dursley, clothworker, was dated 30 March 1696, and proved 15 August. He gave his property to trustees, his "loving friends", Henry Adey, Thomas Phelps, jun., of Dursley, clothiers, in trust to spend at least £10 in his parish, and then to pay his own and his father's and mother's debts, £2 to each trustee, and the residue to his four aunts, Phillips, Browning, Trotman, and Hicks. Inventory, £201 19s. 4d., made by *John Phillimore*, John Philips, and Edmund Morse. On 22 July 1699 letters of administration of *Phillip Atherley* were granted to Morris Phillips, sen., of Dursley, yeoman, the sureties being Morris Phillips, jun., of Dursley, and Richard Roe. It is evident that these were near relatives of Elinor Atherley, possibly her father and brothers. The name does not occur earlier in the wills at Gloucester, but in those of Lichfield diocese we find before 1650 some five wills of Atherley, and many others which are probably variants of the same, such as Adderley, Hadderley, Hatterley, etc.

The children of John Phillimore and Elinor Atherley were :—

- i. *Daniel Phillimore*, baptized 1664, of whom next (11).
- ii. *John Phillimore*, bapt. 1666, of whom hereafter (14).  
Ancestor of the Phillimores of Cam and Uley.
- iii. *Joseph Phillimore*, bapt. 1669, of whom hereafter (28).  
Ancestor of the Phillimores of Kensington, Kendalls, and Shiplake.
- iv. *Josiah Phillimore* of Cam, clothier, was baptized at Cam church, 4 October 1671. To him his father gave The Thing on Cam's Green. By his will he conveyed his property, with a payment of 20s. for "pious and charitable uses within Cam", which "uses" have for many years past been the benefit of the old meeting house in Upper Cam. He died 25 December 1730, for the word "buried" on his monument is proved by the Register to be an error for "died", and was buried on the 28 December. The inscription on his tomb, now barely legible, is—

Here Resteth in hopes  
of a joyful Resurrection  
the Body of Josiah Phillimore  
and Elizabeth his wife [who]  
He was Buried Decem. y<sup>o</sup> 25,  
1730 [ætatis] suae 62.  
She was Buried May y<sup>o</sup> 3,  
1738 [ætatis] suae 63.

His will is to this effect :—

*Josiah Phillimore* of Cam, clothier. To my wife £100 and the house devised to me by my father, which he bought of Samuel Morse; remainder to cousin John Phillimore of Uptrup: remainder to cousin Joseph Phillimore of London; remainder to the heirs of Jonathan Phillimore, of Hockerhill, but charged with the payment of 20s. yearly to brothers John Phillimore and Nathaniel Pope and cousins John and Samuel, sons of brother John Phillimore, Timothy Wallington and William Fowler, in trust for "such pious or charitable uses within Cam" as John Twemlow, John Phillimore of Uptrup, Jona-

than Phillimore of Hocker Hill, Daniel Fowler the elder, and James Partridge shall from time to time appoint. To brother John Phillimore one guinea. To sister Elizabeth Dorney, one guinea. To cousins Joseph, Daniel and John, sons of my brother Samuel, £7 after my wife's decease. Residue to his wife, whom he appoints his sole executrix. Dated 3 March 1728. Witnesses: Joseph Twemlow, Nathaniel Pope and Joseph Shipton.

Signed:

*Josiah Phillimore*

Proved at Gloucester 11 May 1731 (p. 282) by Elizabeth Phillimore, the executrix.

*Josiah Phillimore* married at Leonard Stanley 13 November 1718, *Elizabeth Pope* of Cam, but they left no issue. Her m. i., given above, upon her husband's tomb, states that she was buried 3 May 1738, but as the parish register states 5 May the former is doubtless the date of her death.

Her will follows:—

*Elizabeth Phillimore* of Cam, widow. To sister Mary Holliday moiety of a close in Cam called Holy Well, remainder to niece Mary daughter of sister. To niece Mary Holliday two silver spoons marked E. P., and silver tankard. Elizabeth and Mary, daughters of brother Nathaniel Pope. Josiah and Nathaniel Pope, son of brother Samuel Pope. Nephew John and niece Elizabeth, son and daughter of brother Thomas Pope. Residuary legatee and sole executrix, sister Mary Holliday. Dated 1 May 1738. Signed with a mark. Witnesses: Joseph Twemlow, Mary Greening, Abraham Shipton.

Proved at Gloucester 20 July 1738 (p. 79).

v. *Jonathan Phillimore*, baptized at Cam church 14 March

---

POPE.—The Popes seem to have been a well-to-do Cam family, but the parentage of Elizabeth Phillimore has not been definitely ascertained. Bigland records an inscription at Cam of Thomas Pope, presumably her brother, son of Thomas and Dorothy Pope, late of this parish, clothier, buried 14 February 1718-19.

1672-3, was buried there 18 July 1696. His m. i. is on the northern side of his mother's tomb :—

Here Resteth the Body of Jonathan  
the son of John Phillimore of this  
Parish, Clothier, who exchanged  
this Life for a better one. . . .

July 1696,  
Aged 23 years [4] months.

It was deciphered by the writer, with difficulty, nearly forty years ago, and is now practically illegible.

- vi. *Samuel Phillimore* of London, citizen and silk throwster, bapt. at Cam church 9 April 1675, died in 1726, but no further particulars of him have been ascertained beyond what his will supplies. His wife's name is not known. His will is :—

*Samuel Phillimore*, citizen and silk thrower, of London. One moiety of my personal estate after payment of my debts to my children. To my brother, John Phillimore, £100 in trust to lay out same and pay the profits to my sister, Elizabeth Dorney, for her life for her separate use (her husband, Anthony Dorney, named) after her death for the benefit of my eldest child. To brothers John and Josiah £20 each. To nephews John, son of late brother Daniel, £20, and to his sisters Hannah and Elizabeth £10 each, to be paid Elizabeth at 21 or on marriage. To Jonathan, John, Ann, Elizabeth, and Samuel, children of my said brother John, £10 each, to be paid Samuel at 21 and to Elizabeth at 21 or on marriage. To nephews and niece, John, Robert, William and Ann, the four children of my late brother, Joseph Phillimore, £10 each. Whereas my son, Joseph Phillimore, is indebted to me by bond £2,000, I forgive him the same. Any amount he may have repaid me to be refunded to him. To sons John and Daniel £1,000 each, at 21. To daughter Rebecca £500 at 21 or marriage. £50 to be divided amongst my workpeople by my executor. The residue to my five children, Joseph, Elizabeth wife of John Skinner, John, Daniel and Rebecca; son Joseph Phillimore to be executor until my sons



John and Daniel are aged 25, when they are to be co-executors with him, but in case of his death before 25 they are to be executors. Witnesses: Samuel Petty, Thomas Burton.

Dated 2 August 1726. Proved at London by Joseph Phillimore 15 September 1726.

*P.C.C. 190 Plymouth.*

The children of Samuel Phillimore were:—

1. *Joseph Phillimore* of Goodman's Fields, silk throwster. The *London Directory*, 1736-38, shows Joseph and John Phillimore in partnership as silk throwsters. On 30 May 1743, being then described as of St. Mary, Whitechapel, silk thrower, he became a trustee of the settlement then made on the marriage of his cousin, Robert Phillimore of Kensington with Miss Elizabeth Jephson. According to a memorial ring, formerly in the possession of the late W. P. Phillimore of Nottingham, he died, presumably a bachelor, 22 January 1762, aged 61. His will is thus:—

*Joseph Phillimore* of Goodman's Fields, Middlesex, silk thrower; dated 29 August 1745. To my two sisters, Elizabeth Cole and Rebecca Phillimore, £500 each. Brother Daniel Phillimore residuary legatee and executor. Witnesses: Dan. Potenger, Samuel Wood. Proved by Daniel Phillimore, his brother, 6 February 1762.

*P.C.C. 72 St. Eloy.*

2. *Elizabeth*, married *John Skinner*, whom she seems to have survived, and apparently re-married before 1745, as she is called Elizabeth Cole in her brother Joseph's will.
3. *John Phillimore*, named in his father's will 1720, but is not named in the will of his brother Joseph in 1743, and presumably died before that date.
4. *Daniel Phillimore* of Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire. He appears to have entered into partnership with his brother Joseph after 1738. In 1754 the firm was Joseph and Daniel Phillimore, and in 1763 Daniel Phillimore only. According to a memorial

ring, he died 8 September 1766, aged 57. It may be presumed that he was a bachelor. His will is to the following effect :—

*Daniel Phillimore* of Hoddesdon, Herts, esquire. 30 August 1766. To Robert Phillimore of Kensington, Middlesex, £3,000. To Samuel Phillimore of Hockerill, to Mrs. Elizabeth Martyn of Cam, and to Robert Phillimore of Coleman Street, London, £500 each. To Mary Bliss of Hoddesdon, widow, £2,000. To my servant Arthur, £100. To my aunt Gowers an annuity of £20. To Mr. John Bates, Rev. Mr. Lister of Ware, and Rev. Mr. Palmer of London, £20 each. To my cousin Elizabeth Phillimore [presumably daughter of Samuel Phillimore, *i.e.*, Mrs. Holbrow], £100. Residuary legatee and executor, John Phillimore of Coleman Street, merchant. Witnesses: \*Richard Davis, Thomas Grieve. Proved 12 Sept. 1766. P.C.C. 351 Tyndal.

5. *Rebecca*, a legatee in 1745 in the will of her brother Joseph, died 10 August 1766, aged 54, according to a memorial ring in possession of Miss Cordelia M. Phillimore. Her will is as follows :—

*Rebecca Phillimore* of Lemn Street, Goodman's Fields, Middlesex, spinster. 27 June 1765. All my estate and effects to my cousins, Robert Phillimore of Kensington, Middlesex, and John Phillimore of Coleman Street, London, to pay the yearly interest thereof to my brother Daniel Phillimore for life, and after his death to pay the following legacies, *viz.*, To my said cousin Robert Phillimore, £3,000. To my said cousin John Phillimore, £500. To my cousin Mary Bliss, widow, £3,000. To my kinsman John Bates, £500. To my maid servant Mary Ann Poulter, £500. To my cousin Mrs. Umfreville, £300. To

---

\* According to a memorial ring, "Richard Davis, Esq., ob. 2 Oct. 1780, æt. 56."

Mrs. Jane Bouquet, £50. To Mr. Isaac Bouquet, £20. To Mrs. Mary Bates, mother of the said John Bates, £100. To the Rev. Mr. Lester of Ware, £20. To the Rev. Mr. Hodge of London, £20. To Mr. and Mrs. Strickland, and their daughter Elizabeth Strickland, £10 each. To the said Robert and John Phillimore, £500 in trust to pay the interest to Mrs. Charmer, sister of the said John Bates, and after her death as she shall by will appoint. Residue to my said cousins Robert and John Phillimore for their own use. They and my brother Daniel to be executors. Witnesses: Richard Davis\* and Thomas Grieve. Proved by the executors 18 August 1766. *P.C.C. Tyndal, 316.*

- vii. *Elizabeth*, bapt. at Cam church 18 July 1677, as daughter of John and Elinor Phillimore; married there, as his second wife, 4 Jan. 1712-13, *Anthony Dorney* of Uley, gent., with license from Gloucester, dated 31 Dec. 1712, she then being aged 35. Their marriage settlement was dated 6 and 7 January 1712. She was buried at Cam as Elizabeth Dorney, widow, 29 September 1772. He was buried at Uley 29 May 1729, his first wife having been *Elizabeth Workman*, who was buried at Uley 29 July 1709.

DORNEY.—The Dorneys were of long standing in Uley, and many particulars of them are given by John Smith of Nibley, in his *Hundred of Berkeley*. One branch was settled on Uley Green, in the house which afterwards belonged to John Phillimore of Symondshall, who much enlarged it. Another line was of Bencombe in Uley, and here died in 1846, the last of the family, Elizabeth Dorney, aged 90 years. Her monument, with arms—Gules, a chevron vair between three crescents or—is in Uley church. Bencombe passed to her nephew, the Rev. John Harding, whose son was the distinguished ecclesiastical lawyer, Sir John Dorney Harding, Queen's Advocate General. He died in 1868. Of this family were John Dorney, Town Clerk of Gloucester in the time of the Commonwealth, an active Parliamentarian, and Henry Dorney, his brother, a London merchant, born at Uley in 1613, whose *Contemplations* reached a third edition in 1773. They were sons of Thomas Dorney of Uley. John Dorney, the Town Clerk, was of Exeter College, Oxford, and of Lincoln's Inn.

\* See foot-note on page 152.

**II. Daniel Phillimore** of Upthorpe, or Uptrup, in Upper Cam, clothier, was bapt. at Cam church 27 September 1664, was churchwarden 1697, joined the Presbyterian congregation at Upper Cam, of which he was one of the "chief members" in 1704, and *Daniel Phillimore* where most of his children were baptized. He died 25, and was buried at Cam 27 July 1716, in his 52nd year. On the north panel of his tomb is:—

In Memory of Daniel Phillimore,  
of Uptrop, Clothier, who departed  
this life the 25<sup>th</sup> day of July A.D.  
1716, in the 52<sup>nd</sup> yeare of his Age.  
*Farewell dear friends my race is run  
It is the lord, his will be done  
Whilst here in dust I sleeping lie,  
So you prepare yourselves to die  
That we may meet with great delight  
And have of God a constant sight.*

His will here follows in abstract form:—

*Daniel Phillimore* of Cam, clothier: To my son Daniel, the Hanging Lye in Cam; my executor to pay £80 charged thereon by my father. To my daughters Hannah and Elizabeth, £100 at 21. To my son John Phillimore, my writing desk. Residue to my brothers John, Josiah and Samuel Phillimore, and to my friend, Dr. John Awood\* of Dursley, whom I make my executors in trust for my wife for life, and then for my three younger children as she shall appoint. My wife to have the use of the £100 given to my daughters. Witnesses, William Millard, William Everit, Thomas House.

Dated 5 July 1716. Proved 26 April 1716 by John, Josiah and Samuel Phillimore. *P.C.C., 83 Whitfield.*

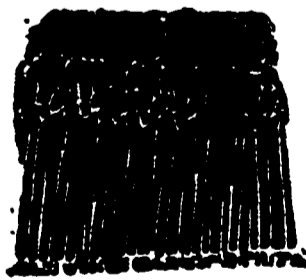
\* Presumably a relative of Robert Awood, Practitioner of Physick, of Frampton-on-Severn, who died 27 January 1734, aged 58, and to whom there is a tablet in Slimbridge Church.

He married *Elizabeth Showell* of Stroud, spinster, mar. licence 1 Aug. 1693 at Gloucester, he being aged 26 years "or thereabouts". She was bur. at Cam 7 May 1737 as Elizabeth Phillimore, widow.



SHOWELL.—The family of Showell, Shewell, or more correctly Sewell, was long settled at Bisley, of which parish Stroud was a chapelry. A brass to Katherine Sewell, 1515, wife of Thomas Sewell, here shown, is still in Bisley Church. According to Rudder they lived at Ferris Court, Upper Lyppiat, in Bisley parish, where they long continued, for the inscriptions in Bigland's *Gloucestershire* record the death of Jane, daughter of Thomas Showell, of Ferris Court, yeoman, in 1764, and the death of John Sewell of Ferris Court, yeoman, in 1780. Richard Showell, of Nether Lippiat, was disclaimed at Tetbury at the Gloucestershire Visitation of 1623 as "no gent.," and Richard Shewell, of Stroud, was disclaimed in 1682-3.

Prayer for the soule of Katherine Sewell late the  
 wife of Thomas Sewell whiche Katherine de-  
 ceased the viii day of January the xxiiij of a lord  
 m<sup>o</sup> 1515 on whose soule you have mercy amē



Daniel Phillimore and Elizabeth Showell had issue :—

- i. *Hannah*, baptized at Cam Church 7 September 1694, buried at Cam as Hanna, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Phillimore, 4 December 1694.
- ii. *John Phillimore*, presumably baptized about 1696, but record not found, of whom next (12).
- iii. *Daniel Phillimore*, baptized at Cam meeting-house 13 June 1707; presumably the Daniel, son of Elizabeth Phillimore, widow, buried at Cam 1 September 1717.
- iv. *Hannah*, presumably the daughter named in will of her father 1716, but baptism not found among the names at meeting-house. A marriage licence at Gloucester to *Robert Showell* of Nimpsfield, bachelor, aged 23, and *Hannah Phillimore* of Cam, spinster, aged 24, is dated 14 December 1723. He was son of Robert Shewell, sen., died 28 October 1756, aged 83, and Frances who died 8 November 1759, aged 86; m.i. at Nimpsfield. From the will of her brother John Phillimore, in 1746, it appears that they had three children. Bigland records m.i. at Nimpsfield to John Shewell, son of Robert Shewell, jun., and Hannah, who died 19 June 1740, aged 16. The Register of Nimpsfield records the marriage, by licence, of *Ann Phillimore Showell*, of Nimpsfield, spinster, presumably her daughter, baptized at Cam meeting-house as daughter of [Robert] Shewell of King Stanley, 29 March 1731-2, with *Thomas Rudge*, of Woodchester, blacksmith, 15 December 1756.
- v. *Elizabeth*, baptized at Cam meeting-house, 4 February 1708-9. Possibly the Elizabeth Phillimore married at Cam 13 October 1740 to *Joseph Luton*.

**12. John Phillimore** of Uptrup, Cam, clothier. His baptism, which would be in 1696, is not entered in Cam Register, and the records of the meeting-house do not begin till 1702. As all his children were baptized at the church, and both his wives were sisters of clergymen, it may be inferred that he dissociated himself from "Cam's dissenting Church". He died 17 April and was

buried 20 April 1753 at Cam as John Phillimore, of Uptrop. On the south panel of his tomb at Cam is:—

In Memory of John Phillimore of Uptrop in this Parish, Clothier, who Departed this Life Ap<sup>l</sup>. 17<sup>th</sup> 1753 aetat 57. Also of Mary his Wife & Daughter of Mr. Stephen Jenner of Slimbridge by Mary his Wife. She departed this Life June 8<sup>th</sup> 1736, aetat . . .  
*In Love they Liv'd, in faith they died,  
 Life was desired but God deni'd.*  
 Also of Sam<sup>l</sup>., Son of the said John & Mary Phillimore. He died May 10<sup>th</sup> 1752  
 Ætatis suae 16.

On the north panel of the same tomb:—

Also Seven more of their Children was Buried Here, viz. Dan<sup>l</sup>., Elinor, John, Mary, Deborah, Eliz<sup>th</sup>., Stephen.  
 In Memory of Mr. John Phillimore, of Draycotts-Mill, who died Dec<sup>r</sup>. the 23<sup>rd</sup> 1774 Aged 45 Years.

His will is to the following effect:—

*John Phillimore* of Uptrop, Cam, clothier. To my wife Mary £5 and the plate, linen, etc., which she had before our marriage. To my son John Phillimore the messuage and fulling mill called Draycotts, my silver tankard marked E.S., two silver spoons marked R.T. and I.P., my writing desk, silver watch, my silver tobacco box, clothes press, striking clock in the kitchen, also my Grandmother's and late wife's wedding rings, also clothing tools. To my son Samuel Phillimore £350 at 21, if he die before this to my son John and daughter Mary. To son Samuel my interest in the messuages in Newington Causeway, Surrey, and silver salver and two gold rings marked S.P. To daughter Mary £400 besides £100 given her by her late grandfather Mr. Stephen Jennour, and case of drawers with rings belonging to her late mother, and also

the striking clock now in her room over the kitchen, best bedstead, rug, gold watch and chain, and silver salver and silver cup, late my cousin's, Morris Phillips. To my sister Shewell's three children £15 at 21. Residue between my sons John and Samuel and daughter Mary. Executors in trust during minority of children, Rev. Mr. Stephen Jennour, Mrs. Deborah Hooper,\* Mr. Robert Phillimore [of Kensington], and Mr. Joseph Phillimore, of [Leman Street] London. Witnesses: John Bartlett, John Weston, George Ralpin. Dated 30 December 1746. Proved 4 June 1753.

P.C.C., 184 Searle.

John Phillimore married (1) at Slimbridge *Mary*, daughter of Stephen *Jenner*, of Slimbridge, 20 February 1720-21, his marriage licence from Gloucester, dated 2 February 1720-21. She died 8 June, and was buried at Cam 10 June 1736, aged 39, surviving the birth of her youngest son only a few weeks. Her epitaph is on her husband's tomb and has been given above.

JENNER.—According to the pedigree given by Fosbroke this family descended from Stephen Jenner of Standish, who was buried there in 1667. His son, also named Stephen, settled at Slimbridge and was buried there in 1727. His son, also Stephen, buried at Slimbridge in 1728, was father of the Rev. Stephen Jenner, Rector of Rockhampton and Vicar of Berkeley, and of Mary Phillimore. He married Mary Davies, of Moored in Slimbridge, who descended from the families of Throckmorton, Nelme and Trotman. The sons of the last named Stephen were: Rev. Henry Jenner, the Rev. Stephen Jenner, and the noted Dr. Edward Jenner, who introduced the practice of vaccination which superseded the custom of inoculation with small-pox as a specific against that disorder, though it is seriously questioned whether vaccination is of any greater value than the earlier medical inoculation practice which is now definitely prohibited by statute.

\* Presumably a relative, since the Cam Church Register records marriage 21 April 1717 of *John Hooper* and *Mary Phillimore*. The last named has not been identified, but the Cam Register records baptisms of Mary, daughter of William and Mary Phillimore, 19 September 1687, and Mary, daughter of Samuel and Mary Phillimore, 18 November 1699. It may also be noted that Col. Purnell of Kingshill, who married Ann, daughter of Samuel Phillimore, was succeeded by relatives named Hooper, who took the surname of Purnell.



John Phillimore, widower, married (2) at North Nibley, 29 April 1742, *Mary Fortune*, spinster, daughter of William Fortune, of North Nibley, by Mary his wife, lic. *John Phillimore* from Gloucester, dated 17 April. She died 10 November 1769, aged 77, and was buried between the nave and north aisle of Cam Church. Her epitaph is no longer there but is recorded by Bigland :—

In Memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Fortune,  
 Relict of Mr. William Fortune, of  
 North Nibly, who died December 3, 1754, aged 84.  
 Also of Mrs. Mary Phillimore,  
 Daughter of the said Mrs. Elizabeth Fortune,  
 and Relict of Mr. John Phillimore, of Upthrop,  
 who died Nov. 10, 1769, aged 77.

Her will is to the following effect :—

*Mary Phillimore*, of Cam, widow. To my brother Rev. Mr. John Fortune of Wickwar £5 and mourning ring now in my house and

FORTUNE.—The family of Fortune seems to have been long associated with Monmouth. Moore Fortune of that county matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, becoming D.D. in 1621, and vicar of Usk in the same year. Moore Fortune, presumably son of Dr. Fortune, entered at Magdalen College in 1656-7, M.A. from Magdalen Hall in 1683, and the same year became rector of Todenham in Gloucestershire where he was buried in 1685, aged 47. He married (1st) at North Nibley, 2 December 1667, Sarah Purnell, and (2ndly) by licence, 21 January 1669-70, Mary, only daughter of Brice Wicks of North Nibley, yeoman. She died in 1671, aged 21, leaving a son William Fortune, of North Nibley, clothier, who died in 1745, aged 74, the father of Mrs. Phillimore. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Richards of Evenjobb, co. Radnor, esq., by Theodosia, daughter of Roger Boulcott of Hereford, gent., by his wife, Theodosia, daughter and eventual heir of Peter Mynors of Treage, co. Hereford, esq., as shown by her m.i. in Cam church, she died in 1754. Mrs. Phillimore's brother, the Rev. John Fortune, matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1729, at the age of 19, taking his degree of B.A. in 1732.

large silver salver, remainder to niece Penelope Lamley. To my sister-in-law, Ann Fortune, wife of John Fortune. To my sister Jane Fortune £5, a mourning and a diamond ring that was my mother's, remainder to Penelope Lamley. To brother-in-law Edward Lamley a mourning ring. To niece Ann Lamley a mourning ring, etc. To Penelope Lamley my silver choral and bells and chain belonging thereto, £30, all my needlework, pictures, etc. To my brother John Fortune and friends, Matthew Hale, esq., and Gabriel Hale, gent., both of Alderly, £350 in trust, that John Fortune, Matthew Hale, and Gabriel Hale pay the proceeds to my sister Jane. Residue, £150 to niece Ann Lamley, £170 to niece Penelope Lamley, £10 to niece Theodosiah Fortune, a daughter of my late brother William Fortune of Monmouth, gent., dec.; £10 to niece Ann, another daughter of William Fortune; £10 to Jane Trye, daughter of my late niece Lydia Trye. Residue to my sister Jane Fortune whom I appoint sole executrix. Dated 3 May 1768. Witnesses: William King, William Vizard.

Proved at Gloucester 30 January 1770.

Signed:

*J. Phillimore*

John Phillimore and Mary Jenner had issue:—

- i. *Daniel Phillimore*, baptized at Cam church 18 May 1721, and buried there 4 August 1723.
- ii. *Elinor*, baptized at Cam church 9 April 1723, and buried there 12 April.
- iii. *John Phillimore*, baptized at Cam church 23, buried 24 June 1724.
- iv. *Mary*, baptized at Cam church 21 December 1725, but presumably died young, though no entry of burial has been found.
- v. *John Phillimore*, of Draycot's Mill, in Lower Cam, baptized at Cam church, 19 September 1728, died a bachelor 23 and buried at Cam 26 December 1774, aged 45. His m.i. is given above.
- vi. *Mary*, baptized at Cam church 9 May 1731, married by licence, dated 2 February 1753-4, being aged 24, *Thomas Hodges* of Arlingham, bachelor, aged 24. He died 13 February 1765, aged 41. His m.i. at Arlingham is given by Bigland. She survived both her sons. Their children were:—

1. *Thomas Hodges*, vicar of Arlingham, was a demy, 1771-83, of Magdalen College, Oxford, he matriculated at Pembroke College, 15 March 1771, and became B.A. 1774, M.A. 1777. Bigland records the following inscription in Arlingham Church on a handsome flat pyramidal marble monument against the north wall:—"In a Vault near this Marble are deposited the Remains of the Rev. THOMAS HODGES, A.M., late Vicar of this Parish. With him ended the male line of an ancient and respectable family, of Slowwe, in this Place. He died Feb. 3, 1784, aged 29." Arms:—Two flanches, on a fess three crescents, for *Hodges*, impaling, a goat standing upon a child in a cradle on a mount under an oak fructed, for *Davies*.

The Rev. Thomas Hodges married at Eastington, October 1783, Miss *Davies*, the only child of the Rev. Henry Davies, who lived at Slowwe after her husband's death, by whom he had an only daughter.

2. *Elizabeth*, living unmarried 1804.
3. *Anne*, living unmarried 1804.
4. *John Hodges*. His m.i. in Arlingham Church on a white marble tablet as given by Bigland is:—"Sacred be this marble to the memory of Mr. JOHN HODGES, youngest son of THOMAS HODGES, gent., of Slowwe, in this parish, who departed this Life July 10, 1780, aged 24."
- vii. *Deborah*, baptized at Cam Church, 21 April 1732, and buried there 19 April 1733.
- viii. *Elizabeth*, baptized at Cam Church, 30 April 1733, buried there 23 June 1733.

---

HODGES.—This family was long settled at Arlingham. Bigland states that they purchased Slowwe from the Bridgeman family in 28 Eliz., 1596-7. According to the inscription in Bigland, Thomas Hodges, the husband of Mary Phillimore, was son of Thomas Hodges, of Arlingham, who died 5 March 1729, aged 38, by his wife Mary Cowley, who was descended from the families of Nelme, Throckmorton and Trotman. The last named Thomas Hodges was son of another Thomas Hodges, of Arlingham, who died 10 April 1705, aged 48. His wife Margaret died 10 November 1722, aged "near 64".

- ix. *Stephen Phillimore*, baptized at Cam Church, 1734, buried there 25 July 1734.  
 x. *Samuel Phillimore*, baptized at Cam Church, 16 April 1735; died 10, and was buried there 13 May 1752.

We now return to the family of John Phillimore and Elinor Atherley. Their second son—

**14. John Phillimore** of Cam, clothier, was baptized at Cam Church, 7 December 1666. He appears, like his father, to have prospered in business, and his position and views are referred to in the funeral sermon preached by Mr. Twemlow, from which an extract is given below. Like his elder brother, Daniel, and his younger brother, Josiah, he dissented from the Church, and attached himself to the Presbyterian congregation in Upper Cam, of which he became a prominent and active member. The Register of the Meeting house, 8 November 1704, shows that he, with his father and his brother Daniel, were amongst others who were appointed to see to the disposal of the quarterly collection of which Daniel Fowler was appointed treasurer. This fund was probably distinct from the "Sacrament money", of which John Phillimore became treasurer, 13 December 1704, holding office till December 1732, and various particulars of his disbursements are recorded in the Register.



He resided at The Vennings in Lower Cam, and the addition he made to the house in 1711, marked with his

and his wife's initials, has already been mentioned on p. 143.

He was trustee, as John Phillimore, the younger, with Josiah Arundell, on 16 March 1707, of the marriage settlement of Maurice Smith of Dursley, saddler, and Elizabeth, daughter of John Tippetts, late of Dursley, clothier.

He died 21 July, and was buried 24 July 1738, aged 72, in Cam churchyard, and upon his altar tomb is the following inscription:—

**Reader**  
*Here lye the Remains of*  
**JOHN PHILLIMORE, Senr.,**  
*Of this Parish,*  
 Clothier,  
*Who Died the 21st day of July,*  
**1738.**  
*In the 73rd year of his Age.*

His funeral sermon was preached by the minister of the chapel, and a copy of this, once belonging to Eleanor Phillimore, his granddaughter, is in the writer's possession. It is entitled "A Funeral Sermon on Isaiah, 57, i, occasioned by the Death of John Phillimore, of Cam, Senior, Preached by Mr. J. Twemlow", in whose handwriting it seems to be. It is a closely written 12mo pamphlet of 32 pages, and as the latter portion of the

---

TWEMLOW.—Joseph Twemlow belonged to the ancient family of Twemlow, seated at Twemlow and Arclyd, in Cheshire, being the second son of George Twemlow of the latter place by his wife Mary, the heiress of the Lingard family. A detailed pedigree of the family appears in Ormerod's *Cheshire*. The arms given are, Azure two bars impaled or charged with three boar's heads coupéd, erect, sable. He settled at Cam in 1704 and died in 1740, and was buried

sermon is of some interest it may well be given here for the biographical information it supplies :—

“And this leads me from the subject of my discourse to that of the deceased, who set us an example worthy our imitation in several respects. He was a very servicable person in his station, having employed hands of a multitude of poor people for many years, & supported many families by constantly keeping them at work, & punctually paying them their wages in money, & not in goods, as soon as they had earned it. He carried on his trade in an even way, & not by starts, when trading was dull as well as when it was brisk, & continued some business to the last, so that, tho’ he was spar’d to be a good old age, to be an old man & full of years, he had the satisfaction to be usefull as long as he liv’d: & according to what notions I have concerning trade, I reckon such persons great benefactors to the publick, men that are the main support of y<sup>e</sup> poor, & the chief easers of parishes; so groundless & absurd is that conceit of some that trade will beggar us by bringing in such crowds of poor among us, for if it be allow’d that the poor come with trade, it must be acknowledged that riches also come with it; what but trade has raised the rate of land, advanced the price of commodities, brought in foreign goods & treasures, & enriched the kingdom? Were it not for trade what would hinder but what we must fare as hard, go as bare, live as poor, & wear as wooden shoes, as some other tradeless countries? So senseless & ridiculous is y<sup>e</sup> project of setting up the landed against the trading interest, & of promoting the former to y<sup>e</sup> prejudice of y<sup>e</sup> latter. But to wave this point, the death of a person who kept y<sup>e</sup> poor at work is to be lamented, & the meaner sort, one would think, wou’d lay to heart his being taken away; but what pretences can such have to be mourners, who show’d such shameful evidence to the contrary, by scandalous excesses & disorders on so sorrowful an occasion; disparaging to the dead, & detestable to the living, the blame whereof lies wholely at

in Cam churchyard, where there is a tablet to his memory and that of his wife Mary, upon which he is described as “of Dursley, Minister of the Gospel”. For the careful and accurate manner in which he kept the Chapel Register of Baptisms our gratitude is due to him, for without his records the Phillimore pedigree in the eighteenth century would be less complete than it is.

*Joseph Swinlow.*

their own door ; & I pray God to lay it so to their hearts, that it may never be laid to their charge. He was a merciful man, being very charitable to y<sup>e</sup> poor, kind to his work people, & compassionate to all that were in distress & misery ; he had the hardships of the poor in the late pinching years of scarcity much at heart, & he expressed his concern not only in words, but in deeds, giving liberally to them, & enlarging his charity in some proportion to the growing necessity. He fed many, sometimes more than a score together, on the Lord's Day, besides all the comers & cravers in y<sup>e</sup> work who were sure to speed at his door ; for he gave as the Preacher advises (Eccles. 11, 2), a portion to seven & to eight, bestowing much, & refreshing many. Indeed he was a great patron to the poor ; as long as he was able, he would go to y<sup>e</sup> parish meeting on purpose to befriend them there, & when he was disabled he would send his sons, & give them a strict charge to speak for the poor, that they might have some advocates among many adversaries ; & as he was mindful of 'em in his life, so he was not forgetful of 'em at his death, but left a sum of money to be distributed among them. These are works that will follow him, & not fail to find an ample reward, & they are such that will leave a good savour behind him, being both an evidence of his piety, & an ornament to it ; & now I am upon y<sup>e</sup> head of his religion, I will hint something concerning it. He did not fetch the rules of his religion from a statute book, but from y<sup>e</sup> Bible, in which he was much conversant & well skill'd, being fully persuaded of y<sup>e</sup> perfection & sufficiency of the Scriptures, that they are the only rule of faith & practice, & that y<sup>e</sup> closer we keep to 'em in matters of worship & discipline, the stronger ground we have whereon to hope for acceptance with God, in as much as he is always best pleas'd with what he himself has prescribed. It was his judgment that there ought to be no compulsion in matters of religion ; that it's everyone's duty & privilege to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, which he ought to inform as well as he can ; that God should be served by everyone in such a way & manner as he's convinced is most pleasing to him, & finds most profitable to his own soul ; & that all Christians should bear with & forbear one another in love, should avoid judging, censuring, & condemning one another for differences in lesser matters, & should unite in affection where they cannot but divide in opinion. Upon these, no way scismatical, nor in the least uncharitable, but truly Christian, & entirely Protestant principles, he had been for many years a dissenter from the Church of England, & a member of this congregation, to which he was both a great credit & support, by a good conversation & by a considerable contribution ; & he has not, as others, wholly confined his good offices to the time of life, but taken care to leave something towards carrying on y<sup>e</sup> work of the Gospel among us for several years after his death ; which

was less expected from him than from others, because of his leaving those behind him who are like to fill up his place. As God gave him many children, so he took much care of 'em, & has done well for them; he had the great satisfaction to observe them to take good courses, to find himself built up among them into a numerous family, to see many of his children's children, to be most tenderly taken care of in his old age by one of his own children, & to receive an uncommon respect & deference from all of 'em, which is as much their commendation, as 'twas his, tho' it was in part owing to a right breeding, & to a good education which he gave them; & now I am speaking of, permit me to say a few words to, his immediate descendants. Since it has pleased Almighty God, in whose hands y<sup>e</sup> life, breath, & time of all are, to take away your dear father, let all those affections you centred in him, be terminated upon each other; be always as exemplary for respect one to another as you were for regard to him; love as brethren, & be united as one among your selves, having at heart one anothers interest, honour, ease, & comfort; keep close to God in the several stations wherein his providence has plac'd you; keep the good charge of your pious father, which you have in his own hand writing, and remember the passage in Jeremiah 49, 11, which many take to be a promise of God, under w<sup>ch</sup> in his dying words he left you, 'Leave thy fatherless children, & I will preserve them alive'."

His will is a long one, but does not appear to have been anywhere proved. The original is still in existence amongst deeds belonging to Mrs. Mallett of North Nibley. It follows in abstract:—

*John Phillimore* the elder of Cam, clothier. To my son Jonathan Phillimore, a dresser, stool and iron crane in my kitchen, my table board and form in the hall, my furnace in the brewhouse and my oil cistern. To son John Phillimore £60, my dying furnace, my washing bucket and 4 cider hogsheads. To my son Samuel £50 and household goods in the messuage in occupation of son Jonathan, a silver tankard and silver spoon, looking glass and round table, 3 leather chairs in the new kitchen, two wooden chairs, my clothworking tools in the shear shop, etc., the bed on which I now lye, "with the bedstead, curtains, vallins and all other the appurtenances thereof", and trunk, three cider hogsheads, two barrells, my iron fire grate and jack, clock and one spitt. To sons Jonathan and Samuel £50, the interest to be paid to my daughter Elizabeth, wife of William Fowler, with remainder to her children. Also to daughter Elizabeth certain furniture, a silver porringer and spoon, silver salver, her mother's wedding ring, all the child bed linen, half dozen napkins, the drawers in the passage, and my



warming pan. To my granddaughter Mary Phillimore (daughter of my son Jonathan) £30, to be paid at age of 20 or at death of her father. To the rest of my grandchildren one guinea each. To each of the children of my brothers a mourning ring of gold. My pewter to be equally divided between my four children, Jonathan, John, Samuel and Elizabeth; linen to be divided among them by my sister Elizabeth Dorney. To the Protestant dissenting meeting house at Cam 20s. a year for seven years after my decease for the support thereof and of the minister "in case the same shall so long continue". To the poor of Cam £5. Rest of household goods to my four children. Residuary legatee and sole executor son Jonathan. Dated 2 February 1736. Witnesses: Edward Trotman, Thomas Hitchings.

John Phillimore married *Mary*, daughter of Thomas *King*, the elder, of Dursley, baker. Their marriage settlement was dated 19 and 20 October 1697, her marriage portion being £340. The parties thereto were John Phillimore, senr., Thomas King, senr., and his son Thomas King, junr., of Saul, yeoman. She survived the birth of her youngest child only a few days, and was buried in Cam churchyard. Her altar tomb bears on the north side this inscription:—

In Memory of  
 Mary, the Wife of John Phillimore,  
 of this parish, Clothier, whose Remains  
 were here Deposited, Feb<sup>ry</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1718,  
 in the 43<sup>rd</sup> year of her Age.  
 And also of  
 Mary their Daughter, who Departed  
 this Life Feb<sup>ry</sup> 27<sup>th</sup>, being 16 Days old.

KING.—He was, presumably, the son of Thomas King of Dursley, who died 8 January 1689. Thomas King, above mentioned, died 30 March 1722, aged 85, and his will was proved at Gloucester in the same year. Mary his wife died 24 April 1717, aged 84. The m. i. on tombs of this family formerly in Dursley churchyard are given by *Bigland*. Thomas King was bailiff of Dursley in 1679, 1680, and 1697. Samuel King was bailiff in 1682 and 1700.

On the other side are these lines:—

Few Days the Child Began to Draw its Breath  
 When th' Mother's Finished was by Stroke of Death,  
 Yet fewer still when by the Blow it Gave  
 The Child was hastened to the Mother's Grave ;  
 May this Inscription mind the Looker on  
 How few their days, How soon they will be gone.

The children of John Phillimore and Mary King were :—

- i. *Jonathan Phillimore*, born about 1698, of whom next.
- ii. *Anne*, named in will of grandfather, John Phillimore, 1711, but baptism not in church register, married at Cam *Timothy Wallington*, of Cam, 21 February 1725-6, marriage licence dated 19 February. Presumably she died before 1736, the date of her father's will.
- iii. *John Phillimore*, born 1702, of whom hereafter (25).
- iv. *Elizabeth*, baptized at Cam meeting-house 2 May 1706, died 27 January 1770 in her 64th year, and was buried at Cam, and on the outside of the north wall of the nave, on a handsome tablet, is the inscription given upon the opposite page.  
 She married (1), at St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucestershire, 24 April 1735, *William Fowler*, of Cam, gentleman, son of Daniel Fowler, of Cam, clothier. Marriage settlement, tripartite dated 21 March 1734, the parties being (1) Daniel Fowler of Cam, clothier, and Barbara his wife, and William Fowler of Cam, gent., his eldest son (2) John Phillimore of Cam, clothier, and Elizabeth Phillimore, spinster, his daughter, and (3) Jonathan Phillimore and John

---

WALLINGTON.—The Wallingtons were an old Gloucestershire family, and their printed pedigrees trace back to Edward Wallington of Wotton-under-Edge, who in 1669 married Sarah Okes, though they are mentioned by John Smith of Nibley at a much earlier date; their grandson, the Rev. Charles Wallington, who died in 1765, was curate in charge of Dursley, and vicar of Frampton-on-Severn. Timothy Wallington was, in 1730, a trustee under

Phillimore, jun., clothiers, brothers of the said Elizabeth, Joseph Twemlow of Dursley, clerk, and Daniel Fowler of Cam, yeoman, brother of William Fowler. Witnesses, Sam. Phillimore, William Jones,\* and Jno. Morse.

By this document, Nasse or Nash Court, now commonly called the Knapp, which had been purchased from the Trotman family, was brought into settlement. William Fowler died without children, in 1740, as the following inscription shows, five years after his marriage, and Nash Court, in accordance with opinions given by Dudley Ryder, Beversham Filmer, and Mr. Yates, in October 1740, passed to his widow and not to his heirs. His will was a brief one:—

*William Fowler* of Cam, gentleman. To Thomas Hitchings one suit of clothes. Residuary legatee his wife Elizabeth. Dated 16 July 1736. Witness, William Harper, Gilbert Marston, Rich. Margon.

---

Josiah Phillimore's will, p. 148 *ante*. Presumably he was the Timothy Wallington of Wotton-under-Edge, whose will, as well as that of Sibilla Wallington, was recorded at Gloucester in 1769. The arms of this family, which is now represented by Col. Sir John W. Wallington, K.C.B., of Keevil Manor, Wilts, are, Ermine, three bars wavy sable, on a chief gules a saltire or.

FOWLER.—It may be taken as almost certain that the Fowlers of Cam descended from that family of Fowler settled in the neighbouring parish of Stonehouse, whose pedigree was recorded in the *Gloucestershire Visitation* of 1623, the then representatives being Daniel Fowler and Anselm Fowler, both of Stonehouse. Their arms were:—Quarterly, azure and or, in the first quarter a hawk's lure and line of the second. Mrs. Phillimore's father, Daniel Fowler, was a clothier at Cam, and died 7 February 1747, aged 78, and her brother-in-law, Daniel Fowler, jun., was buried at Cam 18 September 1740, aged 33.

---

\* Presumably the William Jones of Dursley, attorney, who married Mary Purnell, the heiress of the Kingshill Purnells, whose son T. P. Jones, afterwards Col. T. P. Purnell, married Ann Phillimore, daughter of Samuel Phillimore, and niece of Mrs. Fowler.

She married (2) the Rev. *Nicholas Martyn*, then of Cam, but afterwards of Great Faringdon, on which occasion a settlement was executed, the parties being, (1) Elizabeth Fowler of Cam, widow, (2) Nicholas Martyn of Cam, clerk, (3) Jonathan Phillimore of Cam, clothier (brother of Mrs. Fowler), Richard Morgan of Dursley, gentleman, John Long

NEAR THIS PLACE  
is deposited the Body of  
WILLIAM FOWLER, of  
this Parish, Gent., who  
Departed this Life, July  
the 10<sup>th</sup> 1740, aged 36 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
And also ELIZABETH  
his Wife, Daughter of  
J<sup>NO</sup> & MARY PHILLIMORE,  
who Departed this Life,  
January the 27<sup>th</sup> 1770, in  
the 64<sup>th</sup> year of her age.

of Uley, shopkeeper, and Hugh Everett of Dursley, butcher, and (4) John Phillimore of Upthrop, Cam, gentleman, and Richard Olliver\* of Dursley, ironmonger. Witnesses, John Wells, Giles Hadley and Thomas Hitchings. Her will is as follows:—

*Elizabeth Martyn*, late wife of Nicholas Martyn, late of Cam, but now of Great Farringdon, clerk. The Knap [Nash Court] was demised by her husband to her brothers John and Samuel Phillimore for 99 years, the rent after his decease to be for their benefit, but charged with £400, viz., £100 to my brother Jonathan Phillimore and £100 to his son (my nephew) John Phillimore [afterwards of New Broad Street], the remaining £200 to my niece Mary, daughter of Jonathan. To the said Mary Phillimore £100, and to my nephew John

---

\* A mourning ring with the inscription:—"MARY OLIVER, OB. 13 NOV. 1757," has descended to the writer, but it is not known whom it commemorates.

Phillimore £40. Witnesses, Elizabeth Phillimore, Ann Phillimore, Robert Phillimore.

Codicil dated 8 August 1767. To sister Elizabeth, wife of brother Samuel Phillimore, my silver salver. To nephew John Phillimore £100 and silver half-pint cup marked E.P. To nephew Robert, son of Jonathan Phillimore, £50. To niece Mary Bliss, daughter of Jonathan Phillimore, £40 and gold ring and earrings, two-handled silver cup and spoon marked M.K.,\* my best silk sack and petticoat and best suit of laced linnen. To nieces Elizabeth Grove £10, Ann Stiff £10, Elinor Phillimore £10. To nephew Samuel, son of brother John Phillimore, £50. To niece Ann Winchcombe, daughter of said John Phillimore, £50 and my Dresden worked handkerchief. To my nephew John Phillimore, son of Samuel Phillimore, £10. To my niece Elizabeth, daughter of said Samuel Phillimore, £10. To my niece Ann [afterwards Mrs. Purnell], daughter of said Samuel Phillimore, £10 and my mother of pearl snuff box, and to said Elizabeth and Ann my china, etc. To Ann, wife of Daniel Trotman, my old servant, £100. To the Dissenting minister £5. To the poor of Cam £5. My funeral sermon from Titus 2, 13, "Looking for the blessed hope". To be buried by my first husband in the same grave and a new flat stone to be placed over me, and his monument to be repaired and lettered "and also Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John and Mary Phillimore, who departed this life at such and such a time". To be buried in the same manner as my father and the rest of my family, only fewer people and not in less than 4 or 5 days. Witnesses, Daniel Elliott, Mary Elliott. Proved at Gloucester, 1770, p. 97.

- v. *Mary*, baptized at Cam meeting house, 27 June 1709, died in infancy, and buried in Cam Churchyard, 4 June 1716.
- vi. *Joseph Phillimore*, baptized at Cam meeting house, 19 December 1710, died in infancy, and was buried 15 July 1711, aged 6 months. The following inscription is on the east end of his grandmother's tomb:—

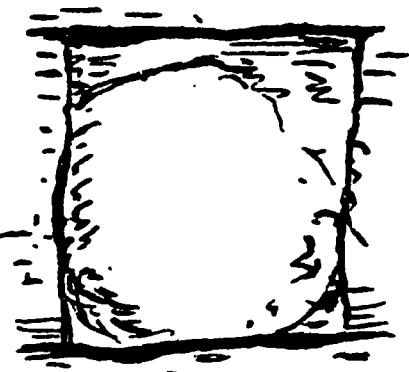
---

\* Perhaps for Keynes, a family related to the Fowlers.

*In Memory of  
Joseph the son of John  
and Mary Phillimore,  
of Lower Cam, who was  
here deposited ye 15 of  
July 1711, aged 6 Months.*

- vii. *Samuel Phillimore*, born 1712, of whom hereafter (27).
- viii. *Elenor*, buried in Cam churchyard, 12 April 1723.
- ix. *Mary*, died 27 February 1717/18, and buried the following day, "being 16 days old", m.i.

**15. Jonathan Phillimore** of Cam, clothier, born in 1698, and baptized, presumably at Cam meeting house. He resided first at Hockerhill, between Upper and Lower Cam, in a house now replaced by a modern brick cottage, afterwards removing to the Vennings. Like his father and grandfather, he supported the

*Jonathan*  *Phillimore*

"meeting" at Upper Cam, where his children were baptized. By his second marriage, due doubtless to the trade between Cam and Bridgnorth, he and his family became closely associated with that town, an association which has lasted to the present time, and there, in 1747, he made his will. He died 10 October 1749, at the

comparatively early age of 51, and was buried in Cam Churchyard under a large altar tomb within rails. The inscription on the south side is :—

*In Memory of*  
**JONATHAN PHILLIMORE,**  
*of this Parish, Clothier,*  
*who Departed this Life, Octr. 10<sup>th</sup> 1749,*  
*Aged 51.*  
*Also of ROBERT PHILLIMORE, his Son, Gent.,*  
*who departed this Life, Novr. 17<sup>th</sup>, 1795,*  
*Aged 64.*

His will was thus :—

*Jonathan Phillimore* of Kam,\* co. Gloucester, clothier, dated 5 August 1747. Ratifies marriage settlement with dear and loving wife Ann Phillimore. To my son, John Phillimore, the sum of £5. To daughter, Mary Phillimore, £10. The residue of estate to wife, Ann Phillimore; brother-in-law, John Wells of Bridgnorth, clothier, and John Phillimore of Upthorp, co. Gloucester, clothier, in trust for wife Ann while a widow; remainder to sons and daughters by wife Ann (to wit) Elizabeth Phillimore, Ann Phillimore, Robert Phillimore, Joseph Phillimore, and Eleanor Phillimore, equally as tenants in common. Daughter Eleanor Phillimore, sole executrix.†

Signed "Jonathn Phillimore"; witnessed by Thoms. Gitton, Thos. Gibbons, John Brooke.

Proved 31 July 1750, by Ann Phillimore, mother and guardian of Eleanor Phillimore, spinster, a minor.

\* It is evident that this will was made at Bridgnorth, for Thomas Gitton was an attorney in that town, and this sufficiently accounts for the unusual spelling of the name of Cam.

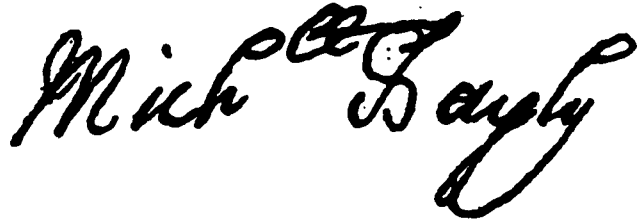
† It may be noted as a remarkable fact that this lady, then only seven years old, survived this nomination very nearly ninety years.

Jonathan Phillimore was twice married, (1) to *Elizabeth*, daughter of Michael *Bayly* of Uley, gentleman, who was buried at Cam, 23 July 1723.

Jonathan Phillimore and Elizabeth Bayly had issue a son and daughter :—

- i. *Mary*, married . . . . *Bliss*, but it would appear from her brother John Phillimore's will that she became a widow and subsequently remarried, as therein she is described as *Mary Palmer*. She left a son and daughter.
- ii. *John Phillimore* of London, of whom next (16).

BAYLY.—It has not been ascertained to what family this Michael Bayly belonged, but it may be noted that it is not an uncommon name in the neighbourhood of Uley, some of its bearers being people of fair position. Michael Bayly inherited Wresden from his uncle, John Eles, or Eyles, a clothier, and he himself seems to have carried on business there, but he subsequently settled in Gloucester, of which city he was successively Sheriff and Mayor. He had, besides Mrs. Phillimore, a son, Thomas Bayly, who travelled to the East Indies and apparently died a bachelor. A settlement of Wresden is entered on the Close Rolls, as mentioned by Michael Bayly in the following letter to his grandson John Phillimore :—



Letter addressed to—

Mr. J. Phillimore at A Silke Shop  
Und. a Long Gallare on  
London Bridg

pd. 4d.

[Post mark] GLOU     12  
                  CESTER    00

Dear J.

Oct<sup>er</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1745.

According to y<sup>e</sup> pleasing prospect I had of seeing good Mrs. D— at Bath, I prepar<sup>d</sup> to go there pers<sup>u</sup> to an Intema<sup>n</sup>tion I gave her by Lett<sup>r</sup>, but It did not Reach Mrs. Thomas<sup>s</sup> untill 2 days after she was gone: but my uigilant cuz. Adey soon gave me to know the time she Set out: & hope youle not suffer me to Remain long Igno<sup>t</sup> how She got home, & now is, togeth<sup>er</sup> with Mrs. Fill, to whome I hope you will in the best



Jonathan Phillimore married (2) at St. Leonard's Church, Bridgnorth, Salop, 2 October 1726, *Ann*, daughter of John *Wells* of Bridgnorth, gentleman. According to tradition, in 1760, but possibly earlier, some years after her husband's death she returned to her native town Bridgnorth, settling in East Castle Street,


maner; Tender unfained service & make you make my Requests known as above.

And now I am turning my thoughts to y<sup>o</sup> glumie That hangs over great brittan. but y<sup>o</sup> Midlin & comman people Seems Rath<sup>r</sup> to gloire in then be affec<sup>d</sup> with, & this Leads to tell you how much myselfe is the Marke and Envey of y<sup>o</sup> Mob of this plac, & not a day passes without Incontestable prufes thereof which putts me upon Informing you that when y<sup>o</sup> wicked begin they, Its feared, will make a full end therefore. If I never did inform you I do now that should my writeings be destroy<sup>d</sup> I Registered my Estate at y<sup>o</sup> Rowles Chapell Chancery lane.

I believe Much about y<sup>o</sup> yeare 1726, or may be a yeare or too before a year or too aft<sup>er</sup>. I hope god will bles the y<sup>o</sup> Litle I leave w<sup>th</sup> grete Inceas & what ever decays with you yet godlynes with Contentment is Sure gain & cannot be tacken from you. I am to all y<sup>t</sup> bear yo<sup>r</sup> name an affectionate Humble Ser<sup>t</sup>, M.B.

The name of Michael Bayly's first wife is unknown, but he married a second time Mary Ashmead, widow.

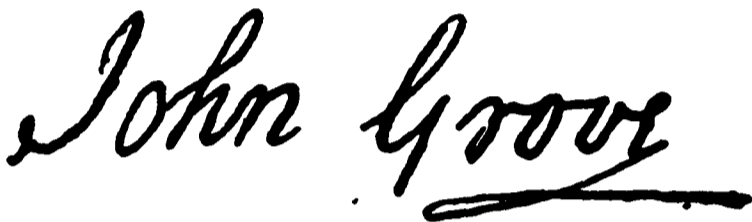
WELLS.—This family descended from Edmund Wells, an innholder at Dudley in the seventeenth century, who died in 1700. On the marriage of his son John Wells, of Bridgnorth, clothier and dyer, with Elizabeth Law, daughter of Thomas Law of Bridgnorth, weaver, a settlement was made, 22 May 1679, by Thomas Law and Edmund Wells. To the signature of Thomas Lawe is attached an armorial seal—three crescents with a canton. The signature and seal of Edmund Wells show the familiar double queued lion rampant of Wells here reproduced. The earlier history of this Wells family, most of whom seem to have been well-to-do, has not been ascertained. Many of them were settled in Bridgnorth, and the name frequently occurs in the freemen's roll. There is reason to believe that John Wells married, a second time, one of the Bridgens of Bridgen Hall,

Edmund Wells 

and died there 6 June 1762, aged 67, being buried in St. Leonard's churchyard.

Jonathan Phillimore and Ann Wells had the following children :—

- iii. *Elizabeth*. Her baptism has not been found, but she was born presumably about 1727 or 1728. Her name, as already mentioned, p. 144 *ante*, is scratched, with the date 1744, on a pane of glass at the Vennings. The date of her death has not been ascertained, but she and her husband are mentioned in her brother Robert's will as living in 1792, and she appeared as an annuitant of £40 in the will of her half brother, John Phillimore. She, being then of Bridgnorth, married *John Grove* of Stourbridge, Worcestershire, clothier. Marriage bond dated 14 August 1750. According to tradition he is said to have been a man of some scientific attainment, and to have been the inventor of a rocket. No further particulars respecting him or as to his ancestry have been ascertained.



Their children were :—

1. *Edmund Wells Grove*.
2. *Joseph Grove*.
3. *Robert Phillimore Grove*, deceased in 1837, when his widow, *Catherine*, was living with the following family :—
  1. *Robert Grove*, who had, in 1837, four children, was presumably the *Robert Phillimore Grove* who died at Highgate, Birmingham, 30 January 1875, in his 84th year.

---

Bridgnorth, and it is not certain that Ann Phillimore was daughter of Elizabeth Law. Various documents of the Wells family are in the writer's possession, including the probate, dated 16 January 1701, of Edmund Wells' will, and also an earlier cancelled will of his, dated 14 August 1686, containing much genealogical information relative to his descendants.

2. *William Grove.*
3. *Joseph Grove.*
4. *John Grove*, presumably the John Phillimore Grove, baptized at Walsall, 25 September 1793.
5. *Catherine.*
6. *Mary*, married ——— *Dutton.*
7. *Charlotte.*
8. *Ellen.*
9. *Humbletta.*

4. *Jonathan Phillimore Grove* is said to have enlisted as a common soldier, and to have been last seen crossing the Thames in a boat from Westminster bridge.

5. *Anne*, married ——— *Fernei*, and living a widow in 1835, her daughter, *Elizabeth Newey*, being then deceased, but leaving a daughter.

6. *Elizabeth*, presumably the *Elizabeth Watin*, widow, living in 1835.

7. *Mary*, presumably the *Mary Butler*, widow, living in 1835.

The descendants of John Grove and Elizabeth Phillimore have not been further traced.

iv. *Anne*, married (1) Thomas Stiff, (2) Daniel Knight. See (19) *A quo* Phillimore of Uley.

v. *Robert Phillimore* of Cam, gentleman, baptized at Cam meeting house, 1 October 1730, and presumably was named after his cousin Robert Phillimore of Kensington. He was of the Vennings, clothier, in 1753 (which he then bought from his half brother, John Phillimore), and of Cam, clothier, in 1760, and afterwards assisted his elder half-brother, John Phillimore, in London. He sold the Vennings, in 1761, to his uncle, Samuel Phillimore, then of Hockerhill, clothier, for £300, and 26 March 1791, took a lease for 21 years, of Nash Court, the Knap, at the rent of £77 18s., from his cousin John Phillimore of Symondshall, which was subsequently cancelled on 3 August 1794. About 1780, his brother, John Phillimore, conveyed to him his Gloucestershire property

at Wresden, Uley, and the Thing at Cam, p. 142 *ante*. Some china which once belonged to him, and

*Robert Phillimore*

bears his initials, *R. P.*, has descended to the writer. He died a bachelor, aged 64, on 17 November, 1795, and was buried 24 November as "Mr. Robert Phillimore" in Cam churchyard. The inscription on his tombstone is given above p. 173.

His will follows:—

*Robert Phillimore* of Cam, gentleman. To my sister, Eleanor Phillimore, £1,000 3 per cent. Bank annuities on trust to pay the income to sister Elizabeth Grove for life for her sole use separate from her present husband, and then to divide the same amongst her children. To her children, viz., Edmund Wells Grove, Joseph Grove, Robert Phillimore Grove, Jonathan Grove, Ann Fernei, Elizabeth Grove, and Mary Grove, £100 each. To my nephew, William Stiff of Chelsea, £400. To Daniel Knight of Cam, maltster, £10. To Rev. John Thomas\* of Cam, £10. To Francis Cornett of Alderly, £20. To Thomas Harmer of Gloucester, wharfinger, £10. To Elizabeth Rhodes, wife of George Rhodes of Bridgnorth, £10. To William Bray of Lawrence Lane, Cheapside, London, £10. To my servant Mary Wire, £50. To my servant William Harper, £10. To my sister Eleanor Phillimore my messuages, etc., in Uley and Cam, given to me by my brother, John Phillimore of London, esquire, for life, remainder to my nephew, William Stiff, charged with £50 to each of my nephews and nieces [children of Mrs. Grove named]. Residuary legatee and executrix Eleanor Phillimore. Dated 1 August 1792. Witnessed by Hen. Vizard, Jno. Vizard, William Vizard.

---

\* Minister of the Cam Meeting.

Proved 16 December 1795, by Eleanor Phillimore.  
Sworn under £5,000.

- vi. *Edmund Phillimore*, baptized at Cam meeting house, 28 February 1731-2. Presumably named after his great-grandfather Edmund Wells. Probably identical with the *Edward*, son of Jonathan Phillimore, buried in Cam churchyard, 22 April 1732.
- vii. *Joseph Phillimore*, baptized at Cam meeting house, 8 July 1734, and settled in Bridgnorth. He died unmarried 19 November 1757, aged 24.
- viii. *Eleanor*, born at the Vennings, Lower Cam, 3 April, and baptized 14 April 1739, at Cam meeting house. She resided at Bridgnorth in Hungary Street with her cousin, Mr. William Haslewood, who died 1 October 1822, aged 69. On 22 and 23 September 1814, the "neat and valuable household furniture and goods belonging to Mrs. Phillimore" were sold by Downes and Gittos, and she then gave up housekeeping, after which she lived in Whitburn Street and High Street. But some years later, when aged about 90, she took a house in St. John Street, Bridgnorth, and resided there till her death. She was named executrix of her father's will in 1747, and survived that appointment nearly 90 years. She retained her faculties to the last, and her memory recalled the alarm felt at Cam in 1745, when the news came of the Young Pretender's arrival at Derby.

*Eleanor Phillimore*  
*aged 93*

*May 2 1832*

She died 9 February 1837, consequent on the shock caused by the sudden death of her old servant,

Elizabeth Edwards, a few days before, and she was buried in the graveyard of the Stoneway Chapel, of which congregation she had long been a member. The inscription upon the obelisk over her grave is:—

In a Vault beneath  
are deposited the remains of  
**ELEANOR PHILLIMORE**  
who was born at Cam in Gloucester-  
shire  
*She sought the Lord early and confessed  
herself a debtor to His grace*  
Her course  
in which Faith Hope and Charity were  
manifest  
terminated on the 9th of February 1837  
in the 98th year of her age.  
*She entered upon the rest which remaineth  
for the people of God.*

Her portrait, a water-colour miniature, is in the writer's possession. Her will follows:—

*Eleanor Phillimore*, of Bridgnorth, Salop, spinster, 29 October 1835. My three nieces Anne Fernie, widow, Elizabeth Watkins, widow, and Mary Butler, widow, £150 each. To the only daughter (now under 21, her father now living) of Elizabeth Newey, deceased who was a daughter of said Ann Fernie, £50. To the four daughters of Thomas Stiff (son of my late nephew William Stiff) by his late wife, £50 each. To Catherine, widow of my late nephew Robert Phillimore Grove, £30, and to Robert Grove and William Grove, two of his sons, £150 each. To Joseph Grove, another son of R. P. Grove, £200. To John Grove, Catherine Grove, Mary Dutton late Mary Grove, Charlotte Grove, Ellen Grove, six other children of R. P. Grove, £30 each. To the four children of Robert Grove £20 each. To my friend Rev. Samuel Barber and Sarah his wife £100 each. To Servant Elizabeth Edward, household good, etc., and £100. To my friend and medical

adviser, Joseph Hall of Bridgnorth, £20 and £5 for a ring. All my residuary estate to said Samuel Barber in trust for William Phillimore Stiff, son of Thomas Stiff. Executor, Samuel Barber. Signed Eleanor Phillimore. Witnesses, Jn. Pritchard of Brosely, solicitor, Benjamin Wellings of Bridgnorth, blacksmith. Proved 18 March 1837.

*P.C.C.*

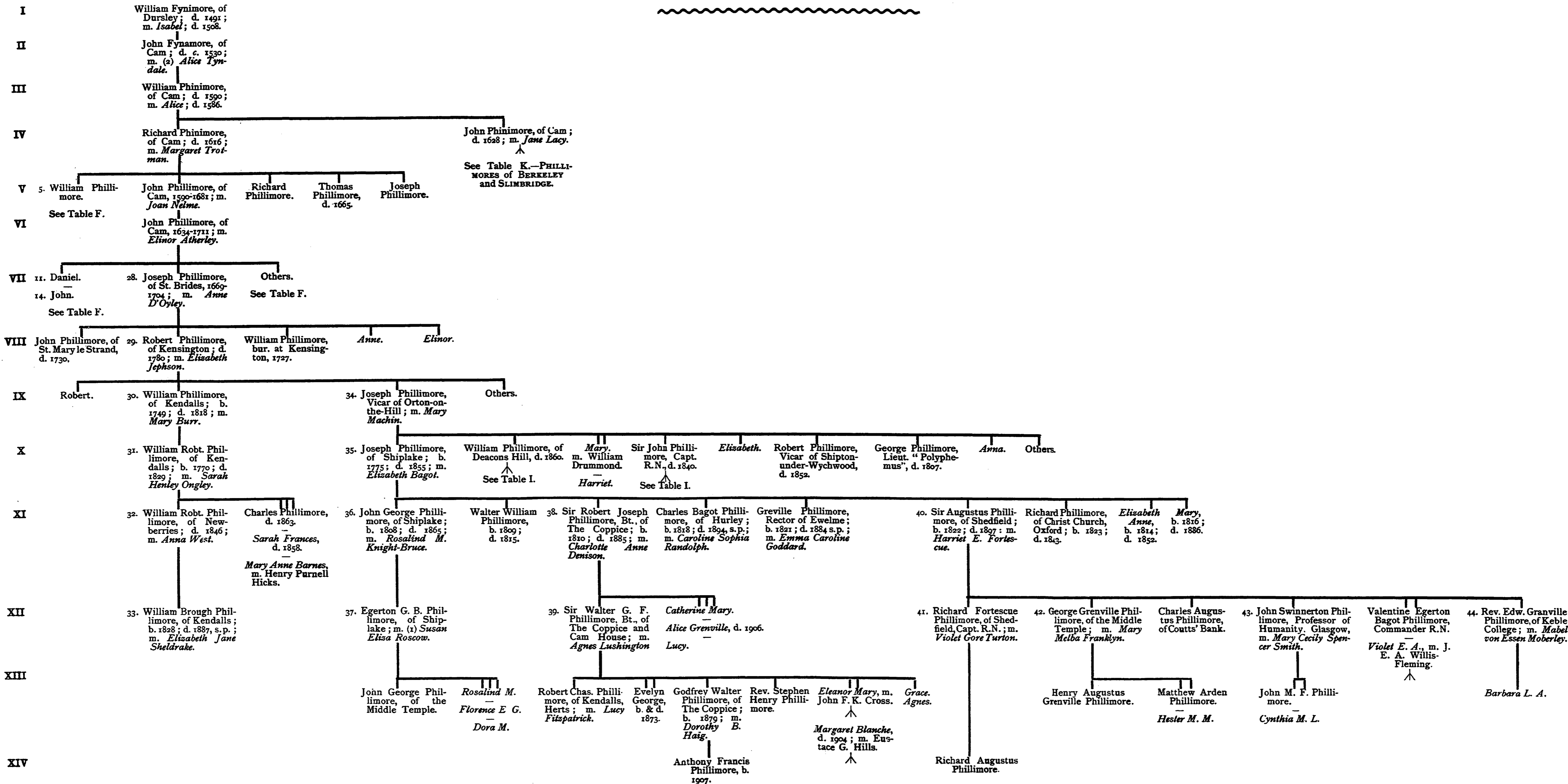
---





Table H.

# The Phillimores of Kensington, Kendalls and Shiplake.





## PART II.

BY LORD PHILLIMORE.

### THE FAMILY GENERALLY.

The first part of this book was written by the late William Phillimore Watts Phillimore. We had planned the book together and he used to submit the proofs to me, but I did little beyond approving what he had done. When he died on April 9, 1913, he had completed the first part to the end of page 176 with genealogical Tables to F, and Table H. The other pages were in proof, and genealogical tables K, L, and N were in draft, and he had prepared a mass of notes in MS.

I am now after some years' interval endeavouring to carry his work forward, but it has to be treated in an inferior and sketchy manner. I have neither time nor knowledge nor technical skill which will enable me to treat the family history as he would have done, and except so far as his MS. notes will carry me I must confine the work to our particular branch of the family. Fortunately the book had reached a stage at which materials for this branch become accessible and indeed numerous. Before passing to them I will put down such notes as are in my possession relating to other branches, and here I would first introduce a record of W. P. W. Phillimore himself. His place in the genealogy will be found in Table F, page 22, and a good record of him appeared in *The Genealogist*, N.S., vol. xxx, October 1913, which I will here insert :—

#### **In Memoriam.**

---

WILLIAM PHILLIMORE WATTS PHILLIMORE.

William Phillimore Watts Phillimore was the eldest son of William Phillimore Phillimore (formerly Stiff), B.Med., of Snenton,

Nottingham, the medical superintendent of the county asylum there, and Mary Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Benjamin Watts, of Bridgen Hall, Bridgnorth, Shropshire; and he was born at Nottingham on 27 October 1853.

His patronymic was really Stiff—the Stiffs and the Phillimores were both old families of clothiers, resident for many generations at Cam in Gloucestershire—but Dr. Stiff assumed the name of Phillimore by royal licence in 1873, his great-grandfather, Thomas Stiff, of Cam, having married Ann, daughter of Jonathan Phillimore of that place.

Having been educated privately, he entered Queen's College, Oxford, 31 May 1873, and in 1876 took a Second Class in Jurisprudence, and graduated B.A. In 1880 he became M.A. and B.C.L., and the same year was admitted a Solicitor.

It was whilst an undergraduate at Oxford that his interest in genealogy developed. He had the advantage there of the splendid collections in the Bodleian Library and the library of his own college, of which he made good use. His vacations were largely spent in Gloucestershire, working up the genealogies of the Phillimore, Stiff, and other kindred families. In early life he contributed papers to Jewitt's *Reliquary* and similar publications.

His best known book is *How to Write the History of a Family*, which appeared in 1887. This was quickly out of print, as also a second and enlarged edition; and a supplement was issued in 1906. This book proved indispensable to all genealogists who were working up pedigrees and family history, and a new and revised edition, brought up to date by the inclusion of new sources of information that have been opened up during the last ten years, would be a real boon to genealogists.

Phillimore's strong point was his far-sightedness and aptitude for starting new societies. He possessed great organising ability, and set on foot many schemes which are still at work, showing the need there was for their existence. The first of these was *The Index Library*, which he originated in 1887, and which is now better known as *The British Record Society*. The object of this was to print the calendars of wills stored in the various probate registries, and indexes of various classes of public records. It has however also printed certain records themselves, e.g., the Inquisitions Post Mortem for Gloucestershire and Wilts. At the present time it has issued nearly fifty volumes.

In 1894 he commenced to print the marriage registers of various counties. The marriages only were extracted from various parish registers, and printed in volumes of about 150 pages, at the price of 10s. 6d. a volume. This venture has proved very successful. About thirty counties have been taken in hand, and some 200 volumes have been issued, comprising over 1,200 parishes. In this work he

was fortunate in securing the co-operation of a number of local enthusiasts who copied their local registers. The success of this scheme has been greatly forwarded by the labours and industry of Mr. T. M. Blagg, whom Mr. Phillimore took into partnership some years ago. These volumes are not indexed, but Mr. Phillimore's intention was to print one general index to the marriages for each county as soon as all the registers for that county had been extracted and printed.

Other Societies initiated by Phillimore were the *Scottish Record Society*, which started with his printing certain calendars of Scottish wills and records in 1896; the *Thoroton Society*, for printing Nottinghamshire records, in 1897; and the *Canterbury and York Society*, for printing the episcopal registers of the dioceses of England and Wales, in 1904. All these societies are still being diligently carried on, showing that their work was really needed. He also was active in the foundation of the Shropshire Parish Register Society, and the Staffordshire Parish Register Society, and for some years edited the publications of both societies.

Notwithstanding all this work for societies, a constant stream of books and pamphlets emanated from Phillimore's pen. He compiled various family histories: *Some Account of the Family of Holbrow*, in 1901; *The Family of Middlemore*, the same year; pamphlets on the Watts family, the Finmore family, etc., and at his death he had been for some years engaged on a big history of *The Family of Phillimore*, a work in which Sir Walter Phillimore was much interested, and it is to be hoped that this book will one day see the light. He also had in view a series of volumes of *County Pedigrees*—pedigrees not limited to any one class of society, but of this series only one volume was printed, "Nottinghamshire, vol. i," in 1910; the second volume was well in hand at his death, and will in due course be issued.

It is impossible to enumerate all Phillimore's writings—they fill many pages in the British Museum Catalogue. But amongst the most useful of his works not already mentioned are: *Pedigree Work*, 1900; *Heralds' College and Coats of Arms regarded from a Legal Aspect*, 1904; *The Law and Practice of Grants of Arms*, 1905; and *Changes of Name*, 1906.

With such a mass of work continually going on, and with so many irons in the fire, it is not to be wondered at that at times his work got into arrear, and Societies were compelled to appoint other editors of their publications, to ensure the usual output being issued to their members. Phillimore was sadly overworked, and had far too much to do, more than any single man could accomplish.

The custody and preservation of local records was a great hobby of his, and he drafted several Bills dealing with their safe custody. In 1897 he came prominently into public notice through the

“Shipway Case,” when wills and tombstones were forged in order to prove a pedigree, and it was due to Phillimore that the fraud was unmasked.

For some time before his death he resided at Berkhamstead, and latterly at Gerrard’s Cross. His health failing, he was taken to Torquay to recruit, and after an illness of several months’ duration he died there on 9th April last. He was interred on the 15th April in the family vault at Bridgnorth, by the side of his father and mother, the present writer officiating at his interment. He had married in 1887, Miss Jane Graham, a lady of Scottish descent, and has left his widow and one son, Mr. Wilfrid Henderson Phillimore, surviving.

Of Phillimore’s work it is impossible to speak too highly. There is no living genealogist who is not indebted to his publications, and who will not render a tribute of gratitude to his memory for what he has done. He literally died in harness, working laboriously up to the last. He was always ready to afford assistance to others, out of his stores of knowledge. The present writer has had a personal friendship with him for nearly forty years, going back to early Oxford days. For some of the facts in this memoir the writer is indebted to an obituary notice in *The Athenaeum*, of 19th April last, but it is mainly from personal knowledge that this memoir has been compiled. He has left a gap which it will not be easy to fill.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

It was his wish that his account of his branch of the family should be left untouched. His proposed pedigree of his family, Table G, has not come into my hands, and I leave his descent as shown on Table F.

His widow is living at Lime Cottage, The Acre, Windsor. Of his son and the other members of his family, I am able to give the following information.

*Wilfrid Henderson Phillimore*, son of W. P. W. Phillimore, was born at Turnham Green, Chiswick, on January 9, 1888. He was educated at Berkhamstead Grammar School, and then proceeded to various establishments to learn farming, was in his father’s office till the latter’s death, served in the Army during the Great War for 2½ years, but was not sent abroad. He has succeeded to the estate of his maternal relations, that of

Redford, in the parish of Wearavonside, Stirlingshire, where he now resides.

*Eleanor Letitia*, sister of W. P. W. Phillimore, born 1865, married at Bridgenorth in 1900, James C. Furness, M.R.C.S. whom she subsequently divorced. She died on April 18th, 1916, and by her will directed as follows: "I direct my executor to offer to Sir Walter Phillimore or the succeeding baronet, my old bureau, the Phillimore silver the Phillimore rings and the miniature of Miss Eleanor Phillimore of Bridgenorth for sale at a fair and proper valuation, the valuer to be agreed upon by both parties." I acquired these articles, one of them including a mourning ring in memory of Eleanor Phillimore (Table F), who died at the great age of 93 in 1837, and who is mentioned at page 177.

*Dr. Raymond H. Phillimore*, brother of W. P. W. Phillimore, died at Montreal December 26, 1911.

From W. P. W. Phillimore's notes, which I here transcribe, with a few alterations and additions, the following further information can be given about the descendants of John Phillimore and Elinor Atherley, other than Joseph and his line.

I turn now following W. P. W. Phillimore's notes to:—

**16. John Phillimore** (Table F), No. 16, of Coleman Street in 1766, of 15, New Broad Street, London, in 1792 and of Cheshunt, Herts, in 1780, was born about 1723, but no record of his baptism can be found in the Cam registers. He went when very young to London, and a letter from his grandfather Richard Bayley at a silk shop under a long gallery in London Bridge has already been printed (p. 174). The Minute Book of the Corporation of Gloucester shows a proposal, May 13, 1748, to admit him, being then of London, silkman, gratis to the

freedom of the City. He inherited Wresden from the Bayley family, and this property he presented to his half-brother, Robert Phillimore, in 1783. It may be assumed that he was substantially provided for by his mother, for he only received a complimentary legacy of £5 in his father's will, which is dated 1747, at which time he was but 24. He acquired a large fortune, leaving some £70,000 to be divided between his two daughters. He died aged 72 in Lincoln's Inn Fields, February 13, 1795, but the place of his burial is unknown. His memorial ring descended to W. P. W. Phillimore. His will, dated November 30, 1789, was proved in the Prerogative Court with two codicils, March 14, 1795. His portrait, by Gainsborough, is in my possession and hangs at The Coppice. He married at St. Bride's Fleet Street, December 4, 1759, by licence, *Susannah*, daughter of Robert *Vincent*, of Sergeant's Inn, Fleet Street.

*John Phillimore* and *Susanna Vincent* left two daughters:—

*Susanna*, of whom next (17) married *Robert Vincent*.  
*Ann*, of whom next (18) married *John Pearse*.

**17. Susanna**, elder daughter and co-heiress of John Phillimore, died July 18, 1833. Administration with will, dated June 12, 1832, was granted in Prerogative Court March 4, 1834, to her eldest son, Robert Vincent. She married, being then of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, at St. Bride's, Fleet Street, June 8, 1780, by licence, her cousin, *Robert Vincent*, then of St. Bride's, afterwards of Bridgefoot, South Mimms, Middlesex (only son and heir of Edward Vincent, also of Bridgefoot) who died January 30, 1839. Marriage settlement dated June 5th and 6th, 1780, the trustees being William Phillimore of Old Bond Street, Esquire (son of Robert Phillimore of Kensington), and Robert Phillimore of St. Thomas Apostle, London, Esquire (her uncle).

*Robert Vincent* and *Susanna Phillimore* had issue (with others):—



*Robert Vincent* of Clapham, Surrey, and of Basinghall Street, eldest son, died July 11, 1850, and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery. He married, settlement dated May 22, 1818, *Margaret Parker* of the Excise Office, Broad Street, London, who died at Clapham, November 18, 1855, and was buried at Kensal Green. They left two daughters :

*Marget (?)* born August 21, 1819, was baptised at St. Peter-le-Poer, Broad Street, London.

*Louisa Elizabeth*, born February 27, 1821, was baptised at St. Peter-le-Poer . .

**18. Ann** (younger daughter of John Phillimore) married *John Pearse* of Chilton Lodge, near Taunton, an Army Contractor and a director of the Bank of England. M.P. for Devizes. They had issue :

*John*, died about 1866.

*Nicholas*, died 1830.

*Christopher*, died about 1865.

*Ann*, died 1888 aged 93.

} All, I believe,  
unmarried.

*Susan* married *Henry Porcher*. He died November 19, 1859, she in 1869 aged 73. They had one child who died in infancy.

*Clara* married the Rev. *John Edwin Lance* and died in 1879 aged 80. They had one child, *Clara Mary Lance*, born 1844, still living at Chilton Lodge, Taunton.

The portrait of John Phillimore, by Gainsborough, descended to his grand-daughter Ann, whom I knew as an old lady living in Connaught Square. She left it by her Will to her niece, Clara Mary Lance, who was good enough to sell it to me. Miss Lance is the owner of a marvellous Dollshouse, very finished, with silver furniture, so large that my aunt, Mary Phillimore used to tell us that our grandfather, Joseph Phillimore, when a small boy actually got inside it. Miss Lance preserves it as a family heirloom.

This concludes all that the notes in my possession enable me to say of the descendants of Jonathan (15) on Table F.

**25. John Phillimore** of Cam, clothier was baptised at Cam December 5, 1702, was admitted a Burgess of the city of Gloucester November 4, 1727, married at Dursley on August 13, 1728, *Elizabeth*, eldest daughter of William *Purnell* of Dursley, died February 27, 1762, and was buried at Cam. His wife died September 15, 1764, and was buried on the 19th at Cam. They are commemorated on a memorial tablet in the south aisle which will be hereafter mentioned.

John and Elizabeth his wife were witnesses of a declaration of trust for the sum of £50 charged on tolls from Stone to the claypits and on the cross-roads leading to or near Berkeley and Dursley in favour of one Joseph Matthews, dated 8th August, 1759.

*John Phillimore* and *Elizabeth Purnell* had issue :

- i *Samuel Phillimore* of Dursley, Esq. and clothier, baptised 1734, died 13th June, 1799, and buried at Cam, 18th June. Was admitted a burgess of the city of Gloucester on 24th March, 1761. "By his father's copy" he appears as a subscriber to the survey of Somerset and Gloucestershire, etc., by William Tunnicliffe, and his Arms are therein engraved:

Sable, three bars or in chief as many cinquefoils argent [?] impaling Or, on a chevron argent [?] between three choughs sable as many crosslets, for Compeer.

He married at Cam 20th March, 1756, Mary, daughter of [—] Compeer. He lived in the Long Street, Dursley, in a mansion now occupied by Lloyds Bank. He was presumably a Justice of the Peace for the county, being styled "esquire" in the list of freehold voters for Gloucestershire in respect of property at Stinchcombe which doubtless came to him through his mother's family. The tablet in Cam church which records, as already stated, the father and mother of Samuel also records Samuel and his wife, and is in the following words :—

JOHN PHILLIMORE, Esq., died February the 27th, 1762, in the 60th year of his age.

ELIZABETH, his wife, died September the 15th, 1764, aged 62 years.

SAMUEL PHILLIMORE, Esq., son of the above John and Elizabeth Phillimore, died June the 13th, 1799, aged 66 years.

MARY, the wife of Samuel Phillimore, Esq., died December the 13th, 1781, aged 50 years.

- ii. *Ann* (26) baptised at Dursley, 22nd June, 1729, married as his second wife at Dursley, 19th June, 1759, Nathaniel Winchcombe of Frampton-upon-Severn, Esq. He died, and she married secondly Rev. E. Sparkes. By her first husband she had issue :

*Henry Winchcombe.*

Nathaniel Winchcombe assumed by Royal licence 31st October, 1801, the surname and Arms of Clifford. The representative of the family when W. P. W. Phillimore compiled his notes was Nathaniel, great-great-grandson of Henry Francis Clifford of Frampton-upon-Severn, Gloucestershire.

Mrs. Mary W. Taylor, mentioned a few pages later on, also claims descent from the Winchcombe line.

**27. Samuel Phillimore** of Hocker Hill, afterward of the Knapp, Cam, baptized at Cam meeting house, 10th November, 1712, died 1785, buried at Cam, 3rd August, 1785.

He married 6th June, 1741, being then aged 28, and she being 22, *Elizabeth*, daughter of James *Partridge* of Cam by Ann his wife.

Samuel and Elizabeth Phillimore are commemorated on a tablet in the south aisle of Cam Church adjoining that to his brother, John Phillimore.

The Partridge altar tomb, shown in the plan on page 136 *ante*, bears the following inscriptions :—

In Memory of JAMES PARTRIDGE of this Parish, who departed this life the 21st of February, 17-7,\* in the 64th year of his age. Also of ANN his wife who departed this life the 10th of November, 1768, in the 81st year of her age.

In Memory of JOHN son of the said JAMES and ANN PARTRIDGE, who departed this life the 10th of February, 1742, aged 19 years. Also of MARY PHILLIMORE, daughter of SAMUEL and ELIZABETH PHILLIMORE of Hocker Hill, who departed this life the 21st of September, 1761, in the 14th year of her age.

Two flat stones adjoining have :

SAMUEL PHILLIMORE, ESQ.,  
1785.  
ANN PARTRIDGE,  
1768.  
MARY PHILLIMORE,  
1761.

Will of Samuel Phillimore of Cam, Esq., dated 22nd April, 1785, leaves a house on Lower Cam Street that "Nathaniel Pope used to live in" to Sarah Chappell, otherwise Seborne, with

\* Undecipherable.

remainder to his son, John Phillimore of Symondshall, residuary legatee and sole executor.

Samuel Phillimore and Elizabeth Partridge had issue:—

- iv. *John Phillimore* of Symondshall, Esquire, baptised at Cam Meetinghouse, 2nd April, 1753, died unmarried 1825, aged 72. The inscription on the altar tomb in Cam churchyard is as follows:—

Here lies the Body of John Phillimore, Esq., who died 8th May, 1825, aged 72 years.

He was a famous Gloucestershire farmer, and appears to have succeeded at Symondshall to the ancient Gloucestershire family of Veele, who had held it for lives for several generations from the Earls of Berkeley.

As devisee under his father's will he sold, in 1786, the mill in Cam known as Corriets Mill for £470.

On 17th September, 1801, as John Phillimore of Simmons Hall, Esq., he was admitted a burgess of the City of Gloucester on the recommendation of John Jefferies, Esq., Mayor.

John Phillimore made a large fortune by farming, and on his retiring from Symondshall built the present modern portion of Uley Lodge, an ancient residence on Uley Green, formerly one of the seats of the Dorney family, which had come to his sister, Mrs. Purnell of Kingshill, from her first husband George Foyle Small; but he did not long survive the building of this house.

He was godfather to John George Phillimore, born 1808, afterwards Q.C. and M.P. for Leominster, who was the eldest grandson of his second cousin, the Rev. Joseph Phillimore of Orton on the Hill, but made no mention of him in his Will though he left a bequest to Sir John Phillimore.

By his Will, he left his Cam estate to John Phillimore Hicks, and his lands at Uley and Owlpen to Robert Kingscote, and various pecuniary legacies.\*

- i. *Elizabeth*, baptised at Cam Meeting House, 18th July, 1744, died and was buried at King Stanley. She married, as his second wife, at Uley, 19th July, 1784,

---

\* NOTE. See "Dursley and its neighbourhood" by Rev. John Henry Blunt. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., Dursley, Whitmore, 1877.

*John Holbrow* of Uley, afterwards of King Stanley, Esquire, but had no issue.

A tablet to their memory is in the north aisle of King Stanley Church with the arms of Holbrow, Azure, a bend ermine between six mullets pierced argent, impaling for Phillimore, Gules, three bars or, in chief as many cinquefoils of the last. The tincture gules is obviously a fanciful substitute for sable.

The inscription on the tablet is:—

In Memory of  
 JOHN HOLBROW, late of Uley, who died  
 November 13th, 1790, aged 65 years.  
 Also of CATHERINE, his first Wife, daughter  
 of THOMAS HOLBROW, of Bagpath,  
 Who died September 7th, 1780,  
 And was buried at Uley.  
 Also of ANN, their Daughter, who died  
 November 6th, 1793, aged 20 years.  
 And also of ELIZABETH, his second Wife,  
 Daughter of SAMUEL PHILLIMORE of Cam,  
 Who died September 12th, 1798,  
 Aged 54 years  
 Arms: Holbrow  
 impaling Phillimore  
 crest to Holbrow.

From the first marriage of John Holbrow descended John Keble, himself of an old Gloucestershire family, the author of "The Christian Year".

- ii. *Anne*, baptised at Cam Meeting House 18th July, 1744, died at Kingshill, Dursley, 1826, aged 82, and was buried in Dursley Church where her name appears with that of her second husband upon the Purnell tablet in the north aisle of the church. The arms and other ornaments were removed at the restoration in 1866-7.

She married (1) at Cam, 20th August, 1770, John

Small of Uley, Esquire, who lived at the house on Uley Green already referred to as being one of the seats of the Dorney family where was born Henry Dorney, the Christian merchant whose somewhat tedious "Contemplations" were printed and reprinted after his death. His elder son, Thomas Dorney, became Town Clerk of Gloucester and famous in local annals for his activities against Charles I.

- iii. *Mary*, baptised at Cam Meeting House, 4th October, 1747, died 21st September, buried at Cam, 24th September, 1761.

This exhausts the children of John (No. 14 on Table F).

The next son is Joseph (No. 28), whose descendants, as W. P. W. Phillimore observed, form the only surviving male line. They may all be called Phillimores of Kensington.

Of the other children of (No. 10) John Phillimore and Elinor Atherley I know little more than is contained in Table F.

---

Before I proceed to our own line, I have a few general remarks to make.

On the coat of arms, W. P. W. Phillimore has already remarked (page 49). I should make it clear that the regular Phillimore coat is the middle one there portrayed. My father had a special grant of arms on his baronetcy, which makes the third coat.

The crest sometimes shows a complete tower with a falcon rising from the centre symmetrically, and sometimes a tower with part of the battlement broken off and a falcon rising from the ruins. My uncle, Charles Bagot Phillimore said that there was a family tradition of a Phillimore who left Cam to seek his fortune saying he was going to build up the family tower. Certainly we find in the eighteenth century several departures of members of the family to London.

In this connection I may mention the curious fact that one Phillimore appears frequently in the published cast of players

acting with Garrick. I have a copy of "The European Magazine" of November, 1782, in which it is stated that on November 16th a new tragedy, called "The Fatal Interview", was performed, and one of the subordinate characters is said to be played by Mr. Phillimore. His name appears more than once in the casts published in Bell's "British Theatre".

Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore, a most excellent amateur actor, often said that he was sure that he had actor's blood in his veins.

After consideration I have decided to add at the end of this book the Table K prepared by W. P. W. Phillimore giving the Phillimores of Berkeley and Slimbridge. With George Ernest Phillimore of that line and with the Mrs. Phillimore, who I think is the widow of William Lionel Phillimore, and was living at Cam with her daughter a few years ago, I have made acquaintance.

But I am not able to go into other distant branches of the family, and have not been able even to exhaust, as I should have wished to have done, the descendants of John Phillimore and Elinor Atherley. Their living male descendants are, however, limited to the children of Joseph, who married Anne d'Oyley, and all his descendants can be given, I believe, completely, male and female.

There are descendants in a female line of his elder brother Daniel and his younger brother Samuel, with respect to whom I can add little beyond what is in Table F.

It does happen, however, that an antiquarian, Mr. W. Disney Thorp has traced the double descent of Mrs. Bernard Firth, of which she seems proud, and which I shall give at the end in a Table; and I have had correspondence with a Mrs. Mary W. Taylor, who is descended from Anne (26 in Table F) who married Nathaniel Winchcombe.

• I have also had communications from Phillimores living at



Swansea ; from a Walter Notman Phillimore living in New York City ; from Gilbert Wilson Phillimore, now dead but leaving issue, living at Leytonstone.

My son, Robert Charles, when standing as County Councillor for Deptford met with several Phillimores living there. W. P. W. Phillimore discovered a Phineas Phillimore working at Fleetwood in the seventies.

My father had an audacious claim from some Phillimores living at Paramatta, in Australia, asserting that they were children of his sister ! who never married ; and after my father's death, I had a demand through a clergyman in Australia that I should rescue the widow and children of his brother, supposed to have been left destitute. It struck me that it might be the old Paramatta story.

In 1919 a W. G. Phillimore living at Stamford Hill claimed my good offices in virtue of his name to get his boy into Westminster School. He stated that he belonged to the Wiltshire Branch, his grandfather, William, having been born at Fyfield in 1785, and his father being still alive in his 89th year : his father's brother John had gone to the United States and established himself on a considerable farm at La Salle County in the State of Illinois, where his grandson John was still living.

Frederick W. Phillimore has long figured in the Navy list as a gunner.

One Charles Phillimore, now dead established a considerable trade at Bombay. His widow has written novels.

Then there are the Phillimores of Coaley, near Dursley whom W. P. W. Phillimore sometimes thought might be descended from the John Phinimore who married Jane Lacy and will appear on Table K. .

There have been Wiltshire Phillimores.

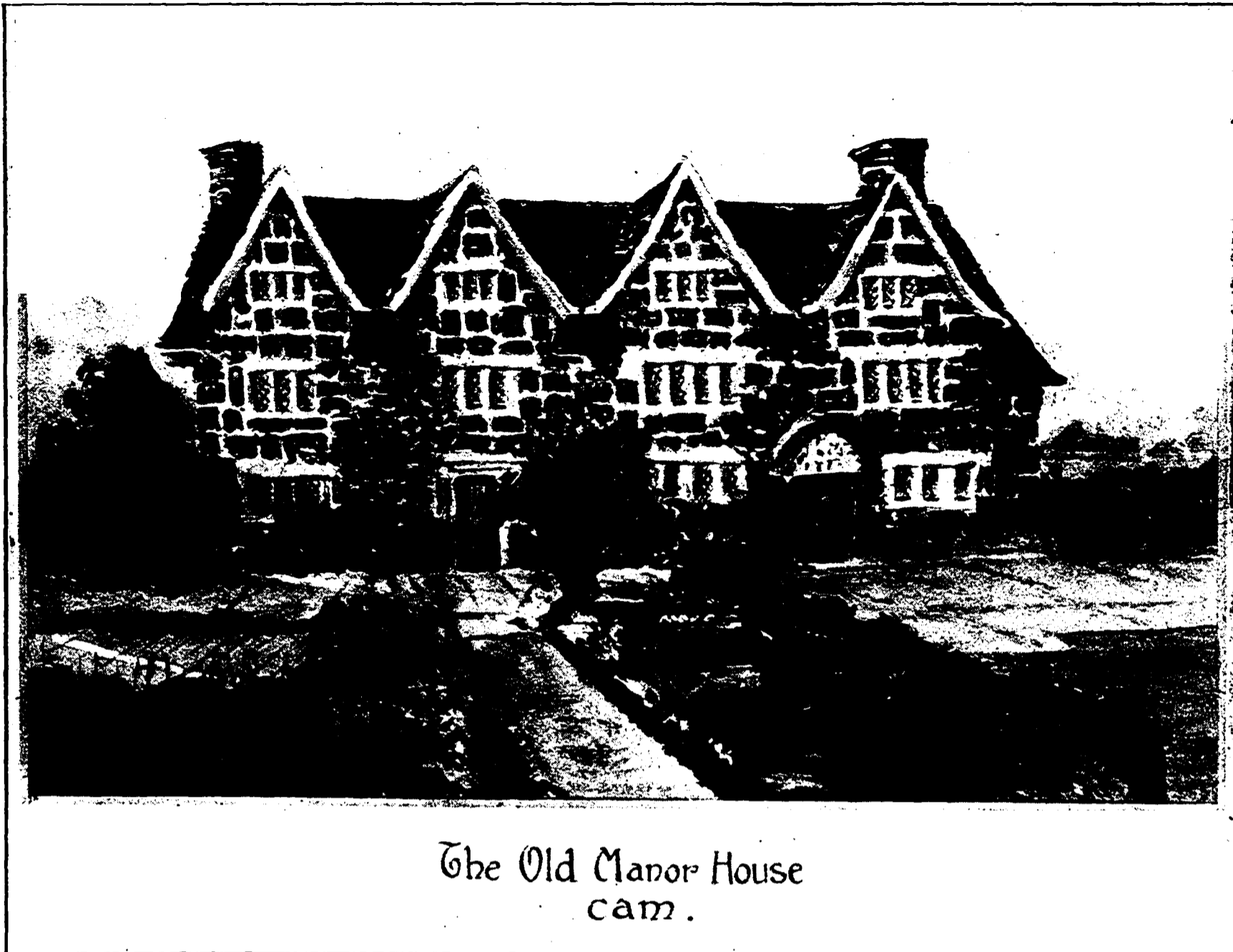
There is certainly an old family of Hampshire Phillimores, in humble circumstances but very respectable. Sir Richard Philli-

more sent me in August, 1921, a record of three in some cottage family with initials, W, E, and M, carrying off a number of prizes at the Overton Agricultural Show.

Early in my career at the Bar I was Counsel in a claim to a scholarship, which by the terms of the endowment was to go to some member of the founder's family line resident in the parish of Twickenham, and though I have lost the pedigree I remember that a Phillimore appeared in it as marrying some one of the name of Pope, I think Martha.

It is curious that there should be so many persons bearing such a rather out of the way name, whose relationship should not be traceable. Possibly it has sometimes been adopted as a well sounding name.

---



The Old Manor House  
Cam.

The Vennings.  
*(From a drawing by Agnes Lady Phillimore.)*



KENSINGTON CHURCH.

Old Parish Church, Kensington.

*To face p. 200.*



## The Phillimores of Kensington, Kendals and Shiplake.

For our branch of the family W. P. W. Phillimore had prepared a great store of provision of which I have availed myself in writing this part of the book.

**28. Joseph Phillimore** (Table H, No. 28) was the third of the six sons of John Phillimore and Elinor Atherley, and the only one according to W. P. W. Phillimore whose descendants have continued in the direct male line to the present day. This line will be found set out on Table H, and two supplemental tables, I and J. He came to London at an early age, and is described as of St. Bride's, Fleet Street. He was baptised at Cam church, the entry being: "1669. Joseph ye son of John and Elianor Phinimore was bapt. May the Seaventh", and died in 1704 at the early age of 33.

His widow took out letters of administration to him. He became a member of the Skinners' Company. His signature attached to the Protestation roll is still extant.

He married at Kensington 26th May, 1696, *Anne d'Oyley* of St. Mary Magdalen, London (i.e., the Strand), one of the three daughters of Laud d'Oyley, a draper in the Savoy. She who died 29th Aug. 1741, married a second time by licence at St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, 10th July, 1706, John Seymour, both being of St. Bride's, and by him left further issue. Her memorial ring with the inscription: *Anne Seymour* died 29th August, 1741, aged 64, descended to W. P. W. Phillimore.

She inherited certain property at Kensington as one of the three testamentary co-heiresses of her half-brother Robert d'Oyley, which property is still in the possession of us her descendants.

The Christian name of Laud is significant, and W. P. W. Phillimore used to say that the loyalty to the Church, which has as I hope distinguished our branch, dates from this ancestor, pointing out that the earlier Phillimores had been adherents of the non-conformists, and had their children generally baptized at the Cam meeting house; but it will be observed that Joseph was baptized at Cam church.

*Joseph Phillimore and Anne d'Oyley* had issue:—

- i. *John Phillimore*, of St. Mary-le-Strand, London, baptized at St. Bride's, Fleet Street, 25th July, 1697, died unmarried. Letters of administration granted 9th January, 1730-1, to Robert Phillimore, the brother, Ann Seymour (wife of John Seymour) having renounced.
- ii. *Robert Phillimore* (of whom next).
- iii. *William Phillimore*, baptized at St. Bride's, Fleet Street, 16th June, 1700, buried at Kensington, 1727.
- iv. *Anne*, evidently named after her mother, baptized at St. Bride's, Fleet Street, 8th March, 1701-2.  
Will dated 20th May, 1728. To be buried at Kensington near my brother William. To my father-in-law, John Seymour, £5 "if he please to accept the same." To my mother, Anne Seymour, £5 "if she please to accept the same" and my wearing apparel. To my brother John Phillimore £10 a year until the death of my mother to be paid him by Robert Phillimore, whom I make executor. To Robert Phillimore £900 in South Sea Annuities. Proved 16th August, 1751, P.C.C. 107 Busby. She is said to have died at Kensington 11th August in the same year, but probably died earlier.
- v. *Elinor*, presumably named after her Grandmother Elinor (Atherley) Phillimore of Cam, baptized at St. Bride's, Fleet Street, 26th July, 1703. I have no note of her death.

**29. Robert Phillimore** of Kensington, of St. Bartholomew Lane in the City of London, attorney and solicitor, probably named after his uncle Robert d'Oyley, baptized at St. Bride's,

Fleet Street, 26th December, 1698, died 11th August, 1774, and was buried at St. Mary Abbots church, Kensington. This tablet, surmounted by an urn, but no Arms, is now in the north aisle of the rebuilt church :

Sacred to the Memory  
of  
ROBERT PHILLIMORE, ESQ.,  
of this Parish,  
Who died August 10th, 1779,  
Aged 80 years.  
In him was combined the Fruit  
of the Spirit,  
Love, Joy, Peace, Goodness,  
Faith, Meekness, Temperance  
and Charity.

He was admitted attorney in the Common Pleas by Eyre L.C.J. at Sergeants' Inn, Chancery Lane, 11th Nov. 1730, Attorney in the Exchequer before Thompson, and solicitor in Chancery before Jekyll, 11th Dec. 1730, as Robert Phillimore of Bartholomew Lane, gentleman.

Robert Phillimore married by licence from the Archbishop at Aldenham, Herts, 4th June, 1743, *Elizabeth Jephson*, niece of William Jephson, then of St. George, Hanover Square, merchant, afterwards of Kendal Hall, Aldenham, Hertfordshire. The marriage settlement was dated 30th May, 1743, the trustees being Matthew Clarmont of London, merchant, and Joseph Phillimore of St. Mary, Whitechapel, silk thrower.\* In this settlement was included, with other property at Kensington "All that new erected brick messuage or tenement with the

---

\* Query his first cousin Joseph son of Samuel on Table F.

outhouses, yard, orchard and gardens then in the occupation of Robert Phillimore situate near Campden House, and about 90 acres of land in Kensington occupied by various occupiers". She was buried at Kensington 15th May, 1750. By this marriage the Hertfordshire estates at Kendals came into the Phillimore family. The portrait in oils of William Jephson is at Kendals.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF LADY MARY COKE.

Saturday, July 4, 1767.

"I went at 10 o'clock to my house. I had appointed a gentleman that lives in the neighbourhood, one Mr. Phillimore, to come and speak to me. He has a field that comes close up to my garden, which would be very convenient for me to have and I offered him anything he pleased to ask, either to buy it or rent it. His answer was that he had let it a long time ago, and he supposed all his estate that lies about here was worth the double of what he let it for, but that he never varied his rents, that he was now old, and that everything should go on in the way it had done during his time, and that he could not sell it as it was entailed upon his Son, who was under age.

"I then asked if he had any objection to my taking it of his tenant. To this he did not care to make me any answer, but in conclusion said he would think of it and write me word, for he was going farther into the Country for a Month. I then told him I had another favour to beg, that he might observe there was a tree in his ground that interrupted my view and that I should be much obliged to him if he would cut it down. To this he agreed and said he would order it to be done, and I am not out of hopes of getting the field.

"His Son that he mentioned has this year a fortune of a hundred thousand pounds left to him. I could not help liking the Old Man, he seemed so disinterested".

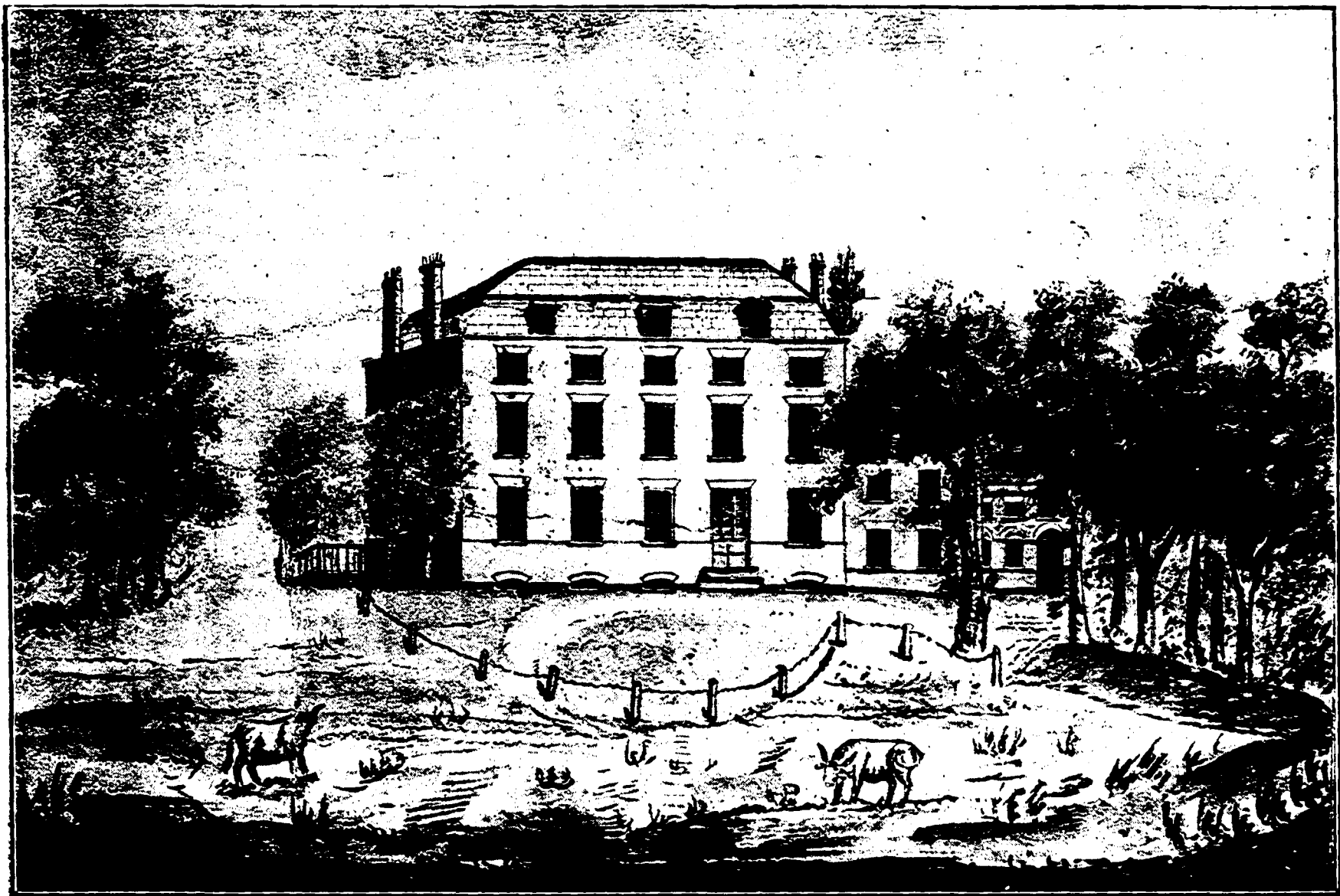
p. 160, Sunday, Nov. 29, 1767.

"My Sister . . . . has promised to give me some venison that I may send it to the Old Gentleman who improved my prospect by cutting down eight trees."

p. 229, Friday, April 1, 1768.

"A little before four o'clock my Old Friend walked into my garden. I asked him if I am not to wish him joy, as I hoped his





Kendals Hall.

*To face p. 204.*



Son's marriage was with his approbation. He said he thought him too young, but that it was so much his inclination that he did not oppose it, that the Lady had been well educated and was very agreeable, which he added was more lasting than anything else, but that She was ten years elder than his son. He stayed with me half an hour".

Lady Mary Coke lived at Aubrey Lodge.

It would be observed that *Robert Phillimore* spoke of going 'farther into the country". It is probable that he regarded his house at Kensington as his country house. His Town house, according to family tradition was in Bond Street. Mr. Robert Milnes, one of the executors of William Brough Phillimore's will, and the then family solicitor stated to Major William George Phillimore that it was the house since forming Redmayne's shop.

No. 13, Old Bond Street, was purchased by Mr. Jephson in 1739, and came that way into the family and has remained so ever since.

The contract for the redemption of the land tax on No. 13 with William Phillimore, eldest son of Robert Phillimore, is dated 13th September, 1798. Whether this or Redmayne's is the house in which Robert lived or not is uncertain. In April, 1813, we find it let by William Phillimore to a certain William Burrage, and the lease recites the names of previous lessees, but it may be that Robert had lived in it and that his successor let it. It descended to his great great grandson, William Brough Phillimore (33), and was devised by his will to his cousin, Major William George Phillimore.

As to the situation of his house at Kensington Faulkner observes (see note) "The pleasant house on the brow of the hill, now occupied by J. Delafield, Esq., was formerly the residence of Mr. Phillimore".\*

---

\* *History and Antiquities of Kensington, London, 1820, p. 315.*

Mr. Sidney R. Chesterton, of Messrs. Chesterton & Sons, whose family has been for over 100 years and four generations the agents for the Phillimore estate, observed upon this passage as follows :—

“This house my father (Mr. Arthur Chesterton) believes to have been that which was afterwards occupied by Sir James South, the Astronomer, and called by him “Observatory House,” and he believes also, though now no longer belonging to the Phillimore Estate, at one time it formed part of it. The house is now pulled down, and the land developed as building land, the frontage to Campden Hill Road faces Blundell Lodge.” That is where King’s College for Women now stands.

The name of *Robert Phillimore*, described as of Kensington, Esquire, appears in the “London Gazette,” of Tuesday, June 22, 1756, as joint treasurer with Richard Coope of Fulham for the Trustees appointed to put into execution acts for repairing the roads in the parishes of Kensington, Chelsea and Fulham.

As to the children of Robert and Elizabeth, W. P. W. Phillimore entered as the eldest son another Robert. This is possibly a mistake for Egbert.

In a family Bible marked W.P. Kendals, 1779, the following entries are recorded :—

|                               |                                                                                                                                       |                                                         |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
|                               | <i>Robert Phillimore</i> and <i>Elizabeth Jephson</i> were married<br>4th June, 1743, by Mr.<br>Charington at Aldenham<br>Church.     | 4th June, 1743.                                         |
| 3 o'clock in<br>ye afternoon. | <i>Elizabeth</i> , their daughter,<br>born at Kensington, 14th<br>August, 1744, Christened<br>28th August, 1744.                      | 14th Aug., 1744.<br>28th Aug., 1744.                    |
| 5 o'clock in<br>ye morning.   | <i>Egbert</i> , their son, born at<br>Kensington, 30th Oct., 1746.<br>Died 31st Oct., 1746.<br>Buried, Kensington, 3rd<br>Nov., 1746. | 30th Oct., 1746.<br>31st Oct., 1746.<br>3rd Nov., 1746. |

|                       |                                                                                                                                                               |                                                      |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                       | <i>William</i> , their son, born at Kensington, 26th Dec., 1748, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Christened Jan. 14th, 1748.                                   | 26th Dec., 1748.<br>14th Jan., 1748(O.S.).           |
| 9th May, 1750.        | <i>Joseph</i> , their son, born at Kensington at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, received private baptism the 11th of the same month, completed on the 23rd. | 9th May, 1750.<br>11th May, 1750.<br>23rd May, 1750. |
| 9th May, 1750.        | <i>Elisabeth</i> , mother of the children, died 9th May, 1750, buried in Kensington Church on 15th.                                                           | 9th May, 1750.<br>15th May, 1750.                    |
| 24. 7. 1752.          | <i>Elisabeth Phillimore</i> , the daughter, died 24th. 7. 1752. Buried in Kensington Church, 29, 7, 1752.                                                     | 24. 7. 1752.<br>29. 7. 1752.                         |
| 10th of August, 1779. | <i>Robert</i> , the father, died the 10th of Aug., 1779, Buried in Kensington Church.                                                                         | 10th Aug., 1779.                                     |

On a stone in the middle of the floor in the Chancel of Aldenham Church is this inscription :

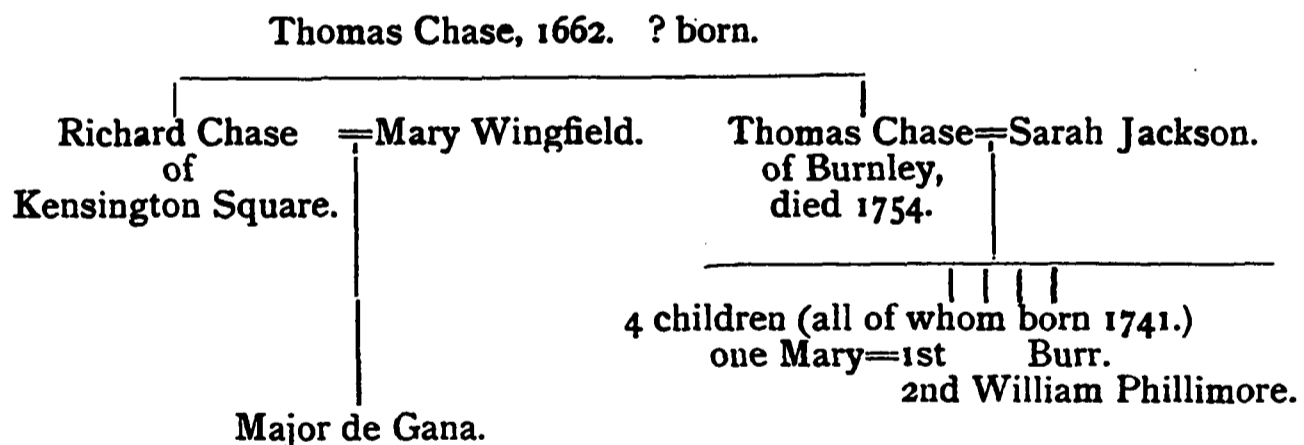
“ Here lyes the Body of Mrs. Hannah Jephson wife of William Jephson of Kendalls in this parish Esq<sup>r</sup>: who departed this life the 19th day of April 1761 in the 59th year of her Age.  
Here also lyes the Remains of William Jephson Esq<sup>r</sup>. husband to the above Hannah Jephson who Died ye 21st of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1766. Aged 74.”

Patricius Underwood, of Wargrave, Berks, gentleman, by his Will dated Sept. 2. 1740, left his property known as Woodside, near Hare Hatch in the same parish, after the death of his wife, to his “kinsman” Robert Phillimore and the heirs of his body, or in default to his “kinswoman, Ann Phillimore, sister to said Robert”. Robert probably disentailed, because the property came into the possession of his younger son Joseph. More will be heard of it later.

**30. William Phillimore**, born as already stated, 26th December, 1748, christened on the 14th January following, was educated at Westminster. With this begins the family's connection with that school, and henceforward much assistance is to be obtained from the "Alumni Westmonasterienses," edited by Charles Bagot Phillimore (London, G. W. Ginger, 1852), and from the Westminster School register compiled by Messrs. G. F. Russell Barker and Alan H. Stenning (published by McMillan & Co., 1892), though with regard to the latter work this William Phillimore's name only appears incidentally.

William Phillimore was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 13th November, 1764, and was, as the fly-leaf of an old family Prayer Book (which will be transcribed hereafter) states, "Married to Mary Burr on the 4th June, 1767, and married again on the 6th February, 1768." Mary Burr's maiden name was Chase, and she was the widow of Burr.

One Major G. S. S. de Gana, F.R.G.S., M.G.S., called upon me on the 8th November, 1903, and gave me the following pedigree :



The family tradition is that William Phillimore broke his leg while out hunting and was taken to Mary Burr's house and nursed by her, and that the marriage was not much liked by the family, which, as William was not quite twenty and she, according to Lady Mary Coke's gossip, was ten years older, is perhaps not to be wondered at.

In a list of sheriffs of the county of Hertford, compiled by

Sir Charles Elton Longmore, K.C.B., of Hertford, under date 1785, appears William Phillimore, Esq., of Aldenham. Aldenham being the parish in which Kendals is situate.

The portrait in oils of William Phillimore is at Kendalls.

Mary, William Phillimore's wife, died on the 21st April, 1799, and was buried on the 27th at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington. William died on the 17th October, 1818, and was buried at the same church. The tablet to their memory is now in the church next to that of Robert and is as follows :—

Sacred to the Memory  
of WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, ESQ.,  
of Phillimore Place, in this Parish,  
who departed this Life October 17th, 1818,  
aged 69 years,  
During which Time he proved himself  
An Affectionate Parent, a Benevolent Landlord,  
A kind Master and a sincere Friend.  
—  
In the same Vault rest the Remains  
Of MARY his Wife  
Who departed this life April the 21st, 1799,  
Aged 58 Years.

The following passage occurs in Faulkner's "History and Antiquities of Kensington," p. 319 :—

PHILLIMORE PLACE.—This elegant row of houses is so called from the owner of the ground, the late William Phillimore, Esq., who died in October, 1818.

It was begun in 1787, and the houses were first assessed in 1789. It was principally built by Mr. G. Wightman, carpenter, of Kensington; a perspective view of it, originally designed by Mr. Porter, the architect, and exhibited at the Royal Academy, is now in the possession of Mr. Hall, of Kensington Square.

Here reside S. E. Sketchley, Esq., a Magistrate for the County; the Rev. Tho. Wrench; and the Rev. Josh. Phillimore.

King George III, who would drive along the Kensington Road to Windsor, is said to have been much annoyed when these houses were built, and to have pulled down the carriage blinds, exclaiming "Dishclout Row," a coarse allusion to the ornaments of a patera and drapery worked on the façades.

William Phillimore and Mary Chase had a son, William Robert Phillimore (31). It is not known for certain whether they had other children. Berry's County Genealogies of Berkshire (published in 1837), which appears, where it can be verified, to be accurate, says there were several other children who died young.

**31. William Robert Phillimore** was born on the 27th October 1768. He was at first educated at Westminster (admitted July 4, 1779), but left the school in circumstances which will be mentioned. Matriculated at Oriel College, Oxford, January 25, 1787. Was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn, 1786. He was married by the Rev. Joseph Phillimore, being described as then of St. Mary-le-Bone, at St. Margaret's Westminster, on the 27th June, 1791, to Sarah Henley, youngest daughter of Robert, 1st Lord Ongley. They had issue:—

*William Robert the Second (32).*

*Charles.*

*Sarah Francis.*

*Mary Anne Barne.*

Berry's County Genealogies adds the name of Henley as a last Christian name to all the children, but no such names appear in the act of Parliament.

He died on the 2nd May, 1829, leaving a Will dated 9th May, 1828, proved with three codicils by the executors, his son, William Robert, William and Thomas Clark and Henry Purnell Hicks, on the 20th May, 1829, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. He was buried, I presume, at Kensington.

Among the Kendals heirlooms now at Cam House is a beauti-



ful miniature, engraved on back "Francis Henley Ongley born Phillimore. Aged 21 years. Died aged 53 years. London 1824. Painted by H. Y. Bone, R.A., Printer to the King and Duke".

The dates would seem to point to this being, in spite of several mistakes, a portrait of Sarah Henley Phillimore, born Ongley, who, if born in 1770, might well be married at 21 in 1791 and have died in 1824 aged 53. Otherwise I have no date of Mrs. W. R. Phillimore's death.

There are some Ongley family portraits at Kendals; and much plate bearing the Ongley arms\* came among the plate left by the Will of William Brough Phillimore (vide infra p. 216).

Concerning his leaving Westminster Charles Bagot Phillimore writes as follows :

William . . . . had one son, *William Robert Phillimore, Esq.*, who was at Westminster School, but sent away for a rebellion against Dr. Smith (Election 1750), in which Sir Francis Burdett shared the same fate, with the addition of the disagreeable incident of being knocked down by Dr. Smith, with a stick he had brought up into school. He succeeded to the estates on the death of his father, Oct. 17, 1818, æt. 70, and died himself at Kendals, May 2nd, 1829.†

Forshall repeats this statement with the following addition :—

"An account of this rebellion is given in a letter written by J. Trent, while yet a boy, to a friend named Purefoy. He states that windows having been smashed in one of the boarding houses, W. R. Phillimore was desired by Smith to give up the names, but failed to do so, and did not know them. Smith said he was not to appear in school until he gave up the names, upon which some of the elder boys remonstrated, but in vain. They then resolved to stay out of school with W. R. Phillimore; nevertheless the courage of several failing, the number of submissions gradually increased. All who had been contumacious were required by Smith to kneel down under school bar, and beg pardon publicly. At last only a few remained obstinate, Trent being amongst them, until, on

---

\* 1st and 4th argent a fesse gules, 2nd and 3rd in chief 3 piles gules in base a mount vert, on a canton azure a sun or.

† Al. West., p. 439.

Phillimore's friends entreating that they would give in and so mollify Smith's anger, they too submitted. Trent protests that he would never have done so, and have undergone the degradation, but for Phillimore's sake. However, this did not avail; and Trent adds: 'To Smith's eternal shame, Phillimore remains expelled'".\*

TABLET IN KENSINGTON CHURCH.

SACRED  
to the Memory of  
WILLIAM ROBERT PHILLIMORE, ESQUIRE,  
of Kendalls, Herts,  
who departed this life  
The 2nd day of May, 1829,  
In the 60th year of  
his Age.

On the fly-leaf of an old Prayer Book from Kendalls there is this record:—

*William Phillimore*, married to *Mary Burr*, Widow,  
June the 4th, 1767, married again February 6th, 1768.

*William Robert* their Son, Born October 27th, 1768.  
Married to *Sarah Henley Ongley*, June 27th, 1791.

*Sarah Frances*, their Daughter, born April 5th, 1792, in  
Portman Street.

*William Robert*, their Son, born May the 8th, 1793, about  
4 o'clock in the Morning in Devonshire Street, St.  
Mary le Bone.

*Mary Phillimore*, wife of Wm. Phillimore, died April  
21st, 1799, Buried in Kensington Church, 27th of April,  
1799.

October 21st, 1799. Mrs. William Phillimore, wife of  
Wm. Robt. was delivered of a Son about 3 o'clock in  
the Afternoon half. Baptized by the name of Charles  
on the 17th of November and Completed on the 20th  
of the same month.

\* Forshall, *Westminster School, Past and Present*, p. 284.

**32. William Robert**, the second, of Kendals and Newberries, was born about 4 o'clock in the morning in Devonshire Street, St. Mary-le-bone, on the 8th May, 1793. Married October, 1826, Anna, daughter of William West. Marriage settlement of Miss West's fortune is dated October 7, 1826, trustees, Anthony Brough, John Martin, Thomas Avery and Joseph Phillimore. Became an officer in the First Guards in 1810, and served till 1824.

He acquired the property of Newberries, adjacent to the old family property of Kendals, and resided there.

In the list of Sheriffs for the county of Hertford his name stands thus:—"1834, William Robert Phillimore, esq., Newberries".

He died on November 30, 1846, leaving a Will dated June 11, 1844, and three codicils dated June 11 and June 20, 1844, and October 1, 1846. He left to his widow among other devises and bequests and subject to her paying the interest on a mortgage on Newberries, an annuity of £600 (charged on all his real estate except Newberries) and subject thereto he devised all his real estate in the counties of Hertford, Warwick, Sussex and Middlesex to his wife his brother Charles and Joseph William Thrupp of Upper Brook Street, Esq., on trust to pay the income to his wife until his son attained 24 years, and then to his son absolutely.

The will and codicils were proved by the three Trustees, who were also Executors, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on December 22, 1846.

He is buried at Kensal Green.

His widow afterwards lived at 24, Old Steyne, Brighton, where she died 20th December, 1862. Her Will was proved 20th January, 1863 by William Brough Phillimore, Esq., her son, and William Joseph Thrupp the executors. She also is buried at Kensal Green.

William Robert Phillimore and Anna West had issue, an only child :—

*William Brough Phillimore (33)*

In the Guards' Chapel at Wellington Barracks in a medallion on the north wall is this inscription :—

“In memory of Captain William Robert Phillimore,  
1st Guards, 1810.  
Cadiz, Peninsular, Waterloo.  
Retired 1824.  
Placed by his son William Brough Phillimore,  
Lieutenant and Captain, Grenadiers.”

On one of the bench ends there is a Coat of Arms, Phillimore with some unknown quartering, impaling presumably West, with motto and this inscription :—

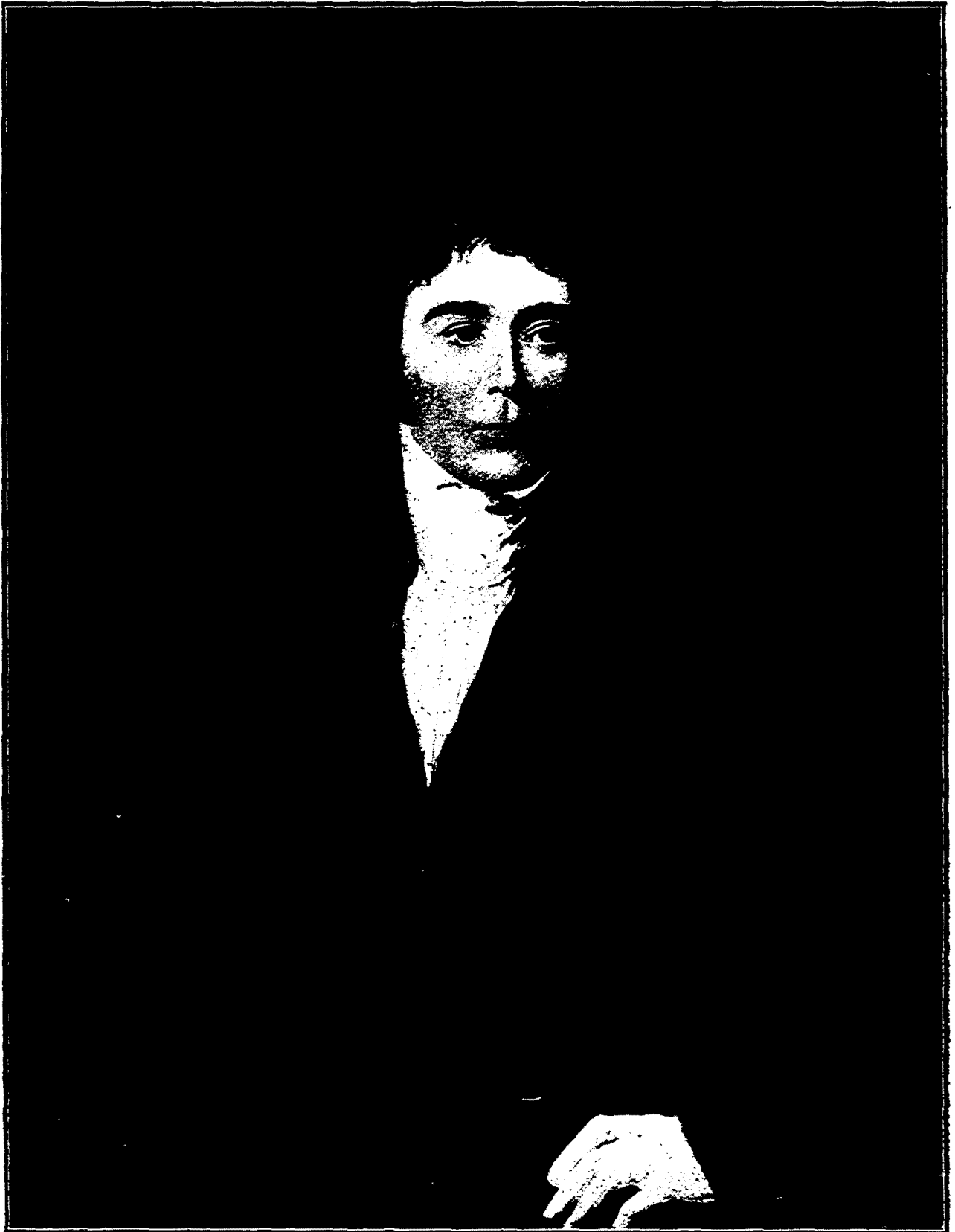
“Captain Robert William (*sic*) Phillimore, Grenadier Guards, 1810-1824. Peninsular, Waterloo. D. D. his son, Captain W. B. Phillimore, Grenadier Guards.”

Among the heirloom pictures at Cam House is a water-colour sketch by H. Burch of this William Robert, head and shoulders, in the uniform of an officer of the Guards, and a miniature by W. Egley. There is also a three-quarter length water-colour drawing of his wife and a miniature by A. Chabot; and a miniature of her father.

There are also several water-colour drawings believed to be by Mrs. Phillimore.

In Radlett Church there is a memorial window put up by William Brough Phillimore to the memory of his parents, William Robert and Anna.

**Charles Phillimore** was born on the 21st October, 1799, “about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, half baptized by the name of Charles on the 17th of November and compleated on the 20th of the same month”.



William Robert Phillimore the younger. *To face p. 214.*



He resided at 19, Connaught Square, Hyde Park, and died unmarried at Weston-super-Mare, 29th August, 1863. His will was proved on the 1st December, 1863, by William Brough Phillimore, nephew, John Rutherford and Richard Nicholson.

He was a well-known figure riding in Rotten Row, and a water-colour drawing of him on his horse is among the Kensington heirloom pictures.

The Kensington property came to him under the will of his father instead of to his elder brother, and he is mentioned in a private Act of Parliament (25 & 26 Vict., Chapter 1), called the Phillimore Estate Act, passed to enable leases to be made of the Kensington property.

The whole title to the estate was recited at great length in the Act of Parliament, from which it appears that the estate was entailed under the will of William Robert upon Charles for life and then upon his children, and in default of children, upon his sisters Sarah Frances and Mary Ann Barne, wife of Henry Purnell Hicks; that Mary Anne Barne Hicks died on the 7th September, 1847, in the lifetime of her husband, having had only one child which died a few days after its birth, so that William Brough Phillimore, son of William Robert the second, her nephew, became her heir-at-law; and that Sarah Frances died on the 23rd June, 1858, having made a will dated 26th May, 1857, whereby she had given her property equally between her brother Charles, her nephew William Brough, and her sister-in-law Anna, the widow of William Robert the second.

In this manner the Kensington property, which never went to William Robert the second, got back to his son William Brough

Mention is made in this statute of other members of the family, Joseph the second (35) and William and of the children of William.

- iii. *Sarah Frances* of 1, Preston Street, Brighton, Sussex. Born in Portman Street, 5th April, 1792. Died unmarried, 23rd June, 1858. Her will, dated 26th May,

1857, was proved at Lewes, 21st July, 1858, by Charles Phillimore and William Brough Phillimore, the executors.

- iv. *Marianne Barne*, born June 26, 1802, baptized at Aldenham Church, July 27, died 7th December, 1847. Married her distant cousin, *Henry Purnell Hicks*, son of Henry Hicks of Eastington, Gloucestershire, but left no issue.

Her portrait in miniature is among the heirlooms at Cam House.

**33. William Brough Phillimore** of Kendals, 5, John Street, Berkeley Square and 7 Hyde Gardens, J.P. for Hertfordshire, was born Dec. 29, 1827.

Educated at Eton. Captain in the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), and afterwards in the Grenadier Guards in which regiment he remained from 1850 to 1855, serving in the Crimea.

Married *Elizabeth Jane Sheldrake*, but had no issue.

He died on the 5th February, 1887, at 7 Hyde Park Gardens and was buried at Brompton Cemetery; but afterwards a faculty was obtained for the removal of the body to Kensal Green.

His will and two codicils, dated 29th May, 1886, and a third codicil, dated 1st December, 1886, were proved by the executors, Montague Bertie Herbert, Robert Milnes and Willie Sheldrake, on the 2nd April, 1887. By it he bequeathed the old family estate at Kendals (Newberries he had sold) with the manor of Titburst and Kendals to me for life and then to my sons in tail male with remainders over to other members of the family, and the Kensington estates to his wife for life and afterwards to me in the same way. He further left all the plate, pictures and furniture at Kendals, and plate and jewellery at his Bankers to go as heirlooms with Kendals, and the plate, pictures, prints and china in Hyde Park Gardens to go in the same manner after his wife's death; an annuity to his cousin, Anna Jane Julia West, since deceased; his house in Bond Street,





William Brough Phillimore.

*To face p. 216.*



as already stated, to William George Phillimore, and the residuary estate, after the gift of many legacies, including legacies to Admiral Henry Bouchier Phillimore and his son William Raigersfeld, to Hospitals and other charities and to private friends, to the Rev. George Phillimore for life, and afterwards to his sons in tail male, with provisions for younger sons.

During the early part of his life he was a great yachtsman. Latterly he spent much of his time at the beautiful sporting estate of Gannochy in Forfarshire, residing at the village of Edzell where I have visited him several times. On his death the whole elder line of William (No. 30), male and female, became extinct.

He gave the site for the Church at Radlett, was a large contributor to the cost of its erection, and bequeathed £1,000 to it.

He got his name "Brough" from his godfather and trustee of his parents' marriage settlement, Mr. Anthony Brough, a shipowner, whose miniature is among the heirlooms now at Cam House.

His widow survived him, dying at 7, Hyde Park Gardens on the 21st January, 1900, and is buried with him at Kensal Green.

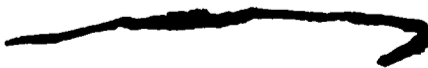
Shortly before his death he commended her to my care; but she lived a very retired life and I found that all I could do was to visit her from time to time. One day however she wrote to ask if I could "spare a little of my valuable time". I thought my chance of helping her had come; but I found her sitting up with a parcel of the family jewellery which he had given her, and which therefore had not passed under his will. She begged my acceptance of it; I was to say nothing about it, but just to take it. I asked if she wished the jewels made heirlooms. She said, No, I had some very nice daughters I might leave it to them. I expressed my astonished thanks, a cab was called, and I drove off with the parcel.

On a bench end in the Guards' Chapel, under a Coat of Arms, with the same quartering as his father's is this inscription :—

“Captain William Brough Phillimore, Grenadier Guards, 1850—1855. Sebastopol. D.D. his widow.”

Among the Kensington heirlooms is a three-quarter length water colour drawing of him in the uniform of an officer of the Guards, a drawing badly done.

I have also the copy in oils of a picture done of a group of officers of the Carabineers with York Minster in the background, a copy from the original in the possession of Mrs. Morton, widow of Captain Morton who is represented as the Officer of the Day. The officer in command is Colonel, afterwards General Jackson; next to him comes William Brough Phillimore; next Roger Tichborne and then Captain Sherston. The picture is historically interesting as showing the sham tail of Colonel Jackson's white horse which formed a subject on which Roger Orton, the claimant in later years to be the real Tichborne, was cross-examined. The picture is by John Fearnley, a Norwegian artist who settled at York and specially devoted himself to pictures of horses. The date of the picture is 1845.

*Belmont*  
*de la Helle*  
*Jeanne de*  
*Phillimore*  


The photograph which is reproduced is a characteristic picture of William Brough and his dog.

The vault at Kensal Green seems to have been originally that of Anthony Brough who died 22nd December, 1839, and his wife Susanna who died 22nd May, 1841.

The Phillimore inscriptions are as follows:—

WILLIAM ROBERT PHILLIMORE, ESQ.,  
died 30th November, 1846,  
aged 53 years.

ANNA, relict of  
WILLIAM ROBERT PHILLIMORE, ESQ.,  
died 20th December, 1862,  
aged 60 years.

WILLIAM BROUGH PHILLIMORE, ESQ.,  
died 5th February, 1887,  
aged 59 years.

ELIZABETH JANE,  
relict of  
WILLIAM BROUGH PHILLIMORE, ESQ.,  
of Kendalls, Herts,  
died 21st January, 1900,  
aged 72 years.

### The Younger Branch.

I now come to our immediate branch of the family, Joseph (34) son of Robert (29) and his descendants, and here my difficulties begin. The descendants are so numerous, and so many of them have played conspicuous parts in Church and State, and, it may be added, in literature; there are so many records, and there is so much tradition and living knowledge that it is difficult to condense; and I must ask many representatives of the groups into which the family has been divided to forgive me if I have not given sufficient space to them or to their immediate ancestors.

**34. Joseph** was born, as already stated, on the 9th May, 1750. He was educated at Westminster, and proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he was entered as a Gentleman Commoner in 1768, and graduated B.A. He took Holy Orders, being ordained Deacon February 23, 1777, Priest March 15, 1778, both by the Bishop of Lichfield, and in the Parish Church of St. George, Bloomsbury.

He appears to have lived in London, near Dorking, and afterwards at Kensington. His residence there has been already mentioned.\* He was presented to the Vicarage of Orton-on-the-Hill, in Leicestershire, by his friend Bishop Randolph in 1804. He died there July 29, 1831, aged 81.†

He was married at Kensington Church on January 5th, 1775, to Mary, second daughter of John Machin, Esq., of Frith Street, Soho, by the Rev. Mr. Dolling.‡ The letter by which Miss Machin accepted his proposal has been preserved in the family archives and runs as follows:

“Miss Machin returns her most affectionate Love to Mr. J. Phillimore, hopes it's needless to assure Him that she is always

---

\* *Vide supra* page 209. † *Al. West.*, p. 39. ‡ Orton Family Bible.



*To face p. 220.*

**Rev. Joseph Phillimore.**





happy to see Him and that she esteems His preference as her greatest Blessing. Don't show this to Mrs. Story. God for ever bless you."

The portraits in oils of Mr. Machin and his wife descended to their grandson Joseph the second, and from him to his son Charles Bagot Phillimore, who gave them to me with the request that they should still hang at Shiplake House as they had done for so many years; and they are there still. That of Mrs. Machin is inscribed on the back as being by Hogarth.

A sermon which Joseph preached on the occasion of Lord Howe's victory on June 29, 1794, in St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, was afterwards printed; and on February 21, 1914, his great-great-grandson, the Rev. Stephen Henry Phillimore, preached in St. Mary's Church on the same text: "Lord save us, we perish".

In 1806 Joseph began to have difficulties with the tenant of the Wargrave property which, as already mentioned, had come to him from his father (*supra* p. 207), and under the advice of his lawyer, Mr. Bigoe Charles Williams, he sold it in 1809. Whether the attention of his son Joseph was thereby drawn to the adjacent parish, and to Shiplake House which he bought not many years after, can only be conjectured.

A considerable packet of letters relating to sales of this property and certain of the Kensington property has been preserved. From these it appears that the latter, 25 acres and 13 perches on the west side of Church Lane, had been appointed to Joseph by his father to enable him to make a marriage settlement, that it was put up for auction in six lots on July 5, 1808, and sold for a total sum of £6,790. The plots are described as surrounded by brick walls, but unbuilt upon.

Joseph and his wife were apparently able to sell, but the proceeds were settled by Joseph on himself for life, his wife for life, and then his children, other than his eldest son Joseph, who had

been otherwise provided for. The trustees of the settlement were Joseph's brother William, John Pearce and B. C. Williams.

It is interesting to see how closely the family has adhered to its solicitors and its bankers. To Mr. Williams whose latest address was of 9, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, was articulated Mr. John Eldad Walters who became head of the firm now known as Walters & Co., who still do the family business, at 9, New Square; and the Rev. Joseph banked, as so many of his descendants have banked, with Child & Co.

He seems also to have acquired that portion of the family property which is to the south side of Kensington High Street, and which afterwards became divided among his descendants, and is now all in the possession of the family of the late Sir Augustus Phillimore.

Mary, his wife, died on the 2nd February, 1810, and was buried inside the Church at Orton. There is a white marble monument against the north wall bearing this inscription :—

Near this stone lie the Remains of  
 MARY, wife of the Rev. JOSEPH PHILLIMORE,  
 Vicar of this Parish,  
 Second daughter of JOHN MACHIN  
 of Kensington, Middlesex, Esq.  
 Born August 12, 1751.  
 Married January 9, 1775.  
 Died February 2, 1810.  
 "Blessed are the pure in heart for they  
 shall see God."

Her husband thus records her death in the Family Bible :

"Mary Phillimore, the much beloved wife of the Revd. Joseph Phillimore and Mother of their children. Died February 2, 1810,

aged 57, ever to be grievously lamented. Buried the inside of Orton Church in the County of Leicester, February 9, 1810. An example of chastity, virtue and religion.

“Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God.”

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* on the 19th July, 1812, there is a letter from E. B., writing from Orton, which describes her as the “late truly pious, Christian and good-disposed wife of the Rev. Joseph Phillimore”.

There is also a tablet in Orton Church to the memory of Joseph in the following words:—

Sacred to the Memory of  
 JOSEPH, second surviving Son of ROBERT PHILLIMORE, ESQ.,  
 by Elizabeth his wife, of Kensington in Middlesex.  
 Born on the 20th May, 1750, he received his early education  
 at Westminster School and in 1768 became a Gentleman  
 Commoner of Christ Church in the University of Oxford.  
 On 5th January, 1775, he married MARY, second daughter  
 and co-heiress of JOHN MACHIN, ESQ., by whom she had  
 issue 9 children, 7 of whom survived him.  
 In 1777 he was admitted into Holy Orders. In June, 1804,  
 he was presented by his friend and schoolfellow, Bishop  
 Randolph, to the Vicarage of Orton on the Hill with the  
 annexed chapelries of Twycross and Gopsall, and from that  
 period till his death he continuously resided in this Village.  
 He died on 27th July, 1831, and was buried in the Chancel  
 by the side of his beloved wife.

“He that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord.”

The following entry occurs in the register of his burial:—

“Twenty-seven years Vicar of this parish during which period by a punctilious performance of his duties, charities extensive and

unostentatious, and by a life of exemplary morality, he won and preserved the universal respect and love of all his Parishioners.

He was an Israelite indeed, in whom was no guile."

*Your most affected  
Father  
Joseph Phillimore*

John Machin had three other daughters, Anna, who married Thomas Vaughan of Woodstone, Lincoln's Inn, and left many descendants; Charlotte and Frances. Frances, who lived at Sevenoaks and died a spinster in 1841, and was buried in the family vault at Fulham, made a will dated 28th March, 1839, and certain codicils which were proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on Dec. 4, 1841, on which occasion Robert Joseph Phillimore, her great nephew deposed to her hand writing.

Her executors were her nephews Joseph and William, and she gave by her will legacies to her nephews and nieces, Joseph, William, John, Robert and Anna Phillimore, Mary Gresley, Anna Maria Vaughan, Albina wife of Sir George Leith, and her great nephews Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., and John Fletcher, and her great nieces Anna Harriet Allen and Eliza Burgis, daughters of her late niece Harriet Mitchell. In the codicils there is further mention of Mrs. Phillimore, wife of Joseph, Mrs. Phillimore, wife of William, and Lady Phillimore, wife of Sir John Phillimore, and Mathilda, daughter of William, and Greville, son of Joseph, her godchildren.

Children of *Joseph Phillimore* and *Mary Machin*.

- i. *Joseph*
- ii. *William*
- iii. *Mary*
- iv. *Harriet*

- v. *John*
- vi. *Elizabeth*
- vii. *Robert*
- viii. *George*
- ix. *Anna*

**35. Joseph Phillimore** whose name has already occurred as Executor and trustee\* was the eldest son of the Rev. Joseph Phillimore, Vicar of Orton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, by Mary Machin, daughter of John Machin of Kensington. Born on September 14, 1775.

“Mary Phillimore brought to bed of a son Thursday, September 14, 1775, at half an hour after six in the evening. Christened at Charlotte Street Chapel by the Rev. Mr. Dolling at noon by the name of Joseph, October 12, 1775, in the Parish of St. Pancras”.†

He was admitted to St. Peter's College, Westminster, in 1789, and was elected thence to a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1793, a year remembered at the school as the “Golden Election” for the brilliant promise of the scholars who then passed to the Universities.

At college he was distinguished for scholarship and composition, winning at Christ Church the Latin Verse prize in 1793, and in 1798 the Latin Essay prize as well as the University prize for an English Essay on the subject of Chivalry.

After taking his B.A. in 1797, he graduated in civil law, obtaining the bachelor's degree in 1800, and proceeding to the doctor's degree in 1804. In November of that year he was admitted to the College of Advocates of Doctor's Commons‡

---

\* Vide supra p.p. 215, 224. † Copy of the MS. in the Orton Bible.

‡ 1804. October 6. Joseph Phillimore of Christ Church, Oxford, having completed his Degree of Doctor in Civil Law in the said University petitioned his Grace to be admitted an advocate in his Grace's Arches Court of Canterbury, which was granted by the usual Order, with a Clause for his not practising for one whole year from the time of his Admission [Canterbury Act Bk. xiii, 209].

and practiced in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts before Lord Stowell, Sir Christopher Robinson, Sir John Nicholl and Dr. Lushington successively for a period of nearly forty years.

In politics he followed the Grenville party, and was appointed in 1806 a Commissioner for the disposal of the Prussian ships seized in reprisal for the Prussian violation of the neutrality of Hanover, and in 1807 in a similar capacity for the Danish ships and cargoes arrested in retaliation for Denmark's submission to France.

In this year (March 19th) he was married\* to Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Walter Bagot, Rector of Blithfield, Staffordshire, younger brother of William, first Lord Bagot, and Ann, daughter of William Swinnerton of Butterton Hall, Staffordshire. The marriage was performed by his father, and took place at Little Missenden in the County of Bucks. The witnesses who signed the register were her brother Egerton Arden Bagot and her brother-in-law Richard Levett.

In 1809 he became Judge of the Cinque Ports Court of Admiralty, Chancellor of the diocese of Oxford, and Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford. His tenure of this chair lasted till his death, and was distinguished by the golden latinity of the orations which it was his duty to deliver at the University commemorations, especially those at the installations of Lord Grenville in 1809, and the Duke of Wellington in 1834, and on the presentation of Warren Hastings for the degree of D.C.L., and the presentation of the Allied Sovereigns in 1814. For his speeches on this occasion the University voted to him a large paper copy of the quarto edition of the Works of Lord Clarendon impressed on the binding with the University arms. This is still at Shiplake House.

Owing to the Grenville interest he sat in Parliament for St.

---

\* Vicar-General's licence dated March 14, 1807.



Dr. Joseph Phillimore.

*To face p. 226.*





---

Mawes, Cornwall, 1817 to 1826, and for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, 1826 to 1830, taking part in the debates on the Foreign Enlistment Act, the affair of Terceira, the Law of Marriage and Roman Catholic claims to political rights.

In 1822 he was appointed to the Board of Control for the affairs of India, a post from which he retired in 1828 on his political friends (Lord Goderich's party) leaving office, this change of Government preventing his intended promotion to the office of King's Advocate, as adverse circumstances did on two other occasions.

In 1833 he was a Commissioner for the settlement of French claims arising under the treaties of 1815 and 1818. He acted similarly in respect of Danish and Spanish claims connected with the war.

In 1834 he received the honorary degree of LL.D from Cambridge University on the occasion of the installation of the Marquis Camden as Chancellor. In the same year he became Chancellor of the diocese of Worcester, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and Admiralty Advocate.

In 1836 he acted as Chairman of the Registration Commission, and drew up its report.

In 1842 he was made Chancellor of the diocese of Bristol; in 1846 Chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester.

In his profession his eminence, both as an advocate and as a judge, though he did not reach the highest positions, was universally acknowledged. At the Bar among the Admiralty causes which he pleaded may be cited the case of the American ships detained under the Orders in Council of 1812 (*The Snipe*, *The Vesta*, etc., Separate Report, London, 1812); *R. v. Forty-nine Casks of Brandy*, and *R. v. Two Casks of Tallow* (1837, 3 Hagg, 257-394); *The Neptune* (3 Hagg, 129); *The Maria* (1839, 1 W Rob. 97); and among his Cinque Ports judgments the *Whale* case (*Lord Warden of Cinque Ports v. King* in his office of Admiralty, 1831, 2 Hagg 438).

In Ecclesiastical law his visitation of the diocese of York and the Dean of York's case (Phillimore, *Eccl. Law*, vol. ii, 854, 1453) are well known.

As an author while a young man he had a short connection with the "Edinburgh Review"; he published his *Ecclesiastical Law Reports*, 1809-1821, London, 1818-1827; the *Ecclesiastical Judgments of Sir George Lee*, 1752-1758, London, 1832; pamphlets on the Licence Trade and Orders in Council (1811, 1812), and a series of letters to the *Morning Post* in 1819 in support of the Roman Catholic claims.

From the time of his marriage he occupied a house in Whitehall, now pulled down for the new War Office. Towards the end of his life he lived for a short time in Portman Street.

In 1821 he bought Shiplake House in the parish of Shiplake, Oxon, where he spent his holidays. The possibility that he learnt of this place while helping to deal with his father's property in Wargrave has been noted at p. 221 *supra*. He died at Shiplake, January 24, 1855, and was buried there.

He became F.R.S. in 1840, J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant for Oxfordshire, Trustee of the Busby Charity in 1840, and Steward of Westminster Anniversary Dinners 1815 and 1850.\*

Among the family papers a note is found that there was at one time a horse training for Epsom called "Dr. Phillimore" by Camel out of Mimalkin.

"Your grandfather the little Doctor". So Mr. Gladstone used to describe him. He is mentioned in the Ingoldsby Legends, The Auto da Fé,

"A man of great worship *Officii virtute*  
Versed in all that pertains to a Counsellor's duty,  
Well skill'd to combine  
Civil law with divine;  
As a statesman, inferior to none in that line;

---

\* See National Dictionary of Biography, Barker and Stenning, Westminster School Register, Alumni Westmonasteriensis.

As an orator, too,  
 He was equall'd by few ;  
 Uniting, in short, in tongue, head-piece, and pen,  
 The very great powers of three very great men,  
 Talleyrand,—who will never drive down Piccadilly more  
 To the Travellers' Club-house!—Charles Phillips, and Phillimore”.

“To his abilities as a judge,” says the “Gentleman’s Magazine,”  
 “Lord Lyndhurst, when Lord Chancellor, paid the highest  
 tribute in 1844, designating the Diocesan Courts, in which Dr.  
 Phillimore presided, as courts in which justice was as well  
 administered as any court in the country”.

*London November 18th 1828*

*Genl Phillips*

*Shiloh*

*Phillimore Wesley on Thames*

The following letter is of interest.

Brighton, Feb. 24, 1803.

Sir,

Having been induced by the solicitations of several of  
 my friends to accept a commission in another Corps I am  
 under the necessity of applying to you to strike off my  
 name from the list of the Bloomsbury Volunteers. Permit  
 me, however, to assure you that I have not taken this step  
 without the greatest reluctance, and that I shall ever  
 esteem it a great honour to have been a member of one of

the most respectable among the many respectable associations to which the exigencies of the present times have given rise.

I have the honour to be  
with the greatest respect,  
Your obedient Humble Servant,  
JOSEPH PHILLIMORE.

The inscription on his tombstone in Shiplake Churchyard, in which churchyard his wife and all his children who grew up are buried, is as follows :—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF  
JOSEPH PHILLIMORE, D.C.L.,  
46 YEARS CHANCELLOR OF THIS DIOCESE.  
HE DIED AT SHIPLAKE, JANUARY 24, 1855,  
MUCH LOVING, MUCH BELOVED.  
BLESSED ARE THE MERCIFUL.

Then there is a tablet in the Church thus inscribed :

Juxta sepelitur  
Quicquid Mortale  
Josephi Phillimore fuit  
Inter Westmonasterienses enutritus  
Et Aedis Xti alumnus  
Juris gentium et romani juris  
Peritissimus  
In republica diu ac strenue versatus  
In foro in senatu in academia  
Tam latino quam patrio sermone  
Orator celebris  
Optimae spei juvenis  
Vir egregius  
Spectatissimus senex  
Omni liberali doctrina  
Excultus  
Sermonis lepore litteris humanitate  
Praestitit

---

Intus domique mores jucundi  
 Omnibus carus  
 Suis desideratissimus  
 Vitae honestissimae actae  
 Memoriam  
 Optimam haereditatem  
 Posteris reliquit  
 Natus A.D. 1775  
 Vixit Annos 79. Menses 4. Dies 10.

His will, dated 22nd November, 1852, with a codicil, dated 12th August, 1853, was proved by his executors, his three elder sons John George, Robert Joseph and Charles Bagot in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in February, 1855. He left Shiplake House to his wife for life, then to his eldest son, John George, for life with remainder to his sons in tail male; next to his second surviving son, Robert Joseph, for life with remainder to his sons in tail male, and then to his other sons and their sons in similar order. He left his Kensington property to his son Augustus. The paper and corn mills at Shiplake and the lock tolls and weir land were to be sold and the proceeds to fall into residue; the furniture, books and pictures at Shiplake were to go with the property. There was a special bequest of the edition of Lord Clarendon's works to his eldest son, and legacies to his widow and children and daughters-in-law, and the residue was divided among his six surviving children.

*Elizabeth*, his wife, was born on the 25th of May, and baptized on the 29th of June, 1780, her godparents being Lady Elizabeth Drummond, Mrs. Swinnerton and Richard Bagot. She survived her husband, and died at Shiplake House on the 5th of March, 1859, and was buried in Shiplake Churchyard on the 10th March. Her will with one codicil, was proved on the 24th March by the Rev. Greville Phillimore, her son and sole executor.

*Eliz. Phillimore*  
*1860*

The inscription on her tombstone is as follows :

Here lieth ELIZABETH wife of JOSEPH PHILLIMORE.  
 She was born at Blithfield, May 25, 1780.  
 Died at Shiplake, March 5, 1859.

There is also a tablet in the Church with the following inscription :

Elizabeth  
 Viduae ejus  
 Filiae Gualter Bagot  
 Ex antiquissima stirpe apud Blithfield  
 In agros Staffordiensi orti  
 Et Annae Swinnerton uxoris ejus  
 Veteris prosapiae  
 E. Buterton in eodem comitatu  
 Hoc monumentum  
 Liberi Superstites  
 P.  
 Nata Mai. 1780  
 Vixit annos 78. Menses 0. et Dies 8.  
 Reliquae  
 Juxta mariti tumulum  
 Terra conduntur.



Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Phillimore.

*To face p. 232.*







Siplake House.



Siplake Church.

*To face p. 232.*



Her father, the Rev. Walter Bagot, was a scholar with literary tastes. He was educated at Westminster where he had among his school-fellows: Warren Hastings, Sir Elijah Impey and the poet Cowper. Books given by Warren Hastings to members of the family are in my possession, and in the published volume of Cowper's beautiful letters there are many written to Walter Bagot.

His name of Walter was derived from his father, Sir Walter Bagot. He gave it in turn to a son who was drowned while boating on the Warwickshire Avon, on which occasion he wrote an Elegy in beautiful Latin verse which is inscribed on the river wall of Warwick Castle where I have seen it when a Judge on Circuit.

His daughter Elizabeth, in her turn, gave her brother's name to her second son who died early, and my father in his turn gave it to me.

Walter Bagot married twice, and Elizabeth was a daughter of his first wife. She had a brother Egerton, after whom Egerton G. B. Phillimore was named, and who left property to my aunt Mary and my Uncle Augustus.

By his second wife, he had a son and several daughters, one of whom, Jane, married the Right Hon. Sir Edward Vaughan Williams, Justice of the Common Pleas, the grandfather of Roland Edmund Vaughan Williams, who married our daughter, Grace Agnes.

The Bagots had some Welsh in their ancestry, and my grandmother had a family rhyme:

"Grandmother Salusbury lived at Bachhymbydd  
And kept a good house, much better than some did".

It will be remembered that "Y" in Welsh is pronounced as "U".

My sisters and I are among the few persons now living who remember our grandparents. They were both very kind to us. I remember my grandmother as a handsome old lady,

homely and simple in her tastes, with a great affection for old ways, and quite conscious that she came of an ancient and honoured stock.

She was very fond of her garden and knew all the ordinary English wild flowers, and when and where to find them. She taught me the elements of the Linnean system, and some simple chess. I remember her loyalty to her father's old schoolfellow, Warren Hastings, whom she would not permit to be traduced.

My sister, Catherine, recalls her old-fashioned pronunciation of "gold" as "gould", and her addressing her husband by his surname as "Phillimore".

Both were devoted, as was all the family, to their daughter, Elizabeth Anne (Betha), and her early death was a great grief to them.

*Joseph Phillimore and Elizabeth Bagot had issue:—*

- i. *John George*
- ii. *Walter William*
- iii. *Robert Joseph*
- iv. *Elizabeth Louisa*
- v. *Elizabeth Anne*
- vi. *Mary*
- vii. *Charles Bagot*
- viii. *Greville*
- ix. *Augustus*
- x. *Richard*

**36. John George** was born in Gower Street on January 5th and baptized on January 16, 1808, by the Very Rev. C. Barker, Dean of Wells. Received into the Church and registered on the 17th of April at Wonston, Hants, by the Honourable and Reverend C. Legge. His godparents were the Hon. Honora Legge; his grandfather the Rev. Joseph Phillimore, and John Phillimore of Symonds Hall, Gloucestershire. The Family Bible records: "John George, son of Joseph Phillimore, Esq.,

---

and Elizabeth his wife, received into the congregation, born January 5th and privately baptized, January 16th in the parish of S. Giles, London." He was educated at Westminster, being admitted into the School on October 22nd, 1817; elected into College 1820\*; elected to a studentship at Christ Church in 1824, getting the college prize for Latin Verse and obtaining a second class in classics in 1827 when he took his degree of B.A.; He proceeded M.A. in 1831; was a clerk on the Board of Control from 1827 to 1832, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn on November 23rd, 1832, and was appointed a Revising Barrister in 1837. He was nominated one of the faculty students of Christ Church in 1836. A faculty student was one who was treated as studying for one of the faculties of law or medicine instead of the theoretically prevailing faculty of Divinity, and so was exempt from the obligation to take Holy Orders and could hold his studentship as long as he remained unmarried.

He was raised to the rank of Queen's Counsel on July 8th, 1851; was M.P. for Leominster from 1852 to 1857; Reader on Civil Law and Jurisprudence at the Middle Temple in 1850; and Reader on Constitutional Law and Legal History to the Inns of Court from 1853 until his death.

He married Rosalind Margaret, younger daughter of Lord Justice Knight Bruce, at St. George's, Hanover Square, on the 1st August, 1839. They lived for a time in Albion Street, but their only child was born at 21, Chester Square. They afterwards lived at Shiplake House, where he died on the 27th

---

\* In the Morning Chronicle of December 6, 1821, there is an account of the performance of the Westminster Play which this year was the "Andria" and John George acted the part of "Lesbia". The reporter observes: "The females, Mysis and Lesbia were well personated by Messrs. Underwood and Phillimore, who looked and spoke with all those varieties of expression and gentle tones which must ever distinguish the softer sex."

April, 1865. Letters of administration with Will annexed were granted on the 19th June, 1865 by the Court of Probate to his widow, to whom he left all his property. He was buried in Shiplake Church and there is the following inscription on his tombstone :

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF  
JOHN GEORGE PHILLIMORE  
OF SHIPLAKE HOUSE IN THIS PARISH  
ELDEST SON OF JOSEPH AND ELIZABETH  
PHILLIMORE  
BORN JANUARY 5, 1808.  
DIED APRIL 27, 1865.

On the back :

MY FLESH AND MY HEART FAILETH; BUT  
GOD IS THE STRENGTH OF MY HEART,  
AND MY PORTION FOR EVER.

Ps. LXXIII, 26.

There is also a tablet in the Church :

Juxta sepultum est  
Quod mortale fuit  
JOANNIS GEORGII  
Josephi et Elizabethae Phillimore  
Filii natu maximi  
Inter Westmonasterienses enutritus  
Aedis Christi alumnus  
E Consiliariis dominae reginae  
Ad legem  
Praelector forensis jurisprudentiae

Et historiae civilis anglicanae  
 Acerrimo ingenio  
 Incredibili literarum varietate abundans  
 Sive in foro sive in senatu sive in scribendo  
 Eloquens  
 Inter sedes hic viciniae  
 Quas in deliciis habuit  
 Diuturni graves morbi dolores  
 Constanter perpessus  
 Animam patri omnipotenti et clementissimo  
 Placide redidit  
 Anno salutis MDCCCLXV.

He was a man of great character and mark, who made many friends and some enemies. In some respects an advanced Liberal thinker, in others belonging to a rather passing school of sturdy Whig constitutionalists, people who took their cue from Milton and Algernon Sidney and Lord Russell, and later on from Burke and Fox.

A refined scholar with a wide literary and historical knowledge, he took no interest in the physical sciences or in modern inventions. Old-fashioned in his likings, thinking that there had been no considerable English poet since Dryden and Pope; well read in Greek, Latin, French, Italian and Spanish history and literature, and with some knowledge of, but less interest in, German. He wrote several books and pamphlets; an interesting defence of his brother Robert Joseph's "Life of Lord Lyttelton" in the form of a counter-attack of the review of this book by the Right Honourable J. W. Croker in the "Quarterly" for June 1846, with a characteristic Greek motto:

*Κάκου κόρακος κακὸν ᾠόν.*

which he translated "Bad is the egg of a bad Croaker"; several pamphlets on law reform, of which he was an ardent advocate; an "Introduction to the Study and History of the Roman Law"

in 1848, "The History and Principles of the Law of Evidence" in 1850; Principles and Maxims of Jurisprudence" in 1856, "Private Law among the Romans" in 1863; and a "History of England during the reign of George III", of which, however, he only wrote one volume, published by Virtue Brothers & Co., in 1863.

His lectures in his capacity of Reader which were given at Lincoln's Inn made a great impression upon the Students. More than one barrister of a generation somewhat older than my own has told me of the effect they produced. But he was not very successful at the Bar, and had given up practice many years before his death.

His brother Augustus told his children that he was once offered but declined the office of Chief Justice of Calcutta.

The writer in the Dictionary of National Biography says: "He represented Leominster in the Liberal interest . . . . and spoke with ability on free trade, law reform, the ballot and similar topics," and describes him as "A learned jurist and a man of large culture".\*

*J. Phillimore*

His widow survived him and died at 9b, John Street, Berkeley Square, on the 23rd September, 1871, and was buried in Ship-lake Churchyard. Her will, by which she left everything to her only child, was proved on the 27th October by her brother-in-law, Robert Joseph, the sole executor. The inscription on her tombstone is as follows:—

---

\* Refs. Al. West. Barker & Stenning. Westminster School Register. Dictionary of National Biography.



ROSALIND MARGARET, daughter of  
 Lord Justice KNIGHT BRUCE,  
 wife of JOHN GEORGE PHILLIMORE.  
 Born 1817. Died 1871.

*John George Phillimore and Rosalind Margaret Knight Bruce*  
 had issue one child :

**37. Egerton Grenville Bagot** born at 21, Chester Square, London, S.W., on the 20th December, 1856; educated at Westminster; admitted October 6, 1868; elected as a junior student at Christ Church in 1874; B.A. 1879; M.A. 1883; admitted to the Middle Temple, January 18, 1877.

Married first, January 22, 1880, at St. James' Church, Accrington, Susan Eliza, elder daughter of Richard Barnes Roscow, of Bridge House, Accrington, surgeon. She died at 104, Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon, on the 6th February, 1893, aged 37, and was buried in the Cemetery at Croydon. By her he had four children; secondly Marion Catherine, daughter of Richard Owen, of Liverpool, whom he married on January 28, 1897. She died on March 19, 1904, without issue and was buried in the Cemetery at Shrewsbury.

He has devoted his attention to the study of the language, literature, and general antiquities (especially the early history and the place names) of Wales. He has written many articles in "Cymmrodorion" and much for Dr. Owen's "Pembrokeshire".

He sold Shiplake House to me in 1885. He is now living at Corris in Merionethshire.

Children of *Egerton Grenville Bagot Phillimore* and *Susan Eliza Roscow* :

- i. *John George Phillimore*, born 24th October, 1880 at Old House, Vale Place, Hammersmith. Baptized at

St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington; educated at Berkhamstead Grammar School. Exhibitioner of Merton College, Oxford; first class in Moderations; first class in the school of Modern History, 1903; B.A. . . . M.A. 17th May, 1906, entered the Civil Service; was clerk in the Record Office; served during the War in the R.A.M.C.; was invalided out and has not yet recovered.

- ii. *Rosalind Margaret*, born 24th November, 1881. Worked during the Great War at the Dorking War Hospital Supply Depot, and then at the Central Prisoners of War Committee. Now living.
- iii. *Florence Elizabeth Greville*, born December 29th, 1883. Now living.
- iv. *Dora Mary*, born July 14th, 1886. Married on November 6th, 1912, at Imanuel Church, Streatham, by the Rev. H. F. S. Adams to the Rev. Oswald Lukyn-Williams, and is now living at Elmstead Vicarage, Colchester.

**Walter William**, the second child of Joseph Phillimore and Elizabeth Bagot was born March 12, 1809; baptized April 4, 1809, by the Rev. Sir A. Elton, Bart., of Clifden, Somersetshire, received and registered at Orton, Leicestershire, August 20, 1809, by the Rev. Joseph Phillimore. Sponsors: Mrs. Phillimore, Orton; William, Lord Bagot, Blithfield; Richard Howard, Esq., Ashtead Park. Died June 24, 1815, aged 6 years, 3 months and 12 days, and was buried in the vault belonging to the Machin family at Fulham, by the Rev. H. Wood on the 27th of the same month.\*

I have his christening cup given to me by his brother Charles.

**36. Robert Joseph**, son of *Joseph Phillimore*, Esq., LL.D. and *Elizabeth* his Wife, born 5th of November, 1810, at Whitehall, London, and privately baptized there by the Hon. and Rev. Daniel Finch, Rector of Harpsden in the County of Oxford, on

---

\* From the Family Bible at Shiplake House.

the 1st of December, 1810—was this day received into the Congregation of Christ's Flock.\*

*Robert Joseph*, born November 5, 1810. Baptised December 1, 1810, by the Hon. and Rev. D. Finch, Rector of Harpsden, Oxfordshire.  
Received and Registered at Orton, Leicestershire, September 29, 1811.

Sponsors :

William Phillimore, Esq.

Rev. Egerton Arden Bagot, Pipe Hall, Warwickshire.

Mrs. B. Drummond, Megginch Castle, Perth, N.B.†

*Rev. D. Finch*

*Wm. Phillimore*

Educated at Westminster ; elected into College there 1824 ; from College to a Studentship at Christ Church, Oxford, 1828.

He obtained the Christ Church Verse Prize, and a 2nd class in Classics, 1831, and proceeded to the degrees of B.A., 26th June, 1832 ; B.C.L., 14th May, 1833 ; and D.C.L., 20th November, 1838.

He was a Clerk in the Board of Control from 1832 to 1835 ; was admitted an Advocate in Doctors' Commons, November 2, 1839 ; a Student of the Middle Temple, November 17, 1837 ; called to the Bar, May 7, 1841, and made a Queen's Counsel, January 16, 1858.

The Acts for establishing the Courts of Probate and Matrimonial causes having thrown open these cases to the whole Bar

\* Baptismal certificate at Orton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire.

† Extract from Family Bible at Shiplake House.

and put an end to the exclusive right of Advocates in Doctors' Commons to audience in these cases, he joined the Western Circuit but did not actually practise on it.

Became Bencher of his Inn in 1857, and Treasurer in 1869. Admitted Freeman of the City of London, October 27, 1856. He received the Ecclesiastical appointments following:—

Official of the Archdeacon of London, February 20, 1838;

Official of the Archdeacon of Middlesex, August 26, 1839;

(These two places he resigned in 1862)

Commissary of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, November 24, 1856;

Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, April 3, 1855;

Official of the Archdeacon of Oxford, June 17, 1846;

Official of the Archdeacon of Berks, October 26, 1849;

Chancellor of the Diocese of Chichester, October 29, 1844;

Chancellor of the Diocese of Salisbury in 1845;

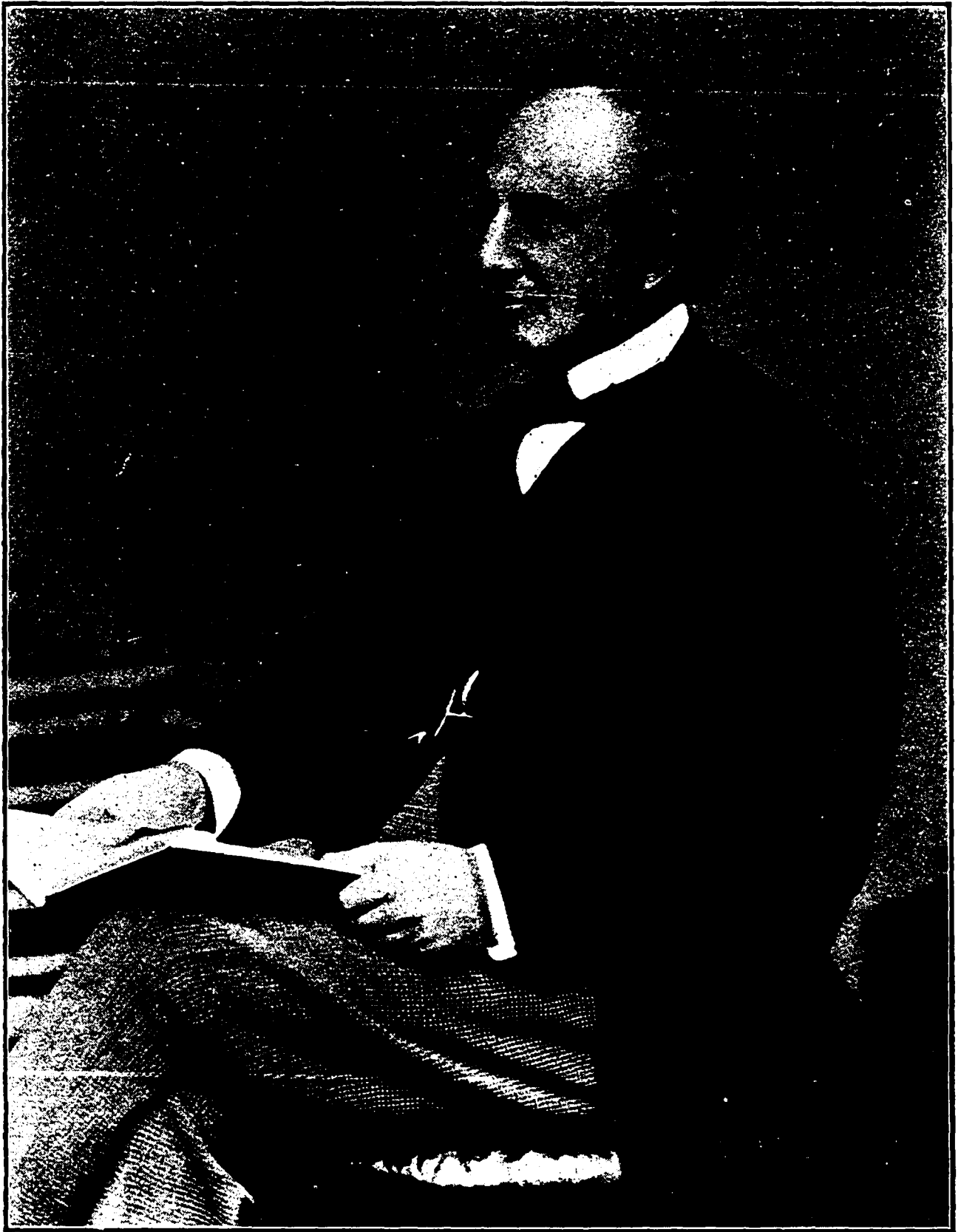
Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford, February 5, 1855.

These places he resigned upon being appointed to the Arches Court in 1867.

He was appointed Admiralty Advocate, February 3, 1855; Judge of the Cinque Ports, June 2, 1855; Queen's Advocate, September 12, 1862; Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, July 23, 1867; sworn in of the Privy Council, August 3, 1867.

In August he was also appointed Official Principal or Judge of the Arches Court of Canterbury, an office which he accepted with a merely nominal salary till it could be endowed by the annexation of the office of Master of the Faculties to which he was appointed on February 6, 1873.

In May, 1871, he was temporarily appointed Judge Advocate General, an office which he held till August, 1873. On the constitution of the Supreme Court of Judicature in 1875 he became as Judge of the High Court of Admiralty a Judge of the High



Sir Robert Phillimore.

*To face p. 242.*



Court of Justice, and resigned his offices of Judge of the Arches Court, Master of the Faculties and Judge of the Cinque Ports.

On the occasion of his appointment to the office of Queen's Advocate he was knighted by Letters Patent dated September 29, 1862. *Punch* styled him "Knight of the Latin Quotations".

He was created a Baronet on December 28, 1881.

He resigned his Judgeship March 22, 1883.

He was appointed and sat on the following Royal Commissions :—

The Courts Concentration Commission (which led to the building of the present Courts of Justice).

The Judicature Commission (which led to the constitution of the present Supreme Court of Judicature).

The Ritual Commission (which led to the new Lectionary).

Commissions on Neutrality Laws, Naturalization and the Slave Trade (of which latter he was Chairman), and on the Ecclesiastical Courts in 1881.

As the Neutrality and Naturalization Commissions led to the modern Statutes on these subjects, and the Slave Trade Commission to a consolidation of the Orders in Council on that subject, it may be said that all his commissions but the last bore practical fruit.

He was appointed a member of the Governing Body of Westminster School on its first formation under the Public Schools Act, 1868, and sat on it till his death. He was a Busby Trustee from 1868 to 1884, and a Director of the Equity and Law Life Assurance Society from 1863 to his death.

In June, 1860, he was made an Honorary Doctor of Laws by the University of Kharkoff.

In 1874 he was awarded the prize founded by Dr. Swinney for the best work on International Law—a silver cup and £100.

In 1879 he was President of the Conference, held that year in London, of the Society for promoting the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, now called the International Law

Association, and delivered the inaugural address on August 11, and in 1884 he was elected a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France.

His works are numerous, First as to pamphlets, articles and short treatises. He wrote:—

“The Constitution as it is” (1837).

A metrical translation of “Der Blumen Rache,” published in a collection by Senior (1841).

“Two Letters to Lord Ashburton on the case of the Creole” (1842).

Review of Mr. Lushington’s “Life of Lord Harris” (1844).

“Essay on Law of Divorce” (1844).

Memoir of Rt. Hon. Thomas Grenville, *Annual Register*, 1846.

Treatise on Law of Domicil (afterwards incorporated in Vol. 4 of his Commentaries on International Law), 1847.

The Practice of the Courts of Civil and Ecclesiastical Law (a letter to Mr. Gladstone), 1848.

On Lamartine’s “History of the Girondins,” *English Review*, March, 1849.

On the Congé d’Elire, *Law Magazine*, 1858.

On Colletta’s “History of Naples”.

Translation of Dr. Tholuck’s Preface to Mr. Gladstone’s “State in its Relation to the Church”, 1845.

Pamphlet on Russia’s claim to intervene on behalf of Christians in Turkey, 1853.

Memoir of his brother-in-law, Bishop Denison, in *Annual Register*, 1854.

Articles in *Saturday Review* on the American War, Nov. 2, 1861, and on Reprisals against Mexico, November 16, 1861; on “Clergy Discipline”, in *Christian Remembrancer*, 1861; on “Confession”, *Church Quarterly Review*, October, 1877; “Present position of the Gallican Church”, *Ibid.*, January, 1879; “English Church in the 18th Century”, *Ibid.*, July, 1879; “The Supply of Clergy”, *Ibid.*, July, 1884.

“Case of the Seizure of the Southern Envoys”, first written in the *Saturday Review*, and then published anonymously in 1861.

Address on the “Court of Final Appeal in Ecclesiastical



Cases" at Norwich Church Congress, October, 1865; on "Improvement of the Process in the Ecclesiastical Courts" at York Church Congress, October, 1866.

Address on "Jurisprudence" at the Social Science Congress held at Norwich, October, 1865.

Letter to Archbishop of Canterbury on "Clergy Discipline" 1872; and

"Memoirs of Lord Zouche" for the Philobiblon Society.

But his principal works were:—

"Memoirs and Correspondence of George, Lord Lyttleton," 1845.

The Ninth Edition of Burn's "Ecclesiastical Law" (1842).

His own work on Ecclesiastical Law founded on Burn, published in 1873.

"Commentaries on International Law", in four volumes, 1st edition 1854-1861; 2nd edition 1870-1874; 3rd edition 1879-1885. He did not live to complete the 3rd edition of Vol. 4.

He also wrote a new translation, with preface and notes, of Lessing's "Laocoon", published in 1874. In 1876 he published a collection of his Ecclesiastical judgments.

At Oxford he was the contemporary and friend of Mr. Gladstone, Sir Stephen Glynne and the Rev. Henry Glynne, brothers of Mrs. Gladstone, Lord Canning, Lord Harris and his future brothers-in-law George, Henry and Stephen Denison.

He was one of four—the others being the first Lord Iddesleigh, the first Lord Coleridge and the Right Hon. Montague Bernard—who initiated the candidature of Mr. Gladstone as M.P. for the University of Oxford, and he was a member of the Committee on every occasion when his election was opposed. In one instance his private house was the Committee Room. He, himself, stood for Parliament in 1847, and sat as a Liberal Conservative or Peelite for Tavistock from 1852 to 1857, and unsuccessfully contested Coventry in the same interest in 1857.

While in Parliament he carried two very useful measures (17

and 18 Vict., c. 47) to enable evidence to be taken *viva voce* in the Ecclesiastical Courts and (18 and 19 Vict., c. 41) to abolish the jurisdiction of those Courts in cases of Defamation. He also twice (in 1853 and in 1854) brought in a Bill to prohibit the sale of Next Presentations (a reform which the Legislature did not adopt till the Benefices Act of 1898), and a Bill to settle the then vexed question of Church Rates, in 1853.

His principal speeches in Parliament, besides those on behalf of his own bills, were his first speech "Oratio pro domo sua" as it was called, that is, his speech in defence of Doctors Commons and of the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts in Matrimonial and Testamentary cases, March 1, 1853; a speech against the further prosecution of the War with Russia; on amendment of the law of Simony, March 23, 1854; on Church demolition, July 6, 1854; one also on May 6, 1856, supporting the motion of censure on the Declaration of Paris freeing enemies' goods in neutral ships from capture in time of war (the propriety of which censure is now agreed by everyone); and his speech in condemnation of the action of the Government in China as to the case of the lorcha "Arrow", March 3, 1857. He, with all Peelites, voted in the majority which censured the Government, and he, with most of the Peelites, lost their seats at the Dissolution which followed.

His last political act was to propose Sir Henry Dashwood for Oxfordshire at the County Election on January 28, 1862.

It is not possible to enumerate his great speeches and arguments at the Bar. But the following cases in which he specially distinguished himself may be mentioned:—*Westerton v. Liddell*, and *Beal v. Liddell*, called the Knightsbridge Church cases and published in a special report by E. F. Moore, 1855—1857; the various stages of his successful defence of his brother-in-law, Archdeacon Denison, from 1854 to 1857, which appear in the Law Reports as *Ex parte Denison*, 4 Ellis and Black-

burn, p. 292, Reg. v. Archbishop of Canterbury, 6 E. & B. p. 546; report of the trial at Bath in 1856 separately printed; Regina v. Dodson, 7 E & B, p. 315; Denison v. Ditcher, Deane & Swabey, p. 334; *ibid.* 11 Moore, Privy Council Cases, p. 324; his defence of the rights of Curates in Mr. Poole's case, 1860 and 1861, reported as Reg. v. Archbishop of Canterbury, 28 L.J.A.B., p. 154; Poole v. Bishop of London, 7 Jur. n.s., p. 347.

His other great arguments were in *Simonin v. Mallac*, 2 Swabey & Tristram, p. 67 (1860), a marriage case; *Smethurst v. Tomlin*, a will case reported at one stage in 2 Swabey & Tristram, p. 143 (1861). His conduct of this case before the jury is referred to with admiration by Serjeant Ballantine (*Experiences of a Barrister's Life*, Vol. 1, p. 258; the Serjeant by mistake calls him "Sir John"). *Crispin v. Doglioni*, 3 Swabey & Tristram pp. 44, 96, another testamentary case; *Smith v. Tebbit*, also a will case, L.R., Prob. and Matr. p. 398 (1867) and the *Banda and Kirwee Booty Case*, L.R., 1 Adm. and Eccl. p. 109 (1866).

At the Commemoration, 1853, and again in 1854, he filled his father's place as Regius Professor and presented the recipients for the honorary degree of D.C.L.

It was his duty as Judge of the Cinque Ports to install the Lord Warden, and when Lord Palmerston became Lord Warden on August 28, 1861, the installation was celebrated with much ceremony. Dr. Phillimore (as he then was), rather against the grain (as his Diary records) made, nevertheless, a very graceful and successful speech on the occasion.

When he was appointed Reader of the Middle Temple in 1861, an office usually held by each Bencher in turn and carrying with it for many years before and since no actual duties in practice, he insisted on making his Readership real, and read lectures in the Middle Temple Hall on January 29th on the laws of different States respecting Majority and Minority and

Patria Potestas, and a second lecture, May 23rd, on Jurisdiction (reported in the Law Times, 1861, p. 382).

His principal judgments were in the cases of:—

- |                                                                                       |                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Martin v. Mackonochie.                                                            | } delivered in the Arches Court.    |
| (2) Elphinstone v. Purchas.                                                           |                                     |
| (3) Sheppard v. Bennett.                                                              |                                     |
| (4) Boyd v. Phillpotts, (the Exeter Reredos Case)                                     |                                     |
| (5) The Karnak.                                                                       | } delivered in the Admiralty Court. |
| (6) The Teutonia.                                                                     |                                     |
| (7) The Charkieh,                                                                     |                                     |
| (8) Reg. v. Keyn (The Franconia Case) delivered in the Court of Crown Cases Reserved. |                                     |
| (9) Sottomayor v. De Barros, delivered in the Matrimonial Court.                      |                                     |

He sat often on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Colonial and other appeals.

- |                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| (1) Law Reports, Adm. & Eccl. | Vol. 2 p. 116. |
| (2) <i>Ibid.</i>              | Vol. 3 p. 66.  |
| (3) <i>Ibid.</i>              | Vol. 3 p. 167. |
| (4) <i>Ibid.</i>              | Vol. 4 p. 297. |
| (5) <i>Ibid.</i>              | Vol. 2 p. 289. |
| (6) <i>Ibid.</i>              | Vol. 3 p. 394. |
| (7) <i>Ibid.</i>              | Vol. 3 p. 59.  |
| (8) Law Reports, Ex. Div.     | Vol. 2 p. 63.  |
| (9) Law Reports, P. D.        | Vol. 2 p. 81.  |

He was for several years a member of the Oxford Diocesan Conference and took part in its meetings.

On July 12th and October 25th, 1865, he wrote letters to the "Guardian" to propose a scheme long revolved in his mind of a common Church House which should be a home for all Church Societies and Institutions. The scheme was taken up after his death, urged forward by his brother-in-law, Archdeacon Denison, and culminated in the present Church House.

He was married in Salisbury Cathedral on December 19th, 1844, to *Charlotte*, third daughter of *John Denison* of Ossington,



The Coppice.

*To face p. 248.*



---

Notts, M.P.\* Her brother the Bishop of Salisbury married them.

Their married life was spent first at 42, Clarges Street, and after the birth of their youngest child in 5, Arlington Street, and at The Coppice.

In 1855 he acquired a small property called Cobbed Hall in the parish of Shiplake, Oxon, out of which was formed his estate now called The Coppice, in this parish and the neighbouring parish of Dunsden, of which estate the Baronetcy is styled.

When the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts in Matrimonial and Testamentary cases was abolished in 1857, the College of Advocates in Doctors' Commons was given the option of surrendering or retaining its charter of incorporation. He opposed the abolition, but the majority went the other way.

On the dissolution he acquired two of the most valuable heirlooms of the College, the portrait of Grotius, painted probably by Cornelis Janson, and presented by Grotius himself to the College, and the clock in the Common Hall bearing the Archbishop's pallium and the Admiralty anchor, and dating from about 1730. Both these are at The Coppice.

He died February 4, 1885, and was buried at Shiplake. His tomb is in the Churchyard, and there is a beautiful window in the Church to his memory designed and erected by his wife.

On the occasion of his death short biographical notices appeared in the principal London Journals and in the Legal newspapers.

There was a fuller article by Canon Liddon in the *Guardian* of February 11, 1885. See also *Alumni Westmonasterienses*; *Westminster School Register* by Barker & Stenning; Hutchin-

---

\* Marriage Settlement dated Dec. 18, 1844. Trustees the Rev. George Anthony Denison and Stephen Charles Denison, her brothers, and the Hon. George Francis Robert Harris.

son, Catalogue of Notable Middle Templars ; Article by Professor Holland in the *Revue du Droit International*, Vol. xvii. No. 2 ; *Tablettes Biographiques*, 1885 (a somewhat inaccurate notice) ; and the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

The inscription on his tombstone is as follows :—

Here lieth the body of ROBERT JOSEPH PHILLIMORE,  
Baronet and Privy Councillor,  
Judge of the High Court of Admiralty and of the  
Arches Court.  
Sometime Chancellor of the Dioceses of  
Chichester, Salisbury and Oxford.  
Third son of Joseph Phillimore, D.C.L.  
and Elizabeth his Wife.  
Born November 5th, 1810.  
Died at the Coppice, February 4th, 1885.

Under the window is written in a scroll running across the bottom the Bible version of *Ps. lxxxix, 14*.

“ Justice and Judgment are the Habitation of Thy Throne,  
Mercy and Truth shall go before Thy face ”.

The brass affixed to the wall below the window bears the inscription ;—

To the Glory of God,  
In memory of ROBERT JOSEPH PHILLIMORE.  
Born November 5th, A.D. 1810.  
Died February 4th, A.D. 1885.

After my mother's death her name was added to the inscription.

His will dated December 1, 1869, with Codicils dated March



20, 1873, and May 3, 1878, was proved by his surviving Executors, his widow and myself, on the 10th March, 1885.

He left some plate to his daughters, the rest of his property to his wife for life and then, subject to portions for his daughters, to me.

On the occasion of his Baronetcy he received a grant of Arms:—

“Sable three Bars indented erminois in chief an Anchor between two Cinquefoils Or. And for the Crest On a wreath of the Colours In front of a Tower Argent thereon a Falcon volant proper holding in the Beak a Lure three Cinquefoils fessewise Or”.

It is impossible, even in a work printed for private circulation, to express the feelings with which his children regard his memory and that of my dear mother, or the gratitude which they must have to their lives' end for the training they received and the examples set to them.

But passages from Dr. Liddon's tribute will give some indication of the great charm of his character.

“In him the country has lost a disinterested and able public servant, the Church of England a most devoted son, and his many friends one whose friendship had a charm that was all its own, and whom they will never remember while life shall last without deep and affectionate regret.

“His country seat was, indeed, the home of true religion and useful learning. Each of his children took up and followed out some one of their father's varied interests. Their names are not unknown in the world of letters. . . . . Yet at “The Coppice” literature was no foe to the simple charities of life; for miles around the name of “Sir Robert” is a household word among the poor for incessant acts of sympathy and kindness; and everywhere, in church, and school, and home, in the hours of joy, and at the bedside of the sick and dying, “The Coppice” is represented and felt as an influence which softens, while it justifies, social distinctions, and leads those who suffer and those who have the high privilege of relieving suffering, alike to recognise in Christianity the combining, healing, hallowing force, which modern society, whether in town or country, often so sorely needs.

“Much might be said of the social qualities of Sir Robert Phillimore

—of his simple tastes, his generous estimate of character, his delicate and refined humour, the art with which he could tell a story and the sympathy with which he could listen to one. But perhaps the greatest charm of his character, at least in the opinion of those who enjoyed the high privilege of his friendship, was his affectionateness.

The Homeric motto of his house, originally selected because it very happily described the site, was still happier as a description of its owner :—

πάντας γὰρ φιλέσκειν ὀδῶ ἐπι οἰκία ναίων.

Certainly everybody was welcomed, and everybody was made to feel himself at home, in "The Coppice"; but the chief attractions of the place lay not in its situation and surroundings, nor even in its life of many-sided active interest, but in the bright, sunny, tender temper which presided over and illuminated all besides, and to be in contact with which was of itself at once improving and delightful".

("In Memoriam," by Rev. H. P. Liddon,  
*The Guardian*, February 11, 1885). ♣

From *Punch*, March 31, 1883 :—

#### TWO LIGHTS.

The Right Hon. Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, died 21st of March, 1883.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore, Justice of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division, took his leave of the Bar on the same day.

A light of law, none stronger or more keen  
Quenched in Death's sudden shadow, to be seen,  
A steadfast beacon of clear Right no more ;  
Lost matchless judgment, lost unrivalled lore,  
The sharp, swift insight, the unerring skill,  
The strength unbending and unshaken will  
That lifted to high fame and pride of place  
The virile scion of a virile race.  
And even as men mourn their cold eclipse,  
Another light, extinguished not, yet slips  
From the full gaze of countryman and friend.  
Though one great life yet brightens to the end,  
Sad seem the lines that on one morning, tell  
Of Jessel's death and Phillimore's farewell.

My mother, *Charlotte Anne Denison*, was the third daughter

of *John Denison* of Ossington, Notts, M.P., and *Charlotte Estwick*, his second wife.

She was born at Portman Square, December 4, 1813. Christened at St. Marylebone on December 26.

She died at "The Coppice," January 19, 1892, and was buried at Shiplake on Monday, January 25.

The inscription on her tombstone is as follows:—

Here rests in hope  
By the side of her beloved Husband,  
The Body of CHARLOTTE ANNE,  
Wife of Robert Joseph Phillimore,  
Daughter of John Denison of Ossington, Notts,  
And Charlotte his Wife.  
Born December 4th, 1813.  
Married December 19th, 1844.  
Died at The Coppice, January 19th, 1892.

She left no will, and Letters of Administration to her personal estate were granted to me, dated the 25th July, 1892.

*J. W. Phillimore*  
*W. P. W. Phillimore*  
*W. P. W.*

---

The late W. P. W. Phillimore if he had continued his book would have enriched it with many an excursus as to the families who intermarried with the Phillimores,—and after all the mothers' families are as important as the fathers'. I should have

dwelt on Machins, Bagots, Fortescues, Thorntons, Bourdillons and Lushingtons if there had been space, but the wealth of material is so great that I must restrict myself. But there is something so remarkable in the Denisons, my mother's family, that I must insert here the notice which my father contributed to the local (Leamington) paper on the occasion of my grandmother's death :—

DEATH OF MRS. DENISON.—On Tuesday, the 26th of January instant, died, at 6, Clarence Terrace, Leamington, the house of her daughter (Mrs. DÉS VOEUX), in the 83rd year of her age, CHARLOTTE, daughter of SAMUEL ESTWICK, Esq., M.P., and widow of the late JOHN DENISON, Esq., M.P., of Ossington Hall, in the county of Nottingham. This lady was left a widow at the age of 42, with a family of twelve children—nine sons and three daughters; two others died in infancy. The three daughters are JULIA, who married the Rev. HENRY DES VOEUX; HENRIETTA, who married HENRY Jacob, Esq.; and CHARLOTTE, who married ROBERT PHILLIMORE, Esq., D.C.L., Q.C. The following brief notice of her nine sons may serve, better than anything else, to show what were the rare qualities and virtues of the mother :—the eldest, JOHN EVELYN, is the present Member for Nottinghamshire, and Speaker of the House of Commons. The second was EDWARD, who gained the highest classical honours at Oxford, was a Fellow of Merton College, became Bishop of Salisbury at the age of 36, and died in 1854. The third is WILLIAM, the present Governor-General of Australia, K.C.B. The fourth is GEORGE, the present Archdeacon of Taunton, who also gained the highest classical honours at Oxford, won two University prizes, and was a Fellow of Oriel College. The fifth was HENRY (whose death preceded that of his beloved mother by a few weeks); he gained the highest honours both in Mathematics and Classics at Oxford, was a student of Christ Church, a Fellow of All Souls, and Vinerian Fellow. The sixth is STEPHEN, the present Deputy Judge Advocate, who also gained the highest classical honours at Oxford, was a scholar of Balliol, and Stowell Fellow of University College. The seventh was FRANK, who died in early manhood, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy; much esteemed in his profession, and beloved by all who knew him. The eighth is ALFRED, who was educated at Christ Church, and has been a persevering and successful colonist in Australia; he is at present Private Secretary to his brother,



*To face p. 254.*

**Charlotte wife of Sir Robert Phillimore.**



---

the Governor-General of Australia. The ninth is CHARLES, Lieut.-Colonel of the 52nd Queen's Light Infantry, and Deputy Adjutant-General at Madras. The mother, whose cares were so amply rewarded, and whose long life was so much embellished by the honours of her distinguished sons, preserved throughout the calm simplicity and unassuming modesty which were the natural ornaments of her remarkable character. The late Mr. DENISON, by a former wife [MARIA CHARLOTTE, daughter of ISAAC WEBB HORLOCK] had two daughters, CHARLOTTE, who married Mr. MANNERS SUTTON who was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1817 to 1834, and afterwards Viscount CANTERBURY; and MATILDA, who married THOMAS SMITH, Esq., of Fir Hill, in the county of Hants.

To this one or two later additions should be made. Alfred returned to this country and became private secretary to his brother, the Speaker. He developed great knowledge and taste as a bibliophile and in matters of *vertu*, and collected many beautiful books and other treasures which he bequeathed to me. He made a special collection of an unique library of books on fishes and fishing, which, through my instrumentality, is now housed at the family place, Ossington, and has been considered of such national interest that the several owners are relieved by the Government from paying death duty thereon.

Speaker Denison, on his resigning the Speakership, was raised to the Peerage, as Viscount Ossington.

Lord and Lady Canterbury had among their children a daughter, Charlotte Matilda, who married Richard Sanderson. Among their children were Sir Percy Sanderson, K.C.M.G., the cousin Percy so dear to us and our children, who died in July, 1919, and Thomas, Lord Sanderson, G.C.B., who is now living.

Thus my grandfather Denison has already had four descendants raised to the Peerage, two sons (Viscount Ossington and the Bishop of Salisbury), a grandson (myself), and a great-grandson (Lord Sanderson).

My mother was no unworthy sister of this great band of

brothers. The following extracts are taken from my sister Catherine's "In Memoriam":—

"The social attributes, the intellectual variety, the gaiety and cleverness which in her first youth made her a centre of attraction at Lansdowne House, or a favourite guest at Rogers' famous breakfasts, conferred afterwards a peculiar charm upon the hospitality exercised for nearly thirty years in her house in Arlington Street during the period of Sir Robert's public life, making her conversation a delight to such minds as those of Bishop Wilberforce, Dr. Liddon, Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Gladstone, whose last letter to her before leaving England made one of the latest pleasures of her life....."

Her knowledge of English was derived from the best sources of the language, and her profound appreciation of Shakspeare was built upon perfect knowledge, for she could recite most of the famous passages by heart, and continual study.

The wider sphere of foreign literature was also open to one who could read with equal facility and enjoyment French, German, and Italian.

Besides these general attainments Lady Phillimore had one marked and very special gift. She was an artist, not only in that acceptation of the word which implies a discerning love of beauty, an unerring sense of proportion—in her case the keynote to her whole character—a delicate and exquisite refinement of taste, but also in personal skill. ....

No playing at Art could satisfy a mind earnest in its quest for truth, and content with nothing short of it, a hand so unmistakably skilled that it was the pride of Mulready to guide it from point to point in the difficult study of the figure, of David Cox and of Leitch to leave completely possessed with the secret of that pure fresh style in landscape which creates the charm of the first English school of water-colour painting.

But of all the beauties of nature, which it was her joy to delineate, none appealed more to Lady Phillimore than the sea either in its grandeur or in its calm. Perhaps because it spoke to her of the beloved twin sailor brother who, though he died in early manhood, was never to the last moment of her life absent from her thoughts. To him she owed her perfect knowledge of the different ships, a characteristic feature in those recollections which she brought back from her yearly visits to the sea, always the most original and the most successful of her sketches.



This delightful art Lady Phillimore practised with undiminished power, with the same accuracy of eye, the same precision of touch, till within two months of her death, and the same skill appeared in her designs for art needlework which she would execute with a finish best described by her own expression of "painting with her needle".

The artists of the present day were not slow to recognise gifts which their predecessors had so successfully cultivated, and as soon as the Water Colour Art Club was formed Lady Phillimore was solicited to become one of its earliest members."

She taught us and brought us all up as only a mother can. Her example was inspiring; and I only wish I could offer a fuller tribute of my love and honour for her.

Children of Robert Joseph Phillimore and Charlotte Anne Denison :—

Walter George Frank.  
Catherine Mary.

Alice Grenville.  
Lucy.

**39. Walter George Frank.** The entry about me in the Family Bible is as follows :—

"Born at 42, Clarges Street, London, Friday, November 21, 1845. Privately baptised on account of illness, by the Rev. Evan Nepean, Wednesday, December 17 in the same year.

*Godfathers*: George Warren, Baron de Tabley.

George Robert Francis, Baron Harris.

*Godmother*: Mrs. William Gladstone, wife of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

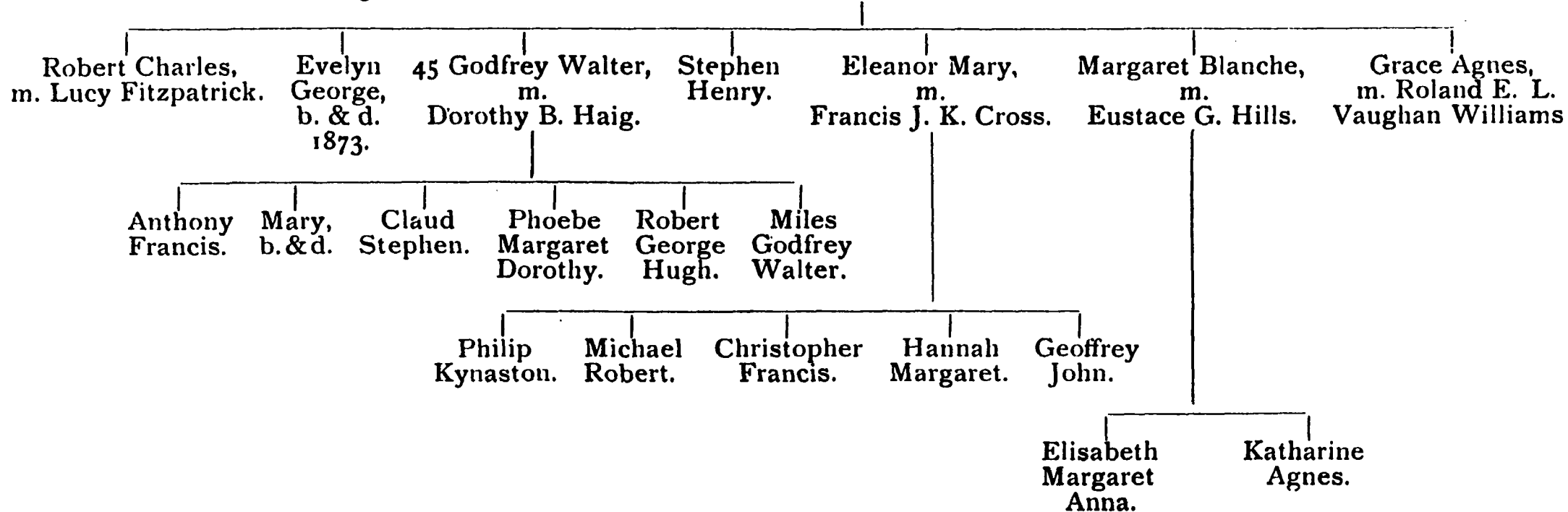
Publicly received in the Church at Curzon Chapel, July 14, 1846. Mr. Gladstone stood for Lord Harris, his other godfather and godmother were present in person".

The record in "Debrett's Peerage" reads :—

"Walter George Frank Phillimore, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., 1st Baron and 2nd Baronet, educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford; Fellow of All Souls'; Hon. LL.D., Edinburgh, 1898, and Birmingham, 1918; Barrister, Middle Temple, 1868, granted Patent of Precedence at the Bar, 1883, Bencher, 1888, and Treasurer, 1907; sometime Chancellor of Lincoln Diocese and Official of the Archdeaconry of Colchester; is a member of the

**Table "H" (1).**

39. WALTER G. F. PHILLIMORE m. AGNES LUSHINGTON.



---

National Assembly of the Church of England, a J.P. for Oxfordshire and an Alderman for Kensington (Mayor, 1909-11); was a Judge of the High Court of Justice 1897-1913, and a Lord Justice of Appeal 1913-16; unsuccessfully contested St. George's, Hanover Square, (L) 1885, and S. or Henley Division of Oxfordshire 1886 and 1902; cr. P.C. 1913 and Baron Phillimore of Shiplake, Oxfordshire (peerage of United Kingdom) 1918".

To this I will add a few notes. I was Captain of Westminster. At Oxford I was Secretary and Treasurer of the Union, and I joined the Rifle Volunteer Corps, in which I rose to be a Sergeant. As a Private I passed before Queen Victoria in the second Review of the recently-formed Volunteer Corps in Hyde Park in the year 1865. I got the Vinerian Scholarship.

I joined the English Church Union in 1865, was a Branch Officer for a time, Vice-President since the year 1890, and was President for the year 1919-20.

I was some years Secretary to my father when he was first made Judge. Then I joined the Western Circuit.

I have long been a member of the International Law Association, and latterly a Vice-President. I was President for the year 1919-20.

Since my retirement from the office of Judge I served in 1918, at the request of the Ministry of Labour, as Chairman of a Committee to enquire into the claims of the outdoor officers of the great Industrial Insurance Companies; and, at the request of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the years 1917, 1918, as Chairman of a Committee to consider the early schemes for the League of Nations. I had for my colleagues, Sir Eyre Crowe, Sir William Tyrrell, and Mr., now Sir, C. J. B. Hurst of the Foreign Office, Professor Pollard, Dr. Hugh Rose and Sir Julian Corbett, with Mr. Alfred Kennedy as Secretary. Our Report, which was sent to the Cabinet, taken up by General Smuts, then communicated to President Wilson, is in my belief the foundation of the League of Nations.

I was appointed by the Naval Prize Act of 1918, Chairman of the Naval Prize Tribunal, which office I still hold.

In 1920 I was a member of the Committee of Jurists which met at the Hague charged with the duty of preparing the project for the Permanent Court of International Justice.

I often think of the great similarity of the careers of my grandfather, father and myself. All three brought up at Westminster and in College there, students of Christ Church and Doctors of Civil Law. All three advocates or barristers practising especially in International, Maritime and Ecclesiastical matters, Chancellors of Dioceses, and though my grandfather's Civil Judgeship of the Cinque Ports was only a small one, also secular Judges. As it happens, also, we were all three Trustees of Dr. Busby's Charity and Directors of the Equity and Law Life Assurance Society. All three students of the Classics and the Romance languages and literature—I wish I had my father's knowledge of German—and writers of Latin Verse. My sons have done better and nobler work, but I sometimes wish that one of them would have followed more closely in our steps. Perhaps there will be a reversion in the next generation.

I was married on the 26th July, 1870, in Westminster Abbey, by the Rev. Dr. Francis Knyvett Leighton, Warden of All Souls' and Canon of Westminster, and the Rev. Henry Mowbray Northcote, her uncle, to Agnes, eldest daughter of the late Charles Manners Lushington, sometime M.P. for Canterbury, and Henrietta his wife, sister of the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, afterwards Earl of Iddesleigh.

Our happy married life has been spent first at 12, Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, where our eldest son was born; then in 1874 we moved to 46, Park Street, where our eldest daughter, Eleanor, was born; and in 1879 to 86, Eaton Place, where our three younger children, Godfrey, Stephen and Grace, were born. In 1887 I succeeded under the Will of my cousin, William Brough



*To face p. 260.*

Cam House, with Grace Agnes Phillimore, now wife of  
Roland Vaughan Williams.



---

Phillimore, to the family estate of Kendals, in Hertfordshire, and to the reversion of the family estate in Kensington. On the death of his wife, Mrs. Phillimore, in 1900, this reversion came into possession, and the 8th Duke of Argyll, who occupied Cam House having died in the same year, his successor, the 9th Duke, invited me to accept the surrender of the residue of the lease of Argyll Lodge as it was then called, in which his father had lived, and we took possession of it and called it Cam House, going to live there in January, 1901.

During my life I have written and published much matter, but mostly not of literary or permanent importance. I assisted my father in the second and third editions of his Commentaries on International Law. The third edition of Vol. IV was indeed prepared after his death by myself in conjunction with the late Mr. R. J. Mure.

I likewise assisted my father in his Ecclesiastical Law and prepared myself the second edition.

I revised the Book of Church Law, originally composed by the late Rev. J. H. Blunt, published by Rivingtons, first edition 1872. The second and third editions were also our joint production. The fourth, fifth and sixth editions were mine alone. Then I passed the book over to Mr. G. Edwardes Jones, myself writing a preface or introduction to later editions.

I contributed an article to Bishop Gore's Essays in aid of the Reforms of the Church (Murray, first edition 1898, second edition edited by Douglas Eyre, 1915) which I venture to think gave the original idea for the National Assembly of the Church and the Statute establishing it.

I wrote "Three Centuries of Treaties of Peace," published by Murray, 1917.

And I have composed Papers for Church Congresses and Conferences of the International Law Association and a certain number of Reviews, Fugitive Pamphlets and Latin Verses.

I have recently received the honour of Commander of the Belgian Order of the Crown.

My wife, *Agnes*, was born at 13, Devonshire Street, in the parish of St. Marylebone, on October 13, 1847.

She was baptised at Trinity Church, her godfathers being Sir Stafford Henry Northcote and her uncle, Stephen G. Lushington, and her godmothers, Mrs. Northcote, widow of her grandfather, and Miss K. Simcoe.

She had one brother and two sisters who died young, and five sisters who grew up to be married.

Her father was the youngest son of the Right Honourable Stephen Rumbold Lushington, some time Governor of Madras, and Anne, daughter of the first Lord Harris. The Harris cousinhood has always been closely maintained, and as the third Lord Harris was my father's closest friend and my godfather, this brought us together. Lord Harris gave her away when we married. His daughter, Frances (Fanny), was one of our bridesmaids, Agnes, daughter of Sir S. H. Northcote, my sisters and her sisters being the others; and in process of time our son Godfrey married Fanny's daughter.

After my wife's father's death in 1864, her mother took her and her sisters to Brussels for their education, and about two years after her return to London we were married. Of the happiness she has given to me and to so many others, I cannot write as I should wish.

Before her marriage she wrote "Stories from French History", being stories with which she had taught her sisters (published by Bumpus 1869) and translated the Journals of Travel of the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian ("On the Wing", published by Saunders, Ottley & Co., 1868).

She wrote for her children "Thoughts on the Epistles of Holy Week" (J. Masters & Co., 1895).

In the eighties she began to take up Preventive and Rescue



Work among girls, and became one of the original members of the Belgravia and Pimlico Ladies' Association, of which she has now been for two years Vice-President.

She was an Enrolling Member, and is now a Presiding Member of the Mothers' Union. When I was Mayor and she Mayoress of Kensington all the Metropolitan Mayoresses were invited to form Branches of the Red Cross Society, and she formed in Kensington a vigorous branch, which being ready for the War in 1914 at once took on duties of all kinds, the most remarkable being a Hospital for Wounded Soldiers at Balham, in the installation of which she took a principal part, and of which, H.R.H. Princess Louise being Patroness, she was Chairman. This grew from small beginnings till it had in the end 160 beds. 4,535 passed through it and there were only five deaths.

She took up other duties while Mayoress which have remained by her, specially Schools for Mothers in North Kensington.

We kept our Golden Wedding on July 26, 1920, and received many tokens of love from family and friends.

Children of Walter George Frank Phillimore and Agnes Lushington:—

*Robert Charles.*  
*Evelyn George.*  
*Eleanor Mary.*  
*Margaret Blanche.*  
*Godfrey Walter.*  
*Stephen Henry.*  
*Grace Agnes.*

**Robert Charles**, born at 5 o'clock a.m., in 12, Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, London, August 19, 1871. Baptised at Christchurch, Down Street, Mayfair, London, Monday, September 4, 1871, by the Rev. W. B. Jacobson, Vicar of St. Mary's, Charterhouse.

*Godfathers* : Sir John Conroy, Bart., of Arborfield, Berks.  
 The Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, Warden of Keble College, Oxford, now Bishop of Winchester.

*Godmother:* Agnes Northcote, eldest daughter of Sir S. H. Northcote, afterwards Lady Agnes Macleod.

He was educated at Westminster, being admitted into College in June, 1885, but after being there a little more than a year he had a serious illness, which left him with a weakness of the heart, from which he never fully recovered, and which shortened his life. He had to leave school and was privately prepared for Oxford. He became an undergraduate of Christ Church in October, 1889, and took his degree as B.A. with a Third Class in the Final Classical School in 1893. He was President of the Union, and had a large circle of friends and much popularity.

He was admitted a Student of the Middle Temple, and was called to the Bar on June 26, 1895, but never practised.

From the moment he left Oxford and came to London he took a great interest in social matters and became a member of the St. Pancras Vestry—this was before the days of Borough Councils—and it was there that he met his future wife.

He was married at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. Robert Eyton, Canon of Westminster, and the Rev. James Baden Powell on December 12, 1895, to Lucy, eldest daughter of William Fitzpatrick, Esq. and Lucy his wife.

After their marriage they travelled for some time and then settled down at a small house at Radlett. After I succeeded to the Kensington property on the death of Mrs. Phillimore I surrendered my life interest in the Hertfordshire property and put him in possession, and thenceforward he and his wife resided either at Battlers Green or at Kendals.

He twice unsuccessfully tried to enter Parliament, fighting in the Radical interest the Ripon Division of Yorkshire in 1892 and the St. Alban's Division of Hertfordshire in 1910. He was elected to the London County Council as a representative of Deptford in 1898, and save for the interval from 1910 to 1913

remained on the L.C.C. till his death. He was a J.P. for Hertfordshire.

Being distressed at the condition of the factory girls in Deptford he did much for their welfare, and having established a fruit farm on his property he brought there a settlement of these girls to work on the land which was inspected and approved by Queen Mary.

When the War broke out he joined an Anglo-French hospital, working at Arc-en-Barrois, and remained there for a year. He was really quite unfit for the work and over-persuaded the Doctor in order to obtain permission to go, and after his return he was never really well, the strain had been too much for him.

He died on September 12, 1919, at Kendals, and is buried in Aldenham Churchyard.

The inscription on his tombstone is as follows:—

Here lyeth the body  
of  
ROBERT CHARLES PHILLIMORE,  
of  
Kendals Hall, Radlett,  
who was born August 19, 1871,  
and died September 12, 1919.  
Giving thanks for his sojourn  
and blessing for his departure.

He published a small volume of poems (Sidgwick & Jackson, 1913) and was engaged on a work on Political Economy which other occupations and his shortened life prevented his bringing to completion.

*Lucy*, his wife, has written a record of a journey they took in Eastern Europe ("In the Carpathians," Constable, 1912) and a

book on "The Life of Our Lord, by an Unknown Disciple" (Hodder & Stoughton) which has gone through several editions and has been translated into many languages.

She is now living at Kendals.

**Evelyn George**, born at 6 o'clock a.m., Friday, September 5, 1873, at Wymbletons, Holmwood, Dorking, Surrey, privately baptised in the house on Saturday, October 4, by the Rev. E. D. Wickham, Incumbent of Holmwood, Dorking.

*Godfathers*: George Herbert Canning, Baron Harris.  
Charles T. D. Acland, Esq., afterwards Sir Charles Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.

*Godmother*: Charlotte, Viscountess Ossington, widow of Viscount Ossington, late Speaker of the House of Commons.

He died at 12, Chesterfield Street, London, Saturday, November 22, 1873, and was buried in Shiplake Churchyard.

On his grave is a simple cross bearing his name and the dates of his birth and death and the text from *Wisdom*, ch. iv, vv. 13, 14.

**Eleanor Mary**, born at 46, Park Street, London, on Friday, February 4, 1876, at 2.16 in the morning. Baptised at St. Thomas', Regent Street, on Wednesday, March 15, by the Rev. W. J. Richardson, the Vicar.

*Godfather*: The Hon. Charles Wood, afterwards second Viscount Halifax.

*Godmothers*: Louisa Evelyn Denison, daughter of the Bishop of Salisbury.  
Ginevra Colebrooke, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart., now Marchesa Niccolini da Camagliano.

They were all present but Louisa.

She was married on September 17, 1895, at Shiplake Church, by the Rev. Robert Eyton, Rector of Holy Trinity, Chelsea, and

Canon Designate of Westminster, and the Rev. John Climenson, Vicar of the Parish, to Francis John Kynaston Cross, second son of the late Edward Cross, Esq., and Hannah Ellen his wife. He was educated at Harrow and New College, Oxford, B.A., is a Barrister-at-law. They lived first at Egerton Lodge, near Bolton. Then her husband bought the estate of Aston Tirrold Manor, Berkshire, where they have lived ever since, he taking an active part in County business as a J.P. and County Councillor.

Children of Francis John Kynaston Cross and Eleanor Mary Phillimore :—

*Philip Kynaston.*

*Michael Robert.*

*Christopher Francis.*

*Hannah Margaret.*

*Geoffrey John.*

*Philip Kynaston Cross* was born Monday, January 3, 1898, at Egerton Lodge, Bolton, Lancashire. Christened February 15, 1898, at Walmsley Church, near Egerton, by the Rev. W. Chetwynd Atkinson.

*Godmother* : Mrs. Frank Raikes.

*Godfathers* : Douglas Eyre and Francis Champernowne.

Schools : Durnford and Winchester.

Started training February 1916 in the University of London O.T.C. Artillery Corps. Cadet R.F.A. at Exeter from June 23 to August 5, 1916.

Commission 2nd Lieut. R.F.A. August 6, 1916. Served in Ireland, September 1916 to February 1917. Went to the Front in France, February 1917. 1st Lieut. 6th February, 1918, Adjutant 9th July, 1918. Military Cross December, 1918, Demobilised June 24, 1919. Gazetted Hon. Captain April 1920.

During the time of the War he served in his Brigade in all the five Armies on the Western Front. It was stationed on Vimy Ridge in the summer of 1918.

After being demobilised went to New College, Oxford. Took 3rd Class in History School, and proceeded B.A., 1921.

*Michael Robert Cross* was born on Saturday, April 8, 1899, at Egerton Lodge, Bolton. Baptised Sunday, May 14, at Walmsley Church, by the Rev. W. Chetwynd Atkinson.

*Godmother*: Miss Elinor Smith.

*Godfathers*: W. A. Mount, M.P. (now Sir William),  
J. F. Williams.

*Schools*: Durnford and Winchester.

Started training in the R.F.A. at St. John's Wood, January, 1918. Commission as 2nd Lieut. in the R.F.A., July 1, 1918. Went to France September, 1918. Demobilised February, 1919.

Went to New College. Took 4th Class in History School and proceeded B.A. 1921.

*Christopher Francis Cross*, born on Friday, March 7, 1902, at Aston Tirrold Manor, Wallingford. Baptised on Sunday, April 27, at St. Michael's, Aston Tirrold, by the Rev. W. Callas.

*Godmother*: Miss Maud Climenson.

*Godfathers*: The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of  
Southwell.

C. A. Phillimore.

*Schools*: Durnford and Winchester.

New College, Oxford, October, 1920.

*Hannah Margaret Cross*, born Saturday, April 25, 1908, at Aston Tirrold Manor, Wallingford. Baptised on Thursday, May 28 (Ascension Day) by the Rev. Sir John Hoskyns, at St. Michael's Church, Aston Tirrold.

*Godfather*: The Rev. F. Stone.

*Godmothers*: Mrs. Watts Jones.

Miss. Hoskyns.

Miss Noel Vaughan-Williams.

*Geoffrey John Cross* was born on Wednesday, February 2, 1910, at Aston Tirrold Manor, Wallingford. Baptised on Palm Sunday, March 20, 1910, by the Rev. Sir John Hoskyns, at St. Michael's Church, Aston Tirrold.

*Godmother*: Mrs. Langmore.

*Godfathers*: Major John Walter Hills, M.P.

Captain, now Vice-Admiral, Sir Richard  
Phillimore.

**Margaret Blanche**, born at 3.30 a.m. Monday, October 1st, 1877, at Stonehill, Upper East Sheen. Baptised at St.

Thomas', Regent Street, on Saturday, November 10th, by the Rev. W. J. Richardson, Vicar.

*Godfather* : The Rev. Henry Parry Liddon, Canon of St. Paul's.  
*Godmothers* : The Honble. Mrs. Haig (Harris).  
 The Honble. Mrs. Richmond (Bruce).

She was married on July 29, 1899, at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, by the Rev. H. E. Bevan, Rector of the Parish, to Eustace Gilbert Hills, third son of Herbert Hills, Esq., Judge of the International Court of Appeal in Egypt and Anna his wife, daughter of the late Right Honble. Mr. Justice Grove. Her husband was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, is a Barrister at law, and now K.C.

She died on October 19, 1904, having met with an accident in the streets while riding her bicycle, and is buried in Hendon churchyard. Her name and the dates of birth and death are inscribed on her tombstone.

No record could satisfactorily record her character and the never dying remembrance and regret of all who knew her. Quam dilecta.

Children of Eustace Gilbert Hills and Margaret Blanche Phillimore :—

*Elisabeth Margaret Anna* born at 22, Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, November 9, 1900. Baptised at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, on December 15, by the Rev. H. E. Bevan, afterwards Archdeacon of Middlesex.

*Godparents* : Miss Emily Digby, Miss Blunt (now Mrs. Bird), Stanley Curwen.

*Katharine Agnes* born June 11, 1902, also at 22, Cheyne Gardens, and Baptised at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, July 19, by Rev. Canon Gamble.

*Godparents* : Lady Monkswell, Miss Alice Phillimore, Lord Finlay.

Is an Undergraduate at St. Hugh's College, Oxford.

**45. Godfrey Walter**, born at 10 o'clock p.m. on Monday, December 29, 1879, at 86, Eaton Place, London. Baptised at

St. Mary's, Graham Street, Pimlico, on Saturday, February 7, 1880, by the Rev. R. Eyton.

*Godfathers* : A. O. Prickard, Esq.  
Henry Jacob, Esq., of The Close, Salisbury.

*Godmother* : Mrs. Reginald Knatchbull Hugessen.

He was educated at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship, making the fourth generation of students or scholars of Christ Church. 3rd Class in Moderations, 1st Class in History, B.A. 1902, M.A. 1909.

He went out to the Transvaal in February, 1903, under Lord Milner's scheme for organising education after the annexation. He returned to England in May, 1904, studied law, and passed all his examinations, but was not called to the bar, preferring business. He was engaged first with the Faringdon Works, Metal Merchants, then with Messrs. Debenhams, Ltd., and then purchased the mills and business of Witherington & Sons, at Sonning.

On the outbreak of the Great War, he enlisted in the ranks of the Oxford and Bucks Regiment, and then received a Commission first in that Regiment, and then in the Highland Light Infantry, commissioned to 3rd battalion, October 1, 1914. He proceeded to France in the month of January, 1915, and was severely wounded on the 16th of May, 1915. It was during his period of convalescence that his wife died, as will be related hereafter.

After her death he returned to duty and was sent to Egypt. Finding that he could get no Active Service there, he got attached to the South Wales Borderers, and was sent back to France. Shortly after he got to the Front again, on the 5th of April 1916, while on night patrol, he was wounded again, and the orderly with him was mortally wounded, and while endeavouring to save the orderly, he was taken prisoner.

He thrice endeavoured to make his escape, and was twice recaptured in Germany, the third time in Austria, where he



remained a prisoner until the Armistice. He was given the Military Cross.

He is now residing with his children at The Coppice, Henley-on-Thames.

He was married on July 5, 1905, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Rev. C. P. S. Clarke and the Rev. Canon Somerset Pennefather to *Dorothy Barbara*, elder daughter of Colonel Arthur Balfour Haig, C.M.G., C.V.O., and extra equerry to the King, and the Hon. Mrs. Haig, daughter of George Robert Francis, third Lord Harris.

She died at Sonning from heart seizure while saving her eldest son from drowning on September 20, 1915, and is buried at Shiplake. The inscription on her tombstone is as follows :

"So the winter is past, the flowers appear ;  
The singing of birds is come."

To the beloved Memory of  
DOROTHY BARBARA PHILLIMORE,  
Daughter of Colonel Arthur Haig, of Bemersyde,  
and Frances his Wife,  
Wife of Godfrey Walter Phillimore,  
Mother of  
Anthony, Mary, Claud, Phoebe, Robert and Miles.  
Who lived bravely and so also  
Died at Sonning 20 September, 1915.

"I am the Master of my Fate ;  
I am the Captain of my Soul."

Children of Godfrey Walter Phillimore and Dorothy Barbara Haig :—

*Anthony Francis,*  
*Mary,*  
*Claud Stephen,*

*Phoebe Margaret Dorothy,*  
*Robert George Hugh,*  
*Miles Godfrey Walter.*

*Anthony Francis*, born at 7.15 a.m. at 9, Hornton Street, Campden Hill, W., on February 2, 1907. Baptised at St. Mary Abbot's, March 7, by his uncle, the Rev. Stephen Henry Phillimore, Assistant Curate of St. Michael and All Angels, Bromley, E.

*Godfathers* : John Walter Hills, M.P. for the City of Durham.

The Rev. Egbert de Grey Lucas,  
 Chaplain of Hertford College.

*Godmothers* : The Hon. Mrs. Arthur Stanley, now Lady Stanley.  
 Mrs. Frank Raikes.

Is now at Winchester.

*Mary*, born at The Coppice, June 25, 1909. Privately baptised by the Rev. Herbert Wigan, Vicar of Dunsden, June 26.

Died July 2, 1909, and is buried in Shiplake Churchyard.

Her grave is marked with a cross, on which are her name and the dates.

*Claud Stephen*, born at 9, Hornton Street, Campden Hill, W., on Sunday, January 15, 1911, at 1 a.m. Baptised at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, on February 14, 1911.

*Godfathers* : Alfred Gathorne Hardy, Esq.

Edward G. Howarth, Esq.

Rev. Stephen Henry Phillimore.

*Godmother* : Miss Maud Lowry Cole.

*Phoebe Margaret Dorothy*, born at 9, Hornton Street, Campden Hill, W., February 29, 1912, at 11.30 a.m. Baptised at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Rev. Canon Pennefather, on March 19.

*Godfather* : Owen Hugh Smith, Esq.

*Godmothers* : Mrs. Capel Young.

Miss Clare Buxton (now Mrs. Pelly).

*Robert George Hugh*, born at 9, Hornton Street, Campden Hill, W., on September 23, 1913, at 11 a.m. Baptised at Shiplake Parish Church, on Sunday, November 9, by the Rev. Charles Ayles.

*Godfathers*: Lord Harris.  
Alistair Malcolm, Esq.  
Right Hon. Lord Justice Phillimore.  
*Godmothers*: Miss Catherine Mary Phillimore.  
Miss Dolores Knight.

*Miles Godfrey Walter*, born at Cam House, Campden Hill, W., on February 24, 1915, at 8.30 p.m. Baptised at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, March 27, by his uncle, the Rev. Stephen Henry Phillimore.

*Godfathers*: Captain Alston, Highland Light Infantry.  
Brian Crossley, Esq., Highland Light Infantry.  
*Godmothers*: Miss Lucy Phillimore.  
Mrs. Turner.

**Stephen Henry**, born at 5.30 a.m. on Wednesday, December 14, 1881, at 86, Eaton Place, London. Baptised at St. Mary's, Graham Street, Pimlico, on Monday, January 16, 1882, by the Rev. R. Eyton.

*Godfathers*: Allan Harvey Drummond, Esq.  
The Rev. Stephen Edward Gladstone, Rector of Hawarden, Flintshire.

*Godmother*: Mrs. John Buchanan Riddell, now Lady Riddell.

Educated at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford. B.A. 1904. 3rd Class in Final History School. M.A. 1909.

Ordained by the Bishop of London, Deacon 1906, Priest 1908. He had his first Curacy at St. Michael's, Bromley, and from there he went to British Columbia, in 1910, as Vicar of Nakusp and the Arrow Lakes. Built Church of S. Agnes, Edgewood. Returned to England in 1914, and became curate to Bishop Hoskyns, Suffragan Bishop of Hull, and Vicar of Hessle.

He was presented in the month of February, 1915, by his Godfather, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone to the Vicarage of Seaforth, near Liverpool, of which place he is still Vicar.

He is not married.

He went to France as a Military Chaplain in the month of March, 1917, and shortly afterwards became Chaplain to

the Grenadier Guards. For his courage and coolness he was awarded the Military Cross and a Bar. Two of the incidents are recorded in Col. Sir Fredk. Ponsonby's "History of the Grenadier Guards in the Great War".

In the first Passage the writer is describing the part taken by the 3rd Battalion in the crossing of the Broembek in December, 1917 :

"All through the day the Chaplain, Captain Phillimore, behaved with great gallantry, attending to the wounded and encouraging the men during the advance—quite oblivious of the shells and rifle-fire. When it was dusk the sad task of burying the dead had to be undertaken, and Captain Phillimore stood up with his head uncovered, and read the service. Although the shells fell unpleasantly close to the burial ground, which was in the open, he refused to shorten the service in any way, and when one of the men silently handed him a helmet, he merely shook his head, and continued to read the service as if there were no shells".\*

Again, in his account of the operations on the 4th November, 1918, he writes :

"The casualties among stretcher-bearers had been particularly heavy, but Captain S. Phillimore did the work of four men in attending to the wounded, and relieving the medical officer of some of his work, which, owing to the shortage of stretcher-bearers, was scattered all over the field".†

**Grace Agnes**, born at 5.30 a.m. on Friday, May 15, 1885, at 86, Eaton Place, London. Baptised at St. Mary's, Graham Street, Pimlico, on Saturday, June 20, by the Rev. S. Majendie.

*Godfather*: The Rev R. Eyton, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Chelsea, and Sub-Almoner to the Queen.

*Godmothers*: The Lady Elinor Denison.  
Charlotte Jane Swinburne, daughter of the late Admiral and the Lady Jane Swinburne.

She was married on June 1st, 1911, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by Prebendary the Hon. John Stafford Northcote, and the Rev. Canon Pennefather, to her kinsman Roland Edmund

---

\* Vol. II, p. 254.

† Vol. III, p. 187-8.

Lomax Vaughan-Williams,\* only son of the Right Hon. Sir Roland Lomax Bowdler Vaughan Williams, P.C. and Lord Justice of Appeal, and of Laura his wife, daughter of Edmund Lomax, Esq., of Netley, Surrey.

Since her marriage she has lived at No. 1, Upper Phillimore Gardens. During the War and since she has devoted herself to the work of the Kensington War Hospitals Supply Depôt, now the Surgical Supply Depôt, Kensington.

**Catherine Mary** was born at 42, Clarges Street, London, on Tuesday, December 29, 1846. Baptised by one of the Curates at St. George's Church, on Tuesday, March 9, 1847.

*Sponsors*: Charles John, Viscount Canning; Mary, Baroness Lyttelton; Grace, widow of William Webber, Esq., of Hamble Cliff, Southampton.

Catherine is the authoress of "The King's Namesake", a well-known Royalist Story, which has passed through thirty editions of a thousand each. It was succeeded by "Princess Opportunity and Lady Remorse", which was also popular.

In 1879 she brought out a new edition of the *Eikon Basilikè*, with an article by herself, reprinted from the *Church Quarterly*, to prove the Royal Authorship. The book created a sensation in the literary world, and finally opinion, though not unanimous, veered to the King's side, and the reviews decided that it remained with the opposite side to produce proof to sustain the contrary view. A specially prepared copy was presented to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, by whom it was approved and accepted.

A lifelong student of Italian literature she contributed a series of articles upon the subject to *Macmillan's Magazine*, afterwards reproduced in one volume entitled "Studies in Italian Literature",

---

\* Vide *supra* p. 233.

published by Sampson, Low & Co., in 1887. This was immediately succeeded by "The Warrior Medici", Giovanni Delle Bande Nere, based on original MSS. in the Magliavecchiano Library at Florence.

Later, in 1893, "Dante at Ravenna", also drawn from original sources explored by herself at Ravenna, was published by Eliot Stock. Lesser works are "Scenes from the Life of Savonarola", taken from Villari's Life—"Fra Angelico" belonging to the Great Artist Series and "Pictures from the History of Venice".

She also contributed some articles on Italian Musical Societies to Grove's "Dictionary of Music". As a member of the Dante Society she gave, by request, five Lectures at different times: "The Exile of Dante", "Cino da Pistoia", "Il Volto Santo", "The Iron Crown" and "Aleardo Aleardi".

From 1890 to 1914 she took a leading part in the Ladies' Association for the Christ Church Oxford Mission in Poplar. There she built St. Frideswide's Mission House adjoining the Church, in 1893, and afterwards, in 1900, the Jerusalem Coffee House opposite to the Mission House in Follett Street, on her return from the Holy Land.

When after the Boer War the South African Colonisation Society was formed, she became a member of the Education Branch, of which her friend, Miss Mary Hervey, daughter of Lord Alfred Hervey, was the Chair. In the interest of this Society, she and her friend made two expeditions to Africa, one to South Africa in 1905 with the British Association on the occasion of the opening of the Bridge over the Victoria Falls, the second in 1913 to East Africa, including an expedition by the Uganda Railway to the Victoria Nyanza Lake. This tour formed the subject of articles in the *Ladies' South African Pictorial*.

For many years a student under Mrs. E. M. Ward, she was able to bring back a series of sketches which were first exhibited

in Capetown and afterwards in London. On former occasions when visiting the Tyrol or Italy with her friend, she added to these reminiscences of the scenes they visited.

Returning from the last of these expeditions in August, 1914, the two friends were overtaken midway by the outbreak of the War. For ten days they were in peril of their lives, and exposed to much hardship, but succeeded at last in making their escape to England.

The hardships and fatigue entailed by such an experience were the primary cause of the illness which, a few years afterwards, cost Miss Hervey her life. She died on March 20, 1920. It was the privilege of her friend to complete the two chapters which remained to be written of the Life of Lord Arundel (*The Life, Correspondence, and Collections of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel*, Cambridge University Press, 1921) on which Miss Hervey had spent nine years of labour and research.

Catherine and her sisters have always lived together, first with their parents and, since their mother's death, at Shiplake House where she and her sister Lucy now live.

**Alice Grenville.** The Family Bible records as follows :—

“Born at 42, Clarges Street, at 4.45 on Wednesday morning, the 12th of April, 1848, baptised by the Rev. Francis Fulford (afterwards Bishop of Montreal), Minister of Curzon Street Chapel, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, on Wednesday, May 10, in the same year.

*Godfather:* The Right Honble. Sir James Allan Parke, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer (afterwards Lord Wensleydale).

*Godmothers:* Anne, Baroness Grenville, widow of Baron Grenville (was present at the baptism).  
Harriet, Lady Brabazon, wife of Lord Brabazon (afterwards Countess of Meath)”.

Her family life with her parents and sisters has been already mentioned.

This is the “Aunt Alice” or “Cousin Alice” so dear to our

children and to the family of Sir Augustus Phillimore, so beloved by us, always ready and to be relied on in sickness or sorrow, to nurse, advise and help, whose nursing saved my life (as the Doctor told me) when I was near dying of typhoid fever, and was so prodigally and effectually given in the small-pox epidemic at Gloucester in 1896, for many months with great hardships. Her loving care of her aunt, Lady Ossington, was rewarded by the fullest confidence, and she was given jointly with her cousin Louisa Evelyn Denison, the trusteeship of the Ossington Nursing Trust.

She made Nursing her speciality, took a leading part in the East London Nursing Association, and established the parish nurse (one of the earliest) in her home at Shiplake. She nursed both her father and her mother in their last illnesses.

She kept up her interest in Spanish, which she had begun with her father; but her most conspicuous outward gifts were, like her mother's, with her needle and her pencil. She did beautiful lace work and embroidery and, as her and her sisters' friend, Miss Hervey, wrote in the notice of her life which appeared in *The Guardian* of 23rd May, 1906, she inherited her mother's talent.

"She year by year wrought out her work to fuller beauty and maturity, each summer garnering a new harvest of striking drawings which revealed steady increasing breadth and power of execution. The Scotch hills amongst which she generally spent some portion of each summer with her younger sister; the banks of the Thames, where lay the lovely English home, Shiplake House; above all, the many coloured flowers with which it was her special joy to make beautiful the garden of that home, were the favourite subjects of her brush. Each picture had an individuality of conception and handling that gave it intrinsic quality. Yet, as usual, no one was so surprised as herself at the sensation made by her drawings when, in 1905, she was with great difficulty persuaded to exhibit them in Bond Street for a charitable object".\*

---

\* Extract from an article "In Memoriam" by Miss Mary Hervey in *The Guardian* of May 23, 1906.





*To face p. 278.*

Memorial Cross to Alice Grenville Phillimore.



She brought her lovely and careful life to a close on the 12th May, 1906, dying at 10, Chesham Place, and being buried at Shiplake on the 17th. Her tomb has the following inscription :

Here rests in Hope  
the Body of  
ALICE GRENVILLE PHILLIMORE,  
Second daughter of  
The Right Honourable Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore, Bt.,  
and  
Charlotte Anne his wife.

Born April 12, 1848.  
Died May 12, 1906.

“ My Soul truly waiteth still upon God, for of Him cometh  
my salvation ”.—*Ps. lxxii, 1.*

She had given much thought and money towards the extension of the Churchyard at Shiplake and when this was completed a Cross of beautiful design by Mr. G. H. Fellowes Prynne, A.R.I.B.A., was subscribed for by her friends and family and dedicated in November, 1908. It is inscribed :

“To the Glory of God and in memory of Alice  
Grenville Phillimore.”

Her Will dated July 26, 1901 was proved on June 7, 1906 by myself and George Grenville Phillimore, her executors.

**Lucy** was born at 42, Clarges Street, London, about five minutes before 8 o'clock p.m., on Wednesday, the 30th of October, 1850. Baptised at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, by one of the Curates, on the 1st of January (Feast of the Circumcision), 1851.

*Godfathers* : The Hon. Richard Cavendish (brother of Lord Burlington, afterwards on his brother becoming Duke of Devonshire, Lord Richard Cavendish).

The Rev. Henry Glynne, Rector of Hawarden, Flintshire.

*Godmothers* : Mrs. (Lucy) Wickham, wife of Henry Wickham, Esq., 15, Chesterfield Street.

Miss Stanley, daughter of the late Bishop of Norwich.

Lucy has written a life of Sir Christopher Wren, published by Kegan Paul in 1881, and sundry papers and articles in the Monthly Packet, Church Quarterly and other papers, also a memoir for children of Bishop Wilberforce, 1876.

She has been from 1879 a member of the Ladies' Committee of the S.P.G., a Vice President of it from 1891 and since 1921 Vice President of the S.P.G. itself.

She acted as Mrs. Gladstone's Private Secretary from 1892 until Mrs. Gladstone's death in 1900. She is also on the Governing Body of Mrs. Gladstone's Convalescent Home, and is a member of the Shiplake Parochial Council.

She went in 1913 to South Africa to visit the women workers of the S.P.G. and travelled over Cape Colony and part of the Transvaal and the Transkei and Basutoland.

The 4th child of Joseph Phillimore and Elizabeth Bagot was :

**Elizabeth Louisa**, who is recorded in the Shiplake Family Bible as having been born 16 January, 1812, and "baptized January 25 by the Rev. Robert Phillimore, Student of Christ Church, Oxford. . . Died January 28 of an influenza then very prevalent. . . . Was buried at Kensington".

**Elizabeth Anne** was the 5th child. Born on the 29th November, 1814. Her record in the Family Bible is as follows :

"Baptised December 10th by the Hon. and Rev. Archdeacon Legge, Rector of Wonston, Hants. Registered in St. Martins-in-

the-Fields. Received at Orton in Leicestershire with her sister Mary.

*Sponsors*: Hon. and Rev. Archdeacon Legge.  
Hon. Mrs. Greville Howard.  
Mrs. Levett, Milford, Staffordshire."

She was the "Aunt Betha" of my childhood. She never married, but lived all the later years of her life as companion and friend to Anne, Lady Grenville, widow of the great statesman, there being much intimacy between the two families.

Elizabeth Anne died at Dropmore on the 10th October, 1852, and was buried in Shiplake churchyard; the inscription on her tombstone is as follows:—

Sacred to the Memory of ELIZABETH ANNE, daughter of Joseph Phillimore and Elizabeth his wife. She was born on the 29th of November, 1814, and died on the 10th October, 1852.

"Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."

There is also a tablet in the Church with the following inscription:—

In coemeterio Vicino  
Tumulatur  
ELIZABETHA ANNA  
Josephi Phillimore D.C.L.  
Et Elizabethæ uxoris ejus  
Filia natu secunda  
Vixit proba et pia  
Hilaris et jucunda  
Deliciae Suorum  
Nata 29 die Novembris 1814  
Mortem obiit 10 die Octobris 1852

Letters of Administration of her personal estate were granted on the 17th May, 1857, to her brother Charles Bagot Phillimore.

**Mary**, born April 26, 1816, was the 6th child. The family Bible's record concerning her is as follows:—

“Baptized May 27th by the Hon. and Right Rev. Edward, Bishop of Oxford. Registered in St. Martins-in-the-Fields. Received at Orton in Leicestershire.

*Sponsors*: Right Hon. Louisa, Lady Bagot.  
Miss Elizabeth Phillimore.  
William Bagot, Esq.  
Miss Anne Bagot, Close, Lichfield.”

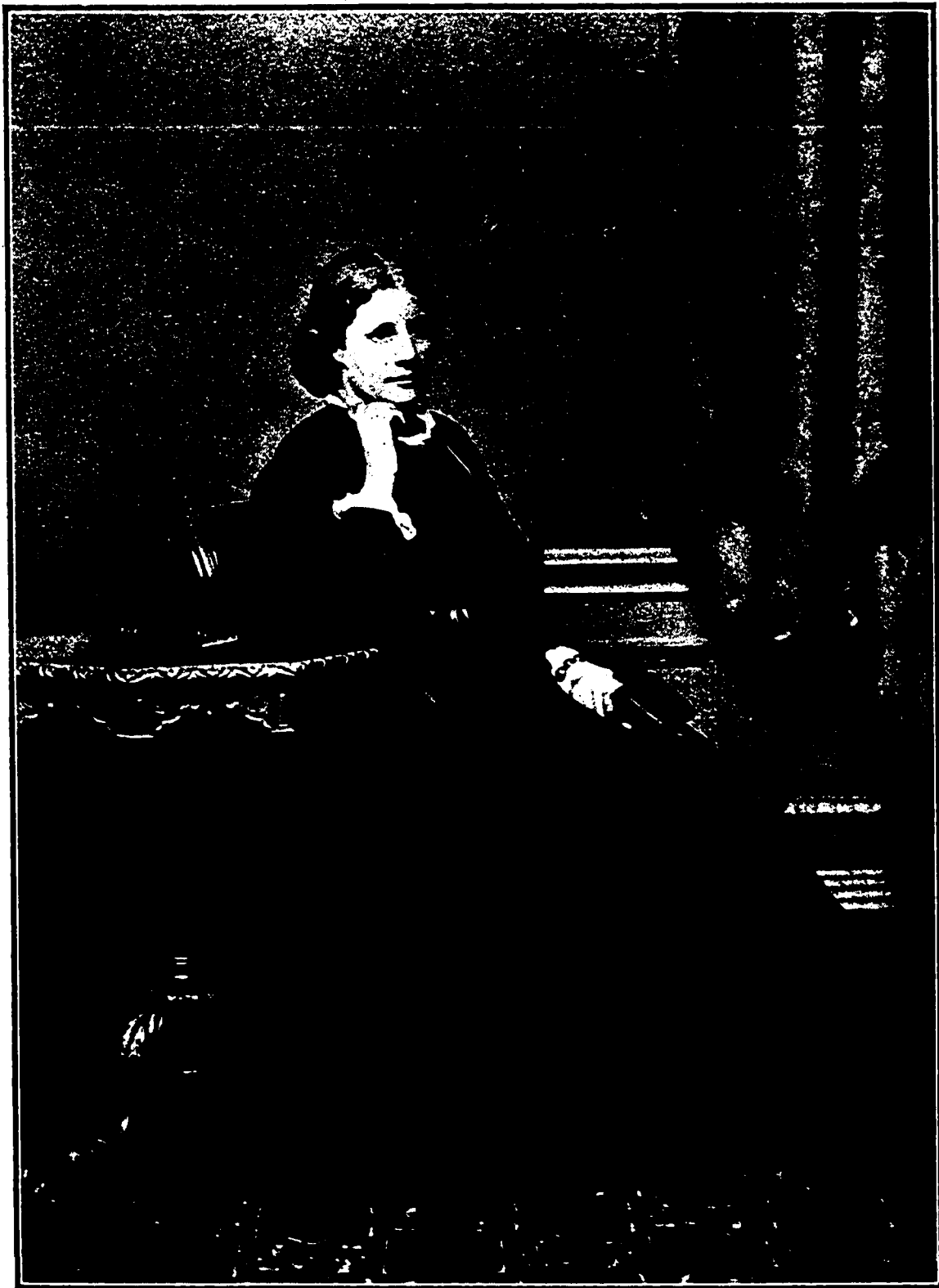
She is the “Aunt Mim” to whom we were all very much devoted, and whose warm hearted kindness and generosity and a sort of haphazard cleverness and originality with much courage and endurance made her very popular.

She was well versed in French and German, and shared with my mother the translation of a German novel called “The Two Brothers”, and the “Carafas of Maddaloni, or Naples under the Spanish Dominion” from the German of Alfred de Reumont. This translation was published by Bohn in 1854.

After her sister's death she divided her time between her own mother and Lady Grenville till the death of the former, when she went to reside wholly with Lady Grenville, living with her till her death on June 13, 1864.

After Lady Grenville's death she bought herself a small property and built a house which she called “Maplecroft” at Wargrave, Berks, and where, except for an almost regular annual holiday spent on the Continent, she lived till her death on 17th May, 1886.

She died at Maplecroft and was buried in Shiplake churchyard. The inscription on her tombstone is as follows:—



Miss Mary Phillimore.

*To face p. 282.*





Sacred to the Memory of MARY PHILLIMORE, youngest daughter of JOSEPH and ELIZABETH PHILLIMORE.

She was born on the 26th of March, 1816, and died on the 17th of May, 1886.

Her mortal remains were laid beside those of her beloved Sister, by her two surviving Brothers in compliance with her expressed and oft repeated desire.

“O put thy trust in God for I will yet thank Him which is the help of my countenance.”

There was a memorial window to her memory in Wargrave Church, but it was destroyed in August, 1914, when the Church was burnt by Suffragettes.

Her will was proved by her executors, her brothers, Charles Bagot Phillimore and Augustus Phillimore, on 21st June, 1886.

By it she devised Maplecroft with its contents to her nieces, Catherine Mary, Alice Grenville and Lucy Phillimore, for life with remainder to her nephew, George Grenville Phillimore, and his sons in tail.

**Charles Bagot Phillimore** was the seventh child. He is thus described in the family Bible :—

“Born, September 1, 1818, at Lichfield. Christened at the Cathedral, and registered there.

*Sponsors*: Charles W. W. Wynn, Esq., M.P. (afterwards Right Honble.)

Heneage Legge, Esq., Putney House, Surrey.

Mrs. Eliz. Swinnerton, of Seabridge, Staffordshire.

Miss Anna Phillimore”.


He was educated at Westminster, being admitted to the school June 25, 1827; admitted into College 1832, leaving the

school on his being appointed a Clerk in the Board of Control on April 6, 1835.

When the rule of the East India Company in India ceased the Board of Control was converted into the India office ; and he remained in that office, rising to the post of Assistant Secretary, till he retired at the end of 1871. Among other matters which engaged his attention while he was in the India Office was the Indian School of Forestry, to the establishment and operations of which he largely contributed. In the Civil Service Gazette of Nov. 18, 1871, there is an article expressive of the value of his Forestry work, and regretting his retirement.

He wrote the *Alumni Westmonasterienses*, to which reference is often made in the present book, a work of great biographical and historical value. The Old Westminsterians were so pleased with it that they gave him the silver inkstand which he bequeathed to me.

*Yours affectionately*  
*Charles B.P.*



He was married at Much Hadham on August 2, 1860, to Caroline Sophia, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Randolph, Rector of Much Hadham and Prebendary of St. Paul's and Caroline Diana Macdonald, his wife. Her father officiated at the ceremony. I was at the wedding.

There were no children of the marriage.

After his retirement from the India Office he bought the Manor House in Hurley parish, Berks, where he resided for the rest of his life.

He was for many years Churchwarden, and a member of, and constant attendant at the Oxford Diocesan Conference. He took a great interest in Foreign Missions, and was a regular attendant at the meetings of the committee for the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

He was warm-hearted, generous, with a strong sense of right and justice, a hard-working public servant, and a very kind uncle to myself and his other nephews and nieces. I was very fond of him. His wife resembled him in character and disposition. They were esteemed and loved by all the family and by many neighbours and friends.

He died on the 21st December, 1894, and was buried in Ship-lake churchyard. His widow survived him many years, living on in the Manor House, and died on April 7, 1913. She is also buried in Shiplake churchyard. The inscription on their joint tombstone is as follows :—

In Memory of CHARLES BAGOT PHILLIMORE, 4th son of JOSEPH PHILLIMORE and ELIZABETH his wife. Formerly an assistant secretary at the India Office, who served there and at the Board of Control from 1835 to 1872. Born September 1, 1818, and died at Hurley Manor House, December 21, 1894. Also in memory of CAROLINE SOPHIA, daughter of the Reverend THOMAS RANDOLPH, wife of CHARLES BAGOT PHILLIMORE, died at Hurley Manor House, April 7, 1913, in the ninety fourth year of her age.

His will dated 9th November, 1894, was proved by his

executors, his brother Augustus and myself, on the 8th February, 1895.

By it he left Hurley Manor House to his wife for life, and then to her brother and sisters. He left, with certain exceptions, his furniture, pictures and plate to his wife. He left his manuscript papers, dated before the 24th June, 1860, including those bequeathed to him by his father to his niece Lucy Phillimore with whom "I have settled that she shall publish such as may in her opinion subject also to the advice of her brother be fit and advantageous to be so published".

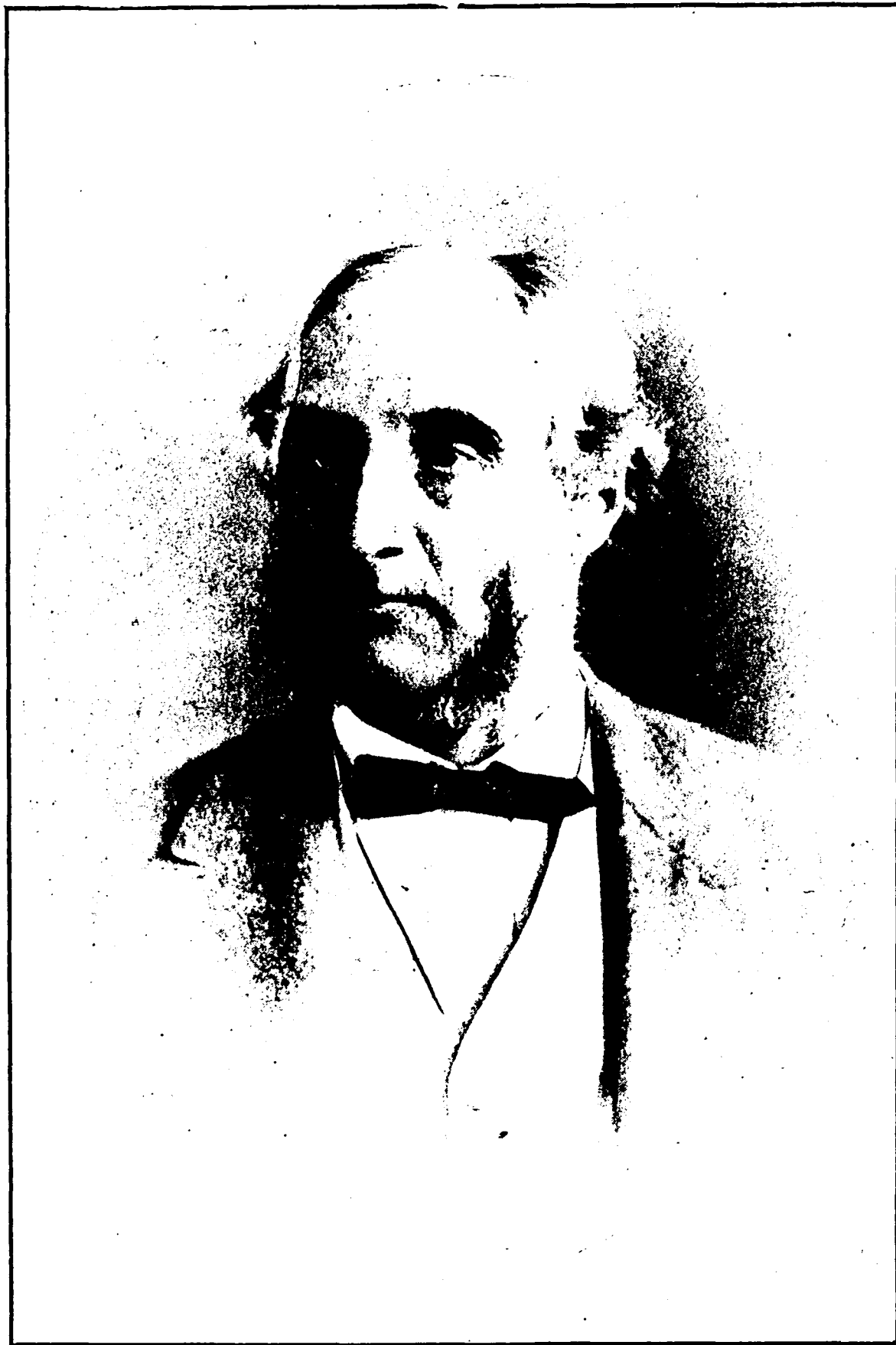
He left "his silver inkstand given him by a large number of old Westminsters", after his wife's death to come to me and be an heirloom in my family. He also left to me such of his books as I should choose; and "the collection of coins bequeathed to me by my uncle The Rev. Egerton Arden Bagot of Pype Hayes in the County of Warwick together with such additions as I have made to it. It was made by Egerton Bagot, Esq., who left that estate to my grandfather Bagot".

The will also contained the following interesting legacies:—

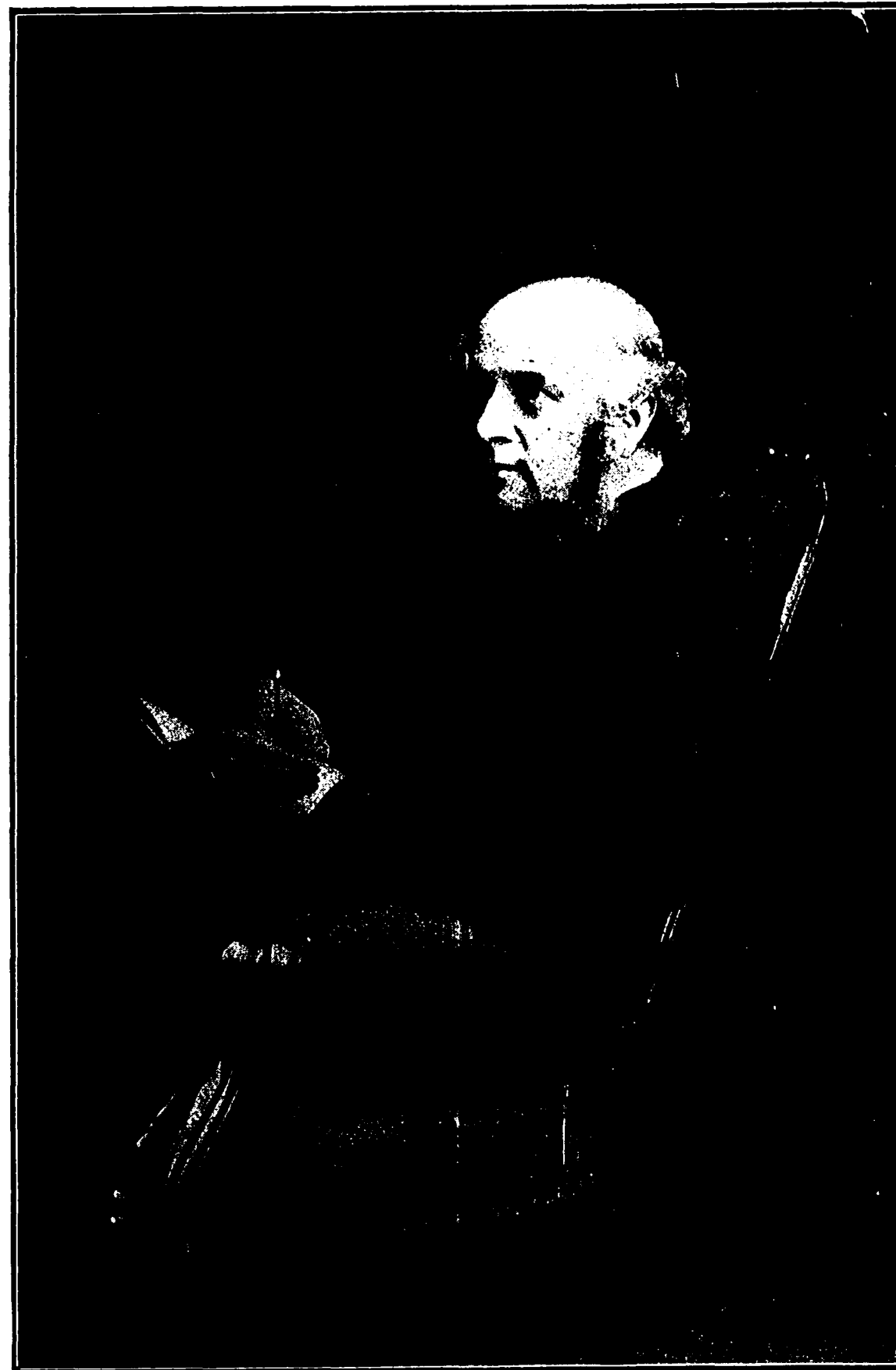
"To the Governing Body of Westminster School. In memory of my father Joseph Phillimore, D.C.L., a legacy of £150 the annual income to be given on the 17th day of November in each year in prizes for competition among the Queen's Scholars for the best English and the best Latin Composition of some special sort to be decided by the Governing Body. . . . . And I give to the Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being of the Parish of Shiplake in the County of Oxford a legacy of £100 to be applied by the Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being of the said parish in or towards the repair and maintenance of the fabric of the Parish Church (including the organ)."

and legacies for similar purposes:—

"To the Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being of the Parish of Shipton under Wychwood in the County of Oxford £50." . . . . .



Charles Bagot Phillimore.



Rev. Greville Phillimore.

*To face p. 286.*



“To the Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being of the Parish of Orton-on-the-Hill in the County of Leicester £50.” . . . . .

“To the three Diocesan Boards of the Diocese of Oxford £20 each.” . . . . .

“To the Trustees for the time being of Shiplake School £50. . . . . for the benefit of the said school until it shall become a Board School or cease to exist in either of which events I direct that the said legacy of £50 shall fall into and form part of my residuary estate.”

“And to the Dean and Canons for the time being of Lichfield a legacy of £100 to be applied by them towards the repair of the fabric of the Cathedral of Lichfield.”

He mentions in his will as legatees the following relatives:— His nephew, Egerton Grenville Bagot Phillimore and his children; his brother Augustus; his niece Violet, now Mrs. Willis Fleming; his nephews Richard Fortescue and George Grenville; his nephew and godson Charles Augustus; his nephews John Swinnerton, Valentine Egerton Bagot and Edward Granville Phillimore; his nieces Catherine Mary, Alice Grenville and Lucy; his sister-in-law Emma Caroline, widow of Greville Phillimore, and the widow of his cousin Admiral Henry Bouchier Phillimore.

After giving various other legacies he left the residue to his brother Augustus, or if he should predecease him, to his brother's wife Harriet Eleanor and her children.

**Greville Phillimore**, the eighth child, is recorded in the Family Bible as born 5th February, 1821, at Whitehall; Christened at Whitehall and Registered in St. Martin's in the Fields by the Rev. R. Levett, March 17. *Sponsors*: Hon. Col. Howard, of Ashted Park, Surrey, etc.; Mr. Serjt. Blosset; Mrs. F. Machin, Sevenoaks, Kent; Mrs. W. Bagot.

He was sent to Westminster; admitted June 24, 1831, but he only stayed a short time, going to Charterhouse in 1832, and remaining there till 1838. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, on May 30, 1838; was appointed a Canoneer Student in the same year; B.A., 3rd class in Classics, 1841; M.A., 1845; was ordained Deacon in 1844; Priest, 1845. Curate successively of Shiplake, Wargrave, and Henley-on-Thames; Vicar of Down Amney, Gloucestershire, from 1851 to 1867; Rector of Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, 1867 to 1883; of Ewelme, Oxon, 1883, where he died suddenly on Sunday night, January 20, 1884.

He married on April 16, 1857, *Emma Caroline*, daughter of Ambrose Goddard, M.P., of The Lawn, Swindon, Wilts.\* They had no children.

He published a volume of parochial sermons,† and in conjunction with the Rev. Hyde Wyndham Beadon and the Rev. James Russell Woodford, afterwards Bishop of Ely, in 1863, a parish hymn book, and wrote two very pretty stories published by Blackwood, "Uncle Z" and "Only a Black Box". His life also is recorded in the *National Dictionary of Biography*.

*Your servant's Uncle  
Gentle.*

He also was buried in Shiplake churchyard, and the memorial inscription is as follows:—

---

\* Marriage Settlement dated April 15, 1857, her brother Ambrose Lethbridge Goddard and Cornwall Simeon, Trustees.

† 1st edition, 1856; 2nd edition, 1885.



In Loving Memory of  
 GREVILLE PHILLIMORE, M.A.,  
 Christ Church, Oxford, thirty-eight years a priest.  
 Born February 5, 1821,  
 Died suddenly on Sunday, January 20, 1884,  
 after preaching on *Ps. xliii*, 3, 4,  
 "O send out Thy light and Thy truth :. let them  
 lead me, let them bring me unto Thy holy hill."

On the Reverse side: "Blessed are the pure in heart".

A drinking fountain in his memory was afterwards erected in the Market Place at Henley.

His will, dated January 29, 1866, was proved by his executors, his widow and myself.

By it, after leaving immediate gifts to his wife, he gave to her for her life "the plate given me on my marriage by the late Lady Grenville, and also the silver coffee pot with the Phillimore and Bagot Arms and the silver candlesticks given me on my marriage by the Earl of Dartmouth with the Phillimore and Goddard Arms and the oil painting of my said wife by Weigall, and after her decease in case there shall be no issue of our marriage living at her decease then I give the Grenville Plate to my said nephew Walter George Frank Phillimore, the coffee pot and candlesticks to my brother Augustus Phillimore, and the oil painting of my said wife to my brother the Queen's Advocate General (Robert Joseph Phillimore).

The rest of his property he gave to his wife for life and, in the event of there being no children (as there were none) in legacies to his brother Charles Bagot; his nieces, the daughters of Robert Joseph; his brother Augustus; his nephew Egerton Grenville Bagot; his brother Robert Joseph and his sister Mary; and by a later memorandum to his nephew and godson Charles

Augustus and his cousin Mrs. E. H. J. Swatman. The residue he left to me.

A gentle spirit with refined taste, a good parish priest, a very kind uncle, much loved.

His wife, whom he dearly loved, and who was worthy of all affection, died at 10, Halkin Street, W., on the 24th April, 1911. Her funeral service took place first at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and then she, too, was buried in Shiplake churchyard, and the inscription on her tombstone is as follows:—

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">EMMA CAROLINE PHILLIMORE,<br/>widow of<br/>The Rev. Greville Phillimore.<br/>Born July 19, 1832,<br/>Died April 24, 1911.<br/>"And with the dawn those angel faces smile,<br/>That I have known long since and lost awhile."</p> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Her picture, by Weigall, R.A., hangs at The Coppice.

Her will was proved 22nd May, 1911, by her niece, Lady Montgomery, and her nephew George Grenville Phillimore. Her silver plate with the Bagot crest she left to be divided between him and Charles Augustus Phillimore.



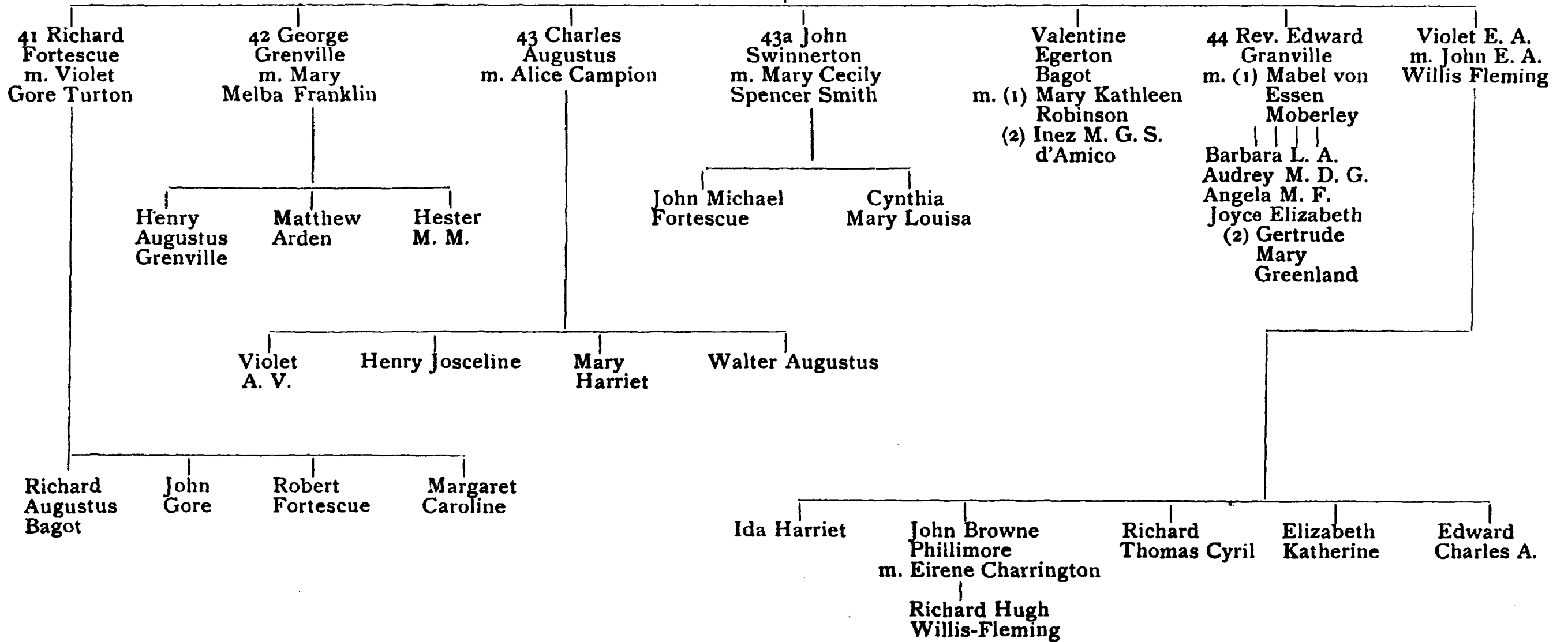
The Family Tombs in Shiplake Churchyard.

*To face p. 290.*



**TABLE H (II).**

**40 Sir AUGUSTUS PHILLIMORE m. HARRIET E. FORTESCUE.**



**40. Augustus Phillimore**, the ninth child, was according to the Family Bible born at Whitehall on May 24, 1822, and was christened at Shiplake by the Rev. A. Howman on August 5 following.

His godparents were the Hon. and Right Reverend Edward Legge, Bishop of Oxford, William Robert Phillimore, Esq., of Kendals, Herts, Charlotte A. Legge of Hinton, Hants, and Mrs. William Phillimore of Russell Square, London.

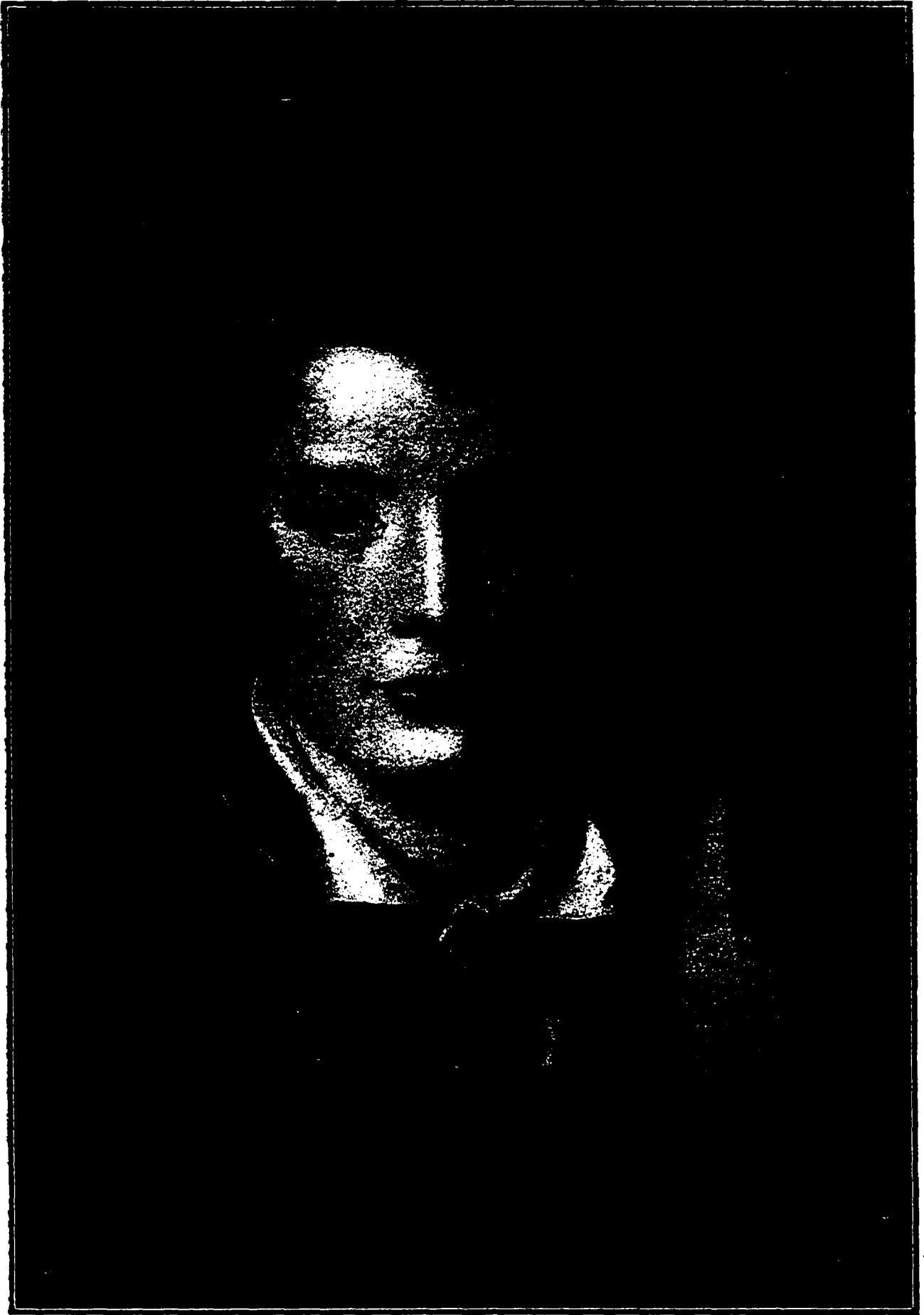
He was first educated at Westminster, and entered the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, in 1835, where he won the silver Médal for Mathematics in spite of some time lost through sickness, but for which he should have won the Gold Medal.

From 1837 to 1840 he served as midshipman and Royal Naval College Volunteer on the North Coast of Spain under Commodore Lord John Hay in Her Majesty's Ships *North Star*, *Tweed* and *Savage* during the Civil War in Spain.

There is a portrait of him in the uniform of a College Volunteer (Naval Cadet) at Shedfield House.

In 1840 to 1844 he was employed in India and China, including the operations in the Yang-tse-Kiang River, on board *H.M.S. Endymion* commanded by Captain the Hon. Frederick Grey. On the *Endymion* going home he was transferred to *H.M.S. Cornwallis*, the flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker. During 1844-1851 he served with Sir William Parker as a Mate in *H.M.S. Hibernia* and was promoted by him to Lieutenant on a death vacancy, and to Commander on his hauling down his flag, after he had been his Flag Lieutenant for six years, which covered the eventful revolutionary period in Europe. He had an audience with Pope Pius IX after his flight to Gaeta.

As a Commander he was Admiralty Agent in the first line of steamers to go out to Australia, and then commanded the *Medea*, out of which he was posted in 1855. During this commission



*To face p. 292.*

**Sir Augustus Phillimore as a Midshipman.**





---

his exertions in raising men for the Russian War were praised in Parliament by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James Graham, on moving the Supplementary Naval Estimates.

As a Captain he commanded the *Curacoa* on the South East coast of South America and the *Defiance* in the Channel Fleet. He was subsequently Commodore in Jamaica and Senior Naval Officer at Gibraltar, being twice a Commodore First Class for special service, once in Cuba and again when acting as Captain of the Fleet in 1871. On January 1, 1874, he was promoted to Rear Admiral; on January 30, 1879, to Vice-Admiral; and to Admiral on October 30, 1884. His commands as a Flag Officer included Second-in-Command of the Channel Fleet, Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, and Commander-in-Chief at Devonport 1884-1887. He was a member of the Royal Commission on the Defence of Mercantile Ports in 1881, when he had Viscount Wolseley as a colleague. He was created a K.C.B. in June, 1887, on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

In 1886, he purchased the Shedfield House Estate in Hampshire, part of this representing property in Staffordshire left to him by his mother's brother, the Rev. Egerton Arden Bagot.\* He also acquired Shiplake Mills and inherited from his father certain property in High Street and Phillimore Terrace, Kensington, and purchased an adjoining portion which Admiral H. B. Phillimore had inherited from his father, Sir John Phillimore.

He was a J.P. and D.L. for Hants, Chairman of the Petty Sessions at Droxford, and a county Alderman. He was active in diocesan and county affairs, and took a leading part in the erection of the new Church of St. John the Baptist, Shedfield,

---

\* *Vide supra* p. 233.

the east window of which was filled with stained glass as a memorial to him by relatives and friends.

He was also a Governor of the Marine Society, and a Vice-Chairman of the National Lifeboat Institution. He originated an insurance scheme for Naval Officers in order to provide pensions for the families of the contributors after their death, called the Royal Victoria Fund, which still exists.

In addition to being a fine seaman he was a good linguist, speaking and reading fluently French, Spanish, and Italian. He wrote a "Life of Sir William Parker", and also an abridged edition of it called "The Last of Nelson's Captains"; and he translated when a lieutenant the French "Naval Tactics".

He loyally maintained the family connection with Westminster School, sending five out of his six sons there, and was President of the (Old Westminsters) Elizabethan Club at the time of his death.

*Inventory of Spectacles used*

*Allyn M. Phillimore*

He was very fond of his place at Shedfield and of country life with its pursuits and duties, warm-hearted, gay, generous and most hospitable, much beloved by his family, relations and friends.

He died quite suddenly at Shedfield on the morning of November 25, 1897, and was buried at Shiplake. The inscription on his tombstone is as follows:—

Here lieth the body of  
 AUGUSTUS PHILLIMORE,  
 Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet,  
 Knight Commander of the Bath,  
 of Shedfield House, Hants,  
 J.P., D.L. and Alderman of that County,  
 Sixth Son of  
 Joseph Phillimore, D.C.L.  
 Born May 24, 1822.  
 Died Nov. 25, 1897.

Text on reverse side :

“ And so He bringeth them unto the Haven where  
 they would be ”.—*Ps. cvii, 30.*

He was married on March 29, 1864, at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, to *Harriet Eleanor*, second daughter of the Hon. George Matthew Fortescue and Lady Louisa Fortescue (daughter of the first Earl of Harrowby) of Dropmore, Bucks, and Boconnoc, Cornwall. Mr. Fortescue inherited these estates from his uncle, Lord Grenville, the well known Foreign Secretary in Mr. Pitt's and other administrations, son of the Right Honourable George Grenville and from Lady Grenville, the last of the Pitt Family, with whom Dr. Phillimore's family enjoyed a lifelong friendship.

Harriet Eleanor Fortescue was born at Sandon Hall, the home of her grandfather Harrowby, on August 19, 1836.

She became an accomplished linguist, reading and speaking French, Spanish, Italian and German, and wrote verses and stories for children.

In her long life she has shown much courage and endeared herself to many by her acts of thoughtful kindness. She is still living in advanced old age at Shedfield.

Children of *Augustus Phillimore* and *Harriet Eleanor Fortescue*.

*Richard Fortescue*  
*George Grenville*  
*Violet Elizabeth Annie*  
*Charles Augustus*  
*John Swinnerton*  
*Valentine Egerton Bagot*  
*Edward Granville.*

**41. Richard Fortescue Phillimore** was born at Boconnoc, at 6 a.m., on December 23, 1864, and christened on January 29, 1865, by the Rev. Prebendary Tatham.

His godparents were :—the Honble. George M. Fortescue, the Lady Louisa Fortescue, John George Phillimore, Esq., Q.C., and Miss Mary Phillimore.

He was educated at Westminster and in *H.M.S. Britannia*, where he was a fellow cadet with the King. Going to sea in January, 1880, he served in *H.M.S. Minotaur* (Flagship of Rear Admiral Arthur W. Hood, C.B.) in the Channel Fleet, the *Inconstant* (Flagship of Rear Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam in the Flying Squadron), the same Squadron of which the *Bacchante*, with the King and his elder brother on board, formed part, in the *Iron Duke* (Flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B.) and in the *Champion* in China.

As a sub-Lieutenant he served in the Channel and Mediterranean Fleets and was in Number 11 Torpedo Boat during the pacific blockade of Greece in 1886.

He was promoted to Lieutenant from the Royal Yacht on August 20, 1886. As Lieutenant he served in the *Calypso* (Training Squadron), *Phaeton* (Mediterranean), *Æolus* (China), and *Blenheim*, *Charybdis*, and *Furious* in the Channel Fleet.

Promoted to Commander on January 1, 1899, he served in the *Anson* (Mediterranean) and *Goliath* (China), receiving a medal for the China War. He then commanded the *Mohawk* in the East



Shedfield House.

*To face p. 296.*



Indies, and was in charge of the machine guns of the Naval Brigade at the capture of Illig, receiving the Somaliland medal.

Promoted to Captain on June 30, 1904, he was Flag Captain at Portsmouth in 1905-1907, commanded the *Juno* in the Channel Fleet 1907-1909, and the *Aboukir* in the Mediterranean 1909-11. He commanded the *Inflexible* in 1911-1912, and was Chief of the Staff to Sir Berkeley Milne in the Mediterranean from June, 1912, to the end of August, 1914, combining with it the command of the *Good Hope* from June to December, 1912. During the latter part of this time he was a Commodore 2nd Class.

He was again Captain of *Inflexible* from August 28, 1914, till April 12, 1915. During this time this ship had a varied and interesting career. Within an hour or two of his taking command, she left Plymouth and proceeded to Scapa Flow, where she joined the Flag of Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty in the First Battle Cruiser Squadron. She remained under Sir David's orders, carrying out several sweeps and minor operations in the North Sea till November 5, 1914, when, in company with *Invincible*, she was suddenly ordered to proceed to a "foreign station". This eventually culminated in the action off the Falkland Islands on December 8, 1914, during which fight the *Inflexible* took a prominent share, first sinking the *Scharnhorst*, then giving the *coup de grace* to the *Gneisenau*. The *Inflexible* was only hit three times, causing insignificant damage, and her casualties were one man killed and three wounded.

After the action the light cruisers *Glasgow* and *Bristol* were placed under his orders, and with this squadron he proceeded to search for the *Dresden* the only ship of Admiral von Spee's squadron which had escaped destruction. After searching among all the little bays and inlets in the neighbourhood of Cape Horn and as far north as the Gulf of Penas the *Inflexible* was recalled. She arrived at Gibraltar on January 13, 1915, and was ordered to proceed to the Eastern Mediterranean, reaching Port Trebuki,

Skyros, on January 24. Vice-Admiral Carden, commanding the Eastern Mediterranean Squadron, hoisted his Flag in her on her arrival.

The next three weeks were spent in preparing for the great bombardment of the Dardanelles. These operations were commenced on February 19, and were intermittently carried out until March 18, when the great attempt was made by the Fleet to force the Narrows. The *Inflexible* took a prominent part in this bombardment and suffered severely both from shell fire and from the effects of a mine which she hit towards the end of the afternoon.

. As at first it seemed likely that the ship would sink, Captain Phillimore's first idea was to endeavour to proceed on up to Chanak and there engage the Forts at close range. As, however, the bulkheads were still holding, he was persuaded to try and get the ship out of the Straits. This was eventually accomplished, thanks to his great coolness under most difficult circumstances and the magnificent efforts of the Engine Room Department. After three weeks of most strenuous efforts, day and night, the ship was considered fit to proceed to Malta. This was accomplished after a very anxious passage. The Vice-Admiral sent him and his ship's company a congratulatory signal wherein he thanked them for their efforts "whereby this fine ship was spared to H.M. Navy".

The ship was immediately docked, and it was ascertained that the damage would take some months to make good. The idea of idling away months in dock found little favour with his energetic spirit, and on April 12 he left Malta to return to the Dardanelles where he became Principal Beach Master for the great military landings, again with the rank of Commodore 2nd Class. To his great regret, and that of his ship's company, the Admiralty appointed a new Captain soon after he left Malta, and so he left the *Inflexible*.



Promoted to Rear-Admiral on August 9, 1915, he joined the Imperial Russian Headquarters as liaison officer in November, and was treated with the greatest kindness by the Emperor. While in Russia he witnessed the bombardment of Varna and various other operations in the Black Sea and Baltic. He made two journeys to the new ice-free port, Murmansk, by train and reindeer sledge, and was in Erzeroum as the guest of the Grand Duke Nicholas shortly after its capture. At Batoum he first went up in an aeroplane. On his departure the Russian Admiralty presented him with a silver punch bowl.

He left Archangel on December 9, 1916, and hoisted his flag on his fifty-second birthday as Rear-Admiral Commanding the First Battle Cruiser Squadron. Thus once more he returned to the Battle Cruisers. His old ship the *Inflexible* was in the Second Battle Cruiser Squadron lying a few cables away. Two days later, Christmas Day, her ship's company were having a concert, so the opportunity was taken to ask their old Captain to attend it. He accepted, and when he appeared on the Quarter Deck the whole ship's company spontaneously rose and cheered him again and again. The same thing happened on his departure. The ship's company presented a silk white ensign to his wife.

He continued in command of the First Battle Cruiser Squadron until March, 1918. During this period many sweeps and patrols were carried out by the squadron, but the only occasion on which enemy ships were sighted was on November 17, 1917. At daylight on that day some enemy light cruisers and destroyers were sighted and were immediately engaged by our light cruisers. The enemy at once turned for home and a running fight commenced. This was a German trap. One of our light cruisers, the *Caledon*, got ahead of the rest and was receiving rather heavy punishment, from German battle-cruisers. The *Repulse*, in which ship he was flying his flag, was ordered to

support the light cruisers, and he immediately went on full speed and passing all the other ships engaged the enemy cruisers. Owing to heavy smoke screens it was not possible to make good shooting, but he probably saved the light cruisers from severe punishment.

During this time he gave a great deal of thought to the question of aircraft in the Fleet, and this eventually resulted in his being appointed in March, 1918, as Admiral Commanding Aircraft with his Flag in the *Furious*. When he joined the Grand Fleet at the end of 1916 there was only one Seaplane Carrier in the Fleet which carried half-a-dozen seaplanes. What the result of his untiring efforts in the development of this work was is best expressed in the simple statement that on the day the Armistice was signed there were five Carriers in the Fleet, and every Battleship and Battle Cruiser was fitted to carry two aeroplanes.

During the summer of 1918 he directed many operations with Aircraft in the North Sea. These chiefly consisted of patrolling for Zeppelins and reconnaissance work, and also included the attack on the Zeppelin sheds at Tondern on July 18. This was eminently successful as two airships were destroyed in their sheds.

He was awarded the M.V.O. in 1905 for arranging the entertainment of the French Fleet at Spithead at the beginning of the "entente", the C.B. on January 1, 1914, K.C.M.G. on January 1, 1918, and K.C.B. on June 3, 1919. He holds the Russian Orders of St. Vladimir (3rd class) and St. Stanislas (1st class), the 2nd Class of the Rising Sun (Japan) and is a Commander of the French Legion of Honour.

He left the command of the Flying Squadron in June, 1919, and was shortly afterwards appointed President of the Post War Questions Committee and sat on it at the Admiralty until March, 1920. On September 14, 1920, he was appointed Vice-Admiral commanding the Reserve Fleet.

He was married at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, on December 21, 1905, to *Violet Gore*, daughter of Henry Hobhouse Turton, son of the Rev. Henry Turton and Harriet Northen, and Caroline Louisa, daughter of Sir Dominick Daly and Caroline Maria Gore. The marriage was celebrated by the Rev. T. L. Jenkins and the Rev. E. G. Phillimore.

Richard and Violet have four children :

*Richard Augustus Bagot.*

*John Gore.*

*Robert Fortescue.*

*Margaret Caroline.*

*Richard Augustus Bagot* was born on 9th January, 1907, at Shedfield, and was baptised at St. John the Baptist's Church, Shedfield, on February 17, by the Rev. L. Knights Smith, the Vicar. His sponsors were: Harriet, Lady Phillimore, Sir Walter Phillimore, Mrs. T. L. Jenkins and George Grenville Phillimore.

At his confirmation in 1921 the Christian name of Bagot was added.

He is now a cadet in the Royal Navy, being actually the eleventh Phillimore of our family who has joined that Service.

*John Gore* was also born at Shedfield, on April 16, 1908, and was baptised at the same Church on May 17, by the same Priest. The Sponsors were: Mrs. Willis Fleming, the Honble. Mrs. Lionel Fortescue, Charles Augustus Phillimore and Admiral the Honble. Sir Assheton Gore Curzon Howe. He obtained an Exhibition at Winchester in 1921.

*Robert Fortescue* was born on May 16, 1912, at 19, Tedworth Square, London, and was baptised on June 21, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, by the Rev. Herbert Mackean. The Sponsors were: Miss Lucy Phillimore, the Honble. Susan Hicks Beach, Miss Dorothy Seymour, The Rev. T. L. Jenkins and Mr. Willis Fleming.

*Margaret Caroline* was born at Cam Cottage, Shedfield, on November 4, 1914, and was baptised on December 19, at the same Church and by the same Vicar as her two elder brothers. The Sponsors were: Mrs. John Swinnerton Phillimore, Mrs. Arden Franklyn, Rear Admiral Morgan Singer, Commander L. N. Turton, R.N.

**42. George Grenville**, second son of Sir Augustus Phillimore, was born on October 28, 1867, at Boconnoc, and baptised on Nov. 24, 1867, at Boconnoc church.

His sponsors were The Rev. William Legge, Rector of Ashstead, Surrey, Captain George Gooch, R.N., of Blithfield, and Miss M. Fortescue.

He was educated at Westminster where he was a Queen's Scholar 1882-1886, and at Christ Church, Oxford, 1886-1890, Scholar, 1st class Classical Moderations, and 1st class Final Classical School, B.A., 1890, M.A. and B.C.L., 1893. He was called to the Bar in 1891 and joined the Western Circuit and Hampshire Quarter Sessions. He has been a contributor to the Encyclopædia of English Law and legal journals, Assistant Editor of Williams and Bruce's Admiralty Practice, joint Editor of Burge's Commentaries on Colonial and Foreign Laws (which is still in course of publication), and since 1896 Hon. General Secretary to the International Law Association. From 1905 to 1912 he conducted an inquiry into the endowed charities of Devonshire as an assistant Charity Commissioner; from 1912 to 1914 on the legal staff of the National Insurance Commission; and since 1914 a District Probate Registrar of the High Court of Justice, for a short time at Bristol and since at Winchester. J.P. for Hants.

He married in 1893 *May Melba* younger daughter of the late Henry William Franklyn and Mrs. Annie Sophia Franklyn of Shedfield Lodge.\*

He inherited Maplecroft near Wargrave, Berks, under the will of his aunt Mary Phillimore, in reversion after his cousins

---

\* Mr. Franklyn's mother was Mary Jane Arden of the Longcroft Hall Staffordshire family, descendants of Sir John Arden of Park Hill, Warwick, Esquire of the Body to King Henry VII (died 1526). His father Walter Arden of Park Hill had a second son, Thomas Arden of Aston Cantlowe, whose grand-daughter, Mary Arden was mother of William Shakespeare (*Shakespearean Genea-*

## FLAG COMMANDS.

The  
James  
for  
Friday  
6 July  
1923.

### NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT PLYMOUTH.

The Admiralty announce that the following appointments have been approved:—

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD PHILLIMORE, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., to be Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth Station, to date October 3, in succession to Admiral Sir Montague Browning, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM E. GOODENOUGH, K.C.B., M.V.O., to be Vice-Admiral Commanding Reserve Fleet, to date October 3, in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir Douglas R. L. Nicholson, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Phillimore, in going to Plymouth, follows in his father's footsteps, for Admiral Sir Augustus Phillimore was Commander-in-Chief here from 1884 to 1887. Sir Richard's last command was in the Reserve Fleet from September, 1920, to October, 1922, and before that he was Chairman of the Post-War Questions Committee. In the war his service was probably more varied than that of any other senior officer. He was Chief of Staff to Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne when hostilities began, and remained as Captain of the *Inflexible* when the Admiral hauled down his flag. In this vessel he fought in the Falklands victory, and also at the Dardanelles, where the ship was badly mined in the big attack on the Narrows. A month later the Commodore was Principal Beach Master at Gallipoli during the landing. Promoted to Rear-Admiral in August, 1915, he was made Chief of the Naval Mission to Russia, and was on board the Russian flagship in the bombardment of Varna. In December, 1916, he took command of a cruiser squadron of the Grand Fleet with his flag in the new battle-cruiser *Repulse*, and in March, 1918, hoisted his flag in the *Furious* as Admiral Commanding Aircraft in the Fleet, at that time a unique appointment.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Goodenough is also the son of a naval officer, Commodore J. G. Goodenough, who was killed on duty by natives of Santa Cruz in 1875. In 1920-22, Sir William was Commander-in-Chief on the Africa Station, to which he was appointed from the post of Admiral-Superintendent at Chatham. As a Commodore and Rear-Admiral, he was in the North Sea all through the war, and fought at Heligoland, the Dogger Bank, and Jutland, in the last-named of which actions his ship, the *Southampton*, was the first to report the presence of the German Battle Fleet, approaching to within 13,000 yards in order to observe the enemy's strength. Lord Jellicoe referred to the great tenacity with which Commodore Goodenough kept touch with the High Sea Fleet during the afternoon of May 31, 1916.



Catherine Mary, Alice Grenville and Lucy Phillimore. On the occasion of his marriage, they surrendered their life interests and gave the property to him.

He now resides at Shirrell House, Shedfield, Hants.

Children of *George Grenville Phillimore* and *May Melba Franklyn* :—

*Henry Augustus Grenville*, born July 31, 1894, in London. Baptised at Shedfield privately September 3, 1894. Received in Church, October 14, 1894. Sponsors: Lieut. R. F. Phillimore, R.N. (now Vice-Admiral Sir Richard, K.C.B.), H. Arden Franklyn, Benedict Hoskyns and Catherine Mary Phillimore.

Educated at Westminster, King's Scholar 1907-1913. (He acted the part of Sophrona in "The Famulus" in the Westminster Play of 1912), and at Christ Church, Oxford.

In July, 1915, he obtained a Commission in the 4th Hampshire Regiment, went out to India in October, 1915, stationed at Quetta, Baluchistan, took part in operations against the Mahmouds near Peshawr, went with the regiment to Egypt, and was wounded in October, 1917, in the advance of Sir Edmund Allenby's Force which resulted in the taking of Jerusalem. Afterwards he served in Ireland and with the Army of the Rhine. He then returned to Christ Church, taking his degree of B.A. in 1921.

*Matthew Arden* was born on March 17, 1896, in London, and baptized at Shedfield Church April 18, 1896. His Sponsors were: the Rev. Canon B. G. Hoskyns (now Archdeacon of Chichester), John Swinnerton Phillimore, and Mrs. J. Willis Fleming.

He was educated at Westminster, King's Scholar 1909-1914 (he acted the part of Dorus in "The Famulus" at the Westminster Play 1912) and at Christ Church, Oxford.

In May, 1915, he obtained a Commission in the 11th (Service) Essex Regiment. He went out to France in October, 1915, and was soon after attached to the

---

*logica* by G. A. French, 1869, London, Macmillans). Mrs. Franklyn's father was Samuel Allenby, Esq., of Cadwell Vale, Louth, Lincolnshire, whose cousin Hyman Allenby, Esq., was father to Field Marshal Viscount Allenby.

Royal Engineers, first to the 180th and then to the 251st Tunnelling Company, which was stationed near Bethune. On June 25, 1916, he was killed in the trenches and was buried at Cambrin. He showed promise of literary and artistic distinction, especially in drawing and music, and a rare sympathy and thoughtfulness for others which won him many friends. His brother officers have borne testimony to his lovable qualities as a comrade and to his efficiency and care in doing his military duties, and have erected a tablet to his memory in Shedfield Church.

*Hester Mary Melba* was born on October 7, 1900, at Shedfield Lodge. Baptized on November 11, 1900, at Shedfield Church. Sponsors: the Hon. Mr. Justice Phillimore, Bart. (now Lord Phillimore), E. S. Garnier, Esq, Mrs. V. Harcourt Aldham, Mrs. E. S. Marryat, and Miss Adela Carpenter Garnier.

Has been educated at the Godolphin School at Salisbury.

**Violet Elizabeth Annie**, only daughter of Sir Augustus Phillimore, was born on December 28, 1869, at Boconnoc, and baptised at Boconnoc Church, on February 2, 1870, by the Rev. Tatham. The Sponsors were: Cyril D. Fortescue, Mrs. C. B. Phillimore, Miss E. Fortescue. She married, in 1893, John Edward Arthur Willis Fleming, Esq., of North Stoneham and Chilworth Manor, Hants and Binstead Manor, Isle of Wight.\*

Mr. Fleming is a J.P. and D.L. for Hants, was formerly Master of the Tidworth (Wilts) Hunt, and is now Master of the Isle of Wight Hunt.

---

\* The Fleming family appear to have been settled in the Isle of Wight from the time of the Normans, and then in the southern part of Hampshire, and since the 13th century have been intimately connected with the town of Southampton. The most eminent member of the family was Sir Thomas Fleming, born at Newport, Isle of Wight, in 1554, successively Sergeant-at-law, Member of Parliament for Southampton, Recorder of London, Solicitor General (1595), Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer (1604), one of the Commissioners for the trial of the Gunpowder Plot Conspirators in 1605, and Lord Chief Justice of England (1607). He purchased the Stoneham estate from the Earl of Southampton



---

Children of John Edward Arthur Willis Fleming and Violet Elizabeth Annie :—

*Ida Harriet.*

*John Browne Phillimore.*

*Richard Thomas Cyril.*

*Elizabeth Katherine.*

*Edward Charles Augustus.*

*Ida Harriet* was born at Chilworth Manor on May 5, 1894, and baptised at North Stoneham Church on June 12, by Rev. E. K. Browne. The Sponsors were: Admiral Sir Augustus Phillimore, Mr. Sayers, Lady Phillimore, Mrs. Smurthwaite.

*John Browne Phillimore* was born on June 6, 1895, at Chilworth Manor, and was baptised at North Stoneham Church on July 5, 1895, by the Rev. Canon Aldham. The Sponsors were: C. A. Phillimore, Mr. Smurthwaite, Miss Lucy Phillimore, Mrs. Tankerville Chamberlayne.

He was educated at Winchester and for a short time at Christ Church, Oxford. In the Great War he served in France and Flanders as Lieutenant in the Hampshire Yeomanry and then with the Inniskilling Dragoons. He married, on February 17, 1920, Eirene, daughter of Mr. E. S. Charrington, of Bures Manor, Reigate, and Charlotte, his wife, at Leigh Church, Surrey, and has one son, *Richard Hugh*, born January 20, 1921, at Binstead House, I.O.W.

*Richard Hugh Willis Fleming* was baptised at Binstead Church, on March 10, by the Rev. Thomas Salmon, Rector of North Stoneham.

---

about 1600 and died there in 1618. He is buried in North Stoneham Church where there is a "stately monument" to him. His wife was Dorothy Cromwell, daughter of Sir Henry Cromwell of Hitchinbroke, aunt to the Protector. His family took the Parliament side in the Civil War, and Sir Oliver Fleming was Master of the Ceremonies to the Long Parliament (1643).

On the male line of the family dying out, in 1737, the estates at Stoneham and in the Isle of Wight passed through the female line to the family of the famous antiquarian, Dr. Browne Willis of Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, who assumed the name of Fleming.

Sponsors : Hugh N. Charrington, Annesly Fisher, Miss Ida Harriet Willis Fleming, Miss Henrietta Wise.

*Richard Thomas Cyril* was born on August 4, 1896, at Chilworth Manor, and was baptised at North Stoneham Church on September 7, 1896, by the Rev. E. K. Browne. The Sponsors were: Lieutenant R. F. Phillimore, R.N. (now Vice-Admiral Sir Richard), Mr. Francis Arnold, Mrs. W. V. Long, Miss Fortescue.

He was educated at Winchester. He served in the Great War as Second Lieutenant in the Hampshire Royal Horse Artillery and was killed at the Battle of Romani, Egypt, on August 4, 1916. His Battery have erected a Memorial Tablet in North Stoneham Church which expresses their appreciation of his fine qualities as a soldier and his lovable nature as a comrade. Alert and happy in disposition he won the affection of all with whom he had to do; he was a keen and proficient sportsman; and his solid character gave promise of a bright and useful life. His parents have erected shrines at North Stoneham and Binstead jointly with Haven Street to his memory and that of the other men from those parishes who gave their lives for their country.

*Elizabeth Katherine* was born on August 10, 1899, at Chilworth Manor and baptised at North Stoneham Church on September 14, 1899, by the Rev. E. K. Browne. Sponsors: George Grenville Phillimore, John Swinnerton Phillimore, Mrs. Beadon, Miss Delme Radcliffe.

*Edward Charles Augustus* was born on April 23, 1903, at Chilworth Manor and baptised at Chilworth Church on June 4, 1903, by the Rev. W. V. Jephson. Sponsors: Captain Ian Campbell, Rev. C. P. S. Clarke, Mrs. G. G. Phillimore, Miss P. Delme Radcliffe.

Educated at Wellington College.

**43. Charles Augustus**, third son of Sir Augustus Phillimore, was born August 11, 1871, at Dropmore, Maidenhead. He was baptised on September 8, 1871, at Dropmore by Rev. C. F. Porter. The Sponsors were:—Charles Bagot Phillimore, Rev. Greville Phillimore and Cecily Susan, Lady Montagu of Beaulieu.

He was educated at Westminster (Grants), 1884-1886, and was a Queen's Scholar 1886-1890, in which year he was elected second to Christ Church, Oxford. He took a 2nd Class in Classical Moderations and also in the Honour School of History and took his degree B.A. 1894 and M.A. 1899. He passed sixth into the Home Civil Service in 1895, and after a short time at the War Office was transferred to the Treasury where he was Assistant Private Secretary to Sir Michael Hicks Beach (afterwards Earl St. Aldwyn) when Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1903 he became a partner in Coutts Bank. He is a Director of the University Life Assurance Society and of Trust Houses Ltd. Is a member of the Travellers' Club. Previous to entering the Civil Service spent holidays in Greece, Switzerland, Westphalia, Touraine and Spain. Subsequently spent his holidays in shooting, stalking and fishing. It was on a fishing party on the South Esk, near Brechin, that he became engaged to be married. For several years was an officer in a Working Boys' Cadet Battalion in Southwark.

On December 8, 1908, he was married at Holy Trinity, Hurstpierpoint, by Rev. F. H. Champion, to *Alice*, second daughter of Colonel William Henry Champion, C.B., of Danny, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, and the Hon. Mrs. Gertrude Champion, daughter of the twenty-third Lord Dacre and first Viscount Hampden, formerly Sir Henry Brand, G.C.B., Speaker of the House of Commons.\*

Their children are:—

*Violet Alice Valentine*, born at 2, Seymour Street, London, December 10, 1909. Baptised on January 15, 1910, at the Church of the Annunciation, Quebec

---

\* The Campions have been settled at Combwell since the reign of Elizabeth and at Danny since that of Queen Anne. The property has gone from father to eldest son for 17 generations—since the time of Charles I. The William of the day fought for the king and each eldest son has been William since.

Street, London, by the Rev. Mark Carpenter-Garnier. The Sponsors were: Lieut.-Col. W. R. Champion, D.S.O., M.P., the Earl of Rosse, Captain V. E. B. Phillimore, D.S.O., C.B.E., Mrs. Willis Fleming, Mrs. John W. A. Drummond.

*Henry Josceline*, born at 16a, Oxford Square, London, December 25, 1910. Baptised on January 25, 1911, by the Rev. F. H. Champion, at St. John's, Oxford Square, London. The Sponsors were: Mr. John E. A. Willis Fleming and Mr. G. Geoffrey Dawson, Mrs. Neill Malcolm and Miss Mary G. Champion, O.B.E.

*Mary Harriet*, born at 16a, Oxford Square, London, April 12, 1912. Baptised on May 4, 1912, at St. John's, Oxford Square, London, by Rev. Mark Carpentier-Garnier. The Sponsors were: Major Edward Champion, Mr. Frederick W. Stephenson, Mrs. Beaumont Nesbitt and Lady Phillimore.

*Walter Augustus*, Born at the Manor House, Meonstoke, Hants, on September 7, 1915. Baptised on October 4, 1915, at Meonstoke Church, by the Rev. John Stanning, Rector of Meonstoke. The Sponsors were: Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Phillimore, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., George Grenville Phillimore, Mr. Stuart Johnson, Mrs. Reynell Pack and Lady Margaret Watney.

*Residences*: 16a, Oxford Square, W. and the Manor House, Meonstoke, Hants.

**43a. John Swinnerton**, fourth son of Sir Augustus Phillimore, was born on February 26, 1873, at Boconnoc.

Baptised on March 30, at Boconnoc Church.

*Sponsors*: J. B. Fortescue, W. W. Moore, and Catherine Mary Phillimore.

Educated at Westminster, 1886-91, where he was Queen's Scholar and Captain, and acted in all the four Latin Plays which are presented in annual rotation, and was elected Head to Christ Church in 1891. In his University career he took a First Class in Classical Moderations and in Literae Humaniores and won the following further University distinctions: the

Hertford, Craven and Ireland Scholarships and the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, and was President of the Oxford Union in 1895. He took his B.A. degree in 1895 and M.A. in 1897. After graduating he was elected to a Studentship in the House, and before taking up his work spent a year in Italy. He was Lecturer and Tutor till 1899, when he was elected Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, a Chair which he exchanged on a vacancy for that of Latin in 1906. In 1914 he was appointed to hold the annual Sother Professorship in Classics at Berkeley University, California, but the War prevented the appointment from taking effect.

He is a J.P. for Glasgow and an Hon. LL.D. of St. Andrew's University. He is the author of the following works: "Essays by Six Oxford Men" (Foreign Policy); minor editions of the Classics, e.g. *Propertius* (1901, 2nd edition 1907); *Statius Silvae* (1906, 2nd edition 1917); a volume of verse (1903); *Life of Apollonius of Tyana* (1912); essay on the *Greek Romances in English Literature and the Classics* (Oxford, 1912); poems published under the title *Things Old and New* (1918); and various pamphlets, chiefly classical, and many papers in the *Classical Review*, *Classical Quarterly*, *Mnemosyne* (Leiden), etc. He is a member of the Alpine Club, and was an expert climber in the Dolomites of the Tyrol, making many new ascents of the principal peaks.

He was married on July 26, 1900, in Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, to Margaret Cecily, daughter of the late Rev. Compton Hamilton Spencer Smith, of the family of Sir Drummond Smith, Bart. (1804), Vicar of Kingston, Dorset, and Mary, daughter of the late Admiral Cospatrick Baillie Hamilton of the family of the Earl of Haddington. Their children are:—

*Cynthia Mary Louisa*, born at Kingston Vicarage, May 18, 1901, baptised at Chilworth by the Rev. S. C. Spencer Smith. Sponsors: Richard Fortescue Philli-

more (now Vice-Admiral Sir Richard), Michael Spencer Smith, Violet Gore Turton (now Phillimore), Violet E. A. Willis Fleming, Mary, Countess of Home.

*John Michael Fortescue*, born September 8, 1903, at Glasgow. Baptised at Glasgow by the Rev. Howel Brown. Sponsors: Drummond Cospatrick Spencer Smith, Valentine Egerton Bagot Phillimore, Lady Lilian Liddell (now Digby).

He is now a Midshipman in the Royal Navy, and has been selected to serve on H.M.S. *Renown* on her voyage with the Prince of Wales to India.

**Valentine Egerton Bagot**, fifth son of Sir Augustus Phillimore, was born February 14 (St. Valentine's Day), 1875, at Boconnoc. Baptised Easter Sunday, 1875, at Boconnoc Church, by Rev. C. H. Aldham, Sponsors: Hon. Dudley F. Fortescue, Rear Admiral Wills (afterwards Admiral Sir George Wills), Mrs. W. Cowper Coles and Lady Agnes Wood (afterwards Viscountess Halifax).

He passed into *H.M.S. Britannia* in 1888, and became Sub-Lieutenant in 1894, Lieutenant 1896, Commander 1906, and Post Captain 1913. He has served in the Mediterranean, West Indies, Channel Fleet and China, and was a member of the Naval Brigade employed in the operations during the Boxer troubles there in 1900 for the relief of Peking. He was awarded the D.S.O. for services at the taking of Tientsin, and received the thanks of the United States Government for assistance rendered to the 9th United States Infantry which was engaged there.

From 1902-1911 he held command of various destroyers and then of the Mediterranean Destroyer Flotilla, and from 1912-13 he commanded *H.M.S. Thetis*, the namesake of the ship formerly commanded by Sir John Phillimore.

During the Great War he was Captain of the Auxiliary Cruisers *Alsatia* and *Montague*, which formed part of the blockading force of the North Sea Patrol, till 1915. He was

---

then Captain in charge of the Anti-Submarine Auxiliary Patrol of the Falmouth Area till 1916, and was subsequently Senior Naval Officer on the West Coast of Africa, chiefly in the Cameroons, 1916-1918, and then in the same capacity at Genoa till 1919. Since the War he has been Naval Adviser to the British Military Mission in South Russia, assisting the force of General Denikin and afterwards General Wrangel against the Bolshevik Forces till June, 1920.

He married on June 16, 1908, at the Spanish Chapel, London, *Mary Kathleen*, daughter of the late Mr. George Robinson of Skipton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, who died in 1909; and on August 15, 1910, at Casa Inguanez, Malta, The Noble *Inez Mary Geraldine Scibenas d'Amico*, daughter of the 15th Baron di Castel Cicciano and Baroness d'Amico of Casel Lia, Malta. He has no children.

**44. Edward Granville**, sixth son of Sir Augustus Phillimore, was born September 7, 1876, at Dropmore, and baptised on October 6, at St. Anne's, Dropmore. Sponsors: Sir Walter (now Lord) Phillimore, Sir William Parker, Bt., Mrs. Ferguson Davie and the Hon. Eleanor Bagot.

He was Educated at Westminster School (Grants) 1889-93 and at Keble College, Oxford, where he read the History School and took his degree in 1899. He was ordained Deacon in 1900, and Priest in 1902 (Diocese of Ripon) and served curacies at St. Saviour's, Leeds, 1900-2, St. Denys, Southampton, 1902-5, St. Clement's, Bournemouth, 1905-8, St. James', Wield (Priest-in-Charge) 1908-10, Kingsley All Saints with St. Nicholas, 1910-11 (in charge) St. Bartholomew's, Brighton, 1911, and St. Mary's, Dorchester, Dorset, 1911-16, and has since been Vicar of the last named parish. He is also Chaplain to the Garrison and Dorset Regiment, and Chaplain to H.M. Prison, Dorchester.

He married in 1903 at St. Denys, Southampton, *Mabel von*

*Essen Moberly*, daughter of William Henry Moberly and Maria Louisa, his wife ; who died February 23, 1911, leaving issue:—

*Barbara Louisa Agnes*, born March 27, 1905, at 232, Portswood Road, Southampton. Baptised on 22nd April at St. Denys, Southampton, by her father. Sponsors: Mr. W. H. Moberly, George Grenville Phillimore, Sister Emili Mary, C.S.M.V., Miss Mary Waller, and Miss Ethel Moberly.

*Audrey Magdalen Dominica Gwladys*, born August 4, 1907, at 6, St. Clement Gardens, Bournemouth, baptised August 29, 1907 at St. Clement's, Bournemouth, by the Rev. Charles Seymour Trowle. Sponsors: Mr. John Bevill Fortescue, Lady (Harriet) Phillimore, Canon (now Archdeacon) Daldy, then Vicar of St. Peter's, Bournemouth, now Archdeacon of Winchester, Mrs. Willis Fleming (*nee* Phillimore), Miss Gladys Moberly (now Mrs. George Moser), Mrs. M. C. Berkeley.

*Angela Mary Francesca*, born October 3, 1909, at St. Clement's Gardens, Bournemouth. Baptised October 28, at St. Clement's, Bournemouth, by her father. Sponsors: Rev. Basil H. Winterbotham, Vicar of All Saints', Winterbourne Downs, Bristol, and now of St. Saviour's, Luton, Beds., Charles Augustus Phillimore, Sister Ellen Joanna, S.S.B., Miss Gertrude Greenland, Mrs. Whitestone, and Surgeon-General Cherry and Miss E. F. Fortescue.

*Joyce Elizabeth*, born February 23, 1911, at Havana, Hawkwood Road, Boscombe. Baptised privately at Havana, on February 23, by her father. Received into the Church at St. Clement's, Bournemouth, March 2, by the Rev. J. Ussher Glanville, of St. Clement's. Sponsors: Mr. John E. A. Willis Fleming, Mrs. Edward Crosthwait, Rev. Miles C. Berkeley, Vicar of Holy Trinity, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, Mrs. George G. Phillimore, Rev. James Drummond Carter, Vicar of St. Mary's, Froyle, Alton (now Chaplain of the Convent of St. John Baptist, Clewer).

He married secondly in 1912 at All Saints, Winterbourne Down, Bristol, *Gertrude Mary Greenland*, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Greenland, formerly Vicar of Raithley, Lincolnshire, by whom he has no issue.



---

**Richard Phillimore**, the tenth and last child of Joseph Phillimore and Elizabeth Bagot was born August 9, 1823. The extract from the family Bible is as follows:—

“Born at Shiplake in the County of Oxford, August 9, 1823. Baptised by the Rev. A. E. Howman, August 9, 1823. Sponsors: The Duke of Buckingham, Rev. R. Levett, Milford, Staffordshire, Mrs. Williams Wynn, Whitehall”.

The cedar tree planted at Shiplake at his birth was blown down in the great gale of March, 1916.

He was admitted to Westminster on January 18, 1834; into College in 1836; became captain of the school and was elected to a studentship of Christ Church, Oxford in 1840; matriculated June 3, 1840.

He was drowned in the lock pool at Sandford near Oxford in the vain endeavour to save his friend and fellow student, William Gaisford, third son of the Dean of Christ Church, with whom he was bathing. Both were buried in the Cathedral on June 30, 1843. There is an obelisk on the river bank at Sandford to commemorate his death.

There is a tablet to his memory in Shiplake Church with the following inscription :

M.S.  
 RICARDI PHILLIMORE AEDIS CHRISTI ALUMNI  
 JOSEPHI PHILLIMORE, D.C.L. HUC VICINIAE  
 NATU SEPTIMI;  
 QUI AMICO IN ISIDIS FLUVIO LABORANTI  
 CUM NEQUICQUAM SUBVENISSET,  
 VORTICIBUS CORREPTUS PERIIT DIE JUNII xxiii.  
 A.D. MDCCXLIII  
 FLORE AETATIS,  
 ANNUM ENIM VICESIMUM NONDUM COMPLEVERAT  
 QUISQUIS ADSIS SCIAS HUNC  
 QUEM DEFLEMUS ADOLESCENTEM  
 GREMIO WESTMONASTERIENSI ENUTRITUM,  
 OPTIMUM FILIUM;  
 PIETATE ERGA FRATRES,  
 OBSERVANTIA APUD MAJORES INSIGNEM;  
 INTER AEQUALES SUOS  
 INGENIO, MORIBUS, PIETATE,  
 ATQUE OMNI DOCTRINA  
 ELUXISSE.  
 NATUS SHIPLAKLAE, SEPULTUS EST OXONIAE,  
 LAPIDEM HUNC PARENTES SUPERSTITES.  
 P.

The epitaph in the Cloisters of Christ Church Cathedral begins :

JUXTA CONDITUR  
 RICARDUS PHILLIMORE AEDIS HUIUS ALUMNI

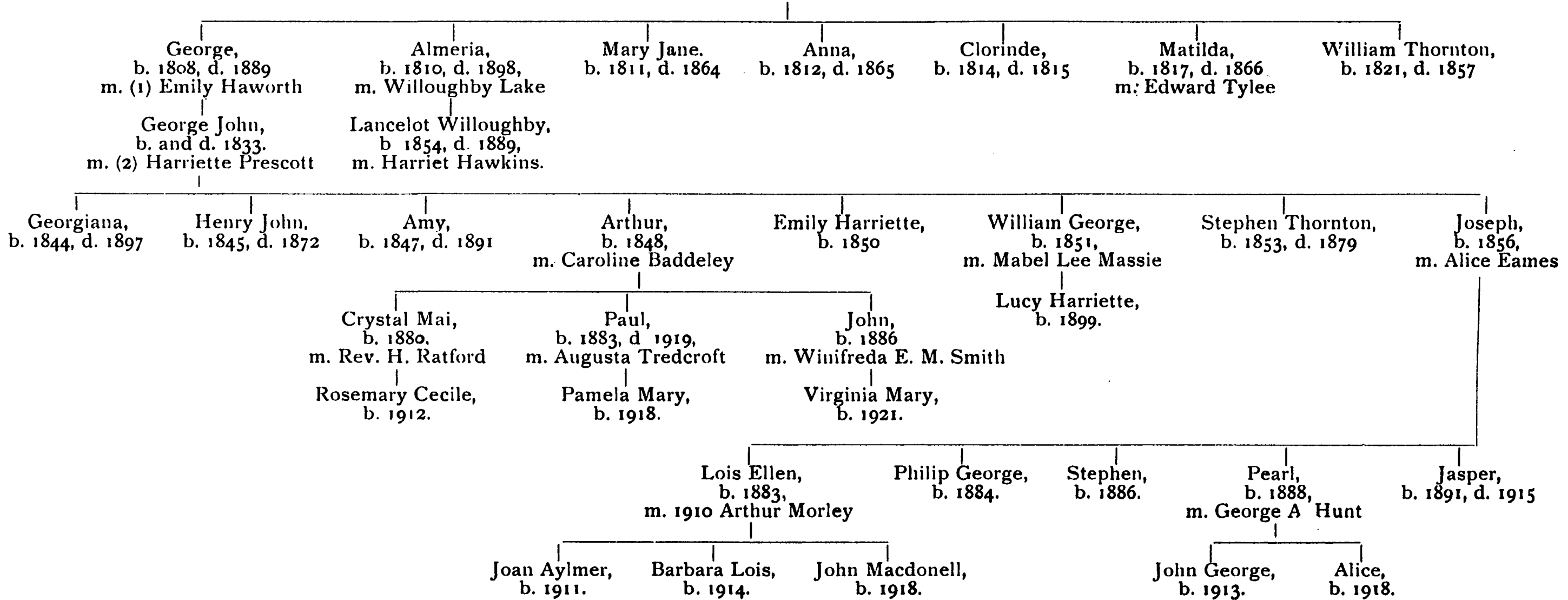
and ends :

LAPIDEM HUNC IN MEMORIAM DESIDERATISSIMI SOCI  
 AMICI POSUERUNT

and is in a slightly more condensed form than that in Shiplake Church.

**Table I.**

WILLIAM PHILLIMORE of Deacon's Hill, b. 1777, d. 1860,  
m. ALMERIA THORNTON.



To return to the children of the Rev. Joseph Phillimore and Mary Machin.

**William**, their second child was born on Thursday, February 6th, 1777, and baptised at home by his father by the name of William on March 6th. He was educated at Westminster as a Town Boy and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, on November 19th, 1799. He practised at the Chancery Bar, was for a long time one of the Commissioners in Lunacy and afterwards Chancellor's Visitor of Lunatics for Middlesex and Hertfordshire, and Chairman of St. Albans Quarter Sessions, and a Director of the Club Insurance and South Seas Companies. During the greater part of his life he resided at Deacons Hill, near Elstree, Herts, and died there on November 29, 1860. His will, dated September 16, 1852, was proved December 29, 1860 in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by his son George, and his daughters, Almeria Lake, and Mary Jane. He was buried at Edgware.

He was married by his father at the Parish Church of St. Peter le Poer, Moggerhanger, on April 11, 1807, to Almeria, second daughter of Godfrey Thornton of Moggerhanger, Bedfordshire, Esq., and Jane his wife, third daughter of Stephen Peter Godin of Cullands Cross, Middlesex.

The following letter from William to his brother Joseph, purporting to be dated January 29, 1799, but clearly written in 1800, just as he had begun at the Bar, is of sufficient interest for insertion here.

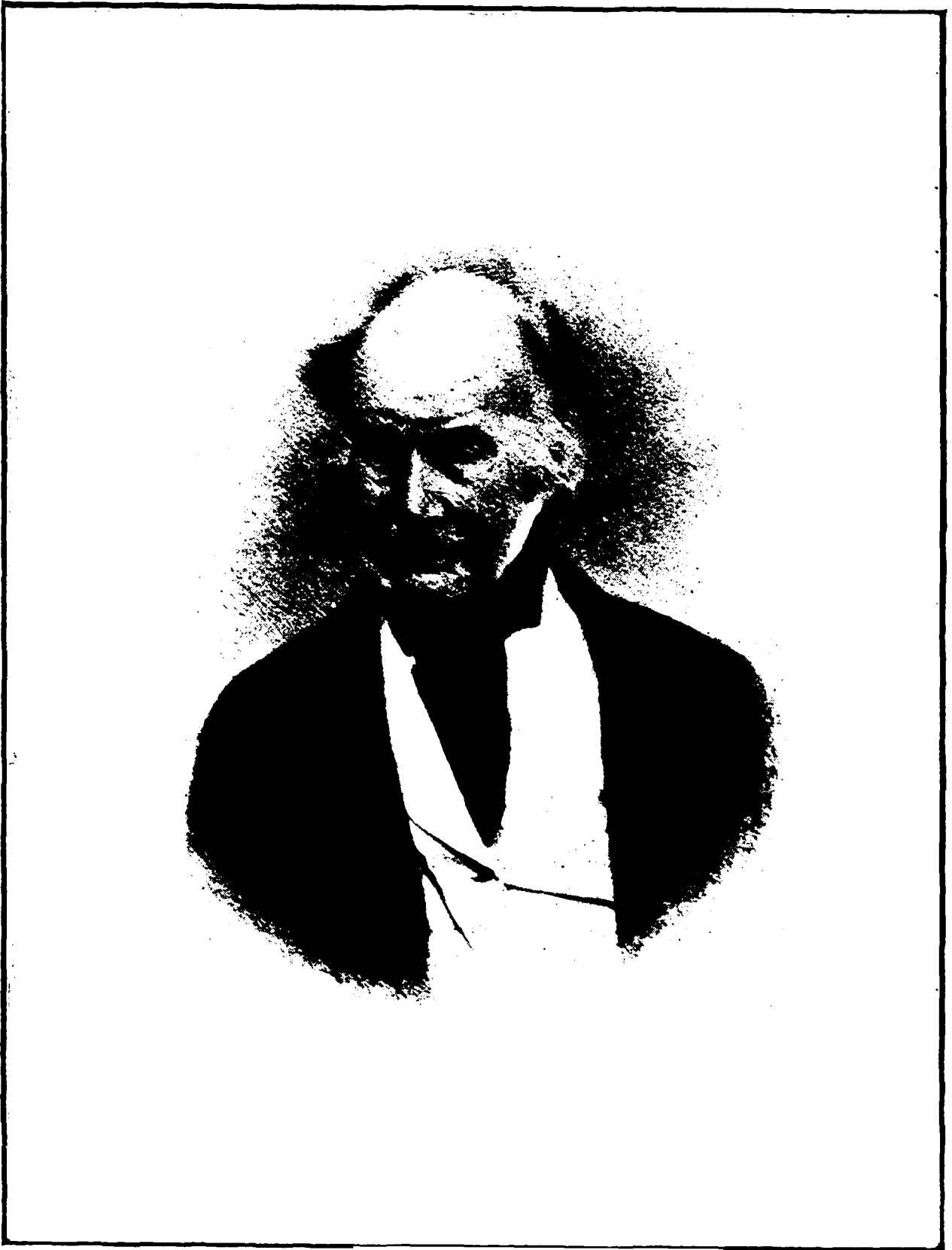
“ Dear Joseph,

I hasten to inform you that I last night received a most pleasing and friendly letter from the Chief Baron of which the following is a copy :

Duke St., January 24, 1800.

Dear Sir,

The generous and delicate motives which led you



**William Phillimore.**

*To face p. 316.*



to make the friendly communication to me, which I received the other day have made a very deep impression on my mind. My long and close attendance at the Old Bailey prevented me from writing sooner. I shall certainly make it my earnest request to the Ld. Chancellor that he would appoint you a Commissioner of Bankrupts. Were anything in my own gift it would be yours to-morrow. Alas! I am no patron but I will endeavour to be the friend of a deserving member of a deserving family who has reason to be vain of his parentage, altho' the accidents of life may not have favoured them in point of opulence.

Keep up your spirits my Dr. friend and recollect the old saying "worse luck now better another time".

Very sincerely yours,  
Ar. Macdonald.

This letter from the date of it I should clearly have had some time ago. My father met him in St. James St., and he immediately said that my father was the very man he wanted to see, asked if he had seen me, and if I *understand my father right* said he had been writing to the Chancellor to request him to give me a Commission when a vacancy happened, and as every Judge had a kind of claim for one and he had never yet exerted his privilege he hoped he should succeed in his application. If he should be so fortunate as to procure one for me, every wish I at present have with regard to myself would be perfectly satisfied—but I fear there is but little chance of my enjoying so great a piece of good fortune, as I know many applications have been made for the same thing, and a great many promises given. However be it as it may be the C. Baron has certainly shewn himself my sincere friend and well wisher. I can say no more being at present much pressed for want of time—have been fortunate enough to get a Guinea yesterday and two to-day, at which I know you will rejoice equally with myself.

Believe me, Dear Joseph,  
Your most affectionate Brother  
W. Phillimore.

Old Square,  
L. Inn,  
January 29th, 1799.

*Your Very Affectionate Uncle  
Wm Phillimore*

In his later years Mr. Phillimore suffered from cataract which eventually caused the loss of the sight of one of his eyes. It was deemed inexpedient to relieve this by any operation at that time owing to his advanced age. But it happened one day that as he was descending from the coach on which he had travelled from London he missed his footing on the step and came to the ground with some force. To his surprise and joy he found that the cataract had been dispersed by the shock and he was able once more to see clearly with the eye that had been blinded.

His wife (Almeria Thornton) was born January 26, 1778, and was christened 21st February in the same year by the Rev. Mr. Heslop. Sponsors: Mr. Thomas Lewes, Mrs. Beachcroft and Mr. Robert Thornton. She was married according to the Moggerhanger Family Bible on April 11, 1807, and died on 22nd May, 1851. Her brother William born in 1774, assumed the name of Astell.

Children of William Phillimore and Almeria Thornton :—

|                  |                         |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>George</i>    | <i>Clorinde</i>         |
| <i>Almeria</i>   | <i>Matilda</i>          |
| <i>Mary Jane</i> | <i>William Thornton</i> |
| <i>Anna</i>      |                         |

Copies of Tablet Inscriptions at Edgware :—

Sacred to the Memory of  
William Phillimore, Esq.,  
of Deacon's Hill in this parish,  
Barrister-at-law and Justice of the Peace for the  
Counties of Middlesex and Hertford.  
Second son of the Rev. Joseph Phillimore,  
Vicar of Orton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire  
Obt. 28th November, 1860.  
Aged 83.

“ My trust is in the tender mercy of God for ever and ever.”  
—Ps. lii, v. 9.



Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of Almeria, wife of William Phillimore of Deacon's Hill, Elstree, in the County of Herts, Esquire, and younger daughter of the late Godfrey Thornton of Moggerhanger House, in the County of Beds, Esquire, who had married Jane Godin whose family came from Normandy at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. She departed this life on the 22 May, 1851, in the 74th year of her age.

She died as she had lived  
A fond and devoted wife  
A tender and affectionate mother  
A sincere and faithful friend  
And a good Christian.

Sacred to the Memory of  
William Thornton Phillimore,  
Younger son of William Phillimore, Esq.,  
A Captain in the 10th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry  
Who fell a victim to the Mutineers  
On the banks of the Ganges,  
After assisting in the gallant defence of  
the Fort of Futtighur,  
July, 1857, aged 36.

“Weep sore for him that goeth away; for he shall  
return no more; nor see his native country.”  
—Jeremiah, xxii, 10.

In Memory of his youngest Sister  
Matilda  
Wife of Edward Tylee, Esq., who  
entered into her rest  
the 12th day of May, 1866, aged  
49 years.

Beneath this stone are interred the mortal remains  
of Mary Jane, second daughter of William Phillimore, Esq.,  
of Deacon's Hill, in this Parish. She was born  
January 29th, 1811, and entered into her rest  
April 3rd, 1864.

“Having a desire to be with Christ.”

Here also are interred the remains of  
Anna

Third daughter of the above-named  
William Phillimore.

She was born August 11th, 1812, and died  
September 15th, 1865.

Ps. xxiii, 4.

**George** the eldest son was born on February 12, 1808 at Deacons Hill and was baptised on April 11 privately by Rev. Wm. Canning. Sponsors: Jane Thornton, Rev. Joseph Phillimore and Stephen Thornton. Registered at St. Pancras.

He was educated at Westminster, admitted to the School in 1820 and elected into College, 1821. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* of December, 1824, there appears a notice of the Westminster Play which that year was the Phormio of Terence. George Phillimore acted Phormio and the writer of the notice says: "the Phormio of George Phillimore was a performance of very considerable power. He assumed the airs of the parasite with great animation. The Epilogue was more than usually good being an excellent satire on the projects of the day. In this delivery of the part allotted to Phormio he surpassed his efforts in the Play."

He was elected to a studentship at Christ Church in 1825. He graduated B.A. 1829, M.A. 1831, in which year he was ordained Deacon; and in 1832 he was ordained Priest by the Bishop of Lincoln. He was presented to the Vicarage of Willen in Bucks by the Busby Trustees and instituted on March 18, 1832. He held this living till 1851 when he was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of Radnage in the same County, which benefice he held till 1886, when he resigned after 54 years' service in the Diocese of Oxford. Radnage is on the borders of the County, and close to Stokenchurch in Oxfordshire, and when I was canvassing Oxfordshire in the Liberal interest in 1886, he came and spoke for me at a public meeting at Stokenchurch. He was a magistrate for Bucks, from the year 1845 and Chairman of Petty Sessions. After he resigned Radnage, he lived at Elindene, Maidenhead, where he died on October 14, 1889, and was buried at S. Luke's, Maidenhead. His will dated January 28, 1871, was proved on December 19, 1889, at the Principal Registry Court of Probate



Rev. George Phillimore.

*To face p. 320.*



by his executors, who were his wife and his sons, Arthur, and William George. There is a memorial tablet to him in Radnage Church.

*Given faithfully  
by the Executors*

He was married first at Elstree Church by the Rev. Robert Eden on May 7, 1832, to *Emily*, daughter of J. H. Haworth of Barham Wood House, Herts, Esq. and his wife. She died at Willen on July 5, 1837 and was buried at Elstree, July 10.

Secondly he was married on July 13, 1841 at S. George's, Hanover Square, to *Harriette Maria*, daughter of William Willoughby Prescott of Hendon, Middlesex, Esq., second son of the first Baronet, and his wife Harriet Blackmore of Briggins Park, Herts. She died at Hallow near Worcester, on December 24, 1898 and was buried at S. Luke's, Maidenhead.

*George Phillimore* and *Emily Haworth* had one son :

*George John*, born on Feb. 4, 1833, baptized at Willen Church April 14 by Rev. W. Smyth, died at Boulogne in June of the same year and was buried there.

*George Phillimore* and *Harriette Maria Prescott* had the following children :

*Georgiana.*  
*Henry John.*  
*Amy.*  
*Arthur.*  
*Emily Harriette.*  
*William George.*  
*Stephen Thornton.*  
*Joseph.*

**Georgiana** was born on July 31, 1844, and was baptised on October 2, 1844, at Elstree by Rev. G. E. Prescott. Sponsors :

Miss Almeria Phillimore, Miss Caroline Prescott, William Phillimore.

She died on October 23, 1897 and was buried at Highgate Cemetery. Letters of Administration granted by Principal Registry of Court of Probate, April 5, 1900.

**Henry John** was born on September 2, 1845, at Willen. Baptised on October 12, 1845, at Willen Church by his father. Sponsors: Henry J. Prescott, John Harvey Astell, Mary Jane Phillimore.

He became a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and died on February 21, 1872, at Radnage from the effects of African Fever taken at Zanzibar while serving in H.M.S. Wolverine. He is buried at Radnage, and there is a tablet to his memory in the Church there.

**Amy** was born on January 18, 1847, at Willen. Privately baptised on March 9, by her father, and received into the Church at Willen, May 16, 1847. Sponsors: C. G. Thornton, Mrs. Prescott and Mrs. William Phillimore. She died on January 25, 1891, at Mentone and is buried there.

**Arthur** was born at Willen on October 5, 1848, and baptised on December 17, 1848, by his father at Willen Church. Sponsors: Rev. G. E. Prescott, Rev. R. Phillimore, Mrs. William Prescott.

He was educated at Christ College, Finchley, of which School he was a Scholar, and matriculated at Oriel College, Oxford, on October 25, 1866, proceeding to his B.A. in 1871 and his M.A. in 1876. In March, 1873, he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Selwyn of Lichfield, and licensed to the curacy of Weston-under-Lyziard, Staffordshire, on the title of the Rector, The Rev. the Hon. John Bridgeman; and he was ordained Priest in 1874. In 1878 he became Curate of Winkfield in the Diocese

---

of Oxford and two years later, Curate of Quatt Malvern in Lichfield Diocese. In 1881 the Bishop placed him in charge of the parish of Enville in Staffordshire as his curate during the sequestration of the Living. In 1883 he was presented by the Earl of Bradford to the Living of Castle Bromwich, in the Worcester Diocese, and he also acted as the Organising Secretary for S.P.G. in the Archdeaconry of Coventry. He was recalled to the Parish of Enville, as Rector, by the Trustees of the late Earl of Stamford and Warrington in 1888, where he remained till 1902. Whilst there he acted as one of the Diocesan Missioners, and served on several Diocesan Committees, and was also appointed one of the Diocesan Trustees. Whilst Rector of Enville, he was returned continuously by the Parish for a period of 12 years as one of their two representative members on the Seisdon Board of Guardians and District Council and was Chairman of the School Attendance Committee there.

When Mr. Phillimore first went to Enville, he was interested to find there a parishioner, over 80 years of age, who had been baptised by the Rev. Joseph Phillimore, the former Rector of Orton-on-the-Hill, where the parents of the old man were then living.

In 1902 the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Francis Paget, appointed him the first Warden of the newly formed Society of Mission Clergy; an office which he held until 1909 when he went to reside at Willesley Hall, near Ashby-de-la-Zouche, in the Diocese of Southwell, where he held the Bishop's licence as a preacher, being compelled to relinquish active clerical work, owing to failing eyesight.

He became a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and a Member of the British Astronomical Association. He was one of the original members of the Church Reform League, to whose official organ he contributed occasional articles.

He is now living at Elmore House, Speen, near Newbury, Berks.

He was married on August 22, 1878, at S. Peter's, Eaton Square, by the Rev. the Hon. J. R. O. Bridgeman and the Rev. G. W. Hanford to *Caroline Mary*, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel William Clinton Baddeley, late 49th Regiment, and Matilda Charlotte, his wife, daughter of John Sayers Bell of Gorleston House, Gorleston, Esq.

Children of *Arthur Phillimore* and *Caroline Mary Baddeley* :

*Crystal Mai*.

*Paul*.

*John*.

*Crystal Mai*, was born on February 19, 1880, at Quatt Malvern, Shropshire, and baptised on April 11, at Quatt, by her father. Sponsors: Miss Annie Blane, Miss Mary Partridge, Rev. the Hon. John Bridgeman.

She was married on June 9, 1909, at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, by the Right Rev. the Hon. Augustus Legge, Lord Bishop of Lichfield, to the *Rev. Herbert Ratford, B.A.*, eldest son of James Ratford, Esq., of the Manorfield House, Bromley St. Leonard, and Mary Robins, his wife, of Beech Hall, Hale End, Essex. Mr. Ratford was then, and until 1919, Chaplain to the British Legation and the English Church at the Hague, and is now Rector of Blithfield, Staffordshire. There is one child of the marriage :

*Rosemary Cecile*, born January 20, 1912, at the Hague, and baptised there on February 18, 1912, by the Rev. Arthur Phillimore. Sponsors: Susan, Countess of Malmesbury, Countess of Loudoun, Miss Margaret Brine, Captain Feilden, Sir J. C. T. Vaughan, K.C.M.G., C.B.

*Paul* was born on September 9, 1883, at Enville, and baptised on 21st October, at Enville Parish Church, by his father. Sponsors: Sir Henry Lambert, Bart., Colonel E. M. Wakeman, Miss Mary Bagge.



He was educated at Malvern College and Sandhurst. Obtained a Commission on November 29, 1909, in the 17th Lancers, in which Regiment he afterwards served in India, and after being gazetted Captain he was appointed to the command of the newly-formed Cavalry Depot at Woolwich. He had finally to leave the army on account of ill-health. During the War, although he was not permitted by the medical authorities to offer himself for active service abroad, he was appointed by the War Office to the post of Military Representative in a large area in the Midlands.

He was married on April 11, 1917, at St. James', Spanish Place, to *Augusta Mary Gwendoline*, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Charles Lennox Tredcroft, J.P., of Glen Ancrum, Guildford, and the Hon. Constance Mary Fitz-Alan Tredcroft, his wife, daughter of 1st Lord Howard of Glossop. There is one child of the marriage;—

*Pamela Mary*, born on February 15, 1918, at Puttenham, Surrey, baptised at St. Joseph's, Guildford, in March, 1918. Sponsors: Captain the Hon. Bernard Howard and Baroness Beaumont.

Paul Phillimore never recovered from the illness contracted in India, and died on November 3, 1919, at Broadstairs, and is buried at Puttenham.

During his years of health he was a keen sportsman and secured many valuable trophies in India and Cashmir. He was also an excellent rider and successful in some of the Steeplechases in which he took part.

His widow was remarried on February 26, 1921, to Eric Frederick Cunningham, Captain in the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, 4th son of Major John William Cunningham and Ellen Greig Cunningham.

*John* was born July 20, 1886, at Castle Bromwich, and baptised by his father at the Parish Church on August 29. Sponsors: J. Hicks Graves, Esq., St. Clair Baddeley, Esq., Miss Selina Lloyd.

He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A., 1908, taking a degree in Engineering. Also passed the Associate Member Institute of Civil Engineers examination in London, 1910. He followed the profession of engineering for two years and was then placed on the staff of the *Daily Mail* and the *Evening News* as a technical writer.

When the War broke out in 1914 he enlisted on August 11th, and was at once sent to France as a motor car driver. He was attached to the Engineers throughout the four and a half years spent in France. Decorations: 1914 Star with bar, Medaille d'Honneur avec glaives en bronze, Victory and the Allied Medals.

After being demobilised in January, 1919, he was employed on the staff of the *Daily Mail*, *Evening News*, the *Financial Times*, and the *Times*. During the War he wrote the "War Diary of a Motorist" which was published in February, 1915, and various articles on famous towns in the war zone for *The Outlook*. He has written a technical treatise entitled "Motor Road Transport" which was published in 1920 by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons.

He was married on 7th January, 1919, at St. Anselm's, Davies St., London, by Canon Carnegie, the Rev. H. Sinclair, and the Rev. G. W. Hanford, to *Winifreda*, only child of Colonel W. Apsley Smith, C.B., C.M.G., and Mary Caroline, second daughter of General Sir John Miller Adye, G.C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery.

John and Winifreda have a daughter, *Virginia Mary*, born Aug. 21, 1921, baptised at St. Anselm's, Davies St., by her grandfather, Rev. Arthur Phillimore, on Oct. 11. Sponsors: Sir Everard Pauncefort Duncombe, Bart., Sir Sydney Beauchamp, Hon. Mrs. Henry Gladstone, Hon. Mrs. Watson Armstrong and Mrs. Norman Gray.

**Emily Harriette** was born on January 19, 1850. Baptised

on April 7th at Willen Church, by her father. Sponsors: Colonel Gilpin, Lady Preston, Miss Fanny Haworth.

During the Great War she received the Badge of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, as having been engaged in voluntary war work for the guild.

She is now residing at Tregenna, Fleet, Hants.

**Stephen Thornton** was born on August 15, 1853, at Radnage and baptised on October 30th in the Parish Church by his father. Sponsors: Colonel William Thornton, Captain Arthur Prescott and Miss Matilda Phillimore.

He became a Deputy Commissary in the A.S.C. and died on April 7, 1879, of fever contracted during the Zulu War where he was serving with Sir Evelyn Wood's flying column, and is buried at Utrecht, South Africa. The following is the inscription upon his tombstone:

Sacred to the Memory of  
STEPHEN THORNTON PHILLIMORE,  
Deputy Commissary H.M. Ordce. Department.  
The beloved son of the Rev. George Phillimore,  
Rector of Radnage in the County of Buckingham,  
England.  
Who died at the Camp Utrecht, of fever, in the  
service of his Country, while attached to  
General Wood's Flying Column in the Zulu War  
on 7th April, 1879, aged 25 years.  
"Faithful unto death."

There is also a tablet to his memory in Radnage Church.

**William George** was born at Radnage, Bucks, on November 30, 1851. Baptised on January 25, 1852, at Radnage, by Rev. G. Phillimore. Sponsors: Lord Carrington, W. Prescott, and Miss Anna Phillimore.

Educated at Christ's College, Finchley, and Marlborough College. First Commission in the Royal Artillery, December, 1871. Was Commandant of the Volunteer Force of Western Australia 1886-90. Retired with the rank of Major in 1894.

Resumed duty during the Boer War and was Staff Captain, Royal Artillery, North Western District during that war.

Resumed duty during the Great War and commanded a Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery, Territorial Force, Home Service, and afterwards the Administrative Centre, Wessex Division R.F.A. at Portsmouth.

He is the possessor under the Will of William Brough Phillimore as already stated, of the old family house, 13, Old Bond St., which was purchased by Mr. Jephson in 1739.

He was married on June 1, 1889, at S. Thomas', Sydney, New South Wales by Rev. S. H. Childe to *Mabel Lee*, second daughter of the late Robert George Massie, of Chesterfield, Sydney, and Annette his wife, and has issue:

*Lucy Harriette*, born February 20, 1899, at 3, Wilton Place, London. Baptised on 22nd March, 1899, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. Sponsors: Miss Emily Phillimore, Lady Broome, and Hugh Hamon Massie.

**Joseph** was born on January 15, 1856, at Radnage. Baptised on February 15, at Radnage by his father. Sponsors: W. G. Duncan, Esq., Lieut. William Phillimore, and Mrs. Duncan.

He was educated at Christ's College, Finchley, and was a student at the Crystal Palace School of Engineering from 1876-1878. He was Assistant Engineer, L.B. & S.C. Railway, 1878-82, Assistant Engineer, Cape Government Railways, 1882-85, Assistant Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway,

1888-91, District Engineer, Johore Government Railway Surveys, Malay Peninsula, 1891-92, Executive Engineer, Assam Bengal Railway, 1892-95, Resident Engineer, East Indian Railway, 1895-99, Chief Resident Engineer, Kelani Valley Railway, Ceylon, 1900-4, Government Engineer, Shire Highlands Railway, Nyasaland, 1905-7, Superintending Engineer, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, 1909-11. He became an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1885, a Member in 1909, and resigned membership in 1915 on retirement from active work.

During the Great War he was working for the Y.M.C.A. for about two years and during part of this time, namely from July, 1916 to May, 1917, was engaged in France.

He was married on January 25, 1882, at Bepton, Sussex, by Rev. G. Phillimore and Rev. C. A. Nicholl, to *Alice Ellen*, 5th daughter of James Eames, Esq., of Lynch, Sussex, and Ellen his wife. He is now living at Hindhead.

Children of *Joseph Phillimore* and *Alice Ellen Eames* :

*Lois Ellen.*  
*Philip George.*  
*Stephen.*  
*Pearl.*  
*Jasper Prescott.*

*Lois Ellen* was born on July 15, 1883, at Cradock, Cape Colony. Baptised in August at the English Church, Cradock.

She was married on June 9th, 1910, at St. Andrew's, Wimbledon, by the Rev. Arthur Phillimore and the Rev. W. Maunders to *Arthur Macdonell Morley*, H.M. Inspector of Schools, and has issue :

*Joan Aylmer*, born August 9, 1911, at Bude, Cornwall. Baptised in the parish church on September 10, 1911, by the curate. Sponsors: Joseph Phillimore, Lieut. Stephen Phillimore, R.N., Mrs. G. A. Hunt, and Mrs. Andrew McClure.

*Barbara Lois*, born April 26, 1914, at Exeter. Baptised in the Cathedral on June 19, 1914, by the Rev.

R. W. B. Langhorne. Sponsors: Capt. P. G. Phillimore, Mrs. Joseph Phillimore and Mrs. Loris Emerson Mather.

*John Macdonell*, born January 30, 1918, at Exeter. Baptised in the Cathedral on March 14, 1918, by the Rev. R. W. B. Langhorne. Sponsors: Loris Emerson Mather, Andrew McClure, and Mrs. R. W. B. Langhorne.

*Philip George*, born August 19, 1884, at Burghersdorp, Cape Colony. Baptised September, 1884, at the English Church, Burghersdorp, by Rev. — Jecks.

Educated at Worfield Grammar School, Leamington College, and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Obtained his first Commission in Royal Garrison Artillery on December 24, 1902. Transferred to 99th Deccan Infantry, Indian Army, January, 1906. Transferred to Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Army, October, 1909. Promoted Captain, December 24, 1911. Transferred to Royal Army Service Corps, February, 1914. Promoted Major, May, 1917. Retired from the Army on September 26, 1918.

WAR SERVICE.—Embarked with 4th Reserve Park, B.E.F., for France in August, 1914, afterwards commanded same for a few months until January, 1915, then was Officer Commanding A.S.C. at Bordon, till September, 1915, then was Officer Commanding an Auxiliary Horse Transport Co., at Bulford, till November, 1915, then was with 31st Divisional Train at Codford, till March, 1916, when he re-embarked for France as Officer Commanding Head Quarters Co., 31st Divisional Train, returned to England November, 1917, and during 1918, until his retirement from the Army in September, 1918, was Officer Commanding R.A.S.C., South Wales District. Has the 1914 Star and British War and Victory Medals.

*Stephen*, born June 14, 1886, at Perth, Western Australia. Baptised July, 1886, at Perth Cathedral, by the Dean of Perth.

Educated at Worfield Grammar School, Leamington College,

and Ascham House, Bournemouth. Entered the "Britannia" May 15, 1901. Passed out September 14, 1902.

Midshipman, October 30, 1902, Acting Sub.-Lieutenant, December 30, 1905, Sub.-Lieutenant, December 13, 1906, Lieutenant, June 30, 1908, Lieutenant-Commander, June 30, 1916.

WAR SERVICE.—Served in H.M.S. Hampshire (operating in China Seas and Indian Ocean and afterwards with Grand Fleet in North Sea) until November, 1915, was then appointed to the command of H.M.S. Scarab, operating in Suez Canal, Mediterranean and on Palestine Coast. He carried out the duties of F.O.O. on shore (for monitors) at Second Battle of Gaza, April, 1917. Scarab under his command proceeded to Mesopotamia in May, 1917, and to the Yangtse River in February, 1918. He is now in charge of destroyers at Port Edgar. Has 1914-15 Star, British War, Victory, and Coronation Medals.

*Pearl* was born on February 9, 1888, at Barlavington, Sussex. Baptised at Barlavington Church.

She was married on November 6, 1912, at St. James' Church, Montreal, Canada, to *George Alexander Hunt*, of Heath, Alberta, Canada, and has issue :

*John George*, born August 20, 1913.

*Alice*, born August 4, 1918.

*Jasper Prescott* was born November 25, 1891, at Newquay, Cornwall. Baptised December, 1891, at the Parish Church, Newquay.

Educated at Mr. Cleeve's Preparatory School, Beech Lawn, Leamington, and at Gresham's School, Holt, and at University College, London. B.Sc., 1912. He intended to take Orders and to devote himself to Missionary Work, and when War broke out he was a student at St. Augustine's College, Canterbury. He obtained a Commission as Temporary 2nd Lieutenant in the 6th Buffs in September, 1914, was promoted Temporary Lieutenant

in November, 1914, and was killed in action in France near Hulloch, October 13, 1915.

He was a young man of great promise and had an excellent influence in his Battalion. The sole Officer who survived the Battalion charge wrote of him: "He had what is perhaps the greatest virtue among men, he was absolutely genuine. He was very brave and set a very good example of honest living to both officers and men. The last I saw of him was just before we charged, running twice across the open under very heavy shell and rifle fire to take messages for the Major".

His body was recovered and buried in Vermelles Military Cemetery, and his death was reported in the *Times* of October 21, 1915.

Inscription on Memorial Brass in Radnage Church:—

To the Glory of God  
And in Loving Memory of GEORGE PHILLIMORE, M.A.,  
Rector of this Parish for 35 years.  
Born February 12, 1808.  
Died at Maidenhead, October 14, 1889.  
Also of AMY PHILLIMORE, his beloved daughter,  
Born January 18, 1847.  
Died at Mentone, January 25, 1891.

—  
"I will ransom them from the power of the grave; I  
will redeem them from death."—*Hosea*, xiii, 14.



In St. Luke's Churchyard, Maidenhead :—

In Loving Memory of  
GEORGE PHILLIMORE, M.A.,  
formerly student of Christ Church, Oxon,  
Rector of Radnage, and J.P.  
for the County of Bucks.  
Born Feb. 12, 1808.  
Died Oct. 14, 1889.  
“The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God.”  
—Wisdom iii., 1.  
“Requiescat in pace.”  
Also of HARRIETTE MARIA PHILLIMORE,  
Wife of the above.  
Born August 29, 1811.  
Died December 24, 1899.  
“Thine eyes shall see the King in His beauty.”  
—Isaiah xxiii, 17.

Inscriptions

On the grave in Radnage Churchyard :—

HENRY JOHN PHILLIMORE.  
Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.  
Born Sept. 2, 1845.  
Died Feb. 21, 1872.  
“I know that he shall rise again in  
the Resurrection at the last day.”

On the tablet in the Church :—

To the beloved memory of  
HENRY JOHN PHILLIMORE,  
Eldest son of the Rev. George Phillimore, M.A.,  
and Harriette Maria his wife.

Born Sept. 2, 1845. Died Feb. 21, 1872,  
From the effects of fever with which he was  
attacked while serving in *H.M.S. Wolverine*  
on the East African Coast.

“Looking unto Jesus, the Author and  
Finisher of our faith.”

On Amy Phillimore's grave at Mentone :—

“With Christ which is far better.”

In loving Memory of  
AMY, daughter of the  
late Rev. George Phillimore.

Born January 18, 1847.  
Died at Mentone, January 25, 1891.

Memorial tablet in St. Mary's Church, Radnage.

In Memory of STEPHEN THORNTON PHILLIMORE,  
Deputy Commissary H.M. Ordnance Department,  
Son of the Rev. George Phillimore, Rector  
of this Parish.

Born August 15, 1853.

Died of fever at Utrecht, Transvaal,  
South Africa, on the 7 April, 1897,

While serving his country with

“Wood's Flying Column”

Operating against the Zulus.

—  
This tablet is erected by his Brother Officers serving  
in South Africa during the Zulu Campaign of 1879, in  
token of their regard for him and of the esteem in  
which they held his many sterling qualities.

**Almeria**, second child of William Phillimore and Almeria Thornton was born on January 3, 1810, at Deacon's Hill. She was “half-baptised” on February 5, by the Rev. E. A. Bagot and “christened” on May 12, by her grandfather, the Rev. Joseph Phillimore. Sponsors: Sophia Morse, Mary Drummond, and William Phillimore, senr., Esq. Registered at S. Pancras.

She was married on July 14, 1852, at Edgware, by Rev. G. Phillimore, to *Willoughby John Lake*, Captain R.N., of Wendover Lodge, Welwyn, Herts, J.P. He was born on December 26, 1815, and died on December 16, 1867. During her widowhood, Almeria Lake resided at Norfolk Lodge, Maidenhead, where she died on January 4, 1898. She is buried at Welwyn. Her will was proved at the Principal Registry of the

Court of Probate on March 4, 1898. In a codicil to her will she bequeathed to her nephew, Arthur Phillimore, the silver inkstand which was presented to her father by Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart.

There was one child of the marriage, *Lancelot Willoughby Lake*, who was born on January 28, 1854. Baptised January 31, 1854, by Archdeacon Davies at Ramsgate, and christened on March 12, 1854, by Rev. Charles Plumer at Elstree. Sponsors: Mrs. Mary Jane Forbes, Rev. George Phillimore and Major Edward Lake, Bengal Engineers. He married on February 24, 1883, Harriet Hawkins, at the Register's Office in the District of Woolwich. There were no children. He died in 1889. His will was dated November 30, 1889.

**Mary Jane** was born at Deacon's Hill, on January 29, 1811. She was christened by the Rev. William Skynner on April 25. Her sponsors were: Elizabeth Thornton, Mary Thornton, and Joseph Phillimore, LL.D. Registered at S. Pancras.

She died unmarried on April 5, 1864, at 12, Radnor Place, Oxford Square, and was buried at Edgware. Letters of Administration were granted by Court of Probate, April 26, 1864.

**Anna** was born on August 11, 1812, at Deacon's Hill, and "half-baptised" at St. Pancras Church on August 9, and christened on February 17, 1813, in Upper Gower Street by her grandfather, the Rev. Joseph Phillimore. Sponsors: Sarah Astell, Elizabeth Phillimore and Claude George Thornton. She died unmarried on September 15, 1865, at Amwell, Herts, and was buried at Edgware. Her will was dated November 16, 1864.

**Clorinde** was born on March 8, 1814, at Deacon's Hill. She was "half-baptised" by the Curate of Bloomsbury Church.

---

She died on January 26, 1815, and was buried at Kensington Church.

**Matilda** was born at Deacon's Hill on May 1, 1817. She was baptised privately, and "christened" at Orton-on-the-Hill by her grandfather, the Rev. Joseph Phillimore, on October 5, 1818. Sponsors: Mrs. Francis Machin, Mrs. C. Geo. Thornton and Mr. John Phillimore, of Symonds Hill.

She wrote a pretty story called "The Red Rose of St. Alban's," and a short history entitled "The Twelve Churches, or Tracings along the Watling Street," published by Rivingtons, was married on August 20, 1862, at Edgware, to *Edward Tylee*, of 19, Oxford Square, Hyde Park, solicitor. He was born on October 5, 1805. She died on May 12, 1866, and was buried in the Paddington Cemetery. Her husband survived her. There was no issue of the marriage.

**William Thornton** was born at Deacon's Hill, on July 5, 1821, and was "half-baptised" at Bloomsbury Church and "christened" at Deacon's Hill in October, 1821, by the Rev. St. John Alder, Curate of Edgware. Sponsors: Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Phillimore, M.A., LL.D., William Astell, M.P. and William Robert Phillimore.

He was admitted to Westminster on January 20, 1834, was appointed Ensign in the 10th Bengal Native Infantry on October 9, 1840, Lieutenant, November 23, 1841, and Captain, March 8, 1855. During the Indian Mutiny he was, as reported in the *Times* of October 5, 1857, "shot by the mutineers in the River Ganges at Kinaher, Bithoor, after having been wounded in the leg in the defence of Futtyghur, on the 12th, as supposed, of July". On the Monument in Broad Sanctuary erected to the memory of Old Westminsters who fell in the Crimean and Indian Wars his name appears in its place on the east side of the column.

The following is an extract from the Prologue to the Westminster Play, 1857.\*

Adelphi.

.....Nos quoque seorsim proprius tangit dolor,  
Ducemque morbo Dehliana ad moenia,  
Juvenemque raptum flemus, his ex aedibus  
Emissum prima nuper ad stipendia,  
Binosque† quorum sanguine, heu! nefas, sui  
Imbutae stillavere militis manus!

The third child of the Rev. Joseph Phillimore and Mary Machin was **Mary**, who is recorded in the Family Bible as having been born on May 20, 1778, baptised at home by her father in Charlotte Street on June 14.

She was first married in June, 1810, to *Robert Drummond*, of Megginch Castle, County Perth, Esquire, who died on January 31, 1815. This is announced by her brother Joseph to her brother Robert in the following letter :

¼ past 5, Saturday, February —, 1815.

My dear Robert,

On returning home I find a letter from Mary announcing the death of her husband, which took place on the 31st ultimo. Mary's letter is remarkably composed and tranquil—the fact is Drummond had been so ill the last three weeks that his death can only be considered as a release. Capt. Drummond dined here yesterday and gave a sad account of him—he tells me Mary and Atholl are to have Megginch for their joint lives if they choose to reside there.

I have written to Dr. Dartmouth—you do not wear a hat band for an Aunt but for a brother of course you do.

Ever yours,

JOSEPH PHILLIMORE.

I do not know who is meant by Atholl. As far as I am aware she had no children.

She was married secondly in or before 1821 to *Richard*

\* *Lusus Alteri Westmonasterienses*, Pars Secunda p. 147.

† Major W. R. Prout and Captain W. T. Phillimore.

---

*Gresley*, of Stowe House, Lichfield. She died on December 15, 1841, and was buried at Fulham on December 21.

There was no issue of this second marriage, which was one of widow and widower; but Mr. *Gresley* had a family by his first wife.

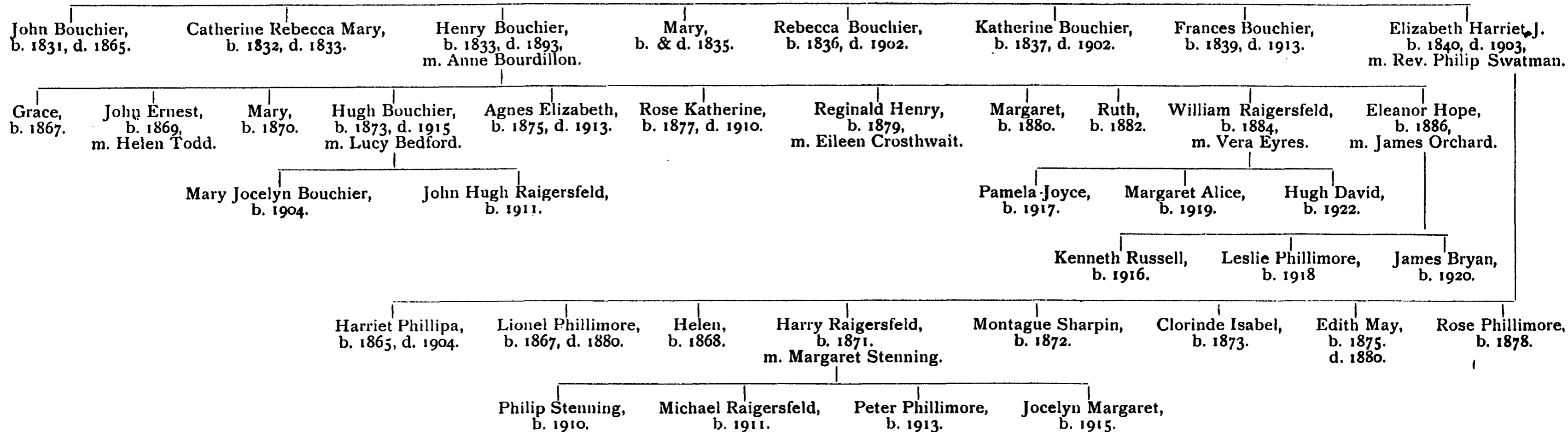
One of his daughters became engaged to be married to a Piedmontese, Count Langosco. A nuptial contract in Piedmontese form was drawn up, which contained a clause put in in entirely good faith, as being the common form at that time in that part of Italy. It provided that if the Count had a mistress he should nevertheless maintain his wife with all honour. This so horrified old *Gresley* that he insisted on a marriage settlement in English form, and persuaded my father on account of the family connection to become Trustee, impressing upon him that he was on no account to allow his, Mr. *Gresley's*, money to go to "Tureen". The marriage took place and the Count one day came over to England to induce my father to hand over the capital. My father had considerable difficulties in explaining the intricacies of an English settlement, and at last had recourse to this expedient: "You see, if I were to marry"—whereupon he was cut short by the Count exclaiming "Ah, then I would be your Trustee; you should not have one farthing!" Notwithstanding all this I believe the marriage was a happy one. There were several children, between whom the property was divided somewhere in the seventies.

I have a packet of letters from my grandfather Joseph to his sister Mary between 1803 and 1836, said to have been returned by Mr. *Gresley* after her death.

Of the fourth child, **Harriet**, the only record is that she was born on August 6, 1779, baptised on the 15th, and died on the 16th and is buried at Kensington Church.

**Table J.**

SIR JOHN PHILLIMORE, b. 1781, d. 1840, m. CATHERINE RAIGERSFELD.





The fifth child was **John**, born on January 18, 1781, in Charlotte Street. Baptised February 15, by Mr. Richardson, at home.

He is one of those whose life appears in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and one of the most remarkable members of the family. Remarkable for his courage, ability and energy, and at the same time for his impetuosity and his eccentricity.

He was the first of the family to go into the Navy, which he entered in 1795, on the *Nymphe* frigate, and he was in action off L'Orient on the 23rd June of that year. He was in the Battle of St. Vincent, when his ship, after the battle, was wrecked on the Scilly Isles in December, 1798. He was signal midshipman to Sir Hyde Parker at the battle of Copenhagen, after which he was promoted to Lieutenant.

He gained the rank of Commander on May 10, 1804, and commanded the *London*, the *Spartiate*, and the *Gannet*. In the spring of 1807 he was engaged in convoying ships to the Baltic in the *Cormorant*, and he was posted Captain on October 13, 1807, in command of the *Belette*. He afterwards commanded the *Marlborough* and the *Diadem*, and in May, 1813, he was appointed to the *Eurotas*, a 46-gun frigate.

On February 25, 1814, he fought his famous action with the *Clorinde*. The narrative of the action is set out in the *London Gazette* of March 5, 1814, in a letter from Admiral Lord Keith to the Secretary of the Admiralty, enclosing Captain Phillimore's report. The letter is dated on board *H.M.S. York* in Cawsand Bay, March 2, 1814:

“ Sir,

I have the honour to inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter from Captain Phillimore, reporting the capture of *La Clorinde* French frigate, after a most severe conflict, on the evening of the 25th ultimo, between her and the *Eurotas*; an action which reflects the highest honour upon the bravery and professional skill of Captain Phillimore and his officers, and upon the valour and good conduct of his crew. Captain Phillimore has been severely wounded on the

occasion, but I entertain a flattering hope that His Majesty's service, and the country at large, will not long be deprived of the services of so valuable an officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.,  
KEITH, *Admiral.*"

*H.M.S. Eurotas*, Plymouth Sound,  
March 1, 1814.

My Lord,

"I have the honour to inform your Lordship that His Majesty's ship under my command, parted company from the *Rippon* on Monday night, the 21st ultimo, in chace of a vessel which proved to be a Swedish merchant ship, and on Friday the 25th, in endeavouring to rejoin the *Rippon*, being then in latitude 47.40 north, and longitude 9.30 west, we perceived a sail upon the lee beam to which we gave chace. We soon discovered her to be an enemy's frigate, and that she was endeavouring to out-manœuvre us in bringing her to action; but having much the advantage in sailing (although the wind had unfortunately died away), we were enabled at about five o'clock to pass under her stern, hail her and commence close action.

"When receiving her broadside and passing to her bow, our mizen mast was shot away. I then ordered the helm to be put down to lay her aboard, but the wreck of our mizen mast lying on our quarter, prevented this desirable object from being accomplished.

"The enemy just passed clear of us, and both officers and men of the *Eurotas* renewed the action with the most determined bravery and resolution, while the enemy returned our fire in a warm and gallant manner. We succeeded in raking her again, and then lay broadside to broadside; at 6.20 our main mast fell by the board, the enemy's mizen mast falling at the same time; at 6.50 our foremast fell, and the enemy's main mast almost immediately afterwards. At ten minutes after seven she slackened her fire, but having her foremast standing, she succeeded with her foresail in getting out of range. During the whole of the action we kept up a heavy and well-directed fire; nor do I know which most to admire, the seamen at the great guns, or the marines with their small arms, they vying with each other who should most annoy the enemy.

"I was at this time so much exhausted by the loss of blood, from wounds I had received in the early part of the action from a grape shot that I found it impossible for me to remain any longer on deck. I was, therefore, under the painful necessity of desiring Lieutenant Smith (First Lieutenant) to take command of the quarter-deck, and to clear the wreck of the foremast and mainmast, which then lay nearly fore and aft the deck, and to make sail after the enemy; but

at the same time I had the satisfaction of reflecting that I had left the command in the hands of a most active and zealous officer.

"We kept sight of the enemy during the night by means of boat-sails and a jigger on the ensign staff; and before twelve o'clock the next day Lieutenant Smith reported to me that, by the great exertions of every officer and man, jury courses, topsails, staysails, and spanker, were set in chase of the enemy, who had not even cleared away his wreck, and that we were coming up with her very fast, going at the rate of six-and-a-half knots; that the decks were perfectly clear; and that the officers and men were as eager to renew the action as they were to commence it; but to the great mortification of every one on board, we perceived two sail on the lee bow which proved to be the *Dryad* and *Achates*, and they having crossed the enemy (we only four or five miles distant) before we could get up to her deprived us of the great gratification of having her colours hauled down to us.

"The enemy's frigate proved to be the *Clorinde*, Captain Denis Legard, mounting forty-four guns, with four brass swivels in each top, and a complement of three hundred and sixty picked men.

"It is with sincere regret I have to state that our loss is considerable, having twenty killed and forty wounded; and I most sincerely lament the loss of three fine young midshipmen, two of whom had served their whole time with me, and who all promised to be ornaments to the service. Among the wounded is Lieutenant Foord of the Royal Marines, who received a grape shot in his thigh, while gallantly heading his party.

"I learn from Monsieur Gerrard, one of the French officers, that they calculate their loss on board the *Clorinde* at one hundred and twenty men. It is, therefore, unnecessary for me to particularise the exertions of every individual on board this ship, or the promptness with which every order was put into execution by so young a ship's company; but I must beg leave to mention the able assistance which I received from Lieutenants Smith, Graves, Randolph and Beckham, Mr. Beadnall, the master, and Lieutenants Foord and Connell of the Royal Marines; the very great skill and attention shown by Mr. Thomas Cooke Jones, Surgeon, in the discharge of his important duties; the active services of Mr. J. Bryan, the Purser, and the whole of the Warrant Officers, with all the mates and midshipmen, whom I beg leave most strongly to recommend to your Lordship's notice.

"I enclose a list of the killed and wounded, and have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. PHILLIMORE, *Captain.*"

The action is represented by three pictures, copies of which are in the possession of several members of the family. They

were painted by Robert Dodd. The first represents the beginning of the action. The second, which is not always found in the collection, the condition of the vessels at nightfall:—the *Eurotas* with all her masts by the board and her sails riddled with cannon shot, and the *Clorinde* with a square sail set on the stump of her foremast endeavouring to make away. The third gives the situation on the following morning, when the *Eurotas* has made the wonderful effort of setting up jury masts and sails. The Frenchman is still in the same condition and the other *Mén of War* appear in the distance.

Though his vessel hauled down her colours to the *Dryad*, the Frenchman gave up his sword to Captain Phillimore as his real conqueror, and that sword is now in the possession of his descendant.

It was decided in the case of *La Clorinde* (I Dodson's Admiralty Reports, page 436) that the *Eurotas* and *Dryad* were to share equally in the head money awarded for the capture of the French ship.

James in his *Naval History of Great Britain*, vol. vi, pages 390-404, Edition 1826, gives a full account of this action, in which, while giving great praise to the courage of the Captain and crew of the *Eurotas*, he comments unfavourably on the gunnery, and suggests that it was due to insufficient training of the gunners.

Captain Phillimore considered this a very unsatisfactory account of this action, and he took an opportunity of caning the writer in a bookshop, for which he had to pay £100 damages.

On June 4, 1815, he was made a C.B. In 1820 he was in command of the *William and Mary*, the yacht of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and was knighted by the Lord Lieutenant.

In March, 1823, he was appointed to the *Thetis*, and with a view to the improvement of the condition of the men, he reduced their afternoon allowance of rum from half a pint to a gill,

substituting an allowance of tea, which led to his ship being called by the sailors the "Tea-chest". He was always considering the men, and was the first to get them a monthly advance on their pay.

While he was in the *Thetis* she was cruising off St. Michael's, in the Azores, when it became desirable to consecrate a cemetery for the burial of members of the Church of England. One account of what happened is given in the August, 1920, number of the periodical called the "Navy," on page 112. According to this account it was the English inhabitants of St. Michael's who wanted a Bishop sent out to consecrate the cemetery, but as I received the story from my father there was a further reason for it, for there had been much sickness and several deaths on the ship, and the men were very unhappy at the idea of being buried in unconsecrated ground. However this may be, Sir John directed his chaplain to consecrate the cemetery, and on his chaplain submitting that this office should be performed by a bishop, Sir John said: "I will give you an acting order as bishop". The writer in the "Navy" says that he has seen the actual order and quotes it as follows;—

"You are hereby requested and directed to take on yourself the office of Bishop of St. Michael's, for the purpose of consecrating a Protestant cemetery, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand this            day of            , 1824.

(Signed) JOHN PHILLIMORE.

To Mr. Royce, Chaplain,  
*H.M.S. Thetis.*"

While he was in command of the *Thetis* thirteen British merchantmen, cast ashore in a storm in Gibraltar Bay, were threatened with seizure by the Spanish at Algeciras, but Sir John by prompt action and without waiting for any superior authority, saved them from seizure, leading in the *Thetis* boats and driving off the Spaniards who had fired on the salving party. For this he was thanked by the merchants and by the under-

writers of Lloyds, and is said to have established a precedent which was recorded for the use of the Senior Naval Officer, Gibraltar.

On July 22, 1824, he was engaged in action on the Ashantee coast and his services are reported to the Secretary of the Admiralty in a letter of the 22nd July from Commodore Bullen, published in the *London Gazette* of October 5, 1824, as follows :

“ I have great pleasure in being able to acquaint their Lordships, by His Majesty's ship *Thetis*, that on Sunday week the troops, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland, completely routed the Ashantee army, which had advanced in great force to within about two miles of the Castle, leaving an innumerable number of killed on the field, and that on account of this total defeat, they are, I learn, retiring in all haste towards Coomasee, their capital ; this has been further confirmed by information obtained from two prisoners brought in yesterday, who state the enemy to be in full retreat, and suffering severely from famine (caused by their having laid waste the country on their advance), dysentery, and small pox.

“ Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Captain Sir John Phillimore, whose unremitting exertions and judicious arrangements in taking his own ship into shoal water, manning and arming the boats of the *Thetis*, *Victor* and *Swinger*, landing detachments of seamen and marines to co-operate with the army and garrison a tower on the height beyond the Castle, which he armed and placed under the command of his First Lieutenant, contributed materially towards the success of our arms. His personal exertions were such as to call forth the admiration of all ; and Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland acquaints me that no language of his can do justice to his merits, or describe the cool and decisive manner in which he acted throughout, and to him who was an eye-witness of the whole transaction, and is fully master of the subject, I must beg to refer their Lordships for further information of this subject ; and I beg to assure them, they may rely on my paying the most vigilant attention to their directions on this important subject, and rendering every assistance in my power towards the attainment of so desirable an object ”.

This command, which was his last, came to an end in November, 1826.

He was married at St. Mary's, Bathwick, Bath, by the Rev. R. Bouchier, on February 17, 1830, to *Catherine Harriet*, second

daughter of Rear Admiral Baron de Raigersfeld and Mary his wife. Rear Admiral Raigersfeld was the author of "Life of a Sea Officer". He was the son of John Luke, Baron de Raigersfeld of the Holy Roman Empire, who, after a residence of 63 years in England as Secretary of the Embassy, Councillor and Charge d'affaires, was interred in the chancel of the parish church of Boxley in 1817.

Sir John and his wife lived in a cottage called "The Ray," in the parish of Cookham, Berks, just opposite Maidenhead.

He died (his death being accelerated by his old wound) on March 21, 1840, and is buried at Bray.

His will, dated July 9, 1830, was proved in the Prerogative Court at Canterbury on July 25, 1840, by his widow, who was the sole executrix and the only beneficiary except the children.

There are numerous anecdotes about him, some found in contemporary literature, and others preserved by family tradition.

At one time an order came out with very minute details as to the shape and dimensions of cocked hats. This annoyed him, and critically scrutinising the order he found there was no direction as to colour. So he had a cocked hat made in white and sent it up to the Admiralty to ask if it would be conformable to the order.

On being supplied with paint to paint his ship after the niggardly and insufficient fashion so often prevalent in the Navy, when Captains were expected to eke out the necessary quantity at their own expense, he wrote up to Whitehall, stating that only enough paint had been supplied to paint half of the ship, and he should wish to know which half was to be painted.

Admiral Smyth in his "Sailors' Word Book" gives this story :

" 'Your affectionate friends' was an official inconsistent subscription, even to letters of reproof and imprecation, used by the former Board of Commissioners of the Navy to such officers as were not of noble family or bore titles. It was probably adopted from James, Duke of York who, when Lord High Admiral, always so subscribed

his official letters. It is said that this practice was discontinued in consequence of a distinguished Naval Captain—a knight—adding ‘your affectionate friend’. He was thereupon desired to ‘discontinue such an expression’, when he replied ‘I am, gentlemen, no longer your affectionate friend, J. Phillimore’”.

He had been importuning the Admiralty for leave to come to London and had been told he was only to go on leave to places he could reach in his boat. So he drove up Whitehall, past the Admiralty, seated in his gig, with the boat’s crew laying on their oars; the whole mounted on a farm waggon.

He is said to have been the first to suggest street refuges. He had been knocked down or nearly knocked down at the crossing at Hyde Park Corner, and wrote to the *Times* recommending the establishment of a refuge, which was then a new idea.

*I am yours  
John Phillimore*

His widow survived him and died at Bray Wick Grove on November 30, 1841, leaving a will dated April 4, 1840, and a codicil dated April 14, 1841. The will was proved on February 15, 1842, by the executors, her brother-in-law, Dr. Joseph Phillimore, and his son, Robert Joseph Phillimore. Almeria Phillimore who was also named as executrix did not prove. Dr. Phillimore and his son were appointed guardians.

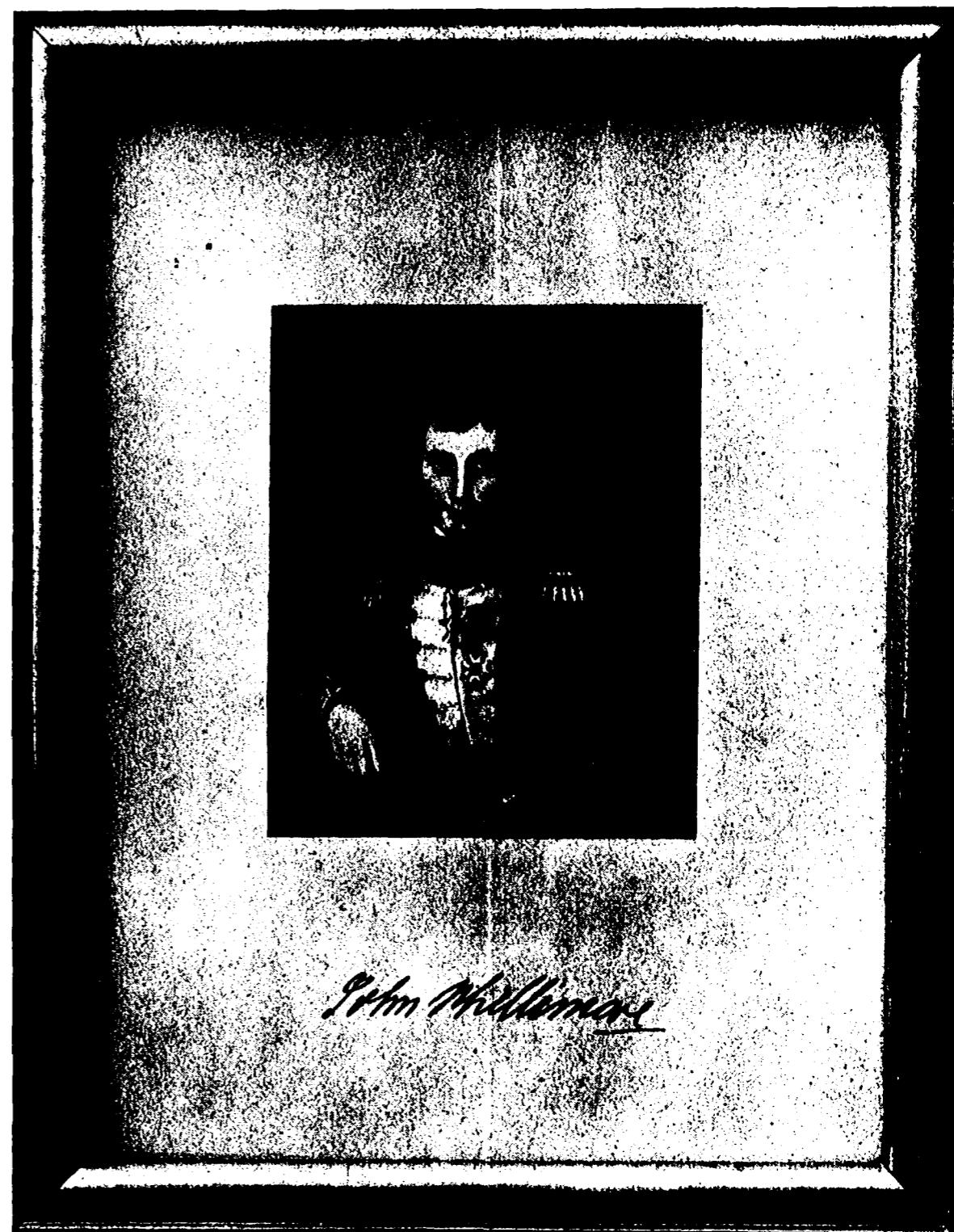
Under the will she left personal gifts to her daughters and to some Phillimore relations. In the codicil she refers to a legacy of £1,000 left by the Rev. Richard Bouchier, and provides when it should fall in for a legacy to her mother, to her sister Mrs. Charles Whatman, and to various of her Phillimore relations, and directs that the residue should go to her son, Henry Bouchier.

The Rev. Richard Bouchier was an elderly clergyman who





Rear-Admiral Henry Bouchier Phillimore.



Sir John Phillimore.

*To face p. 348.*



lived at Bray Wick Grove, near Maidenhead, with his wife. They were friends of Sir John and Lady Phillimore. Mr. Bouchier promised to leave £15,000 to be divided among Sir John Phillimore's children and kept his promise, and also left an additional £1,000 to John Bouchier Phillimore. He and his wife acted as godparents to several of the children of Sir John Phillimore, and for this reason five of the children were given the Christian name Bouchier.

In her will Lady Phillimore expressed the hope that her dear children would be brought up in the Christian (*sic*) according to the doctrine of the Established Church of England "particularly hoping that they will be well taught the Holy Scriptures".

Sir John Phillimore and Catherine Harriet Raigersfeld had the following children :—

- |                            |                                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 <i>John Bouchier.</i>    | 2 <i>Catherine Rebecca Mary.</i> |
| 3 <i>Henry Bouchier.</i>   | 4 <i>Mary.</i>                   |
| 5 <i>Rebecca Bouchier.</i> | 6 <i>Catherine Bouchier.</i>     |
| 7 <i>Frances Bouchier.</i> | 8 <i>Elizabeth Harriet Jane.</i> |

**John Bouchier** was born on February 7, 1831. Baptised on February 21, 1831, at Bright Waltham church.

He was educated at the Royal Naval School, New Cross and at S. Mary's Hall, Oxford. He resided at Slapton near Dartmouth, in Devonshire, where he took up the fishing industry, and had boats and boatmen with whom he had several disputes. On July 26, 1862, he was brought before the magistrates at Kingsbridge on a charge of threatening to shoot and presenting a cocked and capped pistol at the person of John Jeffrey, a fisherman residing there, and there was a second charge in respect of a man named Wills. The case was never tried out as while witnesses were being examined for the defence his solicitor said that his client would consent to be bound over to keep the peace, and he was accordingly bound over in £50 with two sureties. The newspaper reporter proceeds :

“We understand that Mr. Phillimore will take proceedings against the complainants in a higher Court. He resides at Slapton for the benefit of his health and being fond of the water and of fishing has fitted out a boat and employed a crew. Being a gentleman of independent property, he has kept his crew constantly employed; and this had caused several disputes, the other fishermen feeling aggrieved that Mr. Phillimore should share in the fish they might otherwise have. He has shown himself a good friend to the men in distress, and it is too probable some have taken advantage of his kindness.”

On May 5, 1865, on the occasion of his collecting some rent, he was killed by an inhabitant of Slapton. The man was tried for murder, and convicted of manslaughter, and it being a very serious case, little short of murder, was sentenced to 15 years penal servitude.

John Bouchier Phillimore was buried at Slapton. His will was proved on July 7, 1865, by Henry Bouchier Phillimore, of 41, Upper Berkeley Street, his brother and sole executor.

**Catherine Rebecca Mary** was born on November 17, 1832, at The Ray, Maidenhead.

She died suddenly in lodgings in London, on March 15, 1833, and was buried “under the new wall in Kensington New Churchyard”, on March 20.

**Henry Bouchier** was born on October 25, 1833, at Maidenhead. Baptised on November 9, 1833, at Maidenhead. Sponsors: Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., Rev. R. Bouchier, Mrs. Walter Levett.

Entered the Navy on May 20, 1846. Became a Midshipman May 20, 1848, *H.M.S. St. Vincent*; Sub-Lieutenant, November 23, 1852; Lieutenant June 28, 1854; Commander March 25, 1863; Captain July 14, 1864; Rear-Admiral April 8, 1880; Vice-Admiral May 25, 1887, and Admiral on the retired list

1892. He was created a Companion of the Bath, June 26, 1867.

In 1854, he was appointed as Lieutenant to *H.M.S. Malacca*, which was deputed on particular service in connection with the operations in the Crimea. Later he joined *H.M.S. Ganges*, flagship in the Pacific, and then became First Lieutenant of *H.M.S. Warrior*. In 1863, being appointed Commander, he was appointed to *H.M.S. Curacoa*, Commodore's ship in Australia. Before the end of the year he was transferred to the command of *H.M.S. Esk*, in which he won great credit at the two attacks on the Maori positions at Rangann and in the New Zealand operations of the early part of 1864. His services in New Zealand gained for him post rank when he had been a Commander for only fifteen months. From 1870-3 he was in command of *H.M.S. Sphinx*, a corvette on the West Indian Station. In 1877-8, he was Captain at Ascension Island, and in 1879-80 he commanded *H.M.S. Belleisle*, the coastguard ship on the east coast of Ireland.

During his command at Ascension Island, Dr., afterwards Sir David Gill, the great astronomer, and his wife visited the island for observations on the occasion of the opposition of Mars, and a pleasant book written by Lady Gill entitled "Six months in Ascension, an unscientific account of a scientific Expedition," published in 1878, specially mentions the assistance and hospitality of Captain Phillimore and his wife.

He died at Stoneleigh, Bath, on July 3, 1893, and was buried at Lansdown Cemetery, Bath, on July 7.

Henry Bouchier was married at Great Amwell, Herts, on January 5, 1865, to *Anne Ellen*, eldest daughter of Edmund Dewar Bourdillon of the India Office, and Mary daughter of the Rev. Joseph Cotterill, his wife. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Francis Bourdillon.

Anne Phillimore survived her husband and is now living at 4, Devonshire Place, Bath.

Henry Bouchier Phillimore and Anne Ellen Bourdillon had the following children :—

- i. *Grace*
- ii. *John Ernest*
- iii. *Mary*
- iv. *Hugh Bouchier*
- v. *Agnes Elizabeth*
- vi. *Rose Katherine*
- vii. *Reginald Henry*
- viii. *Margaret*
- ix. *Ruth*
- x. *William Raigersfeld*
- xi. *Eleanor Hope*

**Grace** was born on January 19, 1867, at Hambledon, Hants. Baptised at the church there on February 20, by Rev. Thomas Patteson. Sponsors: Captain Augustus Phillimore, R.N., Rev. Philip Swatman, Harriet Bourdillon.

Educated at the Bath High School and Cheltenham College.

She went out to the Concentration Camps towards the end of the Boer War and has since been engaged in Educational work in the Orange River and Cape Colonies. Her address now is 5, College Square, Zonnebloem, Cape Town.

**John Ernest** was born at Hambledon on February 20, 1869. Baptised at the church there on April 21, by Rev. Thomas Patteson.

Was first educated at the Royal School, Armagh, then at Hermitage School, Bath, afterwards at Westminster, to which he was admitted on June 8, 1882, and elected into college in 1883. He was elected head to Trinity College, Cambridge in 1887, and passed the open competition for the Indian Civil Service in 1888. B.A. 1890. He was appointed as assistant magistrate in the Bengal Presidency. After several appointments in the Revenue Branch of the Service, he became judge

of the Assam Valley District from 1903-5. From 1906-15 he was district and sessions Judge at Sylhet, Chittagong and Beerboom. He retired in November 1915.

His forms of war service included working at Vickers Factory, Erith, and being chauffeur at a Red Cross Hospital in France, October 1917-February 1919.

On July 8, 1920, he was married at Charlcombe Church, Bath, by Rev. W. E. Inchbald, to *Helen Amelia*, daughter of Bruce Beveridge Todd and Phebe his wife.

He is now living at Sedgley, Sion Road, Bath.

**Mary** was born on November 20, 1870, at Hambledon. Baptised at the church there on January 6, 1871, by Rev. Thomas Patteson. Sponsors: Rev. Francis Bourdillon, Mary Bourdillon, Mrs. Ogilvie.

Educated at the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, B.A. London, Assistant Mistress, Ladies' College, Cheltenham, 1893-98; Headmistress York High School, 1898-1904; Headmistress Brighton and Hove High School, 1904-06; Headmistress Girls' Grammar School, Lancaster, 1910, where she is still engaged. She is living at 4, Westbourne Terrace, Lancaster.

**Agnes Elizabeth** was born at Hambledon on April 10, 1875. Baptised at the church there on June 6, 1875, by Rev. — Lees. Sponsors: Elizabeth Bourdillon, Agnes Neville Rolfe, Henry Bourdillon. Died on May 3, 1913, at Wells, Somerset, and is buried there beside her sister.

**Hugh Bouchier** was born at Hambledon on December 16, 1873, and baptised at the church there on February 8, 1874, by Rev. W. J. Bewson. Sponsors: C. G. Prater, R.N., L. W. Lake Amy Bourdillon.

Educated at Haileybury and University College, London.

Took up the profession of an electrical engineer, and gained the Whitworth Exhibition, and became an A.M.I.C.E. Worked in England and at Kuala Lumpur in the Straits Settlements from 1903 to 1907, and afterwards with the British Aluminium Company at Kinlochleven in Argyllshire, where he was resident engineer sub-manager. In 1908, while at Kinlochleven, one of the employees, by name Carmichael, when bathing in the river, got under a ledge of rock, and being no swimmer, could not extricate himself. After several unsuccessful attempts to rescue him, Hugh Bouchier arrived on the scene, and not stopping to undress, dived for him repeatedly and at last brought him out though unfortunately too late to save his life. For this he was given the testimonial of the Royal Humane Society.

He joined the territorial battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and on war being declared, his battalion, the 1st/8th was mobilised and in due course he proceeded to France. On June 15, 1915, when he was with the Machine Gun Section, he was wounded, but notwithstanding served the gun himself. He was wounded again in the evening, this time mortally, and died on the next day, and was buried in the trenches. After his serious wound, the Machine Gun Officer sent for a stretcher, but Hugh Bouchier sent the sergeant away, saying that it was more important that he should look after his gun than himself. The description one of his men gave of him was that there was not a braver man in the whole of the 8th Argylls.

He was married on December 21, 1902 at All Saints, Hove, to *Lucy Mary*, daughter of Edward Bedford. They had two children :

*Mary Jocelyn Bouchier*, born July 22, 1904, at Kuala Lumpur in the Malay Peninsula. Baptised at the church there. Sponsors: Agnes Lady Phillimore, Mrs. Saloman, John Ernest Phillimore.

*John Hugh Raigersfeld*, born July 7, 1911, at Kinlochleven. Baptised at St. Stephen's, Bath, on January



---

5, 1912, by Archdeacon L. J. Fish. Sponsors: Eleanor Cross, Rev. Arthur Phillimore, — Whitley, Esq.

Mrs. Phillimore is now living with the children at 25, Upper Phillimore Place, W.

**Rose Katherine**, born at Ascension Island on April 15, 1877, baptised there on June 22, by Rev. H. M. Millet, Chaplain R.N. Sponsors: Edmund and Rose Bourdillon. Died unmarried on April 22, 1910, at Clifton, Bristol, and was buried on April 25, at Wells, Somerset.

**Reginald Henry** was born at Kingstown, Ireland, on June 19, 1879. Baptised at the church there on August 14, by Rev. — Burroughs. Sponsors: Harry Cotterill, Georgina Cotterill.

Educated at Westminster, being admitted 1893. Admitted in 1896 to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, in 1898. Proceeded to India in 1900. After Service in the Public Works Department in Simla, was appointed to Survey Department as Captain R.E. in 1907, and was engaged for some years in surveying the frontier line between British territory and Siam, through the Shan States. Became Major in March 1915. During the Great War, was engaged first in France and then with the British Forces round Salonika. Mentioned in despatches several times, and awarded D.S.O., in 1918.

Bt.-Lieut.-Colonel, June 1919. Now returned to his duties in the Survey Department in India.

He was married on August 2, 1910, at St. Matthias', Richmond, by the Rev. C. Stoker, to *Eileen Elizabeth* daughter of S. Crosthwait, Bagenalstown, Carlow. There are no children of the marriage.

**Margaret** was born at Stoneleigh, Lansdown, Bath, on October 14, 1880. Baptised at St. Stephen's, Bath, on November

28, by Rev Hilton Bothamley. Sponsors: Tredway Clark, Constance Clark, Alice Tillard.

Educated at home. During the war she nursed at the Belgian Military Hospital, Rouen, and later joined the W.R.N.S. and served in *H.M.S. Onyx*, Torquay.

Now living with her mother at Bath.

**Ruth** was born at Stoneleigh, Lansdowne, Bath, on July 6, 1882. Baptised at St. Stephen's, Bath, on September 10, by Rev. H. Bothamley. Sponsors: Josephine Burdillon, Arabella Butler, Henry Bouchier Phillimore.

Educated at Bath and Clapham High Schools. In November 1909 joined the Mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at Peking, China, where she started the important work of training Chinese girls as teachers. She is still teaching at St. Faith's Mission School, Peking.

**William Raigersfeld** was born at Stoneleigh, on March 24, 1884. Baptised at St. Stephen's, Bath, on May 25, by Rev. H. Bothamley. Sponsors: William Brough Phillimore, Frank Badcock, Grace Phillimore.

Educated at Cheltenham College, to which he was admitted in 1897. Joined the Britannia as a Naval Cadet in 1899, Midshipman 1901, Lieutenant 1906, Lieut-Commander 1914. On the occasion of the coronation of King Edward VII., he led the detachment of bluejackets from *H.M.S. Excellent*.

During the Great War, he served in the following: till March 1915 as Lieut-Commander (G) in *H.M.S. Benbow*. From March 1915 till July 1918 in *H.M.S. Conquest*, attached to Harwich Force. He directed the gunfire of *H.M.S. Conquest* during the action off Lowestoft, April 25, 1916, and received the Croix de Guerre.

Promoted to Commander, in June 1918. In July 1918, ap-

pointed to *H.M.S. Coventry*, in consequence of the mining of *Conquest* outside Harwich. She was just got into Sheerness with decks awash. He was slightly wounded on that occasion. Directly after the Armistice, *Coventry* was sent on a Commission to German ports. He is now serving at the Admiralty.

He was married on April 15, 1914, at the British Embassy Church, Constantinople, by Canon F. Whitehouse, to *Vera Winifred*, daughter of Henry C. Eyres, H.B.M. Consul General at Constantinople, and Ephalie his wife, and has issue :

*Pamela Joyce*, born January 26, 1917, at Dovercourt. Baptised April 9, at St. Augustine's, Dovercourt, by the Rev. —. Dauglish, R.N. Sponsors: Grace Stella Charnaud, Ruth Phillimore, Harry Maurice Eyres.

*Margaret Alice*, born October 20, 1919, at Dovercourt. Baptised January 7, 1920, by Rev. E. Crane at St. John's, Farnham Common, Bucks. Sponsors: Evelyn Fisher, Silvia Townsend Cobbold, Reginald Henry Phillimore.

*Hugh David*, born March 22, 1922, at The Laurels, Hatch End, Middlesex.

**Eleanor Hope** was born at Stoneleigh on September 2, 1886, baptised at St. Stephen's, Bath, on October 31, 1886, by the Rev. Hilton Bothamley. Sponsors: Katie Bourdillon, Charlotte Bourdillon, Rev. H. Bothamley.

Educated at Bath High School.

Was married on November 14, 1914, at Charlcombe Church, Bath, by the Rev. R. Reade, to *James Edward Russell Orchard*, M.B., who served in France, India and Mesopotamia during the Great War and became a Captain R.A.M.C. They are now living at Babbacombe, Torquay, and have issue :

*Kenneth Russell* was born on May 25, 1916, at Crewkerne. Baptised at the Church there on June 17, by Rev. Durbin Lewis. Sponsors: Stuart Orchard, William R. Phillimore, R.N., Margaret Phillimore.

*Leslie Phillimore* born August 23, 1918, at Babbacombe

and was baptised at All Saints', Babbacombe, on December 17, by the Rev. J. Powell. Sponsors: Reginald H. Phillimore, R.E., Rev. William Bernard Murray, Evelyn Orchard.

*James Bryan* born April 26, 1920, at Babbacombe and was baptised at All Saints' on September 17, by Rev. J. Powell. Sponsors: William Murray, James Edward R. Orchard, M.B., Janet Clayton.

The other children of Sir John Phillimore and Catherine Raigersfeld were :

**Mary** born on May 17, 1835, at The Ray. Baptised at St. Andrew and St. Mary's Chapel.

She died on July 7, of the same year, and was buried in Bray Churchyard on the 9th.

**Rebecca Bouchier** born on June 7, 1836, at The Ray. Baptised at Cookham Church on June 26.

Gave herself for many years to church work in connection with All Saints, Boyne Hill, Maidenhead. Died unmarried at Barnwood, near Gloucester, on July 10, 1902, and was buried in Barnwood churchyard. Her Will dated December 16, 1878, was proved by me in August 1902, her brother Henry, the other executor having pre-deceased her. By her Will she left legacies to me and to my eldest son, Robert Charles, to the Vicar and Church of All Saints', Boyne Hill, and the Churches of St. Mary and St. Luke's, Maidenhead, and Hurley, the bulk of her small fortune going to her sisters and brother.

**Katherine Bouchier** was born at The Ray on September 30, 1837, and baptised at Cookham Church on October 22.

She died unmarried at Northampton on January 6, 1902, and is buried there.

**Frances Bouchier** was born at The Ray, on February 1, 1839, privately baptised by the Rev. F. Grantham on February 16, and received into the Church at Cookham on May 24, 1839.

Died unmarried on September 22, 1913, at Glendower, Waldegrave Road, Teddington.

**Elizabeth Harriet Joanna** was born after her father's death at The Ray on April 11, 1840. Was baptised at Cookham Church on May 3.

She was married at Bray Church on July 5, 1864, to the *Rev. Philip Swatman*, Trinity College, Cambridge, youngest son of the Rev. Edward Swatman, Vicar of Little Fransham, Norfolk. B.A. 1846, M.A. 1850, ordained Deacon, 1849, Priest in the Diocese of Norwich, 1850. Philip Swatman had been Curate of Lound in Suffolk. He was at the time of his marriage Chaplain of Guy's Hospital, an office which he held from 1860-1878. He was after that successively Curate of East Walton, Norfolk, St. Andrew, Haverstock Hill, St. Pancras, and Chaplain of St. Pancras Cemetery, and finally was Rector of Kelshall, Royston, Herts, from 1891-1909. He died on August 12, 1909, aged 84 at Kelshall and is buried there.

Mrs. Swatman died on March 1, 1903, at Kelshall and was buried there. I was present at their marriage and was with my uncle, Charles Bagot Phillimore and the Rev. A. D. Abbott, trustee of their marriage settlements.

*Philip Swatman* and *Elizabeth Harriet Joanna Phillimore* had the following children :

*Harriet Phillippa*  
*Lionel Phillimore*  
*Helen*  
*Harry Raigersfeld*  
*Montagu Sharpin*  
*Clorinde Isabel*  
*Edith May*  
*Rose Phillimore.*

*Harriet Philippa Swatman* was born on May 5, 1865 at the Chaplain's House, Guy's Hospital. Baptised on June 1, at St. Thomas' Church, S.E. Sponsors: Mrs. W. Clubbe, Miss Anna Phillimore, Captain H. B. Phillimore, R.N.

She was educated at the City of London School for Girls, Dulwich High School, North London Collegiate School for Girls, University College, London, and the Maria Grey Training College.

She obtained the Degree of B.Sc. at London University. She died unmarried on June 24, 1904, at Kelshall, and is buried there.

*Lionel Phillimore Swatman* was born at the Chaplain's House, Guy's Hospital on August 28, 1867. He was baptised at St. Thomas Church, S.E. on October 1st. Sponsors: Miss R. B. Phillimore, The Rev. Greville Phillimore and George Swatman.

He died on July 25th, 1880 at Lower Norwood and is buried at the Norwood Cemetery.

*Helen* was born on December 14, 1868, at the Chaplain's House, Guy's Hospital and baptised at St. Thomas Church, S.E., on February 3, 1869. Sponsors: Mrs. H. B. Phillimore, Miss Henrietta Reynolds, Rev. A. D. Abbott.

She was educated at Dulwich High School, Camden School for Girls, North London Collegiate School, University College, London, and London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women. She obtained the degree of M.B. and has practised as a Doctor since 1896. She is now Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare to the Herts County Council. She resides at Willian with her brother and two sisters.

*Harry Raigersfeld* was born on September 3, 1870, at Chaplain's House, Guy's Hospital, and baptised at St. Olave's Church, S.E. on January 12, 1871. Sponsors: Mrs. Lewis C. B. Phillimore, Colonel Edward Reynolds.

He was educated at Dulwich College, and at Merchant

Taylor's School, Charterhouse Square. Is now Manager of the Upper Parkstone (near Bournemouth) Branch of Lloyds Bank.

He was married on January 12, 1909 at East Grinstead by the Rev. Canon Stenning and the Rev. M. S. Swatman to Margaret Hilda, only daughter of Frederick Stoveld Stenning of East Grinstead, and has issue :

*Philip Stenning*, born February 19, 1910, at Westbourne, Bournemouth. Baptised on April 15, 1910 at St. Stephen's, Bournemouth by the Rev. Canon G. C. Stenning. Sponsors: F. G. Stenning, Rev. M. S. Swatman and Muriel Routh. Is a chorister at Salisbury Cathedral.

*Michael Raigersfeld*, born on May 13, 1911, at Westbourne. Baptised on July 10, 1911, at St. John's, Surrey Road, Bournemouth by the Rev. Stuart Miller. Sponsors: C. W. W. Thorp, W. J. Stenning, Helen Swatman. Is a probationer chorister at Salisbury Cathedral.

*Peter Phillimore*, born on May 19, 1913, at Westbourne. Baptised on July 5, 1913 at St. Peter's, Bournemouth by the Rev. E. A. Causton. Sponsors: John E. Phillimore, John K. Stenning, Mary Dean Hopkyns.

*Jocelyn Margaret*, born on March 14, 1915 at Westbourne. Baptised on May 23, 1915 at St. Peter's, Parkstone by the Rev. P. Hogg. Sponsors: Janet Irene Miller, Katherine Wood-Edwards, H. R. Swatman.

*Montagu Sharpin* was born on May 12, 1872, at the Chaplain's House, Guy's Hospital. Baptised on June 18, 1872, at St. Olave's Church, S.E. Sponsors: Miss Amy Phillimore, Lancelot Lake and William Sharpin.

He was educated at Highgate Grammar School and Merchant Taylor's School, Charterhouse Square, and obtained a Scholarship for Hebrew and Semitic languages at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. B.A. 1894, M.A. 1897. Was ordained Deacon in the Diocese of Rochester by the present Bishop of Winchester in 1896 and Priest in 1897. He was Curate at St. Andrew's,

South Streatham, from 1896-99 and St. Mark's, Kennington, 1899-1905, and was Assistant Curate to his father at Kelshall, Royston from 1905 till the latter's death, when he succeeded him as Rector of Kelshall. He resigned this benefice on being given the Living of Christ Church, Bengoe, Hertford, in 1914, from which living he again removed at the request of the Bishop of St. Albans to the Rectory of Willian, Letchworth, Herts, which parish forms part of the Garden City of Letchworth, where he now is.

*Clorinde Isabel* was born on November 12, 1873, at the Chaplain's House, Guy's Hospital, and baptised on December 19, 1873, at St. Thomas' Church. Sponsors: Miss Emily Phillimore, Miss Hawkins, E. D. Bourdillon.

She was educated at the Camden School for Girls and is now living at Willian with her two sisters and her unmarried brother.

*Edith Mary* was born April 13, 1875, at the Chaplain's House, Guy's Hospital, and baptised on May 27, 1875, at St Olave's Church. Sponsors: Mrs. C. Steele, Miss Mary Phillimore, the Rev. C. E. Donne. Died on July 21, 1880, at Lower Norwood and is buried at the Norwood Cemetery.

*Rose Phillimore* was born on February 1, 1878, at the Chaplain's House, Guy's Hospital. Baptised on March 17, 1878, at East Walton by the Rev. P. Swatman. Sponsors: Miss K. Reynolds, Miss Sophia Abbott, Rev. P. Swatman.

Educated at the Camden School for Girls.

Now living at Willian Rectory with her unmarried brother and two sisters.

---

The four younger children of Joseph Phillimore and Mary Machin did not marry.

Their sixth child was **Elizabeth**, recorded in the Family Bible, was born July 9, 1782, at half an hour after 7 in the morning.



---

Baptised August 3, 1782, in the evening at Charlotte Street by her father.

She is often mentioned in my grandfather's letters, but the only document which I possess concerning her, is a copy of an informal will in the shape of a letter "to my dear Brother," the original of which was said to have been written in pencil, dated Orton, Wednesday night, May 7, 1823.

It begins: "I wish all that I have or am likely to have to be given to my sister Anna save that personal property which is now in the possession of my brother Robert, hoping Anna will keep the landed property for herself, allowing my father." She then proceeds to dispose of "what little personal property I have in the bank and in the hands of Sarah Cooper to pay Mr. Mayor" (who appears to have been her doctor), for his attendance, with further bequests to Mr. Mayor and Sarah Cooper.

There follow various small bequests, showing her desire to leave her share of the Kensington Ground Rents to "your daughter, Mary" with a further bequest to her brother William's third daughter Anna, and Robert, Joseph and John. The mention of "your daughter Mary" shows that the brother to whom it was addressed was my grand-father, Joseph.

It appears from my grandfather's letters that this document was after some doubt admitted to Probate in the Prerogative Court at Canterbury on some date between April 21 and 30, 1832.

She died unmarried on April 6, 1832, and is buried at Shipton under Wychwood. The following inscription appears on her tombstone.

Juxta requiescit  
 Fixa in Christo resurgendi spe  
 ELIZABETHA filia natu secunda  
 Josephi Phillimore de Orton super montem  
 in agro Leicestrensi vicarii  
 Nata ixth Julii mdclxxxii mortem obiit vith  
 Aprilis mdcccxxxii  
 Vixit probra et pia  
 Benevola erga alios,  
 Immemor sui.

The seventh child, **Robert**, is recorded as born October 19, 1783, at a quarter after one in the morning, and baptised by his father, November 17, 1783 in the evening at Charlotte Street.

The record of him in the Westminster School Register is as follows: "Born October 19, 1783; King's Scholar, 1797; elected head to Ch. Ch. Oxon. 1802 (matriculated May 29, 1802); B.A. 1806; M.A. 1808; Usher of Westminster School 1805-7; Admitted to Lincoln's Inn 1808; Perpetual Curate of Hawkhurst, Kent 1812-14; Vicar of Shipton-under-Wychwood, October 20, 1814; Rector of Slapton, Bucks, from April 21, 1815; died September 25, 1852."

The following records concerning him are to be found in the Canterbury Act Books:

1812, November 11th, Robert Phillimore, Clerk, M.A. having obtained a nomination to the Perpetual Curacy of Hawkhurst, co. Kent, and dioc. of Canterbury, void by the cession of Ralph Ord, Clerk, the last curate there, from the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford, of the foundation of King Henry the Eighth, the patrons thereof in full right,

---

exhibited the same to his Grace and prayed to be licensed thereto which was granted by the usual order.

Deacon June 17, 1810 by Shute Dunelm

Priest June 9, 1811, by Charles Oxford.

(Canterbury Act Book xiii, 484)

1814, August 18, Robert Phillimore, Clerk, Incumbent of the Perpetual Curacy of Hawkhurst, co. Kent, and dioc. of Canterbury; by his Proxy lawfully constituted, resigned into his Grace's hands the said perpetual curacy, which Resignation his Grace was pleased to accept and declared the Perpetual Curacy of Hawkhurst void, and decreed an intimation of the avoidance to be given to the Patrons thereof.

(Canterbury Act Book xiv, 67)

1815, April 20, Robert Phillimore, Clerk, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford and Chaplain to the Right Honble. William, Earl of Dartmouth, being already possessed of the Vicarage of Shipton under Whichwood, co. and Dioc. Oxford, valued at £16, the yearly value about £400 and being presented to the Rectory of Slapton, co. Bucks and dioc. Lincoln, valued at £14 : 9 : 7, the reputed yearly value being £400 or thereabouts and distant from each other not more than 30 miles, petitioned his Grace for a Dispensation to enable him to hold the said Benefices, which was granted by the usual order.

Deacon June 17, 1810 by Shute Dunelm

Priest June 9, 1811 by Chas. Oxford.

(Canterbury Act Book, xiv, 91)

Hawkhurst is a Christ Church Living, which might well have been held by him as a student. The patronage of Shipton under Wychwood must have been in the hands of his brother, Joseph Phillimore, to whom as\* "the King's Professor of Law" in the University of Oxford, the\* "prebend of Shipton within the Collegiate Church of Sarum" came as part of his endowment. Robert was presented to Shipton in or about October, 1814.

He never married. He was much beloved by my father and my uncles, who had many stories of his courage, his good nature

---

\* Act of Uniformity of Charles II, Section 29.

and somewhat quaint old bachelor ways. When the value of tithe fell after the Napoleonic Wars, he found himself in somewhat straightened circumstances, and used to go to bed with the birds to save candles ; "Phillimores, I am very glad to see you, now we'll all go to bed as I'm too poor to be able to afford candles" was sometimes his greeting. He used to pay for casual labour in his garden and henhouse with eggs and apples. His diary records his having prayers in Church every Wednesday and Friday in Lent, and every day in Holy Week.

He showed his courage by refusing to have any more dealings with a great neighbouring landowner, who, in a drunken orgie, had killed his footman. Nor would he have any dealings with the Doctor, whom he thought assisted in hushing up the homicide.

When he was dying this Doctor came to attend him, when, according to the narrative which his nephew, Sir Augustus, used to repeat to his children the following conversation took place :

Doctor : "I am very glad to see you looking better, Mr. Phillimore."

Robert : "Did you tell my Clerk last week he was looking better?"

Doctor : "Er, Er, Yes, I did think he was looking better."

Robert : "Is he dead?"

Doctor : "Yes, he has unfortunately died since."

Robert : "Thank you, please go away and don't come back any more. I have very little money and I want it all to go to my nephews and nieces."

Among the papers of his father, the following letter was discovered, which appears to show that at one time he had been offered the Bishopric of Calcutta, but otherwise I have no knowledge on the subject.

Dear Robert,

.....I received your letter of astonishment yesterday.....I now take up my pen to answer

your most important questions. At the same time gratified to have a son so early in life qualified for so exalted a character, as the Government of this wise and sapient nation in Church and State have thought fit to offer you.

You have stated pro and con very wisely, and you must make your own election on due and mature consideration. There are a few questions I shall presume to mention to you, and not dwell on a subject you have so judiciously written upon. The first question is: What are your encumbrances at present, are they of old standing, and perhaps increasing yearly instead of diminishing, though you may vainly hope soon to conquer 'em. The next question? What are your net profits, such as you may annually expect certain of receiving and not be deceived in the amount.

. . . . .(Here follow details of income from his two benefices with deduction for curate, etc.) Now I have heard £300 per annum is the outside of your revenue. Your expectations from me can avail you little, though at my advanced age cannot be far distant, and if you have no other prospect of increasing income, £300 a year is small to continue, but if a State or any additional preferment of great value as some of the Crown Livings are may fall to your lot, you may have comfort in life, and the balance may be in favour of your present condition; otherwise the situation you will enjoy, and the prospect of easy circumstances in life, if the Almighty graciously will give you health, spirits and understanding to fulfil the office of a Bishop you will have done a good work while on earth and your reward will be in heaven.

Another material question is: Can you clear yourself of all your troubles before you are appointed to the office, what will you have to begin with. How far for an establishment, are there any accidental emoluments allowed for your voyage or table, expenses at Calcutta, perhaps the five thousand a year is a clear profit. What account do you hear of the health of your predecessors; were they old men, have any returned satisfied with the appointment. You will move in the first circles, which in general is attended with jealousy or expense, though unnecessary expense is not attached to the office of Bishop. As to your years, if its possible to accumulate the fortune you suspect with the salary on retirement and your health not

injured, you may return at a period of life to have yet many years among your relations and friends.

Can you accept an English Bishopric when you return? How soon is your departure? Your present preferment I suppose cannot be held in combination? Government I suppose will fill up the vacancies. Suppose the climate should disagree with you, on application to Government can you return before the stated time, and have preferment in England?

Last of all, how is your health and are you equal to endure all the accidental circumstances of heat and cold?

With united best love from your sisters,  
Your most affectionate father,  
Joseph Phillimore.

Orton on the Hill,  
December 12, 1822.



He died as already stated on September 25, 1852, at Shipton and was buried there on October 1st, 1852. The inscription on his tombstone is as follows :

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Here lieth the body of<br/>ROBERT PHILLIMORE, M.A.<br/>Vicar of this parish<br/>From October 1814 to September 1852.<br/>He lived and died among his own people<br/>honoured and beloved.<br/>He was born October 19th, 1783 and<br/>died September 25th, 1853.<br/>(Then follows Micah vi, 8 quoted in full).</p> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

1853 is obviously an error for 1852.

There is also a painted window to his memory in Shipton Church, with a brass tablet underneath, bearing the following inscription :

In memory of ROBERT PHILLIMORE, M.A.  
 38 years Vicar of this Parish.  
 This painted window was put up by  
 his loving nephews and nieces,  
 A.D. 1852.

The present Vicar of the Parish writes : " There are still a few old people who remember him perfectly well, especially his catechisings every Sunday afternoon in church."

He is said to have chosen the place in the churchyard in which he was to be buried in order to induce others to bury their dead there, the spot being disliked for its dampness.

The 8th child was **George**, of whom the following record occurs in the Family Bible :

"Born on December 19, 1784 at 3.30 o'clock in the morning at Dorking. Died December 20, 1807 of a wound received in a duel the day before with Lieutenant Medlicote in Ireland."

He entered the Navy and rose to be a Lieutenant. Of his services there is the following record in James' Naval History :\*

" On the 9th of April, 1804 at daylight, in lat. 74.4' N. and long. 84.30' E. the British armed en flute late 12 pounder 32 gun frigate *Wilhelmina*, Capt. Henry Lambert, accompanied by the country ship, *William Petrie*, laden with Government stores, which ship, the frigate, being bound to Madras had been ordered to protect as far as the course of the two remained the same, discovered a sail in the east south east, steering to the eastward.

This stranger was the French frigate privateer *Psyche*

---

\* Vol. iii, page 263, octavo ed.

of 36 guns, Captain Frogoff. (Then follows an account of the engagement.)

With such a disparity of force as evidently existed against the *Wilhelmina*, this was an action highly honourable to the British ship.

Captain Lambert's gallantry was rewarded by immediate promotion to post rank, and he was appointed to the command of the 12 pounder 32 gun frigate *Terpsichore*, one of the British cruisers upon the Eastern station. In so creditable an action we are pleased in being able to state that the two lieutenants of the *Wilhelmina* were George Tippet and George Phillimore, and her master Thomas Curtis."

The "Star" newspaper of December 31, 1807 has the following entry of his death :

"Lately, at Cork, Lieutenant George Phillimore, of his Majesty's Ship *Polyphemus*, youngest son of the Rev. Joseph Phillimore, of Orton in the county of Leicester."

As to the duel in which he was killed, there was a family tradition that he was not the aggressor in the matter. I have seen some letters to his father, written after the death, but they do not throw much light upon the subject, except that apparently there had been a long quarrel between the two Lieutenants.

I have a miniature of him in uniform. My uncle, Charles Bagot Phillimore, who I think gave it to me, pointed to a rather careful arrangement of the coat, and said that it was shaped to conceal a slight curvature of the spine. The face is gentle and almost touching in expression.

There is a tombstone at Cork with the following inscription :

Sacred to the Memory of LIEUTENANT PHILLIMORE  
 Son of the Reverend Joseph Phillimore, Vicar  
 of Orton, Leicestershire, who died December  
 20th, 1807, on board His Majesty's Ship,  
 Polyphemus in the Harbour of Cork,  
 Aged 23 Years.



The last child was **Anna**, who is recorded in the Family Bible as having been born on April 7, 1787 at Dorking and baptised on May 7 by her father.

She never married. After her father's death she and Elizabeth went to live with their brother Robert, at Shipton, and after Elizabeth's death she stayed on with her brother. My grandfather in a letter to his sister Mary, Mrs. Gresley, records a successful visit paid by the Shipton party to Shiplake, but regrets that Anna has such an affection for a public stage coach, and will not understand that for a party of three, herself, her maid and Robert, a post chaise is no more expensive!

Some time before her death she left Shipton and went to reside at Hastings. She was already living there at the date of her will, October 25, 1843. My mother has in her journal the following note of a visit paid to her there on September 26, 1850:

“Went from Eastbourne with Robert to Hastings—he went to Hastings to attend the Visitation. We took Walter and Cath. with us and while Robert was busy doing his Chancellor's work we went to his aunt's, Miss Phillimore, where we spent the day. She was very kind and hospitable, and her two little nieces were delighted to have Walter and Cath. to play with.”

*Anna Phillimore.*

She died at Caroline Place, Hastings, on March 3, 1851, but is I believe buried at Kensington. Her will was proved on August 16, 1851. By it she made her brothers Joseph and Robert her executors. She left £1800 in 3% annuities to her brother Robert, to her brother Joseph all her real estate at Kensington and her interest in several houses and property that belonged to her aunts, Charlotte and Frances Machin. She also gave the

£1000 left her by her sister, Mary Gresley, to Joseph, £500 to her brother William, to each of the daughters of her brother Sir John the sum of £50, and to each of his sons £25.

There follow small legacies to her nephews Robert, Joseph and Charles Bagot, to her niece Almeria and to each of Almeria's sisters, to her nieces Elizabeth and Mary, to her two sisters-in-law and to old servants and £15 to the Vicar of Orton for the poor of the parish.

She also left to Robert for his life "my household furniture, linen and books which shall at my death be at Shipton."

It appears by an undated codicil that she subsequently purchased her freehold house at Caroline Place. This she provides by the codicil should be considered as personal property.

My father and uncles often spoke of Aunt Anna as friendly and kind to them.

---

The first part of this book with the wealth of research and illustration which the late W. P. W. Phillimore was able to give to it will be that which will be most appreciated by the antiquary. The second part will be the most appreciated by the family.

Since he whom I will call Joseph the First married Anne d'Oyley in 1696, two hundred and twenty five years have passed, and the family in the persons of my grandchildren and those of Violet Willis Fleming and Arthur and Joseph the Fourth have reached to the seventh generation, while the descendants of Joseph and Anne numbered one hundred and forty souls, all of whom are to be found with some record against their names in these pages.

Some names are those of remarkable and distinguished persons. The majority have been and are, Godfearing, and hardworking men and women, just and truthful, simple and

patient and free from ostentation. It is a record of a typical English family of the better sort, which I am proud to have been able to gather together.

---

## ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

As even the second part of this book has been a long time passing through the Press certain family events have occurred which will not be found in their proper place, and a few errors have been pointed out to me.

*Jane*, widow of William Phillimore Watts Phillimore, died on December 25, 1921, at Redford, Stirlingshire, where her son lives.

Wilfrid, her son has supplied some additional information and some corrections.

On page 189 of the book "Wearavonside" should read "Muiravonside."

*Miss Eleanor Phillimore* is mentioned on page 189 as having died at the great age of 93. It should be 97, and she is previously mentioned on page 179 and not page 177.

*Reginald Phillimore Phillimore*, brother of W. P. W. Phillimore, has not previously been mentioned in the text. He was born on January 23, 1855. B.A. Queen's College, Oxford, 1880. Water Colour artist. Now living, unmarried, at North Berwick.

*Dr. Raymond H. Phillimore* married Gertrude Frances Hopkins, and leaves two children :

Enid Laetitia.

Gerald Hawkesworth.

Their names appear on Table F.

*Cordelia Mary Phillimore*, sister of W. P. W. Phillimore, was born at Nottingham in 1858. She is a teacher of drawing, English, etc., at Lisbon.

*William Brough Phillimore* (page 216). For "Hyde Gardens" read "Hyde Park Gardens."

*Michael Robert Cross* (supra page 268) was married on June 3, 1922, at Great Hampden Church, by the Rev. Alfred Marshall and the Rev. A. F. Bliss to Alison Elizabeth, daughter of Awdry George Hobart-Hampden, of Ferns, Great Hampden, and his wife, Elsie Angel Heath, daughter of Colonel Duncan George Pitcher.

*Richard Fortescue Phillimore* (page 299). For "Erzeroum" read "Trebizond and Tiflis."

*Ida Harriet Willis Fleming* (page 305) was married on April 25, 1922, at Ryde Church, Isle of Wight, to Colonel Philip James House, R.F.A., eldest son of Mr. C. H. House, of Privett Place, Alverstoke. The officiating clergy were the Rev. Edward Granville Phillimore, the Rev. Prideaux Brune and the Rev. Hugh le Fleming.

*The Rev. Arthur Phillimore* (page 322) died at Newbury on July 6, 1922, and was buried on July 11, 1922, at Puttenham, Surrey.

*Joseph Phillimore*, recorded on page 328, died at Glenthorne, Beacon Hill, Hindhead on April 20, 1922, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Albans, Beacon Hill, on the 24th of the same month.

On page 329 the date of birth of *Joan Aylmer Morley* should be August 7, not August 9.

---

## APPENDIX.

On page 193 of the book the descendants of John Phillimore No. 25, on Table F., are traced to the first generation, but the only thing recorded as to the descendants of John's daughter, Ann (26) is that she first married Nathaniel Wynchcombe, who

---

assumed the name of Clifford, which he transmitted to his descendants through his first wife, and secondly married the Rev. E. Sparkes; and that by her first husband she had issue, Henry Wynchcombe.

This was all that W. P. W. Phillimore apparently knew about the family, but I am now able to a certain extent to supplement this information. This is best explained by the following Table F (1).

Of the two daughters, who besides Henry were the issue of Nathaniel Wynchcombe and Ann Phillimore, all that is known is that Elizabeth was baptized on April 26, 1760, and Charlotte on February 1, 1762.

Henry is said to have been born in 1763 at Frampton, Gloucestershire. He joined the King's Royal Rifles, served in India, and recorded the remarkable experiences of his life in a document of which I have a copy. He was married at S. Marylebone to Maria Bowden, of Ashburton, Devonshire, on June 11, 1801, and had issue described in the Table.

Elizabeth (III) married ——— Whyte in 1832 and had five daughters. The eldest died in Canada about three years ago, three others are known to be dead, and one, aged about 83 is living in England.

Henry's son, also Henry, was married to Jane Maynard on September 30, 1850, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and had ten children. He was a foreman engineer in London, and met with an accident, after which he was ordered to New Zealand; thence he travelled to Australia and to San Francisco. He died at Red Bluff, California, on November 8, 1899, aged 80, and his wife on September 15, 1893, aged 64.

Of their children, Henry William married, and left no issue. He died in California on September 23, 1908. John Arthur died there on August 27, 1908. Alfred Bowden died on January 11, 1856, in England. Edward Walter died on April

16, 1869, in Auckland, N.Z. Isabella died in February, 1869, Elizabeth on August 19, 1890, in California. None of these except Henry William appear to have married.

Edith married, husband's name unknown, and has three daughters. Frederick married, wife's name unknown, and has one daughter. All these are apparently living.

*Mary Ann* married John Benjamin Taylor, at St. John's Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, on March 15, 1884. He died about three years ago in Philadelphia. Their children are Robert Nathaniel Taylor, born at Baltimore May 12, 1885 and John Hart Blaine Taylor, born June 13, 1898 in New York City.

John Hart Blaine joined the London Rifle Brigade in October, 1914 and obtained a Commission. Was transferred to the King's Royal Rifles and served with distinction throughout the War.

Mrs. Taylor who gave me this information in the months of July and August 1920, was then residing at 74 Akerman Road, Brixton.

In the Churchyard of Long Ditton, Surrey, there is, as I have been told, a grave with the following inscription :

JOHN JAMES PERCY PHILLIMORE,  
died 29 November, 1916,  
aged 67 years.

ALBERT EDWARD PHILLIMORE,  
aged 30 years  
Killed in France  
19 April, 1917.

Among W. P. W. Phillimore's papers, I found a draft Table M, called the Phillimores of Cromhall, and I stated on page 185 that he had compiled a Table N of the Phillimores of Coaley,

---

but I have not thought it necessary to print either of them, as no connection with those to whom it related, has been traced.

On page 198 I referred to the double descent of Mrs. Bernard Firth, and stated that I should give it in a Table. It follows here as Table F. II.

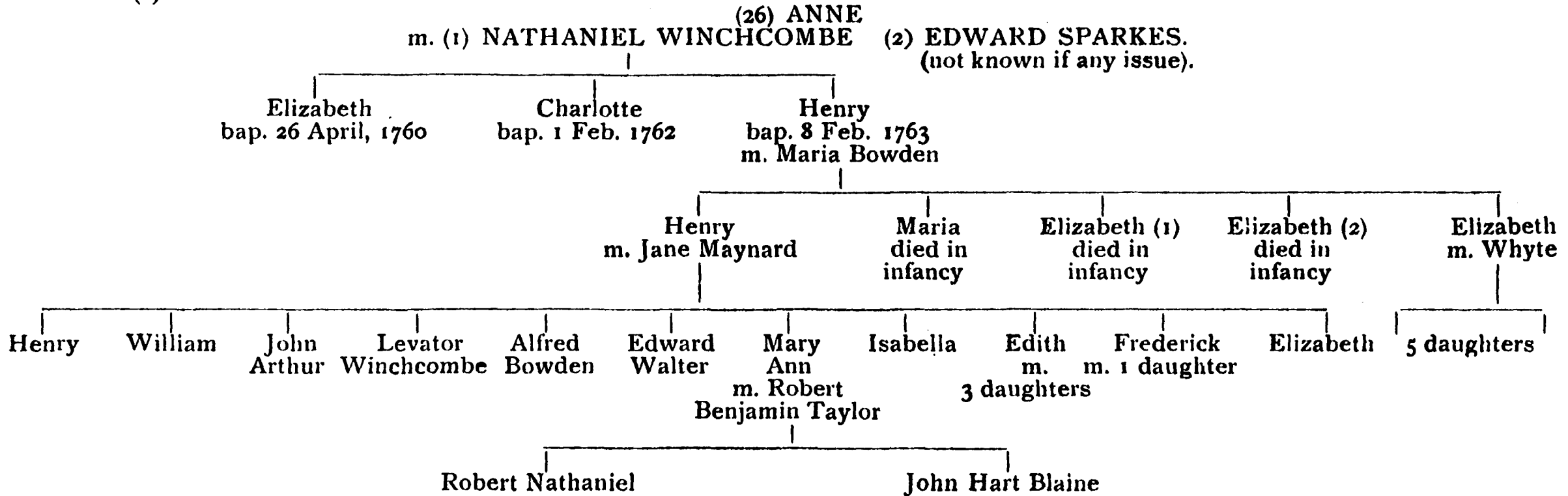
I give also W. P. W. Phillimore's Tables K and L, to which I refer at pages 185, 198 and 199.

They complete the book.



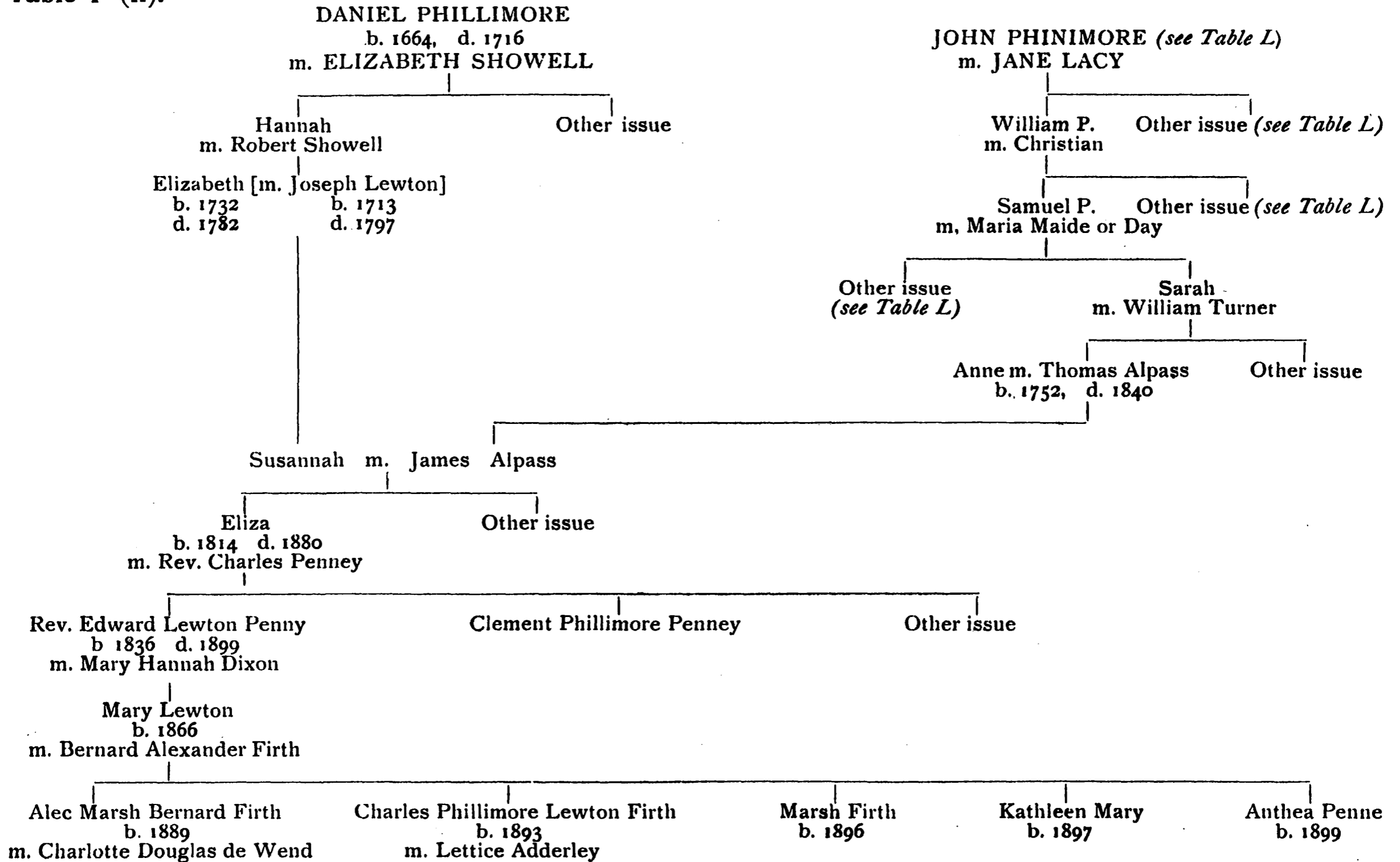


**Table F (i).**





**Table F (ii).**





**Table K.**

**The Phillimores of Berkeley and Slimbridge.**

