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THE CARTHEW-YORSTOUN FAMILY

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C. M. CARTHEW-YORSTOUN  
4601 Southern Avenue  
Dallas, Texas 75209





# The Gallowidian.

An Illustrated Southern Counties Quarterly Magazine.

No. 25—VOL. VII.]

SPRING, 1905.

[SIXPENCE.]

## Sons of the South.

MORDEN CARTHEW-YORSTOUN.

1917243



R MORDEN CARTHEW-YORSTOUN is the eldest son of the late General Morden Carthew, C.B., of the Indian Army, formerly of Woodbridge Abbey, Suffolk. General Carthew succeeded his uncle, Admiral William Carthew, R.N., in the possession of Woodbridge Abbey and lands in Suffolk when he was a young officer in India. The Carthews of Woodbridge were an old family that had owned the Abbey for many years, and Benacre Hall, in Suffolk; but as time went on and large families had to be provided for, and no fortunes were made, the lands gradually diminished, until at last in the eighties, General Carthew sold what remained to another family of the same name, but not related, and his son, the subject of this memoir, and descendants have ceased to have any connection with the home of their ancestors.

General Carthew married Jemima Borland, daughter of John Ewart, late of Mulloch, Kirkcudbright. The family of Ewart of Mulloch had been settled there since about 1600, and had produced more than one distinguished representative, a Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia; the late William Ewart, M.P. for Dum-

fries Burghs; the late General Sir John Ewart, K.C.B., who died last year at Craigeleuch, etc., etc. Morden Carthew-Yorstoun, then Morden Carthew, was born in India in 1832. He was educated principally at Cheltenham College, which he left in 1848, and sailed a month afterwards for India, having obtained a cadetship in the Indian Army, under the old East India Company, that excellent school for soldiers and administrators. It may here be remarked that in those days there was no entrance examination for the Army, and young Morden Carthew merely signed his name in a big book at the East India Office. His subsequent career has shown that the public service did not suffer from the absence of proof as to scholarship, as to which, however, he was fairly equipped for his age—just sixteen—although he knew little Latin and no Greek. He was posted to the Madras Presidency, and was at once sent across the Bay of Bengal to Singapore, to be temporarily attached to the 21st Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, commanded by his father, then Colonel, who also commanded the troops in the Straits Settlement. After about a year he returned to India with the 21st, and then joined his own regiment, the 26th Madras Native Infantry, which some time after was sent over



to Moulmein, Burmah. When the second Burmese war broke out in 1852, young Carthew, then a Lieutenant, was in England on sick leave; but he hastened out and rejoined his regiment just after the capture of Martaban, a fortified town belonging to the Burmese on the opposite side of the river on which Moulmein stands. Some tedious months of garrison work in Martaban followed, which Carthew utilised by setting to work to study the Burmese language. He had already passed in Hindustani and had acquired a fair knowledge of it, which stood him in great stead afterwards, for when the south of Burma was annexed to the British possessions and the province of Martaban joined to the older British province of Moulmein the then Chief Commissioner, the late Sir Archibald Bogle, applied to the officer commanding the troops for two or three officers to assist in the pacification and civil administration of the newly annexed territory, with the one condition that they must already have acquired some moderate amount of knowledge of the Burmese language. In the whole Brigade there were only two officers who had qualified themselves in that way, Carthew and another, in his own regiment. Both of these obtained at once appointments in the Civil Department, and their regiment saw no more of them, as the singular system then prevailed in the Indian army of many officers obtaining appointments in departments other than regimental, and though retaining their names in the lists of their regiment, and obtaining regimental promotion, never again rejoining unless their regiment happened to be engaged on active service, when the curious anomaly was seen of lieutenant-colonels, majors, and captains, who may have been absent for many years from regimental work, returning and taking their places as if they had never been away from their comrades.

During the course of the war in 1852-3 Carthew saw a good deal of what was going on, and was present at several of the small

actions that took place, for there were no pitched battles, the Burmese troops being very inferior in armament and courage.

There was another curious system in the Madras army at that time. Before 1848, when Carthew joined the army, there was a separate regiment called Light Troops or Rifles, clothed in green exactly like the British Rifle Brigade and armed with the same two grooved short rifles with sword bayonets. This regiment was broken up and its eight companies distributed among eight red uniformed regiments. The 26th Regiment M.N.I. was one of these, and thus had three flank companies, Grenadier and Light in red and the Rifle in green, which last always took the left flank of the regiment when in line. Being dressed in a distinctive colour, these rifle companies were much sought after by young officers, and Carthew was fortunate enough to be one of the three attached to his regiment's rifle company.

During the war, and when a large column marched northwards from Martaban through the Burmese country, four of the Native Infantry regiments having Rifle companies happened to be in the Division, so their four Rifle companies were detached from their regiments and formed into a half battalion of Rifles, and being so called "Light Troops" they were always employed on front or rear guard, or small expeditions, it being then the fashion to think or say that light troops were lighter than line troops, and could move quicker and were supposed to be never tired. In consequence of this idea the Rifles saw and were engaged in everything that was going on, much to the delight of their active young officers. After marching through the country for some distance, the Burmese town of Sittang was reached and occupied, and the column being partly broken up, the 26th M.N.I., with some others, was left there in garrison, and so again ensued a period of some months of rather monotonous life, unrelieved by any activity on the part of the enemy.



Carthew again utilised this idle time to learn surveying, of which he had learnt just the rudiments at the Cheltenham College, and having borrowed some instruments from an engineer officer, set to work to make a rough survey of the town and neighbourhood, and this happening, by great good fortune, to be the first survey made attracted some favourable attention from the authorities. Carthew then, after rubbing up the little trigonometry he

had learnt at school, appeared before a board of engineer officers and obtained a regular certificate for surveying, which curiously enough led to his being offered by the Chief Engineer of Rangoon, Colonel Hugh Fraser, who afterwards became Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces in India during the great Mutiny in 1856-7, an offer of an appointment in the Engineer's Department for the laying out of the town of Rangoon, which has since become one of the finest British cities in the East. However, fate settled otherwise, for just previously

his services had been lent to the Chief Commissioner at Moulmein, who, as above mentioned, had applied for a few young officers who had some little knowledge of the Burmese language, and Carthew made his way from the town of Sittang on the river of that name, *via* Pegu, to Rangoon, through a series of creeks navigable in the rains by boats, that was believed to exist, but of which there was no knowledge at headquarters. Though warned of the possible risk, as it was known that the Burmese army lay somewhere near Pegu, he took his chance, and, relying on his knowledge

of Burmese, trusted himself to a native crew for the voyage. After several days, some of which were spent in deep creeks below the level of the surrounding country, having seen no other signs of the presence of the enemy than two rafts on which were large bamboo frames set upright, holding two bodies of crucified Burmans, he arrived one day at the landing place at Pegu, a considerable town with a celebrated Pagoda, fortified by a wooden stockade and occupied by

some British native troops of the Madras Army. There he was astonished to be hailed as if he had risen from the earth, men and officers running down to him exclaiming "Where have you come from? How ever did you get here, etc.?" He then learnt for the first time that the town had been besieged by a Burmese army for some weeks, who had entirely surrounded it, and fired at everyone who exposed himself in the open; but who had not the courage to rush the low stockade, and who had only raised the siege and hurried away during the night previous and early



MORDEN CARTHAW-YORSTOUN,  
On his return from the East.

morning. Carthew must thus have passed through or on one flank of the whole Burmese force, without either he or they knowing of each other's presence, the creek his boat was in not being visible from the flat country, and the Burmese too hurried to scout. Though he was not once during this boat voyage under fire, or in any known danger, he was much surprised to find that when the Burmese war medal was sent to him, a special clasp for "Pegu" was attached to it, as it was explained to him, when he sent it back, thinking it a mistake, that he was borne on the



strength of the garrison before noon of the day on which the Burmese raised the siege.

On getting to Moulmein early in 1853, Morden Carthew, at twenty years of age, was appointed Assistant Magistrate of Moulmein, a large town and seaport of over 40,000 inhabitants of every Eastern race. Within three days he found himself ordered to hold a Marine Court of Enquiry on the loss of an English ship on its way down the river—the Sahveen—and to preside at it. Fancy a youth of twenty, a soldier lieutenant, presiding over a Court consisting of three grizzled Nautical Assessors! He prudently kept his own counsel and said nothing, but kept the record and sent it on to the higher authorities, and was much surprised to hear afterwards that he had given "entire satisfaction." This was a useful lesson to him in "masterly inaction" and learning when to say nothing.

After some months as Assistant Magistrate, there was a temporary vacancy in the Civil Court of the Moulmein town and province, and Carthew found himself directed to do the duties of Civil Judge when just twenty-one. Here he found himself in deep waters, as many of the suits in his Court were difficult questions of Mercantile Law, Law of Shipping, Bills of Exchange, etc.; but partly by providing himself with the best law books on those subjects, and sometimes working at them well through the night, but especially by remembering the advice given by the first Lord Mansfield to a soldier friend who had been appointed Commander-in-Chief and *Chief Justice* in the West Indies—"Don't worry. Just go by the lights of common sense, and don't give your reasons," he struggled along without discredit. For it has been remarked by a distinguished Judge that "the perfection of Law is the perfection of common sense." Carthew found even his slight knowledge of Burmese, besides being the means of getting his foot on the first rung of the ladder, most useful to him in his new duties, and he now set to work to learn the

language thoroughly, and in a short time passed the examination required before he could be permanently attached to the Civil Department. In 1854 he married his present wife, the only daughter of Colonel, afterwards General Sir Archibald Bogle, the head of the British provinces in those parts, who had been knighted for his services in connection with the last war, and who was one of the well-known family of Boggles of Gilmour Hill, on the site of which the present University of Glasgow stands.

In 1855, the Senior Magistrate of Moulmein having been nearly killed by a convict in the jail, had to leave, and there was a vacancy there, and Morden Carthew was personally introduced to the Governor-General, the late Lord Dalhousie, and recommended for the appointment. Lord Dalhousie at once remarked, "Oh, he is too young for such a responsible place." Sir Archibald Bogle replied, "He is older than he looks, my Lord," etc., and the appointment was sanctioned. As another proof that the Governor General was not the only person who thought Morden Carthew younger than he looked—for in truth he did look absurdly boyish, and was often taken for sixteen or seventeen, and a newly joined Ensign—on one occasion when he was Senior Magistrate, and was sitting in his private room where he usually saw persons who came to him on shipping business, before he went on the bench for judicial work, he heard a bustle at the door and a stout, red-faced, jolly-looking ship captain forcing his way past the office peon, exclaiming "I want to see his Wusship," which he repeated several times when he saw Carthew, as if he was in a tremendous hurry and was shouting to the main top of his ship. When Carthew quietly told him that he was all the "Worship" he would find, he in a friendly way nudged him with his elbow and said, "Now, none of that, young chap; you don't chaff me;" and great was his astonishment when he found that the smooth-faced stripling was really a "Worship." Lord Dalhousie sanctioned the appointment, and





before he was twenty-two he became Chief Magistrate of a large town of 40,000 inhabitants, with all its police duties, with a convict jail chiefly composed of prisoners transported from India to the number of about 1500 men, charge of all the roads and bridges in the town district, and with a multitude of other duties that only one accustomed to the life and work of an Indian soldier civilian can understand or even count.

In 1856 came the great Mutiny of the Bengal army, the ground swell from which was felt acutely in every part of British India, even though there was no actual outbreak. Moulmein, and indeed all Burma, was held by Madras troops only. There were none from Bengal, but no one could say how long this state of matters could last, for under the contagion of the at first

successful mutiny in Bengal the other Presidencies might only too soon join. A most anxious time followed, which was much increased by the presence close to the town of the large convict jail above spoken of, which by this time had received the uncomfortable addition of many of the troopers of the Bengal Cavalry at Merut who were the first to break out and commit untold excesses, and other

captured mutineer sepoy. At this time there was so much nervousness among the European population that many officers and merchants and clerks either sent their families to England or to sleep on board the ships in the river, but Mrs Carthew never left her husband's side. She remained with his sister in their home close

behind the great convict depot wall, and even on one occasion, at the Mohammedan Festival of Mohurram, when an outbreak was thought probable and Carthew had his duties to do round about the town, inspecting the police posts and seeing that all possible precautions were taken and guards alert, she insisted on accompanying him in a small buggy. He *must* do his public duty, and so his wife said that if an outbreak really took place there would be no chance for any



A BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE OF MR YORSTOUN'S SKILL AS A WOOD-CARVER.

of them, and, therefore, that she would go with, and, if it were to be so, die with her husband rather than be left at home. Fortunately, things passed off quietly, but the mental strain on those in responsibility was great, and was not loosened till some short time afterwards, when an Italian frigate on a scientific cruise round the world, calling at Moulmein, came up the river, and not knowing the regular saluting



point, fired a salute just opposite the town, within one hundred yards of the Magistrates' office, where he was sitting on the bench trying charges. The effect of the salute was magical. At the first shot there was a silence that could be almost felt, every native seemed frozen stiff, the Punka stopped; at the second report there was a silent, stealthy movement towards the several doors; and by the third or fourth, the Magistrate was absolutely alone. But almost immediately it had struck him that there was a regularity in the reports, and also that as they did not seem to be from shotted guns, they could scarcely mean real business. His Court being empty, he could now see out of the front windows towards the main wharf, and there was a large ship just coming to anchor smothered with the smoke of her own guns. A very short time made the position clear, and then the officer commanding the frigate, who had heard nothing about the mutiny in India, speedily set all in Moulmein at their ease by opening his gun ports towards the town, and showing the black muzzles of his guns run out, ready for business if required. He also sent armed parties of his men, with drums and fifes playing, round about the town morning and evening, after which there was never a whisper of disaffection among native troops nor symptom of rising among the convicts. But the strain of his duties had been great, and Morden Carthew was advised to go to England for a year, which he did.

In 1858 he returned again to Burma, leaving his wife in England, and obtained another and higher appointment—that of Deputy Commissioner of the Province of Mergui, the most southern point of British possessions in the Malay Peninsula, under the Indian Government. Here his duties were even more responsible, for he was in charge of the whole civil administration of the Province:—Revenue, Police, Judicial, and everything that went under the description of "Government." He remained there just a

year, and on the 1st January, 1860, when he went on board the monthly steamer, the only connecting link with the rest of the world, expecting to greet his wife from home, he received an open telegram informing him that the succession to the estate of East Tinwald in Dumfriesshire had opened to him and that he might come home "for good" as soon as he liked. His superior at Moulmein, having heard of his good fortune, was considerate enough to send down an officer to relieve him, and so without a moment's loss of time he gave over his treasure and office, distributed his household goods, and started for home within 24 hours. Thus, after a career of only 12 years from 1848 to 1860 of very varied experiences, Morden Carthew said adieu to India and Burma, with some regret, for he was keenly interested in his work and the people, and would have willingly remained in harness.

We must now speak of Carthew no longer, for with the lands of East Tinwald he had to take the additional name of Yorstoun, and has since been known as Carthew-Yorstoun. The estate of East Tinwald was part of the lands of the last Duke of Queensberry, and was purchased by the late Reverend John Yorstoun, minister of Torthorwald, who, having no children, left it to his nephew, the late William Grierson of Garroch, Kirkcudbright, with the proviso that if he had no heir of his own he was to select some male representative of his (the Rev. John Yorstoun's mother), who was a Miss Ewart of Mulloch, and sister to the grandmother of Morden Carthew's mother on the Ewart side.

Mr Grierson took a liking to young Carthew when he was a schoolboy, and afterwards seeing him when he was on sick leave in England in 1851, correctly measured him as one likely to do justice to the property, and, therefore, selected him to succeed to the Yorstoun lands, subject to the life-rent of another relative, the late John Ewart of the Register Office, Edinburgh, who also was



childless, and, moreover, though he had male relations of his own, Mr William Grierson left his own patrimonial estate of Garroch to

Young, and remained there for five years, when he rented Elsiefields, near Lochmaben. In 1876 the late Duke of Buccleuch offered him



"AFTER FIFTY YEARS."

From a Photograph taken on the occasion of the Golden Wedding.

Morden Carthew, subject only to the life use of his widow, when the Garroch property fell to him.

In 1860 Carthew-Yorstoun took up his residence at Lincluden, the seat of the late Major

his present appointment of Chamberlain on his Eskdale and Liddesdale estate, with residence at Irvine House, near Langholm, where he has lived for the last 28 years, with occasional short residences in the winter months at his own



house, East Tinwald, which he has converted from a cottage of three rooms into a commodious and picturesque house surrounded by woods and shrubberies of his own planting. During his residence in Dumfriesshire for the last 45 years Carthew-Yorstoun has taken an active part in County affairs. He has been a member of the County Council from the first, and was Convener from 1896 to 1902, but felt himself obliged to resign owing to the growing infirmity of deafness. As a Conservative he contested the Dumfries Burghs in 1874 against Mr Ernest Noel, but though unsuccessful gave such satisfaction to the party that he was asked to promise to contest the seat again when opportunity offered, and, declining to accept payment of his election expenses, was presented by his political friends with a splendid testimonial in the shape of a large silver gilt bowl, two flagons, and four cups, which are amongst the most cherished heirlooms he possesses.

On the 10th of June, 1904, Mr and Mrs Carthew-Yorstoun celebrated their golden wedding, and were the recipients of many valuable and valued testimonials of their goodwill and kindly feelings towards them both from personal friends, including the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and several members of their family, relations, and also from the parish of Canobie and Liddesdale district, who each gave him beautiful silver gilt bowls and illuminated books of names of donors. The Burgh of Lochmaben and the tenants of East Tinwald also gave him splendidly illuminated addresses with warm expressions of appreciation and goodwill, the tenants adding to the address other handsome gifts both to Mrs Carthew-Yorstoun and himself. As a further proof of the friendly feeling that exists between himself and the officials of all ranks on the Duke of Buccleuch's estate so long under his charge, they presented him and his wife with several valuable gifts, so that he has a good right to be proudly conscious that he has earned the

respect and approval of his neighbours and colleagues in the Duke's service. Mr Carthew-Yorstoun has sometimes been asked by former comrades how it came about that the Duke of Buccleuch gave him such a responsible appointment as charge of the Eskdale and Liddesdale estates, seeing that he, they said, "knew nothing about estate management or land management." This was not quite the case, for from the first month of his settling in Dumfriesshire he set himself to work to learn about land management, and after the first year became his own factor and manager. His old friend, the late Mr Samuel Adamson, who had been factor for several years before 1860, most kindly encouraged him to learn the business for himself, and offered to give him friendly advice whenever he wanted it. With this help and with that of an able land-steward he soon acquired a practical knowledge of land management, and especially of draining and planting, which his lands much needed, and so within the first 15 years of his ownership he tile-drained over 1200 acres of land and planted over 300 acres of wood, and rebuilt all his farm houses and offices and cottages, and laid out about £24,000 in converting one of the most neglected and impoverished estates in the country into one the high condition of which is apparent to every passer-by from Torthorwald to Lochmaben. Consequently, when he undertook his present large and responsible charge he was not without a fair practical knowledge of what he would be called upon to do. He had learnt in a small scale what he would have to do in a large scale, in the best possible school, viz., at his own expense.

Mr Carthew-Yorstoun served as a captain in the militia regiment of the Border Counties, now known as the 3rd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, from 1862 to 1877. He has a family of four sons and one daughter. His eldest son is Colonel Archibald Morden Carthew-Yorstoun, C.B., who commanded the 2nd Battalion of the Black Watch through





nearly the whole of the war in South Africa, shortly after the disaster of Magersfontein, and was wounded at Paardeberg. For his services in South Africa he was made Commander of the Bath and received the King's medal and South African medal with several clasps. The second son is also a distinguished soldier and served in South Africa and four other campaigns, for all of which he carries medals.

Mr Carthew-Yorstoun has been a keen sports man with "rod" and "hound," and constantly frequented some of the best rivers in Scotland and Norway, where he went regularly for ten years. He hunted regularly with the "Cotswold" and Duke of Beaufort's hounds for some years, and was well known with the Dumfriesshire hounds in the days when the late Mr John Johnstone of Halleaths was M.F.H., when he, with Joe Graham, the huntsman, and the master made often a trio at the end of a long gallop. One memorable run is recorded when the hounds met at Comlongon Castle, the seat of Lord

Mansfield, and finished on the further side of Wamphray, near Moffat, when it was so dark that they had to be called off the scent, and next morning the fox was found dead about thirty yards beyond the spot where the tired horsemen and hounds had stopped. Mr Carthew-Yorstoun gladly accepted the kind hospitality of his friend the master to spend the night at Halleaths, and drove through Dumfries next morning (a Sunday) in his pink coat to Lincluden.

In concluding these notes, it may not be out of place to mention that his dearest hobby, and one that stands him in good stead in the autumn of his days, is that of wood-carving, an art in which he far more than excels. His work has been exhibited in London, Edinburgh, and elsewhere, and it is not so many years ago since the lieges of Dumfries had an excellent opportunity of inspecting some most artistic specimens in the Art Exhibition held in the new Academy.





C. Louisa Wakefield 1880

An Account of the Family of the REV. THOMAS CARTHEW,  
of WOODBRIDGE ABBEY, who died in January, 1791.

HARLESTON, 1848.

Dear Alfred,

Agreeably to your request I have furnished you with the best account my memory from hearsay and otherwise, enables me to give of my father and his numerous children, which will serve to illustrate the Pedigrees you have drawn out. Two only out of sixteen are living, my sister Laura and myself, who have both attained a greater age than our father and mother or any of his other children. How long we may be spared God only knows. Adieu.

Your affectionate father,

GEO. CARTHEW.

My father, the Rev. THOMAS CARTHEW, of Woodbridge Abbey, Patron and Perpetual Curate of the Parish Church of Woodbridge, Lord of the Manor of Woodbridge late Priory, and the owner of a considerable estate there, Rector of Little Bealings, and Perpetual Curate of Ramsholt, in Suffolk, and Rector of Frettenham cum Stanninghall, in Norfolk, and also Patron by purchase of the advowson of the Rectory of Monewden, in Suffolk, was the only surviving Son of Thomas Carthew, of Benacre Hall, in that county. He was born at Benacre, August 4th, 1732, and died and was buried at Woodbridge, in January, 1791, consequently he was only in his 59th year. He was educated at the Grammar School at Scarning, in Norfolk, under Mr. Brett, and was co-temporary there with Thurlow, afterwards Lord Chancellor, and Peter Routh, afterwards Master of the Grammar School at Beccles, the father of Dr. Routh, President of Magdalen College, Oxford; on leaving school he entered of the Inner Temple, of which his father and grandfather had been members, and on the 31st August, 1754, was married at Weston, near Beccles, to Elizabeth Morden, one of the daughters of the Rev. Thomas Morden, Rector of Cantley, in Norfolk, and residing at Weston Hall, the brother of Sir Wm. Morden, Bart., and K.B. of Suffolk, who afterwards took the name of Harbord;—the Rev. T. Morden had in the year preceding married my father's mother;—after my father's marriage he resided chiefly in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, London, though occasionally at the Abbey; having the prospect of a large family with no promising prospect of success in the Law, and his mother's jointure dipping deeply into the income of his Woodbridge estate,\*

CARTHEW.

\* Benacre had been sold during his minority.



he determined, under the advice of his nephew, John Norris, Esq., of Great Wychingham, to abandon that profession, and qualify himself for the church, as he not only had the patronage of Woodbridge church, but from his wife's family connection with the Morden family, (whose principal possessed much church patronage,) had a fair prospect of preferment, he therefore left London and came to reside at the Abbey. Having obtained, through Mr. Norris, the nomination to the curacy of Great Wychingham, as a Title for Orders, he was ordained in 17 , and in 1769 went to reside at Wychingham Parsonage, where his daughter Anna and son Morden were born; the Abbey having become untenanted, and he having been presented by Mrs. Atkinson to the Rectory of Little Bealings, left Wychingham, and came to reside at the Abbey, and there continued to his death. On the death of the Rev. Mr. Clark, the Incumbent of Woodbridge, my father was in 1779, on his own petition, instituted to the Perpetual Curacy of that Parish, endowed with the great tithes of the parish. In the year 1764 he was presented to the Rectory of Frettenham cum Stanninghall, by his wife's uncle, Sir William (Morden) Harbord; and in 17 to the Perpetual Curacy of Ramsholt, Suffolk, on the presentation of Robert Martin, gentleman, the nephew of "Honest Tom Martin," the celebrated Antiquary, all which preferments he continued to hold to the time of his death.

After the death of Elizabeth, his first wife, (13th December, 1768,) my father married secondly Mary Wall, one of the three daughters of Thomas Wall, Esq., Collector of the Customs at Aldborough; she died in June, 1771, without issue; and on the 10th May, 1774, my father married thirdly, Anne Donny, of Beccles, one of the five daughters of the then late Robert Donny, of Eye, gentleman, by whom he left eight children. After the death of this lady in December, 1785, he married fourthly, Elizabeth Russell, one of the daughters of John Russell, of Otley, Suffolk, always declaring that he was so happy as a married man, that he could not live without a wife. She survived him, and went to reside at Colchester, where she died, and was buried at Woodbridge in 18 .

I will now proceed to furnish some details of the numerous family left by my father, beginning with the issue of each marriage, first with the sons and then with the daughters.

**WILLIAM.** The eldest son was born in St. Clement Danes, 4th November, 1758. After leaving the Grammar School at Ipswich, conducted by the Rev. John King, he obtained a nomination to the Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth, and in due course entered the Navy; having attained the rank of Lieutenant, his ship, (the name of which I do not recollect) was captured by the Americans, then struggling for independency, and he was a prisoner, on parole, but for a short time only, having been exchanged. On his return to England, he and his brother Thomas, who had obtained a Commission in the Marines, were both appointed to H.M.S. Hannibal, 74, Captain , one of the Squadron under the command of Sir Edward Hughes, proceeding to the East Indies. The Hannibal when alone on detached service fell in with a Squadron of the French Fleet, consisting of five sail of the line, commanded by Admiral \* and after a gallant resistance was

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\* A.D. 1782. The Hannibal on the clearing up of a thick fog found herself in the very midst of the French fleet, under Suffren. G. A. C.



compelled to strike to such superior force. Admiral Suffrien, the Commander-in-Chief of the French fleet in those seas, had the baseness to deliver over the whole ship's crew, officers and men, to the tender mercies of the notorious Hyder Ali; the commissioned officers were all marched up the country in irons to Bangalore jail, and the poor middies and seamen were compelled to enter into the tyrant's service, and many of the former compelled to become Mahomedans. The two brothers, their relationship being unknown to the tyrant, were by God's providence chained together by the legs, and so continued, suffering many hardships, indignities and privations till the treaty of 1784, when by the blessing of the Almighty they had the happiness of again entering the mansion of their father, by whom and his family they had been mourned as dead, no intelligence of them from the time of their being delivered over to Hyder Ali having been received. On their return, which I well recollect, the fatted calf was killed, and from the estimation in which my father was held, the whole town and neighbourhood united in demonstrations of rejoicing, bells, fireworks, bonfires, ale drinkings, &c., &c. Having had the good fortune to obtain the patronage of Admiral Sir John Jervis, Lieutenant Carthew was on the armament, called the Spanish Armament, in 1781, appointed first Lieutenant of H.M.S. Prince, 98 guns, and in 1782 obtained the rank of Commander, and was appointed to the command of the Prince Edward, which ship, with a consort, commanded by O'Brien, his senior officer, was employed to convoy H.R.H. Prince Edward, with troops to Canada, in which service Commander Carthew had the ill fortune to come into personal collision with his Royal Highness, who, contrary to the rules of the service, demanded to hold Court Martial on soldiers guilty of offending, to which Commander Carthew refused to accede, but to which his senior officer had yielded, but having received a written order from his senior officer, Commander Carthew was compelled to submit, though under protest; for which conduct, on his return to England, he received the approval of the Admiralty, as did that of Commander O'Brien their censure.

Commander Carthew and his brother Tom soon afterwards visited Paris, in which capital they remained some time; and I have heard them mention that on one occasional visit to the Opera or some other theatre, they espied Suffrien in the royal box, and that it was with much ado they restrained themselves from insulting him for his infamous conduct towards them, the expressions of which would doubtless have obtained for them royal apartments in the Bastille. Upon the breaking out of the Revolution, the brothers, then in Paris, had the happiness to lend their assistance to the escape with them of some ladies of high rank and distinction, whose names I do not remember.

At the commencement of the war with the French Republic, Commander Carthew was appointed to the command of the Redoubt, of 20 guns, called from the weight of metal a Floating Battery, stationed on the coast of Holland, under the command of Admiral Macbride, I believe, from which, having been appointed to the rank of Post Captain, in 1794, he was appointed to the command of the Brilliant frigate, of 20 guns, stationed in the North Sea, under Admiral Duncan; and in 1796, Captain Carthew was appointed to the command of the Regulus, of 44 guns, on two decks, and in October in that year sailed from Plymouth for the West Indies, and in his passage out, under Admiralty orders, he had the good fortune to fall in with and capture "El San Pio," a Spanish Corvete, of 18 guns, and two Spanish merchant ships with specie on board, under her convoy, by which he obtained a handsome share of prize money. On reaching his





destination, the *Regulus* was allotted by the Commander-in-Chief on the station, Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, who afterwards resided at Benhall Lodge, to be the consort of the *Magicienne* frigate, Captain Ricketts, nephew and heir of Earl St. Vincent, who was unfortunately drowned when afterwards in the command of "*Le Tonfau*," 84 guns. Captain Carthow distinguished himself much in the various attacks made on the strong batteries on the islands in possession of the enemy, but was finally, from ill health, obliged to be invalided home. At the time alluded to, the late Captain John Fordyce Maples, C.B., who married the widow of my brother John, was first Lieutenant of the *Magicienne*, and the present Sir Wm. Parker, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, was a midy. Whilst in command of the *Regulus*, the *Success* frigate, 32 guns, Captain Pigott, was under his orders as senior officer; this ill-fated officer exchanged from her into the *Hermione* frigate, and with all his officers were murdered by his own boat's crew, and the ship given up to the enemy. Whilst the *Success* was under the orders of Captain Carthow, he had the painful task of remonstrating with Captain Pigott for his barbarous and tyrannical conduct towards his ship's company, to which had he attended, his own life and that of his officers, as well as the loss of the *Hermione*, and the evil of his example would have been spared. Captain Carthow, after his return to England, was never again afloat, but resided as an inmate with his brother Tom, (of whom hereafter) for some few years. Sometime after the death of Francis Brooke, Esq., who after my father's death, purchased the Abbey, and made it his residence, Captain Carthow re-purchased the old family seat, and resided there to the time of his death. In 180 , Captain Carthow married Plesance Myers, one of the daughters of Graham Thomas Myers, Esq., only brother of General Sir W. Myers, Bart., and K.C.B., and niece of Mr. Thomas, the brother of the present George Thomas, Esq. My brother attained the rank of Rear Admiral, and in 1837 died intestate and without issue, at 70, and was buried in the family vault in the Sekford Chapel, in Woodbridge church. He for many years fulfilled the duties of a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant, as his father had done. The greater part of the barracks at Woodbridge were erected on part of the Admiral's estate, the rent of which and of some frontage land on the opposite side of the road brought him an income of upwards of £800 a year. On his death, the abbey and the farm, called the Barrack Farm, also part of his late father's estate, which he purchased, devolved upon his nephew Merden Carthow, the eldest son of his next brother the Rev. Morden Carthow, then a Lieutenant, and now Lieut.-Colonel, commanding the 21st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, at Singapore. The Admiral's widow survived him only a few years, and was buried in Kesgrave Church, where her mother and her maternal relations were interred.

MORDEN.

MORDEN CARTHOW, the second son, was educated partly at the Lavenham and partly at the Bungay Grammar Schools, and was entered of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, then more commonly called Bennett College, from whence he graduated, and was ordained by Bishop Bagot in 17 , having been appointed by his father to the Curacy of Frottenham. From the great friendship entertained for his father, this bishop presented him\* to the small livings of the two Hovetons, and on the death of his father he was also presented† to the Rectory of Frottenham cum Stanninghall, by his maternal relative, the first Lord Suffield. He built the front rooms of the present Parsonage, and laid out and

\* 1786

† 1791

our grand father = C. L. G.



planted the lawn, and rendered it a commodious and pleasant residence. He married in 1798, Miss Emily Tweed Pyke, then residing at Coltishall with the Rev. J. Gordon, who had married her mother, one of the children of George Tweed Pyke, of Baythorn Hall, in Essex, Esq., brother of the Rev. Joseph Tweed, of Capel, and of Mrs. Hill, of Burhall. Having the prospect of a numerous family, he was induced, at the solicitation of the Rev. Joseph Church, Vicar of Great Mattishall, in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Caius College, and a consideration to his own advantage, in point of incomes, to consent to an exchange of preferment,† which Mr. Church had interest to effect, and to which he was induced from his engagement to the widow of Bartlott Gurney, Esq., who resided at Coltishall Hall, with a good jointure. This lady was the sister of the late Mr. Cockell, of Attleborough. The Rev. Morden Carthew died, and was buried at Mattishall, in 1821, at 61, leaving his widow, two sons\* and seven daughters; his widow died in 1835, and was buried in the churchyard of Leamington Priors, Warwickshire.

† 1807

THOMAS CARTHEW, the third son, was educated at the Bungay Grammar School, conducted by the Rev. Thomas Reeve, brother of Admiral Samuel Reeve and of the celebrated Mrs. Clara Reeve, and entered the Marine Service, in which he obtained the rank of first Lieutenant, and as such was with his brother in the Hannibal, and his fellow prisoner, at Bangalore. On his return from India, and being put on half-pay, he entered himself a Fellow Commoner of Christ College, Cambridge, of which college his fellow-prisoner, Lieut. Harrison Shaw, R.N., of the Hannibal, also entered. His father dying before he had taken his degree, Bishop Horne, who then resided at Bath, where he died, being fully satisfied with his testimonials, kindly broke through the general rule, and ordained my brother Deacon and Priest in the same week at the Abbey Church at Bath, by which disinterested conduct, as the presentation would otherwise have lapsed to him, my brother was enabled to take the living of Woodbridge, on the presentation of the trustees of my father's estates. He married in April, 1794, in Woodbridge Church, (at which I officiated as bridesmaid,) to Miss Ann Boggis, one of the daughters of Isaac Boggis, Esq., an opulent gentleman, at Colechester, in whose absence from home, he prevailed upon the lady to run away with him, old Boggis thinking a parson with an income not exceeding £400 a year, an ineligible match for his daughter. The Rev. Thomas Carthew died in 1831, at 67, leaving his widow, two sons and one daughter. Thomas, the eldest son, was a solicitor at Woodbridge, in good practice; he married first, Louisa, one of the daughters of J. Clarkson, Esq., the brother of the celebrated Thomas Clarkson, Esq., by whom he had no issue; and secondly, his cousin Charlotte Shaw, one of the daughters of his father's sister Frances, after-mentioned; he died in 18 , leaving his widow and two sons. William Morden Carthew, the second son, was brought up as a surgeon, and went over to Mexico, but the mines being exhausted, his Eldorado prospects vanished, and he returned home a poorer man than he went out, retaining, however, a comfortable income; he now leads an idle life in the Isle of Wight. Ann Carthew, the daughter, lived in celibacy for several years after her mother's death, and then pleased herself, though not her brothers, by marrying Major Thomas Pytches, a gentleman who had spent a handsome fortune, by whom she had one son. The Rev. Thomas Carthew, his widow, his eldest son, and first wife are all buried in a vault in Woodbridge churchyard.

THOMAS.

6 sons.

*with Caroline in Rev John Wakefield**4 daughters - now in Malvern*

\* His eldest son Morden, before-mentioned, obtained a Cadetship in the Indian Army, (Madras Presidency,) and is now, 1880, a Lieut.-General and C.B.



JOHN.

JOHN CARTHEW, the fourth son, was educated at the Dodham Grammar School, under Dr. Griinwood; he served his clerkship with Mr. Peter Jermyn, a solicitor of eminence, at Halesworth, and after his admission, sat down to practice at Woodbridge. He married Mary, one of the daughters of the Rev. Christopher Jeafrosen, Rector of Tunstall, and died September, in 1804, and was buried in the South aisle of the church; his widow afterwards married Captain John Fordyce Maples, R.N., C.B., both of whom are dead.

EDWARD.

EDWARD CARTHEW, the fifth son, was also educated at Dedham, and entered the Navy; he was one of the protégés of Sir John Jervis, afterwards Earl St. Vincent, and saw a good deal of service in the West Indies. He attained the rank of Lieutenant, had the most unenviable command of the Signal Station at Tillingham, in Essex, from which he was appointed to the command of the Grappler gun brig, stationed in the Channel, in which ship he died, off St. Marcou, in 1800, and was interred in the North porch of Portsmouth church, in which there is a stone to his memory.

CHARLOTTE.

CHARLOTTE CARTHEW, born at Woodbridge, 20th November, 1767, died single, and was buried in the South aisle of Woodbridge church, 11th September, 1804.

ANNA.

ANNA CARTHEW, born at Great Witchingham, 6th November, 1759; married at Woodbridge, 13th July, 1784, to the Rev. William Collett, one of the sons of Anthony Collett, of Eyke, gentleman. He for many years officiated as curate of Swanton Morley, near East Dereham, during which time he was presented by the Duke of Bedford, through the interest of T. W. Coke, Esq., of Holkham, and the friendship of his brother-in-law, Ralph Dutton, Esq., to the livings of Buckingham and Easton Socon, to which he had been but shortly inducted, when, upon the death of the Rev. Joshua Larwood, the Rector of Swanton Morley, he was through the same interest presented to that living by Sir John Lombe, Bart., and on the death of the Rev. Mr. Crowe, he was presented to the Rectory of Holkham, having of course resigned his preferment in Bucks. He died in 1825, leaving his widow, one son and two daughters; Anna, his eldest child died single; Mary married Thomas Loventhorp, Esq., whom she survived, and died when on a visit at her uncle Thomas Carthew's, leaving two sons, and was buried in Woodbridge church. William Collett, the only son, is Rector of St. Mary's, Thetford, where he resides; he married first, one of the daughters of Francis Riddle Reynolds, Esq., of Yarmouth, by whom he had issue; and secondly, one of the daughters of Shelford Bidwell, Esq., of Thetford, by whom he has issue. Sophia Collett married John Deacon, Esq., then one of the great firm of Baring and Co., and afterwards and now one of the firm of Williams and Co., Bankers, Bircham Lane, whose present residences are Portman Square and Mablethorpe Park, near Tunbridge, Kent; several children living. (My sister Collett died at Clapham, 24th December, 1830, and was buried in Swanton Morley by her husband.) Frances Collett, the youngest daughter, married the Rev. John Reynolds, the present Rector of Necton, Norfolk, one of the sons of Mr. Reynolds, of Yarmouth.

FRANCES.

FRANCES CARTHEW, born at Woodbridge, 7th May, 1767; married at Woodbridge, 15th June, 1790, to the Rev. Harrison Shaw, of Bongate, near Appleby, in Westmorland. This gentleman had previously been a Lieutenant in the Navy, and was a fellow prisoner with my brothers William and Thomas, at Bangalore; she survived him,

*our great Aunt Ann Collett  
C. L. W.*



and died 12th March, 1835, leaving several children. Charlotte the youngest daughter married her cousin, Thomas Carthew, whom she survived, and by whom she has two sons.

This completes the history of the first family, and I shall now give a like detail of the family by Miss DENNY.

GEORGE CARTHEW, the eldest son of this marriage, was born at Woodbridge, 9th November, 1777, went for a short time to the Lavenham Grammar School, then conducted by the Rev. W. Blaxter; but after the Midsummer vacation, 1788, was removed to the Grammar School, Ipswich, still conducted by the Rev. John King, who he continued to the Christmas vacation, 1793, spending the vacations after his father's death, at John's, his kind brother and guardian. In May, 1794, he was articled to Messrs. Kels and Smith, Solicitors at amineux, at Beccles, (where his sisters Mary Anne and Louisa resided with their aunts Denny,) in whose office he continued till 1799, when he went to town, and having obtained his fee from Sir Simon Le Blanc, to whom he was known, he was on the 9th of that month, the anniversary of his birthday, admitted in the Court of King's Bench, and a few days afterwards admitted in the Courts of Chancery and Common Pleas, and then came back to his brother John's, at Woodbridge, the agent, Mr. Baxter Cox, of Nitham Street, Bedford Row, who had married Miss Emma Collett, one of the daughters of Mr. George Collett, Banker and Ironmaster, at Woodbridge, brother of the Rev. W. Collett; having on his wife's death determined upon leaving London, George Carthew was induced to take Chambers at Messrs. A. Inn, and try his chance; he was, however, he continued till Christmas only, 1800, when from the illness of Mr. Edmund Joney, Solicitor, Bungay, he was invited to go down and take the management of his business, with the sanguine hope to find an advantage, which was frustrated by the early death of Mr. Joney, before he could become known to and obtain the confidence of his clients; at Bungay, however, he continued till 1807, receiving the most flattering attentions and civilities from all the families in the town and neighbourhood; a period in which Bungay really stood in repute for gentility, society, and hospitality, also, how charming! By the services of his excellent and most esteemed friend Robert Alderson, Esq., (the father of the present Judge, Sir Robert Hall Alderson,) who this noble gentleman presented a good opening, he determined upon quitting Bungay, and having used the good fortune to obtain the patronage of John Ker, Esq., he set up his clerk at Buxton, on Midsummer Wednesday, 1807, on which day he dined at Mr. Kerrick's. Upon the formation of the Corps of Volunteers, after the capture of the Peace of Amiens, a Company was formed at Buxton, of which John Kerrick, Esq., was Captain Commandant, Mr. Fox, a brother attorney, (who is now in a Volunteer Corps at Yarmouth,) was senior Lieut., G. Carthew, second Lieut., and John Doughty, Esq., and a more complete and well-disciplined Corps was not in the whole service, though he says it was should not say it. A Battalion was afterwards formed consisting of the Garrison, Buxton, Fulham, London, and Black Corps of volunteers, with Lieut. Colonel Commandant, Thomas Leithens, Esq., of Buxton, as Major, Lieut. Colonel, and a. Mathison, Esq., commanding the Buxton Company, as Major, Government

GEORGE.





having required the Battalion to go upon permanent duty at Yarmouth, which Colonel Kerrick did not approve of either for himself or his townsmen, he resigned his command, and obtained permission to retain the separate command of the "Harleston Loyal Volunteers;" from ill health he was however led to throw up this command also, and as neither of his officers possessed the ways and means to take the command, the Corps was disbanded. The military ardour of George Carthew could not be damped, and he entered the Flixton or Loyal Southolmham Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Alexander Adair, Esq., of which Mr. Robert Aggas, of Earsham was Lieut., Mr. Thomas Drake, then of Wortwell and afterwards of Earsham Park, was Cornet, and Mr. Samuel Barker Moxon, of Woybread, was Quarter-master, to whose post George Carthew succeeded, and continued there until the troop was disbanded:—Mr. Adair not approving of the troop forming one of a regiment as proposed, and going out on permanent duty; perhaps also somewhat actuated by the knowledge that his troop stood only as the *sixth*, and that he would be placed under the command of gentlemen of less consideration than himself. On the 19th June, 1806, he was married at Wighton, Norfolk, by his brother-in-law, the Rev. W. Collett, to Elizabeth, the only child of Peter Isaac, of that place, gentleman, deceased, by Elizabeth, his wife, one of the daughters of Samuel Blyth, of North Creak Abbey, gentleman, by Elizabeth, his wife, late E. Burton, spinster, of Ludham, by whom he had three sons.

1. GEORGE ALFRED, b. 20th June, 1807. 2. ROBERT T. ISAACK, b. 6th April, 1810, died at Hampstead, 19th June, 1831, buried at Redonhall. 3. CHARLES, b. 9th November, 1811, lost at sea, H.M.S. Rodwing, in June, 1827.

#### ROBERT.

ROBERT CARTHEW was also educated at the Ipswich Grammar School, and having through the patronage of the Marquis Cornwallis, the then Master General of the Ordnance, obtained a Cadetship in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in or about 1795, he in due course obtained the rank of second Lieutenant, in the Royal Artillery, and was for some few years stationed at Colchester; after attaining the rank of first Lieutenant, he formed one in the expedition to Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby, he was attached to the brigade of Guards, and participated in the glorious victory that cost that hero his life; and returned home safe and sound to wear, by Royal License, the Medal and Ribbon (orange,) presented by the Grand Seigneur, and was soon afterwards appointed to the Horse Artillery; and, as the troop to which he was attached was stationed at Colchester he had the pleasure of renewing his friendly intercourse with its inhabitants. On his promotion to the rank of second Captain, he left the Horse Artillery, and was appointed to the command of a Field Brigade, which was for some time stationed at Woodbridge, and afterwards at Colchester; having obtained his company, he, to the no small envy of his brother officers, was ordered to join the expedition then fitting out for Spain, under Sir John Moxon; throughout that ill-fated expedition he bore a share of the privations and harassing duties which the army was put to, and after the death of his noble commander, covering the embarkation of the troops with his guns till all were on board, and safely effected the embarkation of himself, guns and company, without a wound,



nature, however, was exhausted, and he died on board the frigate he was embarked in, without a sigh, as I have been informed, to the great grief of all his brother officers, by whom he was much esteemed, and more particularly of his own family, who were justly proud of him, and of a young lady, (Miss Elizabeth Brooke, daughter of Francis Brooke, of Woodbridge and Ufford, by his second wife, Miss Sparrow), to whom he had been greatly attached for a long period, and to whom he would have been united, by the sanction of all her family, had his life been spared; had he now been living he would have been a Major-General, and stood between M. G. Oliver and M. G. Lacy. His character stood very high as an active and intelligent officer.\*

CHARLES CARTHEW was also at the Ipswich School—fancying he should like to be a farmer, he was removed to Mr. Tilney's school at Harleston, then of great repute, he having turned out the great Professor Vinco, and the celebrated Dr. Brinkley, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne—it being at that time considered essential that a farmer should be a Master of Mensuration! On leaving Mr. Tilney, he was placed with Mr. Benjamin Reeve, a large and intelligent farmer at Wangford, where he remained about two years; but the ploughshare was doomed to be turned into a sword; and an Ensigncy was purchased for him in the 39th Regiment, commanded by General Nesbitt Balfour, then expected home from the West Indies; and in the interim he resided with me at Bungay, and was much respected. On the arrival of his regiment he was ordered to join, and was for some time stationed at Winchester and the Isle of Wight; he soon afterwards succeeded to his Lieutenancy, without purchase, and embarked with his regiment for Malta; and had one morning the pleasure of finding his name in orders, as Captain; his brother Robert having purchased a Company for him; the 2nd Battalion of the regiment, to which as junior Captain he was attached, served throughout the Peninsular War; he commanded the Light Company at the Battle of Albuera, and received the thanks of Lieut.-General Sir William Stewart, (who commanded the Division to which the 39th was attached) for the gallant conduct of the Light Infantry under his command. At the Battle of Vittoria he was wounded, a cannon ball having passed between his legs, by the wind of which he was seriously bruised, which laid him up for some length of time in the Hospital at Vittoria; his brother officers were wont to joke about Carthew's "Patent Straddle." The 2nd Battalion in the Peninsular Army was ordered to proceed to Canada, under General Sir Edward Pakenham, under whose command he served in the short campaign against the Americans; the regiment was afterwards ordered to form one of the Army of Occupation of Paris. Soon after the Peace the regiment was stationed in Ireland, (Captain Carthew having then obtained the rank of Major); the service in Ireland was rather severe, and the Major was honourably mentioned for his conduct at a matrimonial alliance with

CHARLES.

\* The watch now worn by me, G. C., was with him during the School Bible, had when I was at school at Ipswich, which on my legs accompanied him through his campaigns in EGYPT and SPAIN, and the Psalms were of his making: the Medal with its Ribbon came into my possession, Miss Brooke, who died in Italy; on her death it was sent to my elder godson) Thomas Wade, in whose possession it now is.

; and amongst my books is an old watch taken by my brother Robert, it figures at the heads of many of the Psalms, and were presented by me to my daughter, who gave it to her son, (and his



Miss Mary Anné Brown, one of the daughters of John Southwell Brown, of Mount Pleasant, Esq., a near relative of Lord Viscount Southwell. On the return of the regiment from Ireland, the 2nd Battalion having become incorporated, it was stationed at Chatham Barracks, at which place, from the effects of a severe cold, caught in his attendance at a military funeral at Gillingham, some latent internal disorder was brought into active operation, and he died after a few days illness, leaving his widow enceinte, and was buried in Chatham Churchyard with unusual military honours, the whole Regiment firing over his grave, instead of merely his own Company.<sup>1</sup>

ALFRED.

ALFRED was also at the Ipswich Grammar School, having chosen the Navy as a profession, he served as Midshipman with his brother in the West Indies, and on the latter's return to England, he continued in the *Magicienne*, and obtained the rank of Lieutenant. From some unhappy misunderstanding with his Captain, he was induced, through the advice of some interested messmates to cut and run, rather than take the chance of a court martial, to the no small regret of his brother, to whom his Captain wrote and expressed his regret at the precipitate step he had taken, as a *reprimand* would have been the extent of a court martial. He lived with me at Harleston for nearly a year, during which time I knew not but that he was a Lieutenant in the Navy on half pay. Through the interest of Sir Francis Ommancey, the Navy agent, he obtained a Cadetship in the East India Company's Service, Bombay Presidency, and obtained his Lieutenancy, and was unfortunately killed by his horse running away, and bringing him in collision with the arm of a tree.

MARY ANNE.

MARY ANNE, married in 1811, to Charles Dashwood, of Beccles, Surgeon, one of the sons of Jarrett Dashwood, Esq., (brother of Richard Dashwood, Esq., of Cley), by Lorina, one of the daughters of John Farr, Esq., of Beccles and Cove. She died in October 17th, 1828, leaving two sons and three daughters, and was buried at North Cove.

LOUISA.

LOUISA, married in 1804 or 1805, to the Rev. John Drew Borton, Rector of Blofield, who died 9th May, 1847, leaving his widow, four sons and one daughter. She died at Winchester, 10th March, 1848, and was buried in the same grave with her husband, at the East end of the Chancel wall at Blofield.<sup>2</sup>

LAURA.

LAURA, married in 1803, to Mr. Searles Wade, of Ipswich, the resident and managing partner of the firm of Steward and Co., Brewers, in that town, having previously been the proprietor of the Lime Kiln Quay, at Woodbridge, where he carried on the business of a Corn and Coal Merchant, having from a severe mental attack been rendered incapable of conducting the Brewery, he returned to Woodbridge, and carried on the trade of Wine and Spirit Merchant and the business of an Auctioneer. Died in 1831, leaving two sons by his first wife, only child of Henry Winson, of Woodbridge, a Draper. Charles who married a daughter of Mr. John Wood, of Melton and Wood Street, Soho, London; and Robert, a Solicitor; and Robert, a Surgeon, residing in Dean Street, Soho, London; and three daughters, Laura, Anne, and

<sup>1</sup> The widow was afterwards married.

<sup>2</sup> Their youngest son is General

<sup>3</sup> She survived her husband by

W. S. Linton, the eminent Wood

as a novelist.

<sup>4</sup> A daughter named Pleasance, who died in her mother's life time.

Arthur Borton, K.C.B., Governor of Malta.

Laura, and died in London: Laura, the eldest daughter, having married

her; he afterwards married Miss Lynn, who has attained some celebrity

as a novelist.

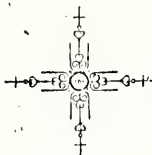


EMILY, married in 18 , at Boeclos, to John Thomas Fuller, Esq., a Lieutenant Royal Horse Artillery, then stationed at Woodbridge; on obtaining the rank of second Captain, he served in the expedition against Copenhagen, and again at Algiers, with Lord Exmouth; being in both cases attached to the Rocket Brigade. On the death of his father, he went and resided at Boro-hay, in Sussex; and on the death of his uncle, Major Fuller, he resided in the family seat at Heathfield. My sister died at Heathfield in 18 , leaving three daughters, Emily, who married the Rev. Edward Langdale, Rector of East Hothby, in Sussex; Fanny, and Mary. EMILY.

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*My honoured father, the writer of the preceding notes of family history, practised for many years at Harleston, as an Attorney and Solicitor, in partnership with Mr. William Webb, of Pulham, (commonly called Captain Webb, being commander of the Pulham Corps of Volunteers), and died at his residence in Harleston, on the 31st of May, 1861, my mother having pre-deceased him on the 23rd April, 1858. Both are buried in Redenhall Churchyard.*

*I have caused them to be printed for the information of the members of the family, to whom they may be interesting. G. A. C. 1880.*







ELEVEN GENERATIONS OF THE EWART FAMILY COMPILED BY THE LATE  
SIR JOHN SPENCER EWART, OF CRAIGCLEUGH, LANGHOLM. (and brought  
up-to-date in September, 1934 by Wm. Ewart).

The family of Ewart is one of the oldest in Galloway, and came originally from Roxburgh and the Borders. The Ewarts of Mullock cannot be traced back further than 1480, but according to tradition an ancestor of the family accompanied Sir James Douglas on his expedition with the heart of King Robert Bruce, a supposition based no doubt on the heart in the Armorial bearings of the family, and it is to be presumed that the Ewarts of Mullock are an offshoot of the very much older family of Ewart of Bodisbeg in Dumfriesshire. With regard to this latter branch of the family it appears that the lands of Shallgyllys and Syftynhowys were granted to Neil Ewart of Bodisbeg by George, Earl of March and Lord of Annandale, which was confirmed by a charter of King Robert II., dated June 26th: 1373. The family was also possessed of Bodisbeg in 1594 for in that year Neil Ewart of Bodisbeg was granted a "remission" for the slaughter of John, Lord Maxwell, Varden of the Marches. This Neil Ewart was served heir to his grandfather, John Ewart, in the lands of Bodisbeg and "Skytynholme" evidently the Syftynhowys of the original charter.

Major Robert Ewart of Allershaw and Spilfoot, an officer in the 3rd Batt. K.O. Scottish Borderers, is now the representative in the direct line of the Ewarts of Bodisbeg but his connection with the Ewarts of Mullock cannot be traced. Several other Ewarts are mentioned in early charters and books whom at present it has been found impossible to connect with either branch of the family:-

A Mr. John Ewart is named in the roll of Lord William Douglas' troop of Claverhouse's Regiment, "The Royal Regiment of Horse" 1678. All the members of this regiment were gentlemen.

A "John Ewart Chaplain" is mentioned in one of the Terregles Charters dated 25th April, 1485.

As the Ewarts purchased Mullock from Maxwell of Terregles this John Ewart clearly belonged to the Mullock branch.

A charter exists granting the lands of Northfield and Gullielia in Dumfriesshire to one John Ewart and Janet Johnstone his wife dated 1549, but this couple appear to have no connection with Mullock.

A "William Ewart of Kelton and Buittle" also appears in a charter of 1577. This charter was confirmed by King James VI.

John Ewart, dated Holyrood 4th: December 1586.

John Ewart of Mullock was for many years intimately connected with the history and welfare of the borough of Kirkcudbright and the office of Chief Magistrate there was repeatedly filled by a member of it. Mr. John Ewart of Mullock represented Kirkcudbright in the Scottish Parliament of 1661: John Ewart of Mullock his son in King William III's first Parliament: and William Ewart, another son in 1678. In later years Mr. William Ewart, a member of the family, has represented Dumfries and the Border boroughs.

Both in person and Marriage the family identified itself with the cause and fortunes of the Covenanters, and Mr. John Ewart of Mullock was sentenced in 1663 to be banished from the realm for his complicity in the movement.

The first of the family of whom there is any authentic record was Andrew Ewart, Treasurer of Kirkcudbright:-

1. Andrew Ewart, Treasurer of Kirkcudbright, was born about 1540. He is repeatedly mentioned in the borough records between the years 1576 and 1591.

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### His Son:-

(2)

II. John Ewart of Mullock was born about 1570. He became a freeman in the year 1601 and a Bailie of Kirkcudbright in 1611 from which year on to 1635 he repeatedly occupied that position. In 1611 he purchased the estates of Mullock and Drumore from Maxwell of Terregles. His will is dated 13th: May 1640, and is witnessed by Adam Ewart, Thomas Ewart and John Ewart who we may infer were near relations. He had undoubtedly one brother, James, whose daughter, Helen Ewart, married her first cousin, The second John Ewart of Mullock. He had also two sons, John who succeeded to the estates, and Robert who is mentioned in the Proceedings of the "Kirkcudbright War Committee" as a "Burger of Kirkcudbright."

### His Son -

III. John Ewart of Mullock was born about 1595, and like his father was a Merchant of Kirkcudbright. He was a bailie of Kirkcudbright in 1630, in which year he was appointed to go as Commissioner for the borough to Jedburgh and then proceed to Edinburgh to pay the "chequer" (Exchequer.) He was first chosen Provost of the town in 1649 and afterwards repeatedly filled the office of Chief Magistrate. The borough records state that "he had the greatest trade with Holland of any in the town" and that in 1644 he advanced money for the defence of Kirkcudbright. He was a Member of the Kirkcudbright War Committee, (an organization of the Covenanters) and a Commissioner in the Stewart's Parliament for the collection of imposts raised by order of Charles II's first Parliament after the Restoration. He himself represented Kirkcudbright in this Parliament. He married his first cousin, Helen Ewart, and had three sons:- John, who succeeded to Mullock; Andrew, who died young; and William afterwards Member of Parliament for Kirkcudbright.

### His son:-

IV. John Ewart of Mullock was born in 1622, entered the Town Council of Kirkcudbright in 1647, became a Bailie in 1653, and married Marion, daughter of John Brown of Carluth. He became Provost of Kirkcudbright and occupied that position for a considerable time representing the borough also in Parliament. For his sympathy with the Covenanters and his refusal to act as Provost any longer under the Episcopal Government he was, in 1663, carried as a prisoner to Edinburgh, together with Lord Kirkcudbright and John Carson of Senwick, and was lodged in the Tolbooth. On being tried he was, on 13th: August 1663, sentenced to be banished from the realm, a sentence subsequently commuted to a heavy fine. With the accession to the throne of William of Orange he was elected with acclamation to represent Kirkcudbright in the Scottish Parliament and again became Provost of the borough. He died on 7th: October 1699 whilst still Commissioner for the borough, and is buried at Kirkcudbright where the town cross still bears the letters J.E.M. (standing for John Ewart of Mullock) in his memory.

His brother, William, who was born in 1625, was elected Provost in 1664 on his brother's refusal to act any longer in that capacity. He was chosen Provost by the Commissioners (Lord Galloway, Annandale, Linlithgow, Drumlanrig and Sir John Wauchope of Niddrie) who were set down by the Privy Council to enquire into the riots at Kirkcudbright. He also represented Kirkcudbright in Parliament in 1678 and his only son Samuel Ewart became Provost in 1710. The latter commanded a body of foot in 1715 and marched from Kirkcudbright to Dumfries to take part in the defence of that town against the Jacobite forces.



V. Andrew Ewart was born at Mullock was born at Kirkcudbright in 1660 and married 1st Maria Cannon, by whom he had one daughter Griselda, and 2nd Agnes, daughter of John Grierson of Capenoch of the family of Lag, by whom he had a numerous family. Mr. Ewart was the first Minister of the Parish of Kells in Kirkcudbright after the recognition of the Presbyterian religion, a position which he occupied for 48 years. A statement published by him upon the subject of supernatural appearances in the Stewartry, which appeared in the Scots Magazine is both amusing and interesting as showing the extraordinary superstition of the age. In this document he signs himself A. Ewart. He died at Kells, 16th: August 1739 and is buried there. He left Mullock to his eldest surviving son, James Ewart, from whom sprang a branch of the family, now represented by Miss Ewart, Clan Ivor Lodge, Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire. Mullock was sold to Lord Salkirk in 1816.

His fifth son:-

VI. Rev. John Ewart was born in 1718, and married Mary Corrie, a great grand-daughter of Gordon of Earlston the celebrated Covenanter. He was Minister of the Parish of Troqueer, Kirkcudbright, for 58 years, and died in 1799.

It is related that, when the Duke of Cumberland's Army was entering Scotland in 1745, the Rev. John Ewart rode out at the head of his whole parish to welcome it. Despite this unanimity of Anti-Jacobite feeling amongst his flock, the Rev. John Ewart seems to have had some difficulty in controlling the conduct of the lady (Miss Mary Corrie) to whom he was then about to be married, as she had apparently accompanied Lady Nithsdale on the previous day to Dumfries to pay her respects to Prince Charlie. Umbrellas were introduced into Scotland (Note:- apparently they created some opposition amongst the population in these parts, as it was thought wicked to prevent the rain from the heavens falling wherever it was meant to fall, and there were some exciting scenes in the neighbourhood before the umbrella became a safe thing to carry about) during the Rev. Mr. Ewart's Ministry, and their introduction formed the subject of a very eloquent discourse by him in which he said there was no longer any excuse for absence from the Kirk. He was reputed to be a man of ability and an able preacher and is described as invariably wearing a three cornered hat, a wig and a black Spanish cloak. He was buried at Troqueer Kirkcudbright.

His eldest son:-

VII. Joseph Ewart was born at Kirkcudbright on the 30th: April 1759. At first he does not appear to have embraced any profession, but travelled abroad as the companion of Macdonald of Clanranald. Whilst on his travels he was fortunate enough to make the acquaintance of Sir John Stepney, then British Minister at Dresden, who took a fancy to him and, when transferred as Ambassador to Berlin, made Mr. Ewart first his private Secretary and afterwards Secretary of Embassy. In these capacities he gave so much satisfaction that, after acting as Charge d'Affaires from 1787 to 1788, he was, on the 5th: August 1788, at the in-credibly early age of 29, appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia. As Ambassador at Berlin he vigorously opposed the partition of Poland incurring the bitter hatred of the Empress Catherine of Russia, who, when his death occurred a year or two later, was, no doubt unjustly, accused of having caused him to be poisoned. He also gained great credit for his share in putting down the revolutionary party in Holland and re-establishing the Prince of Orange as Stadtholder. His skillful negotiation of the marriage of H.R.H. the Duke of York, second son of George III. and heir to the British throne, with the daughter of the King of Prussia, an alliance regarding which many diplomatic difficulties had arisen, was perhaps his happiest work, earning as it did for him the gratitude of the Duke of York and the Royal Family.





(4.) He married in 1785 Elizabeth Countess von Wartensleben, a Lady-in-waiting to the Queen of Prussia and eldest daughter of Friedrich Count von Wartensleben, Hofmarschall to the King of Prussia, the representative of one of the oldest and most distinguished Military families in Germany. His Royal Highness the Duke of York was present at the ceremony.

Unfortunately for the future of the family Mr Ewart was not destined to live to receive the high honours which undoubtedly awaited him. His health breaking down, he left Berlin on the 3rd of November, 1791 and died at Bath on the 27th of January, 1792 at the early age of 33. A promise of the order of the Bath had just been made to him but he did not live to receive this distinction. His wife and three children were befriended by the Duke and Duchess of York who took them to live at the Palace at Catland's Park, the Countess being appointed a Lady-in-Waiting to Her Royal Highness. To Mr Ewart's only son the Duke's friendship and patronage were always freely extended.

Mr Ewart undoubtedly possessed great diplomatic ability: indeed he was considered by Mr Pitt to be one of the ablest men of the day. He was short, sandy haired, and possessed of a quick temper, and great obstinacy, qualities which induced Mr. Pitt to describe him as the "irascible Scot in Berlin." He was buried in Bath Abbey.

His brother, William, an eminent merchant, who moved from Kirkcudbright to Liverpool, was the close friend of another merchant there Gladstone, who had also come to Liverpool from Dumfries, and when the latter's son was born Mr William Ewart became his godfather. The son (William Ewart Gladstone) was in later years Prime Minister of England. William Ewart's son, William, who was born at Liverpool in 1814, represented Liverpool, and latterly Dumfries Burghs in Parliament, and, after sitting in Parliament for over 33 years, during which time he brought in a number of very useful measures, retired from politics in 1859. He died in 1869 at his Wiltshire home Broadleas Devizes. This which is now represented by William, Herbert, Lee, Ewart who still live at his grandfather's (William Ewart's) house Broadleas.

His (Joseph Ewart's) sons:-

VIII. John Frederick Ewart was born at Berlin in July 1786 and entered the Army at the age of 16 as an Ensign in the 52nd Light Infantry. He served with his Regiment at the bombardment of Copenhagen, the battle of Vimeira (wounded), the Expedition to Walcheren, the battles of Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, and Sabugal, and the sieges of Badajos (wounded) and Ciudad Rodrigo. He commanded the York Chasseurs at the Capture of Guadaloupe and the 67th Regiment at the siege of Asseerghur. He subsequently held command of the Coventry District in England.

He married Lavinia Isabella, daughter of Rear Admiral Sir Charles Brisbane K.C.B., Governor of St Vincent, a member of the family of Brisbane of Brisbane, Ayrshire, and a most distinguished Naval Officer, who, as Captain of the famous frigate "Arctusa" had gained a very high reputation for himself. A brother of Sir Charles, Commodore Sir James Brisbane K.C.B., was Flag Captain to Lord Exmouth at the bombardment of Algiers, and the town of Brisbane, Australia, is named after his cousin, General Sir Thomas Macdougall Brisbane Bart, G.C.B., G.C.H. Governor of New South Wales.

Lieutenant-General Ewart, who was in possession of the C.B. Peninsular Medal with 5 clasps, and the Bourbon order of the Fleur de Ly died on 23rd October 1854, and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, London.





His third sons:-

- (5) IX. John Alexander Ewart was born in India on June 11th: 1821 and entered the Army as an Ensign in the 35th: Regiment. Exchanging to the 93rd: Southerland Highlanders he served throughout the Crimean War, including the battles of Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol (Medal with 4 clasps, Legion of Honour, 5th: Class Medjidie, Sardinian and Turkish Medals). He also served in the Indian Mutiny with the 93rd: being severely wounded at the storming of the Secundrabagh where he personally captured a colour. He was again very severely wounded (left arm carried away) when in action with the Gwalior rebels at Cawnpore (Medal and clasp for relief of Lucknow C.B. and A.D.C. to the Queen.) Exchanging as Lieutenant-Colonel to the 78th: Highlanders he commanded that regiment for a period of five years. As a Major-General he also held command of the Allahabad Division of the Indian Army, and he subsequently retired as a Full General from the Active List. He was created K.C.B. on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee (1887), was Full Colonel of the 92nd: Gordon Highlanders for 11 years, and was afterwards transferred in 1895 to the Colonelcy of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. He married in 1858, Frances, eldest daughter of Spencer Stone, Esq., of Callingwood Hall, Staffordshire, who died in 1873. In 1890, he purchased Craigeluch House, near Langholm, Dumfriesshire. He was J.P. for both Dumfriesshire and Staffordshire. He died June 18th 1904. He had three brothers Vice-Admiral Ewart C.B., Rev William Ewart M.A., and Lieutenant-General C.B. Ewart, Governor of Jersey, whose eldest son is Captain C.F.S. Ewart late of the 78th: Highlanders.

His (Sir John's) son:-

X. John Spencer Ewart was born on March 22nd: 1861, was educated at Marlborough College, and entered the Army in 1881 as a Lieutenant in the 79th: Cameron Highlanders. He served with the Regiment in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, in the Nile Expedition and with the Soudan Frontier Field Force including the engagements at Kosheh and Giniss (Medal with two clasps, 5th: Class Medjidie, and Khedive's Star).

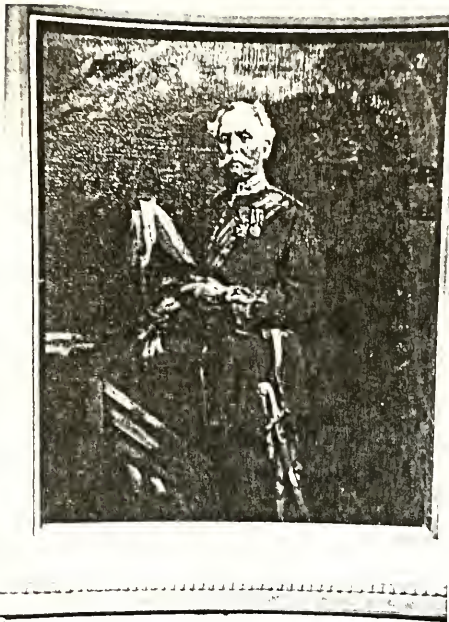
He held at various times the positions of Garrison Adjutant in Egypt A.D.C. to the General Officer Commanding in Scotland, and Military Secretary to the Governor of Malta (General Sir Arthur Freemantle K.C.M.C. C.B.). He served in the Soudan in 1898, South African War 1899-1902 (Medals), was Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War, and Secretary of the Selection Board 1904-1906, D.M.O. at the War Office 1906-1910, Adjutant-General to the Forces (2 military members of the Army Council) 1910-1914, A.D.C. General to the King 1910-1914, General Officer Commander-in-Chief Scottish Command 1914-1918, Lt-Gen 1911, K.C.B. Hon. Col. 4th: Batt. Q.O. Cameron Highlanders 1908-1920, Retired 1920. J.P. for Dumfriesshire. Married in 1891 Robin, daughter of Major G.W. Platt, Dunallan, Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire. He died in September, 1930.

General Sir John Spencer Ewart had three brothers, Admiral Arthur Ewart R.N. Major W.D. Ewart 79th: Cameron Highlanders, who also served in Egypt, on the Nile and in the Soudan, and Lieutenant Ronald Ewart, The Black Watch.

His daughter:-

Marion Frances, born Oct 4th: 1892, married Capt A. Munro (79th: Cam: Highl: landers).





MAJOR GENERAL MORDEN CARTHEY

1804-1888



K E Y

To Border of

TABLE CLOTH

worked by

A N N A C A R T H E W

As a Gift to her good Brother

MAJOR GEN. MORDEN CARTHEW

in the year

1865

—  
—  
—



The first side is designed to shew his line of descent through his paternal Ancestors.

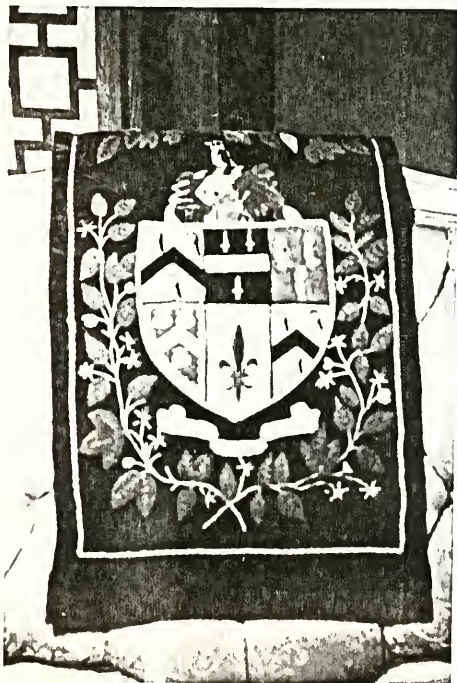
The second side to shew the line of descent of the Colby family of which he is the representative.

The third side to shew the line of descent of his Grandmothers family Morden.

The fourth side to shew his line of descent through his Mothers family Pike.

Each side contains seven Shields to be read from left to right.

The shield at each corner contains the quarterings of the family to which the preceding coats relate with its Crest.



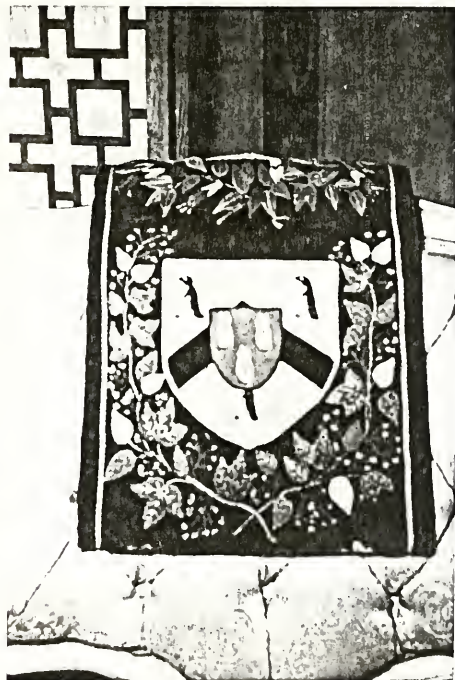




II. Carthew - with an inescutcheon  
Azure, three Owls argent.- TREWOLLA.

Francis Carthew of Carthew in the  
Parish of St. Issey - 20th. Eliz. and  
his wife who was the heiress of John  
Trewolla of Cannalidgy in the same Parish.

Their youngest son Thomas Carthew  
married - daughter of William Calmady of  
Little Petherick and had issue Thomas III,  
and other children.





III. CARTHEW, impaling Azure on  
a fess argent . between three plates  
a cross puttee gules - LAWRY.

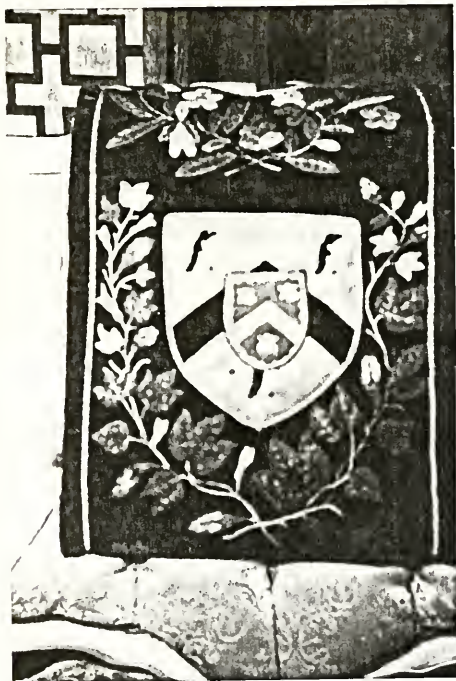
Thomas Carthew of Cannalidgy  
(ob. 1648) and his wife Grace daughter  
of Hugh Lawry. Their elder son, Thomas  
Carthew of Cannalidgy (ob. 1709) married  
Mary daughter of Baker of Lanteglos and  
had an elder son Thomas Carthew IV.





IV. CARTHEW with an inescutcheon  
Azure a chevron between 3 scallop shells  
within a bordure engrailed - Or, COLBY.

Thomas Carthew, Serjeant at Law (ob.  
1704) and his wife Mary daughter and  
coheiress of John Colby of Banham in  
Norfolk. Their eldest son Thomas Carthew  
of Benacre in Suffolk Esquire (ob. 1741)  
married for his second wife Elizabeth  
daughter of - Mitchell of Sotterley and  
had an only son V.





V. CARTHEW, with an inescutcheon  
Argent a Fleur de lis gules.- MORDEN.

The Rev. Thomas Carthew of Woodbridge  
Abbey, Suffolk (ob. 1791) and his first  
wife Elizabeth Daughter and heiress of  
the Rev. Thomas Morden of Weston, Suffolk  
by whom he had several children.







VI. CARTHEW impaling sable, three  
pike staves, Argent. PYKE.

The Rev. Morden Carthew second  
son (ob. 1821 or 22) and his wife  
Emily Tweed daughter of John Pyke Esq.  
of Baythorne Park, Essex, whose eldest  
son is Major General Morden Carthew.





VII. CARTHREW impaling Or three Swords, two in saltire and one in fess between a dexter hand in chief and a mans heart in base gules.- EWART.

Major General Morden Carthew and his wife Jemima daughter of John Ewart of

Their eldest son is Captain Morden Carthew-Yorstoun of East Tinwald County Dumfries, N.B.





COLBY

From the Parish of Colby in South  
Erpingham, Norfolk.

I. Arms. Azure a chevron between  
three scallop shells within a bordure  
engrailed or.

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II. COLBY and an inescutcheon  
Argent 3 torteaux in bend between  
two bendlets sable.- INCE.

John Colby of Banham, Norfolk and  
Brundish, Suffolk (ob. 1500) and his  
wife Isabel daughter and coheir of  
John Ince of Iniborough Suffolk -  
Robert Colby their second son married  
and had issue Thomas Colby of Banham  
whose eldest son was William III.





III. COLBY impaling Argent on a  
Cross sable 5 fleurs de lis of the  
first NEVE.

William Colby of Banham and his  
wife Joane daughter of Edward Neave of  
Banham they had issue Edward IV.



IV. COLBY and on inescutcheon  
Argent on a bend engrailed gules 3  
Leopards faces of the first. BOLTON

Edward Colby of Banham and his wife  
Elizabeth daughter of William Bolton  
of Boyland Hall in Bressingham Norfolk  
who had issue Thomas V and other sons.



V. COLBY and in pretence. Parti  
per pale azure and gules a chevron  
between 3 Bucks trippant Or.  
GREEN.

Thomas Colby of Banham (ob. 1615)  
and his wife Elizabeth daughter and  
coheir of Thomas Green of Wilby  
Norfolk had several children of whom  
the eldest died without issue.



VI. COLBY and in pretence  
sable between 2 flaunches ermine  
un estoile or.- HOBART

Thomas Colby D.D. Rector of  
Cawston. 2nd. son (ob. 1656) and  
his wife Mary daughter and coheir  
of Thomas Hobart of Ihweyt, Norfolk.  
Their eldest son was John VII.





VII. COLBY and in pretence. Parti  
per bend gules and azure a Lion rampant  
Argent.- ARTHUR.

John Colby of Banham (ob. 1656) and  
Ann his wife only daughter and heir of  
John Arthur of Wiggenhall, St. Mary.  
They had issue two daughters and coheirs  
of whom Mary married Thomas Carthew Esq.  
Serjeant at Law as before stated.





MORDEN FAMILY QUARTERLINGS



WARDEN

formerly of Balsham in the  
County of Cambridge.

I. Argent a Fleur de lis gules.

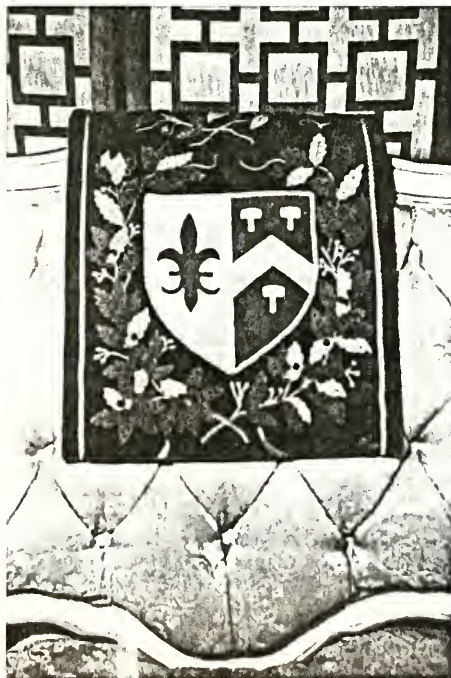




II. MORDEN impaling gules a  
chevron between 3 Mallets or.- SOAME.

William Morden of Balsham (ob. 1607)  
and Frances his wife daughter of Thomas  
Soame and Sister of Sir Stephen Soame  
of Thurlow in Suffolk Knight.

One of their sons Oliver Morden of  
Exning, Suffolk (ob. 1624) had by  
Philippa his wife daughter of John  
Cheuery with other sons John Morden of  
Exning (ob. 1660) who had a son John  
Morden of Great Bradley Suffolk (ob. 1687)  
and he by his wife Anne daughter of  
Walter Derisley of Poslingford was father  
of another John Morden VI.

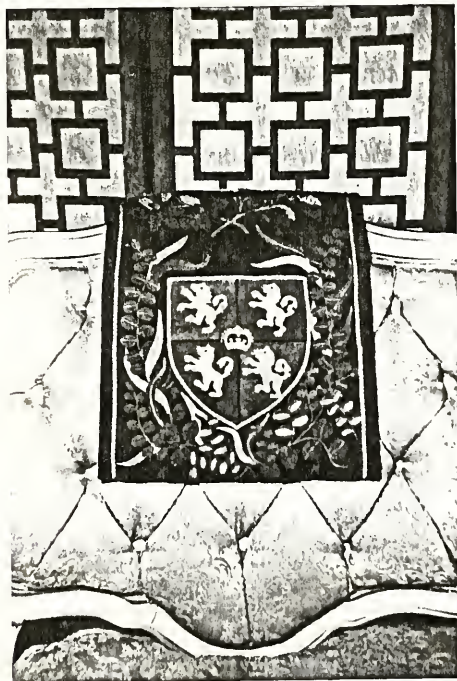






III. Quarterly Azure and gules an imperial Crown between 4 Lions rampant or. HARBORD.

Sir Charles Harbord, Knight, Surveyor general (ob. ) had with 4 sons who all died without issue a daughter Catherine married to William Cropley of Shelling, Suffolk.





IV. Argent or a pile gules, 3 Owls  
of the field.

Thomas Cropley of Sheland (ob. 1659)  
was father of William.





UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
DIPLOMA IN THE ARTS

V. CROPLEY with HARBORD in pretenco.

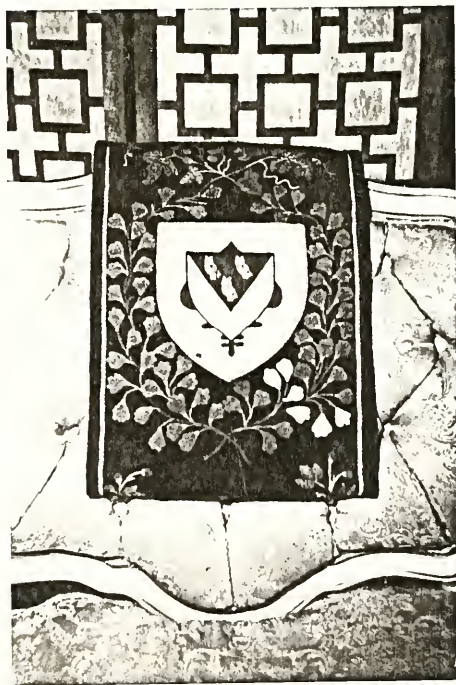
William Cropley of Hawleigh (ob. 1717) and Catherine his second wife heiress of the Harbords of Gunton. Their issue was an only son Harbord Cropley who took the name of Harbord and five daughters Judith the eldest of these daughters married John Morden of Suffield who was only son of John Morden of Bradley, before named.





VI. MORDEN with CROPLEY in protence.

John Morden of Suffield (ob. 1726) and Judith his wife eldest daughter of William Cropley. They had /with other issue) an eldest son Sir William Morden of Gunton Bart. and K.B. (who took the name of Harbord and whose son was created Baron Suffield) and a son Thomas Morden Clerk VII.







PYKE

I. Sable 3 pike staves Argent. PYKE  
impaling Argent a fess sable between 3  
Bulls heads cabossed gules. SCOVILE

Thomas Pyke and Alice his wife  
daughter of --- Scovile of Brockley in  
Somersetshire.

Their son John was father of Richard  
father of Thomas father of William II.



III. PYKE and gules a fess between  
3 cross crosslets fitchee or. GORE.

George Pyke of Bathorne Essex and  
Eliza his second wife daughter of Sir  
John Gore Knt.

Their only son George died without  
issue and his only sister Eliza was  
wife of John Crouch of Alswick Hall  
Herts, whose children and grand-children  
successively took the name of Pyke but  
the male line of Crouch failed on the  
death without issue of Thomas Pyke in  
1773, and the descent was continued in  
the female line from Eliza only daughter  
of John Crouch and Eliza Pyke and wife  
of Edmund Coldegay. V.



IV. Argent on a pale sable, 3 crosses  
pattee or within a bordure engrailed of  
the second. CROUCH and PYKE.

John Crouch and Eliza his wife.



V. Sable a chevron or between three  
Wolves heads erased Argent langued gules.  
GOLDEGAY impaling CROUCH.

Edmund Goldegay and Eliza his wife  
daughter of John Crouch.

They had issue only three daughters  
one of whom Elizabeth married Thomas  
Tweed VI of Stoke near Clare Suffolk.





VI. Argent a saltire engrailed gules  
a chief azure.  
TWEED and GOLDEGAY on an inescutcheon.

Thomas Tweed and Elizabeth Goldegay  
his wife.

Their grandson John Tweed VII on  
succeeding Thomas Pyke in 1773 took the  
name of Pyke.



VII. PYKE impaling azure 3 quatrefoils  
or, in chief a Boar passant of the last  
charged on the shoulder with a cross  
pattee gules. MASSINGBERD.

John Pyke of Baythorne House (ob. 1780)  
and Ann his wife daughter of William  
Massingberd of Gunby County Lincoln,  
whose youngest daughter Emily Tweed Pyke  
married the Rev. Morden Carthew, Clerk  
then Rector of Trettenham and Stanninghall,  
Norfolk.

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