

SOME FACTS IN THE HISTORY
OF THE
TWINING FAMILY,

FROM A.D. 577.

Compiled from Private and Public Documents

BY THE
REV. W. H. G. TWINING,

Vicar of St. Stephen's, Westminster.

SALISBURY :
BENNETT BROTHERS, PRINTERS, JOURNAL OFFICE.

1895.

“ I do believe I must one day or other sit down and write memoirs of the Twining Family.”—*From the Rev. Thomas Twining to his Nephew, Rev. Daniel Twining, 1799.*

“ We seem to want something of a connected memoir of our friends and relations ; you and I would gladly preserve as much as we can of times now becoming evanescent. If not done by some of us, how many things will become dreams, how many entirely lost ?”—*Rev. Daniel Twining to his Brother Richard, 1847.*

PREFACE.

THESE extracts from the larger collection of annals made by the Rev. W. H. G. Twining, were suggested by the printing and circulation of the Pedigree of the Twining Family last year. The few and short notices of some members contained in it, elicited the remark that many more such would have been interesting to the present generation ; and thus has been formed this collection, which may be called a supplement to the pedigree. Another inducement to print this, was the knowledge that my sister Elizabeth, who compiled the chief part of that document, was, I am aware, always anxious to collect, and prepare for distribution, these further histories of our family in the past, though she was never able to carry out the idea, but for which she left many notes and papers. These have been collected, and largely added to, by the researches of the member of the family already named, who

visited all the localities where our ancestors dwelt, in order to investigate the parish records and other documents, to enable him to trace our connexion with the far distant past.

It has been a great pleasure to me to be able to make the results accessible to the many members of our family, to whom I feel sure they will prove interesting, as shewing our descent from remote periods, and from many worthy personages of great ability, and even historical interest, as well as a connexion with some of the noblest buildings and monuments of the past. It will surely add an interest to visits to these far-famed spots to remember that those who belong to us, and whose name we bear, were connected with the life and the work carried on there so many centuries ago.

Some of these places I visited in 1887, and had much pleasure in tracing and seeing these links with past generations, such as the grave of John Twining, in Painswick Churchyard, and his humble stone cottage on the lovely hill-side above, though at the time we were unable

to discover any descendants of the once numerous family in Gloucestershire, the last member of which died last year. It is only recently that we have been able to trace our connexion with these older branches of the family, and with those of the same name in Nova Scotia and Canada. When, many years ago, a Dr. Twining came over, and visited us when we lived in Bedford Place, we had no knowledge of how he was related to us, though we felt sure he must have been so. Now this has all been made clear, owing to the researches so carefully carried out in Gloucestershire, by which the missing links have been discovered, proving that we are descended from the same stock, and have one common origin.

LOUISA TWINING.

January. 1892.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

THE first edition of these "Facts" being exhausted, and copies being still in request, the present edition is sent out with several corrections and additions which have been made during the last three years, amongst which are two notices of departed members of the Family. In addition to the first edition of the "Facts," a "Supplement" was printed in the following year, 1893, containing notices of some more members who lived during the last fifty years, and whose lives were worthy to be recorded and added to those of former generations. Copies of both parts can now be obtained.

LOUISA TWINING.

Tunbridge Wells, June, 1895.

THE TWINING FAMILY.

IN compiling the annals of the Twining family, the first thing to be dealt with is the origin and history of the name: for this we must go back 1300 years, to the remote beginning of English history.

The Twinings of Twining were of that race which was English before William the Conqueror came.

The place from which this family arose is situated in the northern division of the county of Gloucester; it consists of a scattered village, rich meadows, pastures, and arable land, eight miles in compass. The approach to the village of Twining (about two miles north of Tewkesbury) is across King John's Bridge, and through a fine avenue of elm trees. It may be of interest to give a few notes on the history of Twining before the Saxons came. It passed in succession through the hands of the Romans, the Saxons, the Danes, and the Normans. The Romans left the camp; the Saxons gave the name; the Danes devastated

the Church and Granges; the Normans built the Church.

Nothing is known of the Roman occupation, save the existence of a camp called Tewbury Hill; it is an irregular, oblong square, strongly defended, commanding an extensive view, its area contains twenty acres of very fertile land. This portion of the island was first invaded by the Romans, A.D. 45, when Plautius routed the Dobuni. A chain of fortresses may be traced along the southern bank of the Severn. It remained for nearly 400 years in the hands of the Roman conquerors.

It was to defend Italy against the Goths that Rome, in A.D. 400, recalled her legions from Britain, to which country they never returned.

Prior to the Saxon invasion, under Cuthwin, the son of Cynic, A.D. 577, we have no mention of the name; the origin of the patronymic "Twining" dated from this period. From the Saxons it received the name of Tvi, *i.e.*, two, inge, *i.e.*, meadows, on account of its having meadows on the banks of two rivers, the Avon and the Severn. After the decisive battle of Deorham, now Dyrham, in which the

three British kings, Conmail, Condidan, and Farinmoil, fell, Cuthwin and Ceanlin took possession of Gloucester.

The period when the Severn valley was first inhabited by the Saxons, has been fixed by Dr. Guest, from entries in the Saxon chronicles, to be after the Battle of Deorham, A.D. 577.

In the reign of Alfred the Great, the Danes invaded England and drove the Saxons from their lands. At Twining Fleet (or Ferry) they turned back after the burning of Theoisbury, and pillaged the Saxon Granges and Church of Bredon. For two centuries the land was distracted with the wars between the English and the Danes. The country between Bath and Worcester was, in fact, the great battle ground on which the issue was fought out, during so many years, by Alfred and his invaders; the last great and crowning victory of the English king in 893, was gained at Boddington, about five miles from Tewkesbury. So far, we see the origin of the name and some associations of the place. It may have been that our Saxon ancestors bestowed this land upon the Church, as Edwion gave Ledbury to the Church of Hereford.

The following is an extract from Domesday Book, drawn up by the order of William the Conqueror, begun in 1080, and completed in 1086.

Survey of the Manor.

“Tuninge (Twynning) was held of the manor of Theodechesberie (Tewkesbury) in the reign of King Edward the Conqueror. It was taxed at two hides and a half. Maud, Queen of King William, gave these lands to John the Chamberlain. It paid a yearly rent of 35s. in both reigns. The Church of S. Mary de Wincelcomb held Tuninge in the reign of King William the Conqueror. It was taken at three hides. These were four acres of meadow, and a wood, two furlongs long, and one furlong broad. It paid a yearly rent of £8 in King Edward’s reign ; £7 yearly in King William’s reign.”

This manor continued in the Abbey of Winchcombe from the Norman Conquest to the dissolution.

Fosbrook gives this interesting account of the vineyards of Tewkesbury.

“A messuage and land in Twynning was held of the Lord of Tewkesbury on certain conditions, one of which was the finding a man

for sixteen days in digging in the vineyards, and gathering the grapes for three days."

"In 1365, Thomas Canninges, Parson of Tarent Monkton, applied for licence to give a messuage and two virgates in Twynning to Tewkesbury Abbey."

In the "Cartularium Monasterii de Winchcombe," or Winchcombe Cartulary, there are numerous notices concerning the manor; the first dates from 1233, Henry the Abbot. "Twining a yard land at." The name is spelt in as many as fourteen or fifteen different ways, from the 6th to the 14th centuries, as Twenyng, Twenyng, Twinning. In 1306 we find, "a yard land in Twining, granted by John Cole, of Tewkesbury, to the Abbot and Convent of Winchcomb, in fee together with a messuage." It was also so spelt in 1175.

In the account of the farms and possessions given by the blessed King Kenulph to the monastery of Winchcombe, is mentioned "The Lordship, or manor, of Twining." The manor was granted to Sir Ralph Sadler, in the year 1608.

Twining Church is the shell of an unusually spacious Norman structure, into which decorated windows have been inserted, and which still

retains two Norman doors, and an arch into the Chancel.

The registers at Twining, and the documents at Christchurch, Oxford (in the gift of which College it is), contain much information. In the former are records of the Twining family until the year 1800, and the registers at Painswick and Pershore constantly refer to the Twinings of Twining. The earliest record as yet discovered relates to Thomas Twining, born about 1360, died 1412. He possessed some property in Tewkesbury adjoining the estates of the Lords of Tewkesbury.

In the year 787, we first hear of Winchcombe, as it is spelt in Domesday. It is twelve miles from the village of Twining, in a beautiful valley under the Cotswold hills. Since an eminent ancestor of the Twining family was a mitred Abbot of Winchcombe, and it was partly through his exertions that the Monastery became so great, we will add a few facts concerning its early history. A nunnery was built there by King Offa, of Mercia, when Winchcombe was the chief City of all the counties then comprised in that Kingdom. In 789, Kenulph laid the foundation of a

stately Abbey for 500 Monks. In 811, it was dedicated with great pomp to the Virgin Mary, and was consecrated by Wilfred, Archbishop of Canterbury, and twelve Bishops, in the presence of kings, dukes, and many noblemen. He gave among many other manors, that of Twining. Kenulph died in 822, and was buried in the Church of the Monastery ; his son, Kenelm, brought it into great repute. In 977, it suffered from an invasion of the Danes, but it was restored in the reign of Edgar, under Oswald, Bishop of Worcester, to the Benedictines, in whose possession it remained till the dissolution. In the reign of William the Conqueror he dispossessed the Monastery of Winchcombe of the manor of Twining.

In 1265, Winchcombe was created a mitred Abbey, and the first summons of the Abbot to Parliament was in that year.

The first Abbot, Germanus, dates from 985 ; the 26th in the list was John Twining, from 1474 to 1488. The second succeeding him was Richard Anselm, 1539, the last Abbot, who became the first Dean of Westminster.

John Twining (26th Mitred Abbot) received the Benediction on August 22nd, 1474. He

was a great promoter of learning, and through his exertions the Monastery was raised to the level of a University.

We can only lament that there is no existing description of the Monastery and Abbey Church, which were entirely demolished very soon after its surrender by the first proprietor, Lord Seymour of Sudeley. The Abbot's House, after being used as the Parish Workhouse for many years, was entirely destroyed in 1815.

We now come to the Abbey of Tewkesbury and its Abbots, which the Chronicles tell us had its foundation laid centuries before the Normans, by a Saxon Hermit, named Theocus, who established himself on the banks of the Severn and built a Church, probably at the end of the seventh century; and a few years later it was converted into a Monastery and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by two pious brothers, Dukes of Mercia. This was destroyed by fire, but in 1087 it was re-constructed and a magnificent Abbey was created, the greater part of which we see at the present day.

At the death of Thomas Twining, of Tewkesbury, in 1412, he left some land in Holmes Meadow to his wife Christina.

In 1666, Thomas Twining, of Naunton Beauchamp, married into the family of Sir Edward Dineley, and as the Twinings were connected with Tewkesbury Abbey in 1412, 1471, and 1539, it may be interesting to know that through this marriage they were allied with the foundation.* The earliest Will yet discovered is that of Thomas Twining, of Tewkesbury, dated 1412, and it is to be seen in the Probate Court of Worcester; this is a copy of it.

THE WILL OF THOMAS TWINING, OF TEWKESBURY,
1412.

The will was made on Saturday, in the morrow of S. Matthew, Apostle. He decided to be buried in the grave-yard of the Blessed Mary of Tewkesbury, and left xxs. to the Lord Abbot and Convent there, and several religious bequests :

To his son Richard, a silver cup.

To his wife Christina, an acre of meadow in Holeh'me.

* See the tomb of the Dineleys under the Altar at Nether-ton. "To the memory of Francis Dineley, nobly descended on both sides."

To Thomas, son of my son John, one-half of a burgage in Walker's Lane.

To my son Thomas, x4s., &c.

Legacies to my daughters, Alice, Agnes, and Elizabeth, and to my servants, Richard, Je'un, and John.

Residue of goods to my wife.

During the four centuries of its existence before the Conquest, the Abbey of Tewkesbury does not appear to have been of much importance among the Monastic Foundations of the country, being overshadowed, probably, by the Royal Monasteries of Winchcombe and Gloucester.

The next member of the Twining family, associated with the Abbey, was Richard Twining, Monk of Tewkesbury, who was ordained a Regular Priest in Worcester Cathedral on December 19th, 1472. As a Monk and Deacon of the Abbey, he would be present on the famous day of the Battle of Tewkesbury, 1471, when the Lancastrian army, under the Duke of Somerset and Queen Margaret, was completely defeated by Edward IV., and his

brother Richard, and the troops, took refuge in the Abbey. The victorious Yorkists followed; Edward arrived at the porch with the intention of dragging the fugitives out, or of killing them where they stood. But the Abbot came from the Altar, where he had been celebrating Mass, and holding the Consecrated Sacrament in his hands, forbade the king to commit such sacrilege within the walls of the Church, and refused to let him pass, till he had promised to spare the lives of those who had taken shelter in the house of peace. The king promised, and he, the Abbot, the monks, the soldiers, and refugees, all joined in a solemn thanksgiving service, the former for victory, the latter for safety.

Once again in the annals of Tewkesbury the name of Twining appears, 1539, at the dissolution of the Monastery, when Thomas, Monk of Tewkesbury Abbey, was compensated by the King's Commissioners.

Thus the Abbey and its inmates lived on for nearly 500 years; fifteen generations of Benedictine Monks occupied successively the cells of the dormitories, the desks of the cloisters, and the graves of the cemetery. There are no

traditions of evil clinging to their memory, while their beautiful Abbey, even yet, speaks of good and holy work, if all other voices were silent.

But the time came when no more generations of monks were to work in the cloister, to pray in the Abbey, or to rest in the cemetery. Warnings of change had been sounding around them for years, and at last they assumed such a form, that no more monks came to the Abbey, and as the old ones died off, the community was reduced to about forty, probably not a quarter of their usual number. How the last remnant met the final blow in 1539 is not recorded. The Abbot was created Bishop of Gloucester, the thirty-eight monks received £286 13s. 4d., the majority being sent into the world with annuities of £6 13s. 4d. to each.

A complete table of descent exists from Rollo, Duke of the Normans, 911—927, through King Ethelred and Edward the Confessor to the family of the Dineleys, one of whom, Hester, was married, as we have said, to Thomas Twining, and from whom the Twinings of Pershore may be traced to the present day.

We now come to the Twinings of Painswick. Immediately after the dissolution of the Monasteries began the dispersion of the Twinings, and one branch sought repose in the peaceful valley of Painswick, a few miles from Tewkesbury. The Church is a large building with a tower and spire, and a celebrated peal of twelve bells; the Churchyard is remarkable for 104 yew trees which border its paths.

The following names appear in a schedule containing a list of the coppiholders of Painswick, made in the Court of Chancery, 27th day of November, "anno regni Regis Jacobi, undecimo;" 2 William Twinings, Robert, 2 Johns, and Thomas, of the dates, 1613, 1614, 1615.

The Registers of Painswick begin in 1550. The name of Twining appears upon almost every page from 1551—1800. No fewer than 102 baptisms are recorded from the first John, in 1551, down to Matilda, in 1798. The list of marriages is smaller, from Thomas, who married Rebecca Green in 1662, to Hannah Twining, who married John Haines, in 1754. The names of Mary and Elizabeth are found in this list of 13.

Of burials, thirty-five are recorded, beginning with Mary, in 1637, to Samuel, in 1799. In 1675, we find Mary, widow of John Twynning de Edga.

One of our most interesting ancestors is John Twining, of Painswick, who lived in one of a group of stone houses, in a dell under Longridge Wood, Sheepscombe. The nearest Church was Painswick, the Parish Church. On Sundays, when the bells rang for service, the sound was wafted to this little Combe, but it was no signal to the youngsters, who not being at the neighbouring mills at work, passed the day in play and idleness. John Twining thought he could do something with some of these, so he got a few to come to his house, and told them tales in such a manner as to interest them, making them willing to give up their games on the Sunday and go to hear him. He was encouraged, for the neighbours soon began to perceive the improvement in the children. We have been told that Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, being on a visit to Painswick, heard of this little Sunday class, grasped the idea, and himself started Sunday Schools. Raikes gave him a Bible, which has

not yet been traced, but a member of the family said that it had gone to one of the Twining branch at Twining. John lies buried in the Churchyard at Painswick, near the north side of the chancel, but his grave is not marked by a tombstone. The little spark kindled by him did not flicker and go out, but being caught up by the Curate of Painswick, who had charge of the Sheepscombe District, it was fanned into a flame, so that, early in this century, a Church was built there which was well attended.

THE TWININGS OF PERSHORE.

Pershore stands on the right bank of the Avon, and here, Oswald, a nephew of Ethelred, King of Mercia, founded a religious house, 689, for secular Canons, but they were dismissed, and the Monastery became an Abbey for Benedictine Monks, by charter of King Edgar, about 970. All the Abbot's buildings were demolished, except its cruciform church of the Holy Cross. In the registers of Pershore Abbey we find seventeen baptisms of Twinings, in the churches of S. Andrew and Holy Cross, beginning with Edward, 1736, and ending with

John, 1807. Four burials are recorded from 1789 to 1809. In the register of S. Andrew's are six more baptisms, from 1821 to 1830. In the Registrar General's Report we read that "In the year 1666, Oct. 27th, Thomas Twining, of Wyre, near Pershore, aged 26, obtained a licence to marry Hester Dineley, 25, daughter of William Dineley, gentleman, of this parish, Naunton Beauchamp."

For many centuries the Twinings lived in the Vale of Evesham, which extends from the Warwickshire hills, to the river Severn, near Tewkesbury, and from the Broadway hills, south, to Pershore, north.

In one volume of the Evesham Registers are the following entries: a baptism of Mary, in 1643, and another Mary died 1648, both daughters of John, who is famous for the part he played in the first civil war; he was brother to Thomas of Pershore. There are many documents in the British Museum and Record Office which give an account of the siege of Evesham, the trial, defence, and imprisonment of John. Lieutenant Twining appears in the list of 548 prisoners taken by Colonel Massey, at the storming of Evesham, on May 26th, 1645.

There is also the following notice, 1651 :
“ Trial of John Twining before Cromwell’s Commissioners for taking part in the defence of Evesham against the Parliamentary forces, in the first war.” He was twice imprisoned, and his property confiscated. The following is from a paper in the Record Office : “ By the Commissioners for compounding. Warrant signed by Sam. Moyer, 14th January, 1651, against John Twyninge, of Fladbury.” Again, “ Fourteen days after notice to John Twyninge of Fladbury, he should go lawfully to prison.”

The petition of John to the Commons, December 9th, 1651, is a very able argument for his defence. He was charged for assisting in the rising of the garrison. Then there is the petition of “ John Twyning ” to the Commons for compounding the delinquents, April, 1652, and several other similar notices and petitions. And, in the papers of the Royal Commissioner’s Report on Historic Documents, is scheduled a book in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland, with the title, “ Remarks on the History of King Charles I., Oliver Cromwell, and King Charles II., in a

different and uncommon view. Dedicated to the Earl of Hertford, by John Twining.”*

The registers of Wyre begin 1716, and record the baptism of William, son of Richard and Mary, 1732, and Thomas, in 1734 ; others of their children are in the registers of Pershore ; at Throgmorton are found seven baptisms, from 1696 to 1719. The familiar names of Thomas, William, Richard, and Edward, being varied by a “ Tobias.” There is one burial, of John, in 1708.

In the Probate Court of Worcester we find the Will of Thomas of Throgmorton, or Wyre, property situated on the Avon, divided between wife and family, which appears to have consisted of nine members. There are no less than twenty Wills of Twinings at Gloucester, beginning with William, 1544, and ending with John, 1640. Amongst the names, in addition to the old ones, are James, Robert, and Anthony, and Agnes, Alice, Juliana, Edith, and Jane.

In 1723, John Twining, of Fladbury, was appointed Guardian to the sons of Jonas

* This book has not been discovered.

Twining, of Throgmorton (Probate Court of Worcester).

The list of Ecclesiastics in our family dates from 1472, when Richard was Monk and Priest of the Abbey of Tewkesbury; 1474, John, Lord Abbot of Winchcombe; 1539, Thomas, Monk of the Abbey of Tewkesbury; 1739, Thomas, Vicar of Wilsford; 1761, Joseph, Curate of Aldworth; 1804, Thomas, Rector of S. Mary's, Colchester; 1850, Daniel, Rector of Stilton and Therfield; 1851, James, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Twickenham, and Little Casterton; down to the present day, when three are still living.*

Several members of the family have been Authors, from John, 1651, to the present generation; amongst these we may mention, Thomas, who published in 1787, Richard in 1784, William in 1832, Henry in 1846, Mary in 1838, and Elizabeth in 1855.

The following notices of some of our ancestors will be of interest:

Thomas Twining, Vicar of Wilsford, was born in 1665, the son of Thomas and Hester,

* Two only now remain, 1895.

of Pershore. He was educated at All Souls' College, Oxford, where he matriculated, May 6th, 1681, aged 17, B.A. 1685, M.A. March 7th, 1688-9. He was appointed Vicar of Wilsford (then spelt Willesford), 1696, and of Charlton, Wilts, 1702. In a letter, dated 1717, written to his cousin Thomas at the "Golden Lion," in Devereux Court, Strand, he remarks, that his health is failing, but he rides to Uphaven to see his Aunt, "who is as tender of me as if I were her son; I have made my Will, and you are sole executor, having given you the bulk of my property; may you long enjoy it."

He afterwards changed his mind, and Will, and left the care of his affairs to his cousin Josiah; probably it was the motherly care of his Aunt Mary, wife of his Uncle Josiah, that led to this alteration.

In 1722, he presented a silver cup,* worth £10, to the College of All Souls', Oxford, and in 1736, he gave £100 also, for the Clergy and Choristers. He died in 1739.

The following extract from the *Evening*

* This is not in the College, and cannot now be traced.

Standard of 1888, gives some Records of Stratford-on-Avon, found in an old room of the Grammar School. A list is given of apprenticeships, indentures, &c., of the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. Five are of Shakespeare's time, one of these being as follows, "between Richard Anger and Isabell his wife, of Stratford-on-Avon, and Elizabeth Twining, daughter of William Twining, late of Stratford-on-Avon, deceased, with them good huswyferie and the trade of weaving bone lace to learne."

Thomas Twining, born January 8th, 1735, was the eldest son of Daniel, of London. His father wished him to succeed him in his business, but as he had an invincible desire to devote himself to study, he gave way to him and sent him to Cambridge, where he entered at Sidney Sussex College. Here he distinguished himself not only as a scholar, but by his practical and theoretical knowledge of music. He was an able performer on the harpsichord, organ, and violin, and few persons knew more about the history and science of the art than he. In 1760, he took his degree as B.A., and three years later that of M.A. In 1768, he became Rector of White Notley, in Essex, to

which, in 1770, the living of S. Mary, Colchester, was added, and he was presented by Dr. Lowth, then Bishop of London, without any other recommendation than that of his personal character. Henceforth he devoted himself, without any desire of further preferment, to the faithful discharge of his Parochial duties, and to the pursuit of study, until his death on August 6th, 1804, at the age of 70.

He was a man of considerable learning, and of great taste in the arts, especially poetry and music; he had a good knowledge of the ancient languages, and is said to have written and spoken French and Italian with the same correctness and fluency as his mother tongue.

In the performance of his clerical duties he was most conscientious, and during the last forty years of his life he scarcely ever allowed himself to be absent from his parishioners for more than a fortnight in the year, although his society was very much courted. The only work that he published is a translation of Aristotle's Poetics, which is reckoned one of the best English translations of ancient writers. It was published under the title of "Aristotle's Treatise on Poetry," translated, with notes on the

translation, and on the original, and two dissertations on poetical and musical imitation, London, 1789, 4to. A second edition, with some improvements and additions by the author, was edited by his nephew, Daniel Twining, 1812, two vols., 8vo. His notes and dissertations are worthy of the attention of everyone who studies the theory of poetry and music.

He married Elizabeth Smythies of Colchester, the first of the inter-marriages of these two families.

A vol. of letters by Thomas Twining has been edited by Mr. Richard Twining, his great nephew, 1882, entitled, "Recreations and Studies of a Country Clergyman of the 18th Century."

Daniel Twining, son of Richard and Mary, of London, Isleworth, and Twickenham, was born in 1777. He spent a few years with his grandparents, John and Mary Aldred, at St. Faith's, near Norwich, and attended the Grammar School there, under the teaching of the celebrated Dr. Parr. Afterwards he went to a school to learn French, and then to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. His first promotion

was to the Rectory of Stilton, Hunts., he married Jane Wing, and after some years, in 1832, was offered the living of Therfield, Herts., by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Dr. Hughes, one of the Canons Residentiary, being his Godfather. He died in 1853.

James, of a later generation, second son of John Aldred and Emma Twining, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and became seventh wrangler; he had as a pupil, Lord Alwyne Compton, now Bishop of Ely. He was afterwards Curate of Battersea for a few years, and on the death of Mr. Bevan, in 1851, Richard Twining, his uncle, being well-known to Bishop Blomfield, applied to him for the living of Holy Trinity, Twickenham. The Bishop replied that "he had much pleasure in offering it to one of a family who had done so much for the Church in various ways." James accepted the living, and soon afterwards, in 1854, married Mary E. Bevan, a daughter of the first Incumbent. He remained there eleven years, when Mr. Byng, the Rector of Little Casterton, Rutlandshire, exchanged with him in 1862, and there he lived till his sudden death, in 1874, aged 53 years.

The following notice is taken from the

“Journal of the Society of Arts,” February 22nd, 1895 :—

THOMAS TWINING.—Mr. Thomas Twining, one of the oldest members of the Society of Arts (he was elected in 1847), died on 16th February, 1895. He was a member of the Council from 1851 to 1859, and a Vice-President from 1862 to 1873, during which period he took an active part in the work of the Society. Mr. Twining was born at St. Faith's, near Norwich, in 1806. From boyhood he had been much of an invalid. In 1823 his eyesight was impaired by exposure in Switzerland, and in 1825 the effects of a fall on the ice at Milan, necessitated the use of crutches for the rest of his life. In spite of these bodily infirmities, Mr. Twining was most energetic in his attempts to improve the instruction of the working-classes, and, before 1849, he had endeavoured to establish a technical college for artisans. In 1855, he reported to the Council of the Society of Arts on “Special Collections of Articles of Domestic and Sanitary Economy for the Working Classes,” and soon afterwards he superintended the collection by the Society (see *Journal*, vol. iii. p. 675) of models, drawings, &c., for an Economic Museum. A portion of these col-

lections was, in 1857, handed to the South Kensington Museum, subsequent collections were lent to the Polytechnic Institution, and in 1860, Mr. Twining founded his own Economic Museum at Twickenham; this, unfortunately, was burnt in 1871. The Economic Gallery, which attracted much attention at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, was due to the movement of the Society, initiated by Mr. Twining. The Emperor Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie took great interest in the scheme, which was carried out under the superintendence of Prince Napoleon. Mr. Twining brought out in 1874, in conjunction with Mr. J. Scott Russell, a work entitled "Technical Training," which embodied the results of his studies of industrial life, and was an early contribution to the now very extensive literature connected with Technical Instruction. In connection with his Economic Museum, and as a help towards the wide dissemination of its teachings, he planned a series of illustrated lectures on elementary science, which he published under the title of "Science made Easy," and which has been largely used at various institutions about the country for the purpose of spreading a knowledge of the science of

common life. Besides these two works, Mr. Twining published many pamphlets and reports on the subjects in which he was so greatly interested. He received the Cross of the Legion of Honour from Napoleon III. in 1855, and the Order of SS. Maurizio e Lazzaro from the Italian Government in 1867, besides medals at various exhibitions.

THE WELSH TWYNINGS.

But few facts have been connected with this branch of our family, but the following are given, as of interest.

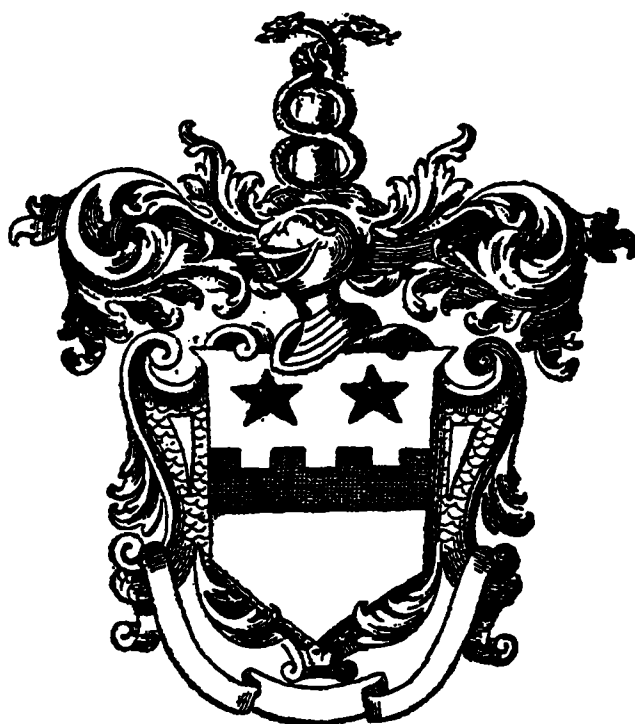
The first Twining who went to Wales was John, grandson of Thomas, of Pershore, the son of John and Joan of Throgmorton. Two generations later, William (who was a Welsh-speaking Welshman), went to the island of Nassau, in 1787, from Pembroke, and then to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, as one of the first Missionaries of the S.P.G. One of his sons was Chaplain at Halifax, and another, Charles, was a lawyer there, and coming over to England, in 1868, died at Lee, in Kent, where his tombstone may be seen.

Mrs. Dent, of Sudeley Castle, Winchcombe, sent the copy of a letter dated 1865, from the

Rev. William Twynning, of Grosmont Rectory, Hereford, to the Rev. W. H. G. Twining, whereupon he communicated with Major William E. Twynning, of Llandrindod, Radnorshire, son of the Rev. William H. Twynning. He writes that he does not possess any notes on the early history of his family, that his ancestors are buried in the churchyard of Lampeter Velfrey, near Narberth, Pembrokeshire, and that the earlier tombstones are too worn to be deciphered. The earliest member he knows of is the Rev. Benjamin Twynning, Rector of Amroth, who died in 1757, aged 97. The father of the Rev. W. H. Twynning was Captain Twynning, R.A. He used to say that Twynning and Twining originally sprang from the same stock. One of this family was Chaplain to Lord Sherbourne.

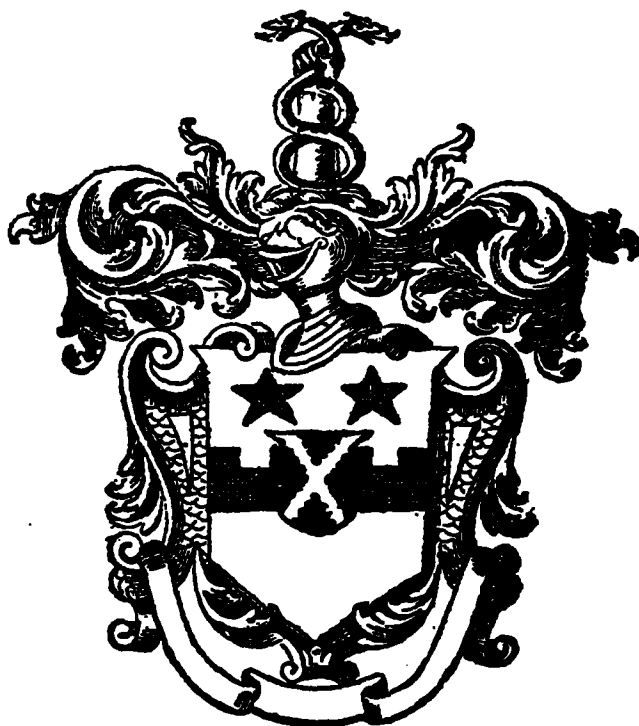
1. In Burke's General Armoury, 1842, the Welsh Twynings are described as of great antiquity. In a work by Ellen Millington, "Heraldry in History, Poetry, and Romance," the following passage occurs:—"The Twynings of Bryn, county Pembroke, have a very ancient coat, 'Sa, two bars between two stars of six points, or;' the crest represents the twins, Castor and Pollux, in infancy, as the stars are

supposed to represent them after death." The motto is, "Stellis aspirate Gemellis; 'aspire to the twin stars,'" an allusion doubtless to the name of Twynning. This crest is one of the oldest in existence. In the year 1818, as Mr. Richard Twining was passing through Llandrindod Wells, he saw a chariot with the English Twining crest upon it. It is very remarkable to find this ancient Welsh branch of the family bearing the English crest in 1818.



2. The arms used by Daniel Twining in 1783 was evidently brought to London by Daniel, the elder, in 1670, and adopted by the family. It has some resemblance to that of the Twynings of Bryn, but the stars have five points.

3. The arms used by Daniel in 1754 was added to by the St. Andrew's Cross.



NOTE :—" Early in the 18th Century, 1726, Thomas Twining built 'Dial House,' and it was inhabited by himself and successive generations of the family until the close of the year 1889. It was then presented by Richard Twining, on behalf of the Family, to the Patrons of the Living of Twickenham as a Vicarage for the Parish, the former Vicarage having become uninhabitable. 'Dial House,' having also suffered more than had been supposed, from decay, has since been almost entirely rebuilt, the main features of the original building having been carefully preserved and the old Dial retained on its front.