

**SUBSECTION: Louisa Lee and Louisa  
Barlow Hoy [325-330]**

**1685 – 19th century** 394

6 envelopes.

Luisa Lee, daughter of Francis Lee and Sara Healing, English by birth, married Donato Guadagni, son of Luigi, in 1828. Donato and Luisa had four daughters, Aurora, Isabella, Emma and Giulia, and one son, Guadagno, born in 1833. Also Guadagno married an English woman, Luisa, daughter of James Barlow Hoy and Marianna Bird, in 1860.

The two Luisas, mother and daughter-in-law, inherited their parents' fortune, and left part of their papers among the documents of the Guadagni Archives, even though the former had never been organized and were put in the drawers and trunks deposited next to the shelves of the archives of the Guadagni Villa of Masseto.

They were recuperated during the recent transfer of the documentation to the State Archives of the City of Florence. It was only during the reorganization of the Guadagni Archives (2007), that these papers were organized and described. During that work, it was not always possible to maintain the principle of "original writer" because both women were referred to as "marchesa Luisa Guadagni". The fact that they were only one generation apart and that their lives would often run parallel has sometimes confused their papers. For this reason, the documents of both are assembled in only one section and might deserve ulterior examinations.

We have also the documentation of the restoration works on the Guadagni Palace outside Porta al Prato in Florence. It was first rented by Alessandro Floriano Colonna Walescki (1862), then, it was bought by Luisa Lee. The destruction of that part of the ancient walls of Florence (when Florence was made capital of Italy for 5 years (1865-1870) and the walls seemed to block the "enlargement of the new capital of Italy"), caused the palace to be completely restructured.



Porta al Prato is the door (“Porta” in Italian) in the old walls of Florence which would be in front of great lawn (lawn is “prato” in Italian). The Guadagni Palace, bought and restructured by our great-great-grandmother Luisa Lee Guadagni, is the large building, partly visible on the right of the door, partly in the opening of the door. I think the main entrance was under the balcony, visible in the right side of the door opening. Tony Gaines remembers a large stone carved Guadagni Crest on top of the front wall. My grandfather Bernardo Guadagni and his seven siblings, including your grandfather Luigi, grew up in that palace, as the Guadagni Palace of Santo Spirito had been inherited by our cousins Dufour Berte Guadagni.

It is now the central office of the Police Department of Florence, but it is still called “Palazzo Guadagni” and as such it is written in the map of Florence. It was just

outside the walls of Florence, which were destroyed sometimes after 1865, leaving only the beautiful old door intact.



Another picture of Porta al Prato. Guadagni Palace on the right of the door. The hills surrounding Florence far away in the back in the door opening.



Palazzo Corsini (cousins of the Guadagni), facing Porta a Prato from the other side of the Porta al Prato door (inner side of Florence). My grandfather Bernardo Guadagni was very fond of the Porta al Prato area, where he grew up. So he bought part of the 5 acres yard of Prince Corsini and built the “Villino Guadagni” (“Little Villa of the Guadagni”) on it. It looks a lot like the above picture but it might be slightly smaller if I look at the people under the arches. My mother, Isabella Guadagni, and her sisters Aunt Tecla Guadagni Bartolini Baldelli and Aunt Beatrice Guadagni Rosselli Del Turco grew up in it.

My mother Isabella inherited the Villino Guadagni, which she brought in dowry to my father Antonio (aka Tonino) Carloni when she married him in 1943. However they soon moved to Rome, where Tonino was working at the Department of the Italian Colonies in Africa (Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia and Eritrea) and so they sold the villino.





Corsini Garden at Porta a Prato. "Avenue of the statues".







Garden of the Corsini Palace. There was no separation wall between the Villino Guadagni and the Corsini Garden and Palace so the Guadagni sisters were welcome to roam and play in it as much as they wanted.

325

19<sup>th</sup> century

395

Louisa Lee's papers  
3 folders in envelope

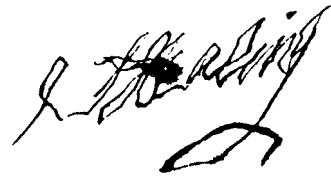
- 1) Letters to Luisa, also of the steward Zanobi Franchi (1861-1864); auction sale of an estate in Gloucester County (19<sup>th</sup> century); house expenses (1864-1866); papers related to the inheritance of the maternal family Healing (Gloucester County), of uncle Thomas Healing (+1861), with will, contracts and various bills, with copy of the will of the ancestors Samuel Healing (1782) and Judith Healing (1783)

## 2) Samuel Healing of Apperley in the Parish of Deerhurst, yeoman

This is the last Will and Testament of Me **Samuel Healing** of Apperley in the

Parish of Deerhurst in the County of Gloucester Yeoman for the Disposal of that Estate in the World which It hath pleased God to bless me with First I Desire That all my Debts shall be fully paid and Satisfyed, And Charged and Chargeable therewith, I Give and Devise unto my dear Beloved Wife All and every my Messuages Lands and Tenements whatsoever or wheresoever To Hold All my Freehold Messuages Lands and Tenements unto my said wife her Heirs and Assigns dor ever And To Hold All my Leasehold and Copyhold Messuages Lands and Tenements unto her, her Executors Administrators and Assigns for and during all such Terms of Years, Estate and Interest as I or any Person or Persons to my Use or in Trust for Me have or hath or can or may be any way intitled in or to the same Premises, And all other my Goods Chattels and Personal Estate of what kind or sort soever, Charged and Chargeable as aforesaid I Give and Bequeath unto my said Wife, whom I Nominate and Appoint, sole Executrix of this last Will and Testament, Hereby Revoking All former Wills by me at any Time made. In witness whereof I have hereto set my Hand and Seal this Twenty third Day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and Eighty One.

Signed Sealed, Published and Declared by the Testator **Samuel Healing** as and for his last Will and Testament in the Presence of us who, at his Request and in his Presence, have subscribed our names as Witnesses



*Wm Gibbs*  
*Thomas Andrews Rumphrey*

3) *Probate granted at Gloucester 9 April 1782*  
*Sworn to less than 300 pounds.*

4) [Back to List of Healing Wills](#)

5) First Name Last Name [Search]

6) **Judith Healing** of Apperly in the Parish of Deerhurst, widow

In the Name of God Amen I **Judith Healing** of Apperly in the Parish of Deerhurst in the County of Gloucester Widow being of sound mind and understanding do

make this my last Will and Testament in manner following I give devise and bequeath unto my Son **Samuell Healing** All my Messuages Lands and Tenements that I am possessed of Situated in Apperley During his Natural Life and then to his Daughter **Judith Healing** and her aires for ever I also give to my son **Samuell Healing** my Cyder Mill and two Furnaces but not to be taken of the place where they now are also I give to him his Fathers best suit of wearing Apparel I give and bequeath unto my Daughter **Elizabeth Tovey** Fifty pounds and my best bed Bedstead and furniture thereto belonging Secondly I give and bequeath to my Grand Daughter **Susannah Akerman** the sum of Forty pounds to be paid her either at the age of Twenty one years or at the day of Marriage together with the bed Bedstead and hangings which I now usually lies on and also one half part of my Household Goods not disposed of by this my will Thirdly I give and bequeath to my Grandson **Edmund Merryman** Twenty five pounds towards putting him Apprentice and providing for him in the world Fourthly I give and bequeath one annuity or yearly sum of Four pounds to be paid Quarterly to my Grand Daughter **Mary Akerman** untill she arrives at the Age of Fifteen years and to my Grand Daughter **Sarah Healing** I give my Mahogany Tea Table and Silver cann and to my Grand Daughter **Sophire Healing** I give my Silver Tumbrill and one Silver Spoon and as to all my other real and personal Estate wheresoever situate I give devise and bequeath to my son **Thomas Healing** his Heirs and Assigns for ever whome I constitute and Appoint sole Executor of this my Will chargeable with my Debts Legacys and Funeral Expenses In witness whereof I have here unto set my hand and seal this Fourth Day of October 1783.

Signed sealed published and Declared by the Testatrix as and for her last Will and Testament in the Presence of us who in her presence and at her request have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto and also in the presence of each other.

*The mark of*  


*Judith Healing*

*Thomas Andrews*  
*William Darting*  
*Eleazar H. Flower Senr*

- 7)
- 8) *Probate granted at Gloucester to Thomas Healing 6th December 1783*  
*Sworn to over & pound; 100 & under & pound; 300*



9) [Back to List of Healing Wills](#)

10) First Name Last Name [Search]

11) **Thomas Healing** of Apperley, Gentleman

Administration granted at Gloucester 20 July 1791 to **Sarah Healing**, widow  
Bondsman: **Jeremiah Hawkins** of Tirley, gentleman and **William Pitt** of the City  
of Gloucester, gentleman



12)

13) [Back to List of Healing Wills](#)

3) Papers of the Lee and Healing families, of Luisa's mother, Sara Healing (19<sup>th</sup> century); papers of Francis Lee, Luisa's father, who had a military career also in Spain (1802-1803).

As we see from above, Samuel and Judith Healing whose will we have above, are the grandparents of Sarah Healing, who is Luisa Lee Guadagni's mother. As Luisa Lee is Donato Guadagni's wife and our common ancestor Guadagno Guadagni's mother, all the actual Guadagni and Guadagni offshoots of the world descend from Samuel and Judith Healing.

From the will above, we see that Samuel Healing is a “yeoman” i.e. Royal Guard. King George III reigned from 1760-1810, so probably Samuel Healing was Royal Guard of the former and also of the preceding King, George II, grandfather of George III (1727-1760).

Thomas Healing, uncle of Luisa, is defined as “gentleman” in the official paper above.



King of the United Kingdom George III (1760-1810)



George II King of Great Britain (1727-1760)

As all the actual Guadagni originate from Gloucestershire  
I am including some brief information on the land of our ancestors.





St Nicholas Church in Condicote, Gloucestershire



Gloucester Cathedral



Gloucestershire Manor house



University of Gloucestershire





Costwold Village

# Gloucestershire

**Gloucestershire**



[Flag of Gloucestershire](#)





## Geography

**Status** [Ceremonial](#) and (smaller) [non-metropolitan](#) county

**[Region](#)** [South West England](#)

**Area** [Ranked 16th](#)

- Total 3,150 km<sup>2</sup> (1,220 sq mi)

- Admin. council [Ranked 13th](#)

- Admin. area 2,653 km<sup>2</sup> (1,024 sq mi)

**Admin HQ** [Gloucester](#)

## Demography

**Population** [Ranked 25th](#)

- Total (2011 est.) 861,700

- Density 274 /km<sup>2</sup> (710 /sq mi)

- Admin. council [Ranked 20th](#)

- Admin. pop. 598,300

**Ethnicity** 97.3% White

### Politics



Gloucestershire County Council

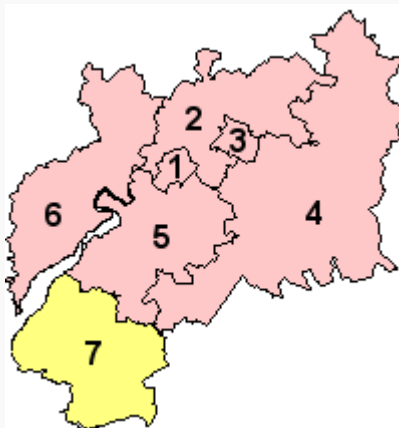
<http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk>

**Executive** [Conservative](#)

### [Members of Parliament](#)

- [Geoffrey Clifton-Brown \(C\)](#)
- [Richard Graham \(C\)](#)
- [Neil Carmichael \(C\)](#)
- [Mark Harper \(C\)](#)
- [Martin Horwood \(LD\)](#)
- [Laurence Robertson \(C\)](#)

### Districts



1. [Gloucester](#)
2. [Tewkesbury](#)
3. [Cheltenham](#)
4. [Cotswold](#)
5. [Stroud](#)
6. [Forest of Dean](#)
7. [South Gloucestershire](#) (Unitary)

**Gloucestershire** (<sup>i</sup>/ˈɡlɒstəʃə/ ***GLOSS**-tə-shə*; abbreviated **Glos.**) is a [county](#) in [South West England](#). The county comprises part of the [Cotswold Hills](#), part of the flat fertile valley of the [River Severn](#), and the entire [Forest of Dean](#).

The [county town](#) is the [city](#) of [Gloucester](#), and other principal towns include [Cheltenham](#), [Cirencester](#), [Stroud](#), and [Tewkesbury](#).

When considered as a [ceremonial county](#), Gloucestershire borders the [preserved county](#) of [Gwent](#) in [Wales](#) (now [Monmouthshire](#)) to the west, and in England the ceremonial counties of [Herefordshire](#) to the north west, [Worcestershire](#) to the north, [Warwickshire](#) to the north east, [Oxfordshire](#) to the east, [Wiltshire](#) to the south and [Bristol](#) and [Somerset](#) to the south west. Ceremonially, it includes the area covered by the [South Gloucestershire unitary authority](#).

According to a 2002 campaign by the charity [Plantlife](#), the [county flower](#) of Gloucestershire is the [Wild Daffodil](#).<sup>[1]</sup>

## Contents

- [1 History](#)
- [2 Economy](#)
- [3 Education](#)
  - [3.1 Secondary schools](#)
  - [3.2 Higher and further education](#)
- [4 Towns and cities](#)
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  - [4.2 Towns](#)
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## History[\[edit\]](#)

*Main article: [History of Gloucestershire](#)*

Gloucestershire is a historic county mentioned in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* in the 10th century, though the areas of [Winchcombe](#) and the [Forest of Dean](#) were not added until the late 11th century. Gloucestershire originally included Bristol, then a small town. The "local" rural community moved to the port city, (as Bristol was to become) and Bristol's population growth accelerated during the industrial revolution. Bristol became a county in its own right, separate from Gloucestershire and Somerset in 1373. It later became part of the administrative [County of Avon](#) from 1974-1996.

Upon the abolition of Avon in 1996, the region north of Bristol became a [unitary authority](#) area of [South Gloucestershire](#) and is now part of the [ceremonial county](#) of Gloucestershire.

The official former postal county abbreviation was "Glos.", rather than the frequently used but erroneous "Gloucs." or "Glouc.".

In [July 2007, Gloucestershire suffered the worst flooding](#) in recorded British history, with tens of thousands of residents affected. The [RAF](#) conducted the largest peace time domestic operation in its history to rescue over 120 residents from flood affected areas. The damage was estimated at over £2 billion.<sup>[2]</sup>

The county recovered rapidly from the disaster, investing in attracting tourists to visit the many sites and diverse range of shops in the area.

## Economy[\[edit\]](#)

This is a chart of trend of regional [gross value added](#) of Gloucestershire at current basic prices [published](#) (pp. 240–253) by *Office for National Statistics* with figures in millions of British Pounds Sterling.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Regional Gross Value Added</b> <sup>[3]</sup>	<b>Agriculture</b> <sup>[4]</sup>	<b>Industry</b> <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>Services</b> <sup>[6]</sup>
1995	<b>5,771</b>	196	1,877	3,698
2000	<b>8,163</b>	148	2,677	5,338
2003	<b>10,617</b>	166	2,933	7,517

## Education[\[edit\]](#)

## Secondary schools[[edit](#)]

*Further information:* [List of schools in Gloucestershire](#)

Gloucestershire has mainly comprehensive schools with seven selective schools; two are in Stroud ([Stroud High School](#) for girls and [Marling School](#) for boys), one in Cheltenham ([Pate's Grammar](#)) and four in Gloucester ([Sir Thomas Rich's](#) and [The Crypt](#) for boys and [The High School](#) and [Ribston Hall](#) for girls). There are 42 state secondary schools, not including [sixth form colleges](#), and 12 independent schools, including the renowned [Cheltenham Ladies' College](#), [Cheltenham College](#), [Wycliffe College \(Gloucestershire\)](#), and [Dean Close School](#). All but about two schools in each district have a sixth form, but the Forest of Dean only has two schools with sixth forms. All schools in South Gloucestershire have sixth forms.

## Higher and further education[[edit](#)]



 A campus of the [University of Gloucestershire](#).

Gloucestershire has two universities, the [University of Gloucestershire](#) and the [Royal Agricultural University](#), and four higher and further education colleges, [Gloucestershire College](#), [Cirencester College](#), [South Gloucestershire and Stroud College](#) and the [Royal Forest of Dean College](#). Each has campuses at multiple locations throughout the county.

## Towns and cities[[edit](#)]

Gloucestershire has 1 city and 32 towns:

### Cities[[edit](#)]

- [Gloucester](#)

### Towns[[edit](#)]

The towns in Gloucestershire are:

- [Berkeley](#)

- [Cheltenham](#)
- [Chipping Campden](#)
- [Cinderford](#)
- [Cirencester](#)
- [Coleford](#)
- [Dursley](#)
- [Fairford](#)
- [Lechlade](#)
- [Lydney](#)
- [Minchinhampton](#)
- [Mitcheldean](#)
- [Moreton-in-Marsh](#)
- [Nailsworth](#)
- [Newent](#)
- [Northleach](#)
- [Painswick](#)
- [Stonehouse](#)
- [Stow-on-the-Wold](#)
- [Stroud](#)
- [Tetbury](#)
- [Tewkesbury](#)
- [Winchcombe](#)
- [Wotton-under-Edge](#)

Towns in [South Gloucestershire](#) (historically part of Gloucestershire) are:

- [Bradley Stoke](#)
- [Chipping Sodbury](#)
- [Filton](#)
- [Kingswood](#)
- [Patchway](#)
- [Thornbury](#)
- [Yate](#)

*Main article: [list of places in Gloucestershire](#)*

Town in [Monmouthshire](#) with suburbs in Gloucestershire:

- [Chepstow](#)

## Antiquities[[edit](#)]

There are a variety of religious buildings across the county, notably the cathedral of [Gloucester](#), the [abbey church](#) of [Tewkesbury](#), and the church of [Cirencester](#). Of the abbey of [Hailes](#) near [Winchcombe](#), founded by [Richard, Earl of Cornwall](#), in 1246, little more



than the foundations are left, but these have been excavated and fragments have been brought to light.



Parish Church of St. Mary, Fairford

Most of the old [market towns](#) have [parish churches](#). At [Deerhurst](#) near Tewkesbury, and [Bishop's Cleeve](#) near [Cheltenham](#), there are churches of special interest on account of the pre-Norman work they retain. There is also a [Perpendicular](#) church in [Lechlade](#), and that at [Fairford](#) was built (c. 1500), according to tradition, to contain a series of [stained-glass windows](#) which are said to have been brought from the [Netherlands](#). These are, however, adjudged to be of English workmanship.

Other notable buildings include [Calcot Barn](#) in Calcot, a relic of [Kingswood Abbey](#). [Thornbury Castle](#) is a [Tudor](#) country house, the pretensions of which evoked the jealousy of [Cardinal Wolsey](#) against its builder, [Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham](#), who was [beheaded](#) in 1521. Near Cheltenham is the 15th-century mansion of [Southam de la Bere](#), of timber and stone. <sup>[citation needed](#)</sup> Memorials of the de la Bere family appear in the church at Cleeve. The mansion contains a tiled floor from [Hailes Abbey](#). At Great Badminton is the mansion and vast domain of the Beauforts (formerly of the Botelers and others), on the south-eastern boundary of the county.










There are several [royal residences](#) in Gloucestershire, including [Highgrove House](#), [Gatcombe Park](#), and (formerly) [Nether Lypiatt Manor](#).

An annual "[cheese-rolling](#)" event takes place at Cooper's Hill, near [Brockworth](#) and the [Cotswold Games](#) occurred within the county.

## Places of interest<sup>[edit](#)</sup>

### Key

- † [Abbey/Priory/Cathedral](#)
- AL Accessible open space
- ⛶ [Amusement/Theme Park](#)
- 🏰 [Castle](#)

-  [Country Park](#)
-  [English Heritage](#)
-  [Forestry Commission](#)
-  [Heritage railway](#)
-  [Historic House](#)
-  [Museum](#) (free/**not free**)
-  [National Trust](#)
-  [Theatre](#)
-  [Zoo](#)

Places of interest in Gloucestershire include:

- [Badminton House](#), residence of the [Dukes of Beaufort](#)
- [Berkeley Castle](#), an example of a feudal stronghold.
- [Beverston Castle](#)
- [Chavenage House](#) 
- [Cheltenham Town Football Club](#)
- [Clearwell Caves](#)
- [Dean Forest Railway](#) 
- [Dyrham Park](#) 
- [Edward Jenner's House](#) 
- [Gloucester Cathedral](#) †
- [Gloucestershire Warwickshire Railway](#) 
- [Hailes Abbey](#) †
- [Newark Park](#) 
- [Owlpen Manor](#) 
- [Snowhill Manor](#) 
- [Sudeley Castle](#), burial place of Queen [Catherine Parr](#), 6th wife and consort of King [Henry VIII](#).
- [Stanway House](#) 
- [River Thames](#) **AL**
- [Rodmarton Manor](#) 
- [Tewkesbury Abbey](#) †
- [Tyndale Monument](#) **AL**
- [Wildfowl and Wetland Trust, Slimbridge](#)
- [Westbury Court Garden](#)
- [Woodchester Mansion](#) 

Areas of countryside in Gloucestershire include:

- [Forest of Dean](#) **AL**
- [Wye Valley](#) **AL**

Scenic Railway Line:

- [Gloucester to Newport Line](#)

## Media[[edit](#)]

Gloucestershire's daily newspapers are [The Citizen](#), which covers Gloucester, Stroud and the Forest of Dean, and the [Gloucestershire Echo](#), which covers Cheltenham, Tewkesbury and the Cotswolds. The two daily papers, along with free weeklies *The Forester*, *Stroud Life*, *The Gloucester News* and *The Cheltenham and Tewkesbury News*, are all published by [Northcliffe Media](#).<sup>[7]</sup> The [Stroud News & Journal](#) is a weekly paid-for newspaper based in Stroud. It is published in a tabloid format by [Newsquest](#). Newsquest also produces the weekly Wilts and Glos Standard newspaper, which covers the southern and eastern parts of the county.

Radio stations in Gloucestershire include [BBC Radio Gloucestershire](#) and [Heart Gloucestershire](#), and [The Breeze \(Cheltenham & North Gloucestershire\)](#). There are also several [community radio](#) stations including [Gloucester FM](#), [Radio Winchcombe](#), [Forest of Dean Radio](#), and [North Cotswold Community Radio](#).

## In popular culture[[edit](#)]



The south cloister of [Gloucester Cathedral](#) was used for filming scenes in the [Harry Potter](#) films.

There are two well-known accounts of childhood in rural Gloucestershire in the early 20th century, [Laurie Lee](#)'s [Cider With Rosie](#) and [Winifred Foley](#)'s *A Child in the Forest*. Part of [Mrs. Craik](#)'s novel [John Halifax, Gentleman](#) is set in Enderley, a thinly disguised [Amberley](#), where she lived at the time of writing.<sup>[8]</sup> Most of the book is set in Nortonbury, easily recognisable as Tewkesbury.

The county has also been the setting for a number of high profile movies and TV series, including [Die Another Day](#), [Harry Potter](#) and [BBC TV series Butterflies](#).<sup>[9]</sup> The film [Hot Fuzz](#) was set in Gloucestershire where [Simon Pegg](#), who co-wrote and starred in the film, grew up.

"[A Girl's Best Friend](#)", the pilot for the proposed *[Doctor Who](#)* spin-off, *[K-9 and Company](#)*, was filmed in Gloucestershire.<sup>[10]</sup> The setting is the fictional town of Moreton Harwood.<sup>[11]</sup>

The fictional town of Leadworth in *[Doctor Who](#)* is located in Gloucestershire.<sup>[12]</sup> It is the home of [companions](#) [Amy Pond](#), [Rory Williams](#), and [River Song](#) in their childhoods and young adulthoods.<sup>[13]</sup>

## Animals<sup>[[edit](#)]</sup>



 A boar of the local [Gloucestershire Old Spot](#) breed.

The famous [Gloucestershire Old Spots](#) pig hails from Gloucestershire and likewise sheep have a right to roam in the Forest of Dean. The Forest of Dean and the [Wye Valley](#) also have [Wild Boar](#).

## See also<sup>[[edit](#)]</sup>

 [England portal](#)

- [Category:Grade I listed buildings in Gloucestershire](#)
- [Custos Rotulorum of Gloucestershire](#) - Keepers of the Rolls
- [Diocese of Gloucester](#)
- [High Sheriff of Gloucestershire](#)
- [Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire](#)
- [Gloucestershire \(UK Parliament constituency\)](#) - Historical list of MPs for Gloucestershire constituency
- [Gloucestershire County Cricket Club](#)
- [Gloucestershire Regiment](#)
- [List of people from Gloucestershire](#)
- [Royal Gloucestershire Hussars](#)
- [West Country dialects](#)

## Notes<sup>[[edit](#)]</sup>



1. <sup>^</sup> Kirby, Alex (2004-05-05). "[Science/Nature | UK counties choose floral emblems](#)". BBC News. Retrieved 2013-02-15.
2. <sup>^</sup> "[Flood crisis grows as rivers rise](#)". BBC News. 2007-07-23. Retrieved 2013-02-15.
3. <sup>^</sup> Components may not sum to totals due to rounding
4. <sup>^</sup> includes hunting and forestry
5. <sup>^</sup> includes energy and construction
6. <sup>^</sup> includes financial intermediation services indirectly measured
7. <sup>^</sup> [Gloucestershire Media Group's portfolio](#) – Northcliffe Media subsidiary which publishes local papers in Gloucestershire
8. <sup>^</sup> "[Minchinhampton - Introduction | A History of the County of Gloucester: Volume 11 \(pp. 184-190\)](#)". British-history.ac.uk. 2003-06-22. Retrieved 2013-02-15.
9. <sup>^</sup> 'Gloucestershire TV and Movie Locations' at [Gloucestershire On Screen](#)
10. <sup>^</sup> "[Doctor Who Locations Guide: K9 and Company](#)". Doctorwholocutions.net. Retrieved 2013-02-15.
11. <sup>^</sup> [K-9 and Company](#)
12. <sup>^</sup> "[The Eleventh Hour](#)"
13. <sup>^</sup> "[The Eleventh Hour](#)", "[The Big Bang](#)", "[Let's Kill Hitler](#)"

## Further reading<sup>[[edit](#)]</sup>

[Rudder, Samuel](#). (1779) *A New History of Gloucestershire*. Reprint: Nonsuch Publishing, 2006. [ISBN 1-84588-023-4](#) (Free download of original here: [A New History of Gloucestershire](#))

## External links<sup>[[edit](#)]</sup>



Wikimedia Commons has media related to [Gloucestershire](#).

- [Gloucestershire County Council](#) Local government web site
- [Gloucestershire](#) at the [Open Directory Project](#)
- [Images of Gloucestershire](#) at the [English Heritage Archive](#)

- [v](#)
- [t](#)
- [e](#)

### Ceremonial county of Gloucestershire

**Unitary authorities** [South Gloucestershire](#)

**Boroughs or districts**

- [Cheltenham](#)
- [Cotswold](#)
- [Forest of Dean](#)

**Major settlements**

- [Gloucester](#)
- [Stroud](#)
- [Tewkesbury](#)
- [Berkeley](#)
- [Bradley Stoke](#)
- [Cheltenham](#)
- [Chipping Campden](#)
- [Chipping Sodbury](#)
- [Cinderford](#)
- [Cirencester](#)
- [Coleford](#)
- [Dursley](#)
- [Fairford](#)
- [Filton](#)
- [\*\*Gloucester\*\*](#)
- [Kingswood](#)
- [Lechlade](#)
- [Lydney](#)
- [Marshfield](#)
- [Minchinhampton](#)
- [Mitcheldean](#)
- [Moreton-in-Marsh](#)
- [Nailsworth](#)
- [Newent](#)
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- [Patchway](#)
- [Stonehouse](#)
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- [Wotton-under-Edge](#)
- [Yate](#)

*See also:* [List of civil parishes in Gloucestershire](#)

## Rivers

- [Bristol Avon](#)
- [Warwickshire Avon](#)
- [Bybrook](#)
- [Boyd](#)
- [Cam](#)
- [Chelt](#)
- [Churn](#)
- [Coln](#)
- [Evenlode](#)
- [Eye](#)
- [Bristol Frome](#)
- [Stroud Frome](#)
- [Hazel Brook](#)
- [Leach](#)
- [Little Avon](#)
- [Lyd](#)
- [Severn](#)
- [Swilgate](#)
- [Thames](#)
- [Trym](#)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Windrush</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Wye</a></li> </ul>
<b>Topics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Flag</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Places</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Parliamentary constituencies</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">SSSIs</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Country houses</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Grade I listed buildings</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">History</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Lord Lieutenants</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">High Sheriffs</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Museums</a></li> </ul>

Bills and receipts of the marchionesses Guadagni, Luisa Lee, Luisa Barlow Hoy and Isabella, daughter of Donato Guadagni (until 1894); receipts of carpenter Vitali and other carpenters for the works on the Palace of Giglio Street and side house of Panzani Street.

The Giglio Street Palace has an "end of the 19<sup>th</sup>" century facade, or maybe even beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, rich of more ancient traditional motives, like the mantelpieces holding a large balcony, which unites the three center windows. The entrance hall however seems to date from the 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Panzani Street, Florence

Receipts of Carpenter Vitali's and other carpenters' work also on the Palace on Regia Street on the corner of the street which takes to San Jacopino, outside Porta al Prato (1865-1875), first rented by Alessandro Floriano Colonna Walescki, later bought by Luisa Lee.

**326**

**1685 - 1837**

396

Contracts of Harolds Park



19 parchments in envelope

Parchments contracts in English related to the estate of Harolds Park, in Gloucester County, property of the Healing, maternal family of Luisa Lee.

**327** [968]

**1844 - 1864**

397

*Malcantelli Lee matter*

Loose papers in envelope.

It regards Luisa Lee Guadagni and Giuseppe Malcantelli.

**328** [967]

**1870 - 1876**

398

*Cianchi House and Lee reports*

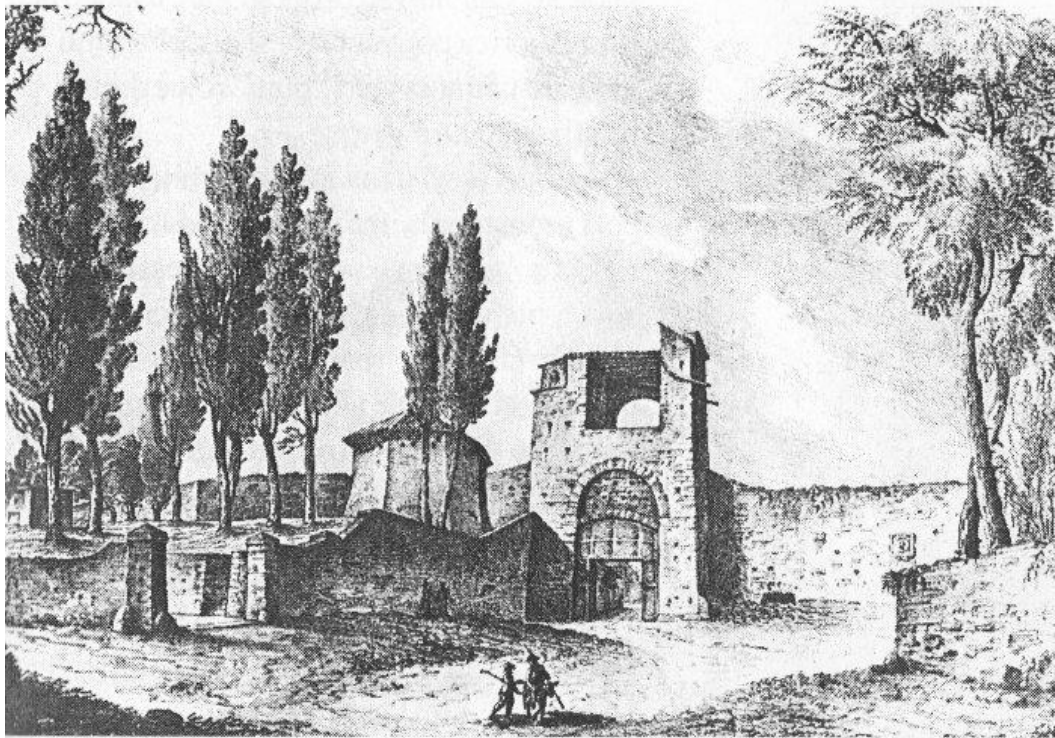
Folders in envelope.

Reports of Giovanni Cianchi, house teacher of Luisa Lee Guadagni.

It also contains a journal (1868-1869) and "Repertory of the book on renters of the buildings outside Porta al Prato".

" Il Cimitero degli Inglesi" ("The English Graveyard") was built in 1827, by the Reformed Evangelical Swiss Church, next to Porta Pinti ("Pinti Door" of the walls of Florence), just outside the walls on the road that leads to Fiesole. The Swiss Church wanted to build an international and Eecumenical cemetery. Until then Florence had only Catholic and Jewish Cemeteries. If you were not Catholic or Jew your body had to be taken to Leghorn and buried there.

In 1865 when the walls of Florence and Porta Pinti were destroyed to enlarge "Florence Capital of Italy", Architect Giuseppe Poggi built the new boulevard going around Florence on the path of the destroyed old walls around the new international Cemetery, using it as a traffic divider. The cemetery is commonly called the "Protestant Cemetery" or, as most of the Protestants buried in it were English, the "English Cemetery".



*Porta a Pinti con addossata la breve altura che, dopo la sistemazione dei viali, liverrà il Cimitero degli Inglesi. Disegno d'epoca.*

Porta Pinti and the walls of Florence in an old drawing, before they were destroyed in 1865.



The "Protestant Cemetery" of Florence



The Protestant cemetery as a traffic divider in the new (1865) Beccaria Square.



Artist Arnold Böcklin was inspired by the Florentine Protestant Cemetery “traffic divider” for his painting “The Island of the Dead”.





**\*\$ SARAH LEE/ ENGLAND/Lee/ Sara/ Inghilterra/ Firenze/ 25 Gennaio/ 1865/ Anni 89/ 898/ GL age 88, Burial 28/01, Rev. Pendleton/ Sarah Lee, l'Angleterre, AcgA@ de 89 ans/ Marriage GL20990 N 56 Isaac Lumley to Sarah Lee, who may be daughter of Sir Francis and Sarah Lady Lee, at BCL, groom of Richmond Yorks, bride born in Florence, Rev Crokat/ Lumley/ Isacco/ Inghilterra/ Firenze/ 12 Maggio/ 1857/ Anni 30/ 612/ GL23777/1 N 234, Burial 14/05, Rev O'Neill/ 1856, 24 Marzo, "L'an mil huit cent cinquante six, vingt quatriA"me jour du mois de Mars a' A@tA@ enseveli dands le cimiiA"re de la susdite Eglise [1856, 24 marzo], Un Enfant du sexe masculin, fils de Isaac Lumley, Anglais, domicilia@ a Florence, et de Sarah Lumley, sa femme'/ Tomb of Louisa Lee, similarly a daughter of Sir Francis and Lady Lee, who died in 1886, aged 75, is listed in Allori Register/ See identical tomb for Isaac Lumley/ Belle Arti *scheda*/ **SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF SARAH WIFE OF COL. SIR FRANCIS LEE/ WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 3RD FEBRUARY 1865/ IN THE 89<sup>TH</sup> YEAR OF HER AGE/ THIS TOMB WAS ERECTED IN MEMORY OF HIS BELOVED WIFE/ HER DAUGHTER LOUISA MARCHESA GUADAGNI/ A9R(124)/ Sculptor: R.Bencini, R.BENCINI****

In the English Cemetery of Florence there is a Guadagni tomb. The top of the cross, as you can see in the above picture, is spiked or "with thorns". It is the only of its kind in the cemetery.

Who is buried there? The inscription on the tomb is tri-lingual, English, French and Italian. The above text is exactly like the real one. I will now translate everything in English.

**SARAH LEE/ ENGLAND/Lee/ Sara/ England/ Florence/ January 25/ 1865/ 89 years old/ 898/ GL age 88/ Burial 1/28, Rev. Pendleton/ Sarah Lee, England, 89 years old, marriage GL20990 N 56 Isaac Lumley to Sarah Lee, who may be daughter of Sir Francis and Sarah Lady Lee, at BCL, groom of Richmond Yorks, bride born in Florence, Rev.**



Croat/ Lumley Isaac/ England/ Florence/ May 12/ 1857/ 30 years old/ 612/ GL23777/ 1 N 234, Burial 5/14. Rev. O'Neill/ 1856, March 24, "year 1856, 24<sup>th</sup> day of March, has buried in the cemetery of the above mentioned church [1856, March 24], a child of masculine sex, son of Isaac Lumley, English, living in Florence, and of Sarah Lumley, his wife. Tomb of Louisa Lee, similarly a daughter of Sir Francis and Lady Lee, who died in 1886, aged 75, is listed in Allori Register. See identical tomb for Isaac Lumley/ Fine Arts/ data sheet/ SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF SARAH WIFE OF COL. SIR FRANCIS LEE/ WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE FEBRUARY 3<sup>RD</sup> 1865/ IN THE 89<sup>TH</sup> YEAR OF HER LIFE/ THIS TOMB WAS ERECTED IN MEMORY OF HIS BELOVED WIFE/ HER DAUGHTER LOUISA MARCHESA GUADAGNI A9R (124)/ Sculptor R. Bencini, R. BENCINI.

According to the text it seems that Sarah Lee, English, wife of Colonel Sir Francis Lee passed away on January 25, 1865, at 89 years of age and is buried here in a tomb erected by her daughter Louisa Marchesa Guadagni. In the above mentioned church (?) is buried on March 24, 1856, a child of masculine sex, son of Isaac Lumley and Sarah Lumley, who "may be the daughter of Sir Francis and Lady Sarah Lee". Sarah would be the sister of Louisa and this little buried child would be Guadagno Guadagni's first cousin, and a great-uncle of ours. Our great-great-grandmother, Louisa Lee, "similarly" a daughter of Sir Francis and Lady Lee, who died in 1886, aged 75, is listed in the Allori Register. The dates correspond: we know that Louisa Lee Guadagni bought the Guadagni Palace of Porta al Prato, when she inherited around 1865, and her mother, as we read above, passed away on January 25, 1865.

**329**

**19<sup>th</sup> century**

399

Papers of Louisa Barlow Hoy  
4 folders in envelope.

- 1) Papers of Luisa, daughter of James Barlow Hoy and Marianna Bird D'Oyly, wife of Guadagno Guadagni, son of Donato, since 1860 (1851-1870).

HOY, James Barlow [?1794-1843], of Midanbury and Thornhill,  
Hants and the Hermitage, I.o.W.

Published in *The History of Parliament: The House of Commons 1820-1832*, ed. D.R. Fisher, 2009  
Available from Cambridge University Press.

**Constituency**

**Dates**

**Our great-great-grandfather James Barlow Hoy, Esquire, was a member of the British Parliament for Southampton for the following constituencies:**

SOUTHAMPTON	Jan. 13, 1830 – 1831
SOUTHAMPTON	1832 – April 2, 1833
SOUTHAMPTON	1835 – 1837

**Family and Education**

James Barlow Hoy, Luisa Barlow Hoy Guadagni's father, common ancestor of all the actual Guadagni and their descendants, was born in 1794 (?) (based on *Hants Advertiser*, Dec 26, 1829, which gives his age as 35.), son of John Barlow of Dublin and w. Anne. He married Marian D'Oyley, daughter and heiress of Shearmen Bird of Harold's Park, Essex on September 10, 1831. He succeeded his kinsman Michel Hoy to Midanbury and Thornhill estates and The Hermitage in 1828; he took the name of Hoy by royal license on January 26, 1829. He died on August 13, 1843.

**Offices Held**

2<sup>nd</sup> assistant surgeon, ordinance medical department 1813, half-pay 1819, returned to department in 1825, 1<sup>st</sup> assistant surgeon in 1827, retired in 1828. *A. Peterkin and W. Johnson*, *Medical Officers in the British Army*, i. 3719.

**Biography**

Hoy, originally Barlow, was said to have been "a native of Ireland" by an obituarist [*Gent. Mag. (1843)*, ii. 547.]. His mother's name is given in his will. The identification of his father rests on the assumption that his brother and executor, the Rev. Robert Joseph Barlow, was the individual admitted to Trinity College, Dublin, on Nov. 6, 1820, aged 16, who had been born in that city to one John Barlow, possibly the printer of that name listed by the trade directories at 29 Bolton Street from the mid-1790s until 1817 [*PROB 11/1990/851*].

No further detail of Barlow's origins or education have been found. However, in the "North Yorkshire History" I found our ancestor's family tree and other interesting details of his life:

Sunday, January 6, 2013  
Appendix 1: Barlow Family Tree

John Barlow = Ann [? Wilson]  
c1769 – 1844  
|

James Barlow Hoy	Mary Sophia Barlow	Isabella Catherine Barlow	John Wilson Barlow	Ann “Nanny” Barlow	Robert Joseph Barlow
------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------

**James Barlow Hoy** (c1792-1843) married Marian D’Oyley Bird (1814-85) in 1831.

Their only child Louisa Barlow Hoy (1838-?) married Guadagno Guadagni and had four children: Guitto, Catherine, Aurora and Mary.

*We know Guadagno and Louisa had four more children: Giacomo, Bernardo, Tommaso and Luigi.*

Their adopted daughter Elencho Marie Pera, later Ellen Mary, was born c1834. She married Robert Claude Evans. Following the death of James Barlow Hoy, Marian D’Oyley Bird married Captain Richard Meredith, following his death she married John Richard Digby Beste.

**Mary Sophia Barlow** (c1795-1873)

**Isabella Catherine Barlow** (c1799-1874)

*Isabella was not only a Guadagni name but also a Barlow.*

**John Wilson Barlow** (c1800-37) married Georgina Borough (c1804-?) in 1831. *(The two brothers, James and John Wilson, married in the same year, 1831).*

Their only child was James John Barlow, of whom nothing is known.

**Anne “Nanny” Barlow**, Mrs Vaughan (c1801-67) married the Revd Hector Francis Vaughan (c1785-1834) in 1830.

Their only child, Hector Barlow Vaughan (c1833-85) married Wilhelmina Christiana Mathews and had two children, Caroline and Hectoria Vaughan. *If Caroline and/or Hectoria married and had descendants, they would be our cousins as we all descend from the same ancestors John and Ann Barlow.*

**Robert Joseph Barlow** (c1804-78) married Marianne Webb (c1782-1852) in 1829. They had no children.

James Barlow was serving as a surgeon in the ordinance medical department when a fortunate inheritance dramatically altered his life. His benefactor was Michael Hoy, a former Russia merchant of Bishopsgate, London,

and later of Walthamstow, Essex, who had purchased extensive landed property in Hampshire and the island of Wight.



Isle of Wight above

On his death, on June 26, 1828, Barlow, a distant cousin described as a “friend” in Hoy’s will, succeeded to his estates and his personalty, which amounted to almost 90,000 pounds. Probate was granted, on July 9, and Barlow left the army on July 21, indicating that his stroke of fortune may not have been unanticipated. In January 1829 he voluntarily adopted the name of Hoy out of “grateful and affectionate regard” for his kinsman (*Gent. Mag.* (1828), i. 647; *PROB* 11/1743/417; *IR*26/1166/556; *Peterson and Johnson*, i. 3719; *London Gazette*, Jan. 27, 1829.

*Check the copy of the original Gazette page below: Whitehall January 26, 1829, lower half of the right column.*



91st Foot, Ensign William Calder to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated 8th January 1829.  
Charles Baird McMurdo, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Calder. Dated 8th January 1829.

Lieutenant James Robert Brunker to be Adjutant, vice McIntyre, deceased. Dated 8th January 1829.

92d Foot, Archibald Inglis Lockhart, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Grant, appointed to the 1st Dragoon Guards. Dated 31st December 1828.

94th Foot, Ensign Grantham Manton Yorke, from the 92d Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice O'Reilly, who retires. Dated 15th January 1829.  
Robert Aldworte, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fielding, who retires. Dated 15th January 1829.

*Royal Staff Corps.*

*To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major Henry Du Vernet. Dated 31st December 1828.

Major Frederick William Mann. Dated 31st December 1828.

*To be Captains.*

Lieutenant James Horton. Dated 31st December 1828.

Lieutenant John Quin Pardey. Dated 31st December 1828.

*To be First Lieutenants.*

Second Lieutenant Edward Adams. Dated 31st December 1828.

Second Lieutenant Richard Leckonby Phipps. Dated 31st December 1828.

Second Lieutenant George Barrell Cumberland. Dated 31st December 1828.

Second Lieutenant Robert Fraser. Dated 31st December 1828.

Second Lieutenant Harvey Vachell. Dated 31st December 1828.

*Ceylon Regiment.* Captain Francis Du Vernet, from the Royal Staff Corps, to be Captain, vice Sweeney, appointed to the 84th Foot. Dated 15th January 1829.

**UNATTACHED.**

*To be Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry, by purchase.*

Retired Lieutenant-Colonel George Dairs Willson, from the 4th Foot. Dated 31st December 1828.

Major Robert Wallace, from the 1st Dragoon Guards. Dated 31st December 1828.

*To be Captains of Infantry, by purchase.*

Lieutenant Edward Grant Stokes, from the 13th Light Dragoons. Dated 16th January 1829.

**MEMORANDA.**

The under-mentioned Officers have been allowed to retire from the Service, by the sale of unattached commissions:

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Egan, Royal Artillery. Dated 31st December 1828.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hickman, Royal Artillery. Dated 31st December 1828.

Paymaster William Wood, half-pay 44th Foot. Dated 16th January 1829.

The Christian names of Ensign and Lieutenant Liddell, of the 3d Foot Guards; are George Augustus Frederick.

The appointment of Mr. Forlong to a Cornetcy in the 13th Light Dragoons, on 21st November 1828, was vice Parker, promoted, and not vice Gebin, promoted, as formerly stated.

The appointment of Mr. Phibbs to an Ensigncy in the 48th Foot, on 25th November 1828, was vice Stubbs, promoted, and not vice Thompson, promoted, as formerly stated.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lanark.*

George Alston, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 6th December 1828.

William Kippen, Esq. to be ditto. Dated 8th December 1828.

Major-General John Lamont to be ditto. Dated 9th December 1828.

*Commission in the 1st or Western Regiment of Norfolk Militia, signed by His Majesty's Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk.*

William Neville Custance, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Damant, resigned. Dated 27th December 1828.

*Whitehall, January 26, 1829.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto James Barlow, of Midenbury-house, in the county of Southampton, Esq. His royal licence and authority, that he and his issue may (in order to testify his grateful and affectionate regard to the memory of his kinsman Michael Hoy, formerly of Walthamstow, in the county of Essex, and late of Midenbury-house aforesaid, Esq. deceased) take and use the surname of Hoy only, and bear the arms of Hoy; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Heralds' Office, otherwise His Majesty's said licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And also to command, that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in His Majesty's College of Arms.

*Whitehall, January 21, 1829.*

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Joseph Edgar, of Weston super Mare, in the county of Somerset, Gent. to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

*Whitehall, January 22, 1829.*

**W**HEREAS it hath been humbly represented unto the King, that, on the evening of Friday the 2d instant, some evil-disposed person or persons wilfully and maliciously set fire to the premises belonging to a farm called Purples, in the parish of Bardfield Saling, in the county of Essex,

In December 1819 he announced his candidacy for a vacancy at Southampton. Aided by the local prestige of his late relative, who had been an honorary burgess since 1824, he secured the support of the mercantile interest. In his first address, issued from Midanbury, he professed himself to be "perfectly independent in principles and in politics".



Midanbury and part of Townhill Park

A friendly newspaper added that he was “a Protestant by education” and “of independent fortune”. With the advantage of an early canvass and the alleged backing of the Tory (conservative) sitting Member, he easily defeated his radically inclined opponent, and was chaired during a blizzard (*The Age*, Dec. 26; *Hants Advertiser*, 11, Dec. 26, 1829, Jan. 16, 1830. *Southampton Corporation Jnls.* ed. A. Temple Patterson, 38).

In his victory speeches, which contained no professions beyond a promise to judge each issue on its merits, he paid tribute to his benefactor, who, he claimed, had once been honored with a handshake from the visiting Tsar Alexander I, and spoke of his “family pride at being elevated to my present status by the mercantile and trading interests”. His return reputedly cost him 9,000 pounds (*Hants Advertiser*, 23, Jan. 30, 1830).



Tsar Alexander I (1777-1825), Emperor of Russia

He was belatedly elected a Burgess of Southampton and sworn in as its Member, on Feb. 5, 1830 (*Ibid. Feb. 6, 1830*). He voted for the transfer of East Retford's seats to Birmingham, on Feb 11 and March 5, and the enfranchisement of Birmingham, Leeds and Manchester, on Feb. 23. He divided for a reduction of the grant for army volunteers, on March 9, and for omission of the Bathurst and Dundas pensions from the civil list, on March 26 (In the United Kingdom, the Civil List was the name given to the annual grant that covers some expenses associated with the Sovereign performing their official duties, including those for staff salaries, State Visits, public engagements, ceremonial functions and the

upkeep of the Royal Households). A local newspaper approved him, taking these votes as evidence of his genuine independence (*Ibid.* April 3, 1830).

He was in the minorities for abolition of the Irish lord lieutenantcy, on May 11, returns of privy councillors' emoluments, on May 14, and against the provision of the beer bill allowing on-consumption, on June 21. Most sources list him in the majority for abolition of the death penalty for forgery, on June 7, but a local press report insisted that he had abstained (*Ibid.* June 19, 1830). At a meeting of the Southampton New Forest Archers in July 1830 he "distinguished himself by the accuracy of his aim" and that September he took first prize in their competition (*Salisbury Journal*, July 26, Aug. 23, Sept. 13, 1830).



Southampton. Clockwise from top-left: Bargate; Guildhall; Top of West Walls; Wool house and Custom house; Southwestern house.



At the 1830 general election he offered again as “a straightforward independent man...not calling myself Whig (liberal) or Tory, a servant of ministry or radical reformer”, citing his efforts to lobby ministers for an upgrade in Southampton’s port status and attachment to church and state, but insisting that he was “no enemy to rational improvement”. He was returned unopposed (*Southampton Mercury*, Aug. 7; *Hants Advertiser*, Aug. 7, 1830).

That October he attended a meeting in support of the London and Southampton railway. He was listed by the Wellington ministry as one of the “bad doubtfuls”, but divided with them in the crucial division on the civil list, Nov. 15.



The Duke of Wellington, painted by artist Sir Thomas Lawrence in 1814, a few months before the Battle of Waterloo, where he defeated French Emperor Napoleon.

The Duke of Wellington, a member of the Tory Party, was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1828-1830.

Hoy presented petitions against slavery, Nov. 11 and 16, Dec. 11. On Dec. 16, 1830 he clashed with Hume, who after presenting a radically inclined Southampton petition for parliamentary reform, commented that the Southampton members had forfeited the confidence of their constituents. Hoy, who claimed to have attended the meeting at which it was drawn up, retorted that support for the petition had not been unanimous and attacked Hume’s insufferable self-righteousness, for which he won press plaudits (*Hants Advertiser*, Dec. 18, 1831).

In January 1831, he made a donation of books to the Southampton Mechanics’ Institution. He presented an Isle of Wight petition against the proposed duty on steamboat passengers and secured returns of the relevant figures, Feb. 21. He denounced the tax as a “check on the improvement of civilization”, on Feb. 28, and brought up a hostile Southampron petition, on March 14. That day he



expressed concern that the Grey ministry's reform scheme would make future alterations of the corn laws impossible through its perpetuation of the dominant influence of landed proprietors, among whom, he curiously did not count himself.



The Earl Grey, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. The first wholly Whig (liberal) government since 1783, came to power after the Duke of Wellington's Tory government lost a vote of no confidence on Nov. 15, 1830. The Whig government, led by the Earl Grey, passed the Great Reform Act in 1832 and abolished slavery throughout the British Empire in 1833.

Hoy asked Poulett Thomson, vice-president of the board of trade, whether any relaxation on restrictions on silk imports was contemplated, on March 18, and on receiving a negative response complained that he had expected better from the ministry. He voted against the second reading of the reform bill (British parliamentary act that expanded the electorate. It transferred voting privileges from the small rural boroughs controlled by the nobility and gentry to the heavily populated but underrepresented industrial towns) on March 22, and in a speech sprinkled with Latin tags, asserted that its disfranchisement provisions, in particular, were revolutionary, on March 30. He spoke against Hume's proposal to further reductions in the civil list on April 18, and divided for Gascoyne's wrecking amendment to the reform bill, on April 19. His name was roundly hissed at a Southampton reform meeting, on April 25, 1831 (*Ibid. April 30, 1831*).

At the 1831 general election Hoy defiantly offered again. On the hustings he claimed that "he was always in his place; not an evening he had missed", and warned of the added influence that the reform bill would give to Ireland, and hence to Catholics. He welcomed the enfranchisement of new boroughs but was only willing to concede the disfranchisement of non-resident ancient right voters. Trailing badly, he retired after a four-day poll. In his parting address he defended his decision to make "an example of resistance to the torrent, which in my opinion threatens our constitution" (*Ibid. May 7, 1831*).

In September he married the young heiress to an estate near Waltham Abbey, Essex, Marian D'Oyly Bird (our great-great-grandmother).



Waltham Abbey, Essex.



Marian D'Oyly Bird by W. Allison, signed and dated 1821. She is the mother of our great-grandmother Luisa Barlow Hoy Guadagni.

Marian D'Oily Bird (born in 1814) is the daughter of Judge Shearman Bird and his wife Louisa. She was born in India. She was christened at Fort St. George, Madras in 1814. The Birds were part of the "D'Oily Circle" in Bengal. Sir Charles D'Oily was Marion's godfather. Close friend and resident artist, George Chinnery painted both families many times. This miniature, which descended in the Bird and D'Oily families, was sold at Christie's London, 1988 with a double miniature of Sir Charles and Lady D'Oily.

Set in ebonized wood frame with gilt metal mount.

7/8 inches (9.9 cm) high.

W. Allison (1816-1821), a rare artist, worked in Southampton and London, where he exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1817. His sitters included the Duchess of Kent.



Allison's signature (on the bottom left of the painting).

Provenance: The Bird and D'Oily families.  
Christie's, November 1988, lot 92.  
Private Collection, London.

Literature: Conner, *George Chinnery, 1742-1852, Artist of India and the China Coast*, p.295 note 18, where this miniature is cited.

Philadelphia, PA 215.587.0000

Email [Elle@portraitminiatures.com](mailto:Elle@portraitminiatures.com)

Sir Charles D'Oily, 7<sup>th</sup> Baronet (1781-1845), our great-great-grandmother's godfather, was a public official and painter from Dhaka, who produced numerous images on Indian subject matter.



AllPosters

### Sir Charles D'Oyly

He was born in India on September 17, 1781. His father, Baron Sir John Hedley D'Oyly, was the resident of the Company at the Court of Nawab Babar Ali of Murshidabad. D'Oily went to England with the family in 1785 and received his first formal education there. In 1798 he returned to India as Assistant to the Registrar in the Court of Appeal in Calcutta. In 1803 he was appointed as "Keeper of the Records" in the office of the Governor General

D'Oyly was appointed as the Collector of Daka (now Dhaka) in 1808 [Marion D'Oily Bird was born in 1814 in India. The Birds were part of the "D'Oily Circle" in Bengal. Calcutta is in Bengal. These were the years where our great-great-grandmother grew up as a little girl, in India, at that time part of the British Colonial Empire). In the following years, the posts D'Oily held, were the Government and City Collector of Customs in Calcutta (1818), the Opium Agent of Bihar (1821), the Commercial Resident of Patna (1831) and lastly the Senior Member of the Board of Customs, Salt, Opium and of the Marine (1833). After serving with the company for forty years, his failing health compelled D'Oily to leave India in 1838. After the death of his father, D'Oily inherited the Baronetage

and received a knighthood. The greater part of the rest of his life was spent in Italy and he died there on September 21, 1845, leaving no male issue.

We will add here various informations on Sir Charles D'Oyly art and life, taken from the Doctoral Thesis of Late Dipak Bhattacharya (1960 2007): "Company School Paintings of Calcutta, Murshidabad, Patna (1750-1850).

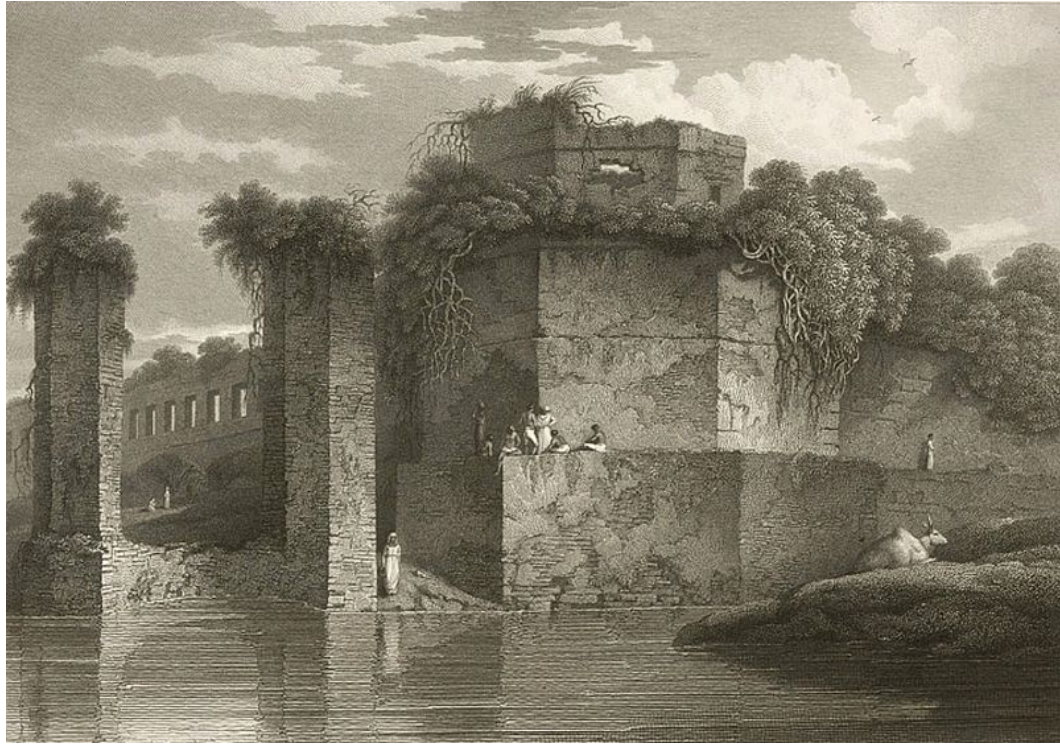
Sir Charles D'Oyly was a notable miniature artist on ivory. While all the attention was being lavished on white Calcutta (where the British lived), the Black Town (where the Indians lived), seething with life and exotic variety, remained uncaptured on the palette. Madame Belnos, a French artist and Sir Charles D'Oyly, minimized this short fall.

Company school engravers and painters depicted in great detail certain aspects of the British way of life in India, especially British houses, servants and modes of travel. Even today D'Oyly's and other European painters including Company School artists have a wide intellectual appeal illustrating the complex cultural, political and social interactions between the West and the Indian sub-continent.

Brilliant but amateur artist Charles D'Oyly had Indian painters to assist him. "The Hindous of this day have a slender knowledge of the rules and proportion, and none of the perspective. They are just imitators and correct workmen, but they possess merely the glimmering of genius." D'Oyly, while he was stationed in Patna, set up a lithographic press to reproduce not only his own drawings but those of an enthusiastic circle of amateurs living there.

The lithographs of Sir Charles D'Oyly portray the familiar figures of the European compound in India, washerman, butlers returning from the market, tailors, maid servants, peddlers, bangle sellers, butchers, fish-sellers, blacksmiths, and familiar village sights like elephants, bullock carts, palanquins, pilgrims, etc.





Bastion of the Lal Bagh, Dacca – 1816.

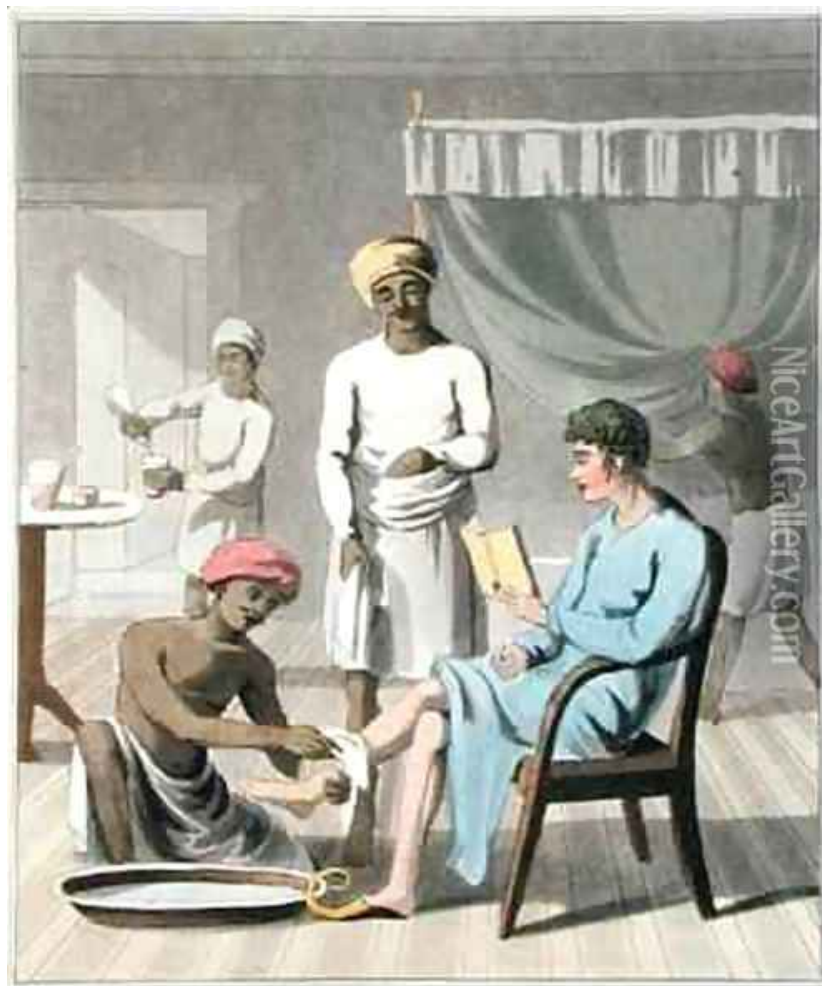
Archer wrote: "D'Oyly's career is of great interest, for while he was posted in Patna, he set up the Bihar Lithography, where he employed a Patna artist, Jairam Das, as his assistant. Several of his books portraying Indian scenes and costumes, which had a wide circulation amongst Europeans in India, were made at Bihar Lithographic Press, and it is interesting to speculate how far D'Oyly may have influenced the Patna painters in their style and subject matter or alternatively..

The results were electrifying. In "Pictorial journal of travels in Hindustan from 1828 to 1833", captain Robert Smnith writes "Through his fostering care, Sir C. D'Oyly has endeavored and with great success, to inspire the natives with some of his own pure taste and artist-like touches, instead of the hard, dry manner of the Indian painters. I was much pleased with what I saw."

D'Oyly was Collector of Dhaka from 1808 to 1817. During that period, he painted a wide variety of pictures, especially the Mughal ruins. He decided to publish the drawings relating to Dhaka in the form of a folio-size book. After engraving, the drawings of D'Oyly were published in London from 1823 onwards. A short historical account of Dhaka was also appended to each book. James Atkinson wrote these accounts, accompanied by engravings done by Landseer. These books came to be known as *Antiquities of Dacca* and became important social documents.



Charles D'Oyly - View on the Serampore Road – 1848



Charles D'Oyly - A gentleman dressing attended by his head bearer and other servants





Charles D'Oyly - The winter room in the artist's house



Charles D'Oyly – The summer room in the artist's house at Patna, India



Charles D'Oyly: "A gentleman's kedmutgars, or table servants, bringing in dinner", Plate 8 from "The European in India", published 1813 (hand-colored aquatint), Private Collection /The Stapleton Collection/ The Bridgeman Art Library

This giclee' print offers beautiful color accuracy. Giclee' (French for "spray") is a printing process where millions of ink droplets are sprayed onto the paper's surface creating natural color transitions. The high-quality paper (235 gsm) is a great option for framing with its smooth, acid free surface.



Charles D'Oyly.

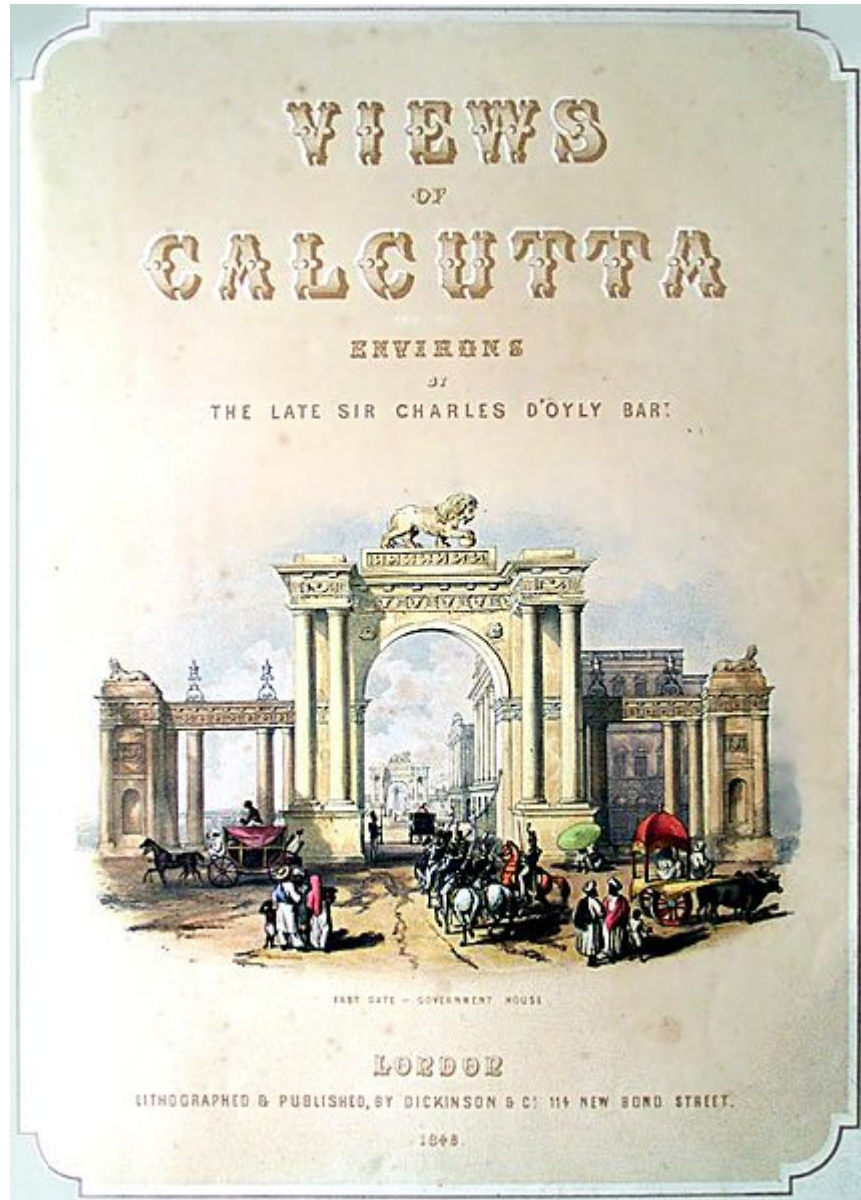


**Sir Charles D'Oyly, *Sir Charles D'Oyly Seated at a Table, Smoking a Hookah, His Clerk Seated Nearby, Watching Opium Being Weighed***

D'Oyly collaborated with Christopher Webb Smith in producing a number of books. Two of these were *Feathered Game of Hindostan* (1828) and *Oriental Ornithology* (1829), Webb Smith depicting the birds and the foliage, and D'Oyly doing the backgrounds.



Between 1832 and 1833, D'Oyly took leave at the Cape of Good Hope, returning to Calcutta to fill the post of Senior Member of Customs, before retiring in 1838.



Views of Calcutta and Environs – 1848  
By the late Sir Charles D'Oyly Baronet

I have heard both from my mother, from Aunt Beatrice Guadagni Rosselli Del Turco and from Tony Gaines about a famous British ancestor, who held a very important position in the administration of the British Empire of India. It was a vague, nameless even though secure recollection. I presume sir Charles D'Oyly Baronet is the ancestor they [were talking](#) about.

In 1848 *Dickinson & Co.*, 114 New Bond Street, London, published D'Oyly's Calcutta drawings in a large folio-size book titled *Views of Calcutta and its Environs*. The original drawings for this work were probably made between 1833 and 1838 while D'Oyly was Senior Member of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium and Marine Board in Calcutta, but some must have been completed between 1839 and 1845 when he retired. The complete work was published after D'Oyly's death in Italy in 1845.

References: Categories: 1781 births | 1845 deaths | Baronets in the Baronetage of the United Kingdom.

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Let us now return to James Barlow Hoy and his wife Marian. The "North Yorkshire History, Wednesday January 9, 2013" published an article of "Mrs Barlow-Hoy and the new church at Bitterne, Hampshire."

"Another glimpse of James Barlow Hoy and his wife Marian [*cf Remarkable, but still True*]. Here they are going about their public duties on his new estates in Hampshire:

On Monday, April 18<sup>th</sup>, the first stone of the new church at Bitterne was laid by Mrs Barlow Hoy. The site of the church is in the angle of a field, close to the junction of the roads leading to Swathling, Itchen, Ferry, Bursledon, and Moor Gren. The service was read by the Rev W D Harrison, the vicar. The inscription on the plate was as follows: -

The first stone of this church, built by subscription, on ground presented by J. Barlow Hoy, Esquire, Member of the Parliament, was laid on the 18<sup>th</sup> of April, 1836. W D Harrison, vicar. R Scott, and J Gale, churchwardens. J W Wild, architect.



Church of The Holy Saviour, Bitterne, Hampshire.

The style chosen by the architect is the simple Gothic of the 13<sup>th</sup> century; the church will have a nave and two aisles; there will be a west-end gallery, but no other; accommodations will be afforded for 640 sittings, of which 392 are to be free. The name is to be "St James's Chapel, West End." The Rev E R Breton is to have the perpetual curacy.

*(The name of the church in the contemporary information on Bitterne is different. However, some years ago, the Methodist Church of Bitterne was replaced by Lloyds Bank, and the Methodist Congregation started attending the above church, which might have caused the change in its name.*

*It is touching to think that maybe the original name of the Church ("St' James") was in honor of "Janes" Barlow Hoy.*

*In 1665 Bitterne Village had only 75 inhabitants across 15 houses. By the 20<sup>th</sup> century Bitterne Village was swallowed up by fast expanding Southampton.*

*[From the British Magazine, and Monthly Register of Religious and Ecclesiastical Information, Vol IX]*

Hoy declined an invitation to serve as sheriff of Hampshire in February 1832, having been a deputy lieutenant since January 1831 (*VCH Essex*, v.159; *Wellington mss WP4/3/1/2*; 4/1/9). At the 1832 general election he narrowly regained his Southampton seat from his former rival, but was then unseated on petition, after offering no defense to charges of voter impersonation beyond a disclaimer of personal involvement or knowledge (*Hants Advertiser*, Dec 15,

1831; *Temple Patterson*, I. 172-3). He topped the poll at the 1835 election, when he was reportedly returned free of expense and classed as a “moderate reformer”, but retired at the 1837 dissolution, his wife’s declining health having forced him to go abroad (*The Times*, Jan. 10, 1835, July 12 and 18, 1837; *Dod’s Parl. Companion* (1835), 130; *Temple Patterson*, II. 33).

In November 1841, Peel, the premier, sought his support for a new Conservative candidate at Southampton. Hoy, who addressed his reply from



Sir Robert Peel, Baronet, Conservative Prime Minister of the United Kingdom 1834-1835, 1841-1846.

Thornhill, requested “a few minutes conversation”, but as Peel had surmised, had no intention of offering again (*Add.* 40496, ff. 26-28).

Hoy died in August 1843 at the Hospice of Vielle in the French Pyrenees. He had left England some months earlier, once more, it was stated, for the sake of his wife’s health, but met with a fatal accident in the pursuit of his hobby of collecting rare bird specimens. Whilst crossing a ravine just over the Spanish border with a shooting party his gun fell from his hand and fired, shattering his left arm. He was conveyed to hospital but died within twenty-four hours from tetanus (*Gent. Mag.* (1843), II, 547; *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 26; *Hants Independent*, Aug. 26; *Hants Chron.* Aug. 28, 1843).

By his will, dated May 18, 1843, his wife was given a choice of residence at the Hermitage or Thornhill, on which estate his mother was provided with a cottage for life. He made generous provision for one Eleanor Maria Pera, an adopted daughter, but it is unclear to what extent his instructions were carried out, as his personal estate was dwarfed by mortgage debts of 58,500 pounds and he was declared insolvent, suggesting another possible reason for his continental sojourns. Louisa Hoy, his only lawful child, probably derived little benefit as his residuary legatee, though at least a portion of the Hermitage estate seems to have



eventually passed to her intact. In 1860 she married Guadagno Guadagni, the son of a Tuscan aristocrat, while Hoy's widow took a second husband, a second husband, Captain Richard Meredith, and at his death, a third husband, the author John Richard Digby Beste of Botleigh, Hampshire, who thus became our step-great-great-grandfather (*PROB 11/1990/851; IR26/1647/791*).



French Pyrenees.

A detailed report on our great-great-grandfather James Barlow Hoy, Esquire's death and on his brother Reverend Robert Joseph Barlow, and on the consequences of James' death for the rest of his family in

## North Yorkshire History

*From Hutton Rudby to Stokesley, Guisborough, Whitby...and beyond the county...*



## Chapter 16: Melancholy Intelligence: the death of James Barlow Hoy

*Written by Alice Barrigan*

Local life at this period is brought vividly to life in the Stokesley press.

The 'Stokesley News & Cleveland Reporter' was launched by the young George Markham Tweddell in 1842. It was critical of government and an ardent supporter of the Anti-Corn Law League in a time of deepening recession. Tweddell's employer William Braithwaite had printed the first two issues for him until Tweddell refused to tone down the political content. 'The Cleveland Repertory & Stokesley Advertiser' was Braithwaite's response – politically conservative and carrying far fewer political items, it was also a more enlivening read [1].

In their pages we find accounts of local events: births, deaths and marriages, the Cleveland Cattle Show, the Cleveland Agricultural Society, balls at the Crown in Osmotherley and the Fox and Hounds at Carlton, cricket matches, lectures in favour of teetotalism and against slavery, meetings of the local branches of the Oddfellows Society, visiting circuses, agricultural accidents, the Stokesley and Redcar races, police reports and local and national politics.

Mr Barlow (Reverend Robert Barlow, brother of our great-great-grandfather James Barlow Hoy) can be spotted at the fifth anniversary meeting of the Cleveland District Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, held in the Great Room of the Mill, the Earl of Zetland presiding [2], and also conducting the funeral service of Jeremiah Raney, landlord of the Wheatsheaf. As Mr Raney was a member of the Oddfellows, this was extensively reported by George Markham Tweddell, himself an officer of the Cleveland Lodge, and was well attended by members "wearing the usual funeral regalia of the Order"[3].

By 1843, [our great-great uncle](#) Mr Barlow was ready to undertake a new major project in his parish.

It was the clergyman's responsibility to provide himself with a parsonage house, but to assist the less wealthy, grants were available from Queen Anne's Bounty. The position altered somewhat when, in 1838, the Parsonages Act was passed, giving bishops the authority to demand that a parsonage house be built or an existing one repaired, if a living were worth more than £100 a year. This obliged an absent incumbent to provide a home for his curate, but was a burden on resident clergy without private means. However, it at least provided for incumbents to raise funds for building. They were allowed to borrow four times the net value of their benefice, and by 1847 over one million pounds had been lent by Queen Anne's Bounty for this purpose, the loans averaging £666 for each house

[4]. The question of parsonage houses was very much in the air, and only a couple of years earlier one had been built in nearby Osmotherley.

Robert Barlow decided to arrange an exchange of land between Rudby parish and Middleton chapelry, so he could build his parsonage house in Rudby. The site was a two acre close which had been bought on Belbrough Lane with money granted to Middleton, and it was now exchanged for six acres of less valuable land belonging to Rudby. Confident in his own income and social position, and possibly over-confident from the success of his school project, Mr Barlow planned a gentleman's residence.



Parsonage house

Before he could begin work, however, his family was shocked by unexpected news.

James Barlow Hoy had not stood for Parliament in the elections of 1841 and 1842, but it seems likely that he planned to return to public life eventually – in 1839, at the time of the anti-Corn Law agitation, he had published 'Manufacturers and Corn-Growers: A Letter to the Public', which went into three *editions*[5]. In the meantime, he seems to have been living pleasantly on his Hampshire estates with his young family. His summer residence, the Medina Hermitage, was described at the time as "characterized by simplicity and neatness: and its greatest ornament is a large verandah, having a broad trellis roof, beautifully intertwined with the sweetest varieties of climbing plants. From its very elevated situation, it commands a rich display of the country from Niton to Newport" [6]. In 1843, however, James decided to spend the summer months abroad on a tour of the Continent. He and his wife – and presumably their daughters – set off in July for the Pyrenees. They had been gone only a few weeks when a terrible accident occurred. The following report appeared in the 'Hampshire Advertiser' on Saturday 26 Aug 1843 [7]:

"Affecting Death of James Barlow Hoy, Esq

A feeling of the most intense sorrow was communicated to the town on Wednesday last, by the awful announcement that James Barlow Hoy, esq (for many years M.P (Member of the Parliament) for Southampton, and a gentleman of large property in its neighbourhood,) had met with an untimely death by the "bursting" (as erroneously reported) of his gun while shooting.

The melancholy intelligence of the lamented gentleman's death is, unhappily, too true, and we have taken down the following statement of the shocking occurrence from the dictation of a gentleman, a friend of Mr Barlow Hoy's, who was present at the calamitous accident:

Mr Hoy had left England a short time since on a tour, for the benefit of his lady's health, to the Bagnieres de Luchon, in the Haute Garonne, and had been residing there about a month, when a shooting excursion was formed, the party consisting of Mr Barlow Hoy, Captain Meredith R.N (Royal Navy) and five French gentlemen: they had six Chasseurs and three guides also in their party. It may be here stated that the shooting was arranged to be in the neighbourhood of the Hospice of Vielle [8] (in the Pyrenees, in the province of Catalonia).

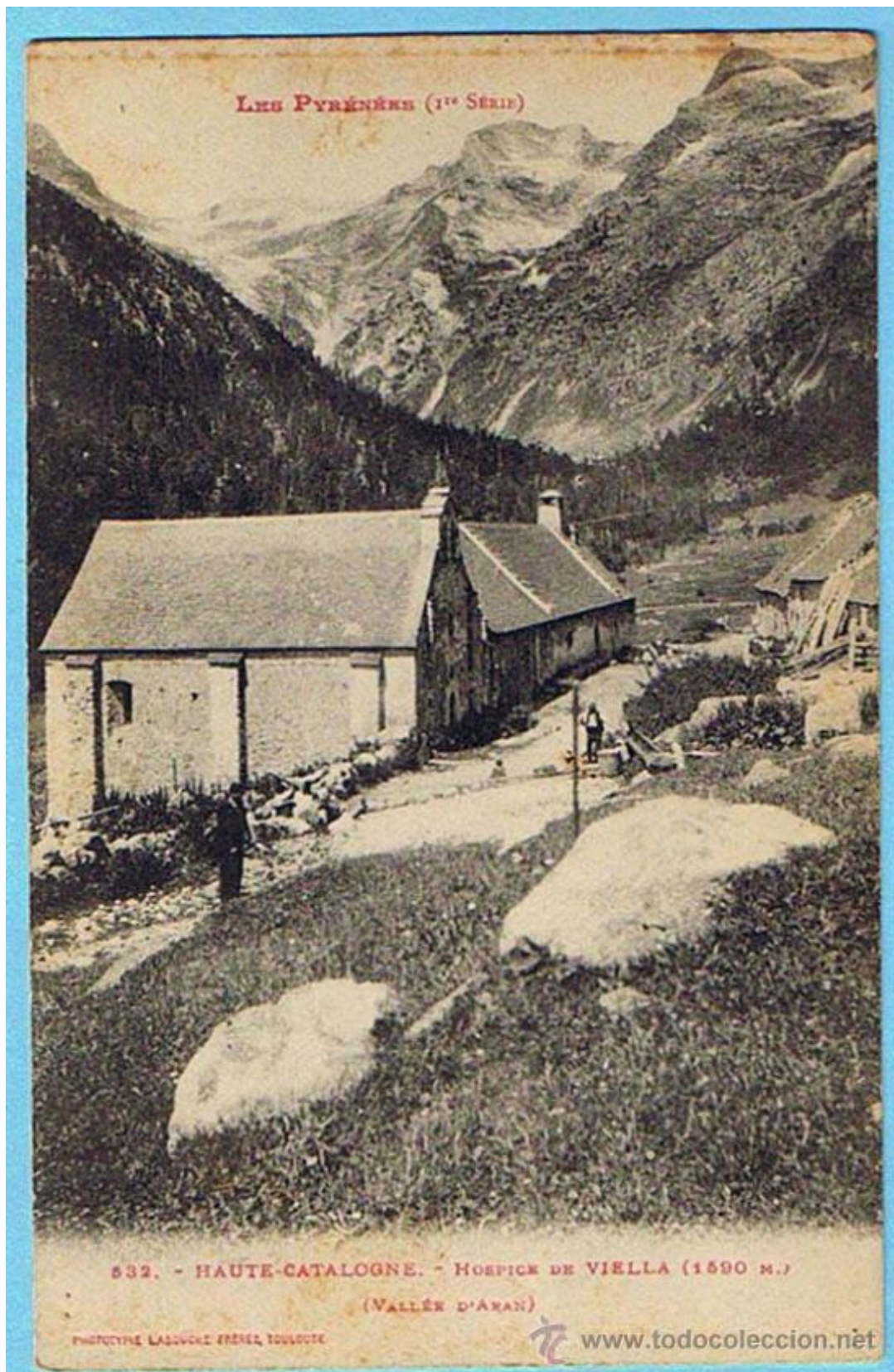
The first day's shooting was on the 9th inst.; on the 12th, being the fourth day, Mrs Hoy was at the Hospice, and the gentlemen had ascended as high as 4000ft above the level of the valley, in pursuit of their game, and on their return divided into two parties, that with Mr Hoy had perhaps descended about a 1000ft when in crossing a ridge of rocks Mr Hoy, in jumping from one to another, slipped his footing, and in grasping the rock to recover himself, his gun fell from his hand and at the same second went off; the muzzle as it were slid down his left arm, the contents unhappily passed through it, close to the elbow, lacerating the arm extensively and cutting the principal blood-vessels, but not breaking any bone. Captain Meredith instantly applied a tourniquet. The gallant officer having seen considerable service in the war, and having in duty in boats frequently applied such aids, could do this most effectively by the means of a knotted handkerchief twisted to the extremest tension round the arm with the knot upon the wound. Chasseurs were sent at the same moment to the adjacent villages in search of surgical assistance, and one of the French gentlemen, the Count de Nicolay, having suggested that Mons: Rue, the most



Louchon

celebrated of the Parisian surgeons, was at that time at Louchon, from whence the party had started, Captain Meredith requested the Count, who was a personal friend of Mons: Rue, to proceed to the Hospice and despatch a messenger for him. This was done and Mr Hoy conveyed, in the arms and on the shoulders of the guides and chasseurs, with every care and despatch, down the route to the Hospice, a considerable distance and 3000ft descent, under great difficulties from the troublesome nature of the ground. When arrived on the level road Mr Hoy was sufficiently strong to ride three miles to the Hospice, where Mrs Hoy, who was there waiting, became acquainted with the dreadful accident that had occurred.





Hospice of Viella, where our great-great-grandfather, James Barlow Hoy passed away.



The accident happened at about ten minutes after three, but in spite of every exertion made to obtain it, surgical assistance did not arrive from Vielle till nine o'clock on the following morning; Mon: Rue only reached Vielle when his assistance was too late. The wound was dressed by ten o'clock and the surgeon, apparently a most expert practitioner, declared that there was no manner of danger. He was told that there had been a great effusion of blood, but he declared that had not the discharge of so much blood occurred, he might have been compelled to take some from his patient. Mr Hoy showed, during the time of the dressing great fortitude, strength of voice and collectedness of manner, and after it, laid down to rest. The surgeon remained in the house, and was called about two hours afterwards by the friends watching, who told him of their apprehensions lest that the tourniquets having been removed on the wound being dressed, they feared that the blood might be again flowing. An examination took place, when the surgeon again declared that there had been no flow of blood, and that everything was favorable. Mr Hoy continued his sleep after this, but we regret to state that he only survived the first dressing between four and five hours, dying not so much from the nature of the wound, or the loss of blood, as from the shock the nervous system had received.

We will not profane the solemnity of the occasion by attempting to describe the grief of Mrs Hoy – she never quitted the body for a second from the moment of Mr Hoy's arrival at the Hospice till on their return she was compelled to have it interred at Toulouse.



Toulouse, France

James Barlow Hoy, esq. succeeded to the large property of his uncle Michael Hoy, esq. about sixteen years ago [9]. His name was Barlow, and by the will of his uncle he took that of Hoy [10]. He was then a surgeon in the Navy [11]. He was a gentleman of great

and universal acquirements, and having large estates in the vicinity of Southampton, he contested the town at several elections and represented it in two parliaments, and could have been returned in 1835 but for his absence in Italy, whither he was obliged to sojourn for the recovery of his lady's health. Mr Hoy was the possessor of the estates of Midanbury, Thornhill, and of others in the Isle of Wight. He married a daughter [12] of Lady Newbolt, but has left no family [13], except an adopted daughter" *[and Louisa Barlow Hoy, the daughter he had from his wife and who will marry Guadagno Guadagni]*.

James had died on Sunday 13 August. His widow and friends buried him in the Protestant cemetery at Toulouse [14], and returned to England bringing the sad news with them.

James had made his Will on 18 May 1843, before setting out for the Continent. He named as his executors his brother Robert, Henry Percy Gordon of *Northcourt* [15] in the Isle of Wight, esq, and Robert Burleigh Sewell of Newport, Isle of Wight, his solicitor. The executors were left legacies of £200 each.



Newpoort, Isle of Wight

His wife was to choose one of his mansion houses – either Thornhill Park or the Hermitage in the Isle of Wight – in which to make her home. She was to have a life

interest in all his "furniture books pictures plate ornaments wines stores carriages horses and other goods and effects whatsoever".



The Hermitage, Island of Wight

His mother was to live on at Fir Grove for as long as she wished, without paying rent, and was to have an annuity of £130 a year. His unmarried sisters (Mary Sophia and Isabella Catherine) and his brother Robert were each to have an annuity of £100 a year, and Nanny Vaughan an annuity of £20.

He made careful provision for his adopted daughter, Elencho. She was to be brought up exactly as if she was his own child, as Louisa's sister, and on reaching twenty-one, or on her earlier marriage, the trustees of the Will were to raise a capital sum of £5,000. If she remained unmarried, she was to receive the income of this sum for her life, and it was to fall back into the estate on her death. If she married, the sum was hers. The trustees could postpone raising the sum, but they were then to pay her an annuity of £200 a year.

All the remainder of his estate was to be held on trust for his child, or children, but if she, or they, died before reaching the age of twenty-one or marrying, then Robert Barlow was to receive the much larger annuity of £2,000 a year, and the estate was to pass to his nephew Hector Barlow Vaughan. Marian was to be the guardian of Louisa and Elencho.

He listed the properties that should be sold first, if his trustees found it necessary, and the list gives us a glimpse of this estate that had fallen so magically into the Barlows' lives. It included houses and land: the Cliff house at Blackgang in the Isle of Wight; the estate at Midanbury; the farms called Kingater and Stockbridge, Isle of Wight; the tithes or



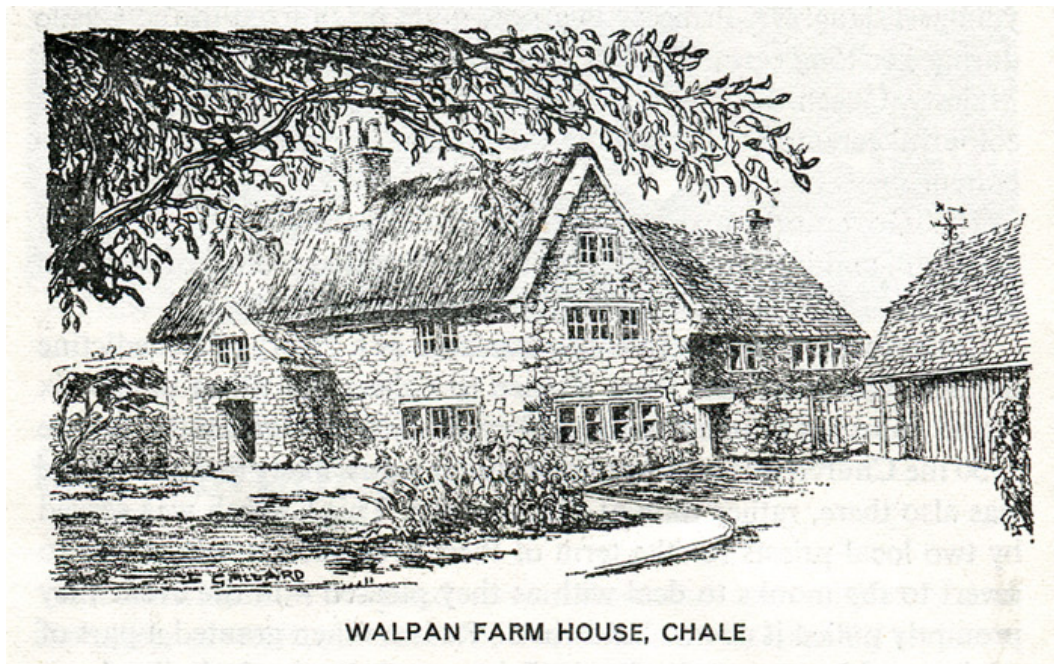
payments in lieu of tithes arising from Walpan Farm in the parish of Walpan, Isle of Wight; and the house and lands at Milbrook in the parish of Carisbrook, Isle of Wight. James had also bought stocks and shares in the Isle of Wight Steam Packet Company, the South of England Steam Vessel Company, the Southampton Gas Company, the Southampton Port Company, the Ryde Gas Company, the Newport Institution and the Drury Lane Theatre.



Drury Lane Theater from an engraving of 1811.



Walpan Farm on the right, Isle of Wight, owned by James Barlow Hoy.



Stockbridge Cottage, Isle of Wight

This and the above properties belonged to our great-great-grandfather James Barlow Hoy.

The Will was proved in London on 11 December 1843 by Robert Barlow and Robert Burleigh Sewell; Henry Percy Gordon renounced probate. The gross personalty of the estate amounted to £18,000.

The executor Robert Burleigh Sewell (1809-72) was the son of Thomas Sewell, close friend and advisor to Michael Hoy. James in his turn had become a friend of the remarkable Sewell family. Their way of life and High Church tendencies seem a world away from that of Robert Barlow; if James shared them, it explains something of the distance that seems to have developed between James and his family.



Thomas Sewell (1775-1842) was a prominent solicitor in Newport, Isle of Wight, holding several public offices – he was recorder of the borough, steward, deputy governor and twice mayor. He and his wife had seven sons and five daughters; five of these children merit entries in the 2004 Oxford Dictionary of National Biography. Thomas Sewell had been a conspicuously successful man, but he lost over £3,000 in the failure of two local banks, and when he died in 1842 he was deeply in debt. His children decided that, rather than declare insolvency, they would repay the creditors – a task that took them thirty years, and fell more heavily on those of them possessing some financial sense.

The eldest son, Richard Clarke Sewell (1803-64), was a barrister and writer, reader in law at the University of Melbourne. The second son William (1805-74) was a prominent Oxford academic and one of the ablest of the early Tractarians. He was active in establishing St Columba's College at Rathfarnham, which aimed to promote High Church principles and encourage the conversion of Catholics through the use of Gaelic. His lack of business skill was a significant factor in the college running up a debt of £25,000 within the first four years. In 1847 he was a founder of St Peter's, Radley, and his ten years as warden left the school with a debt of £28,000. He was forced to go abroad for a time to avoid his creditors, but the assistance of old friends enabled him to return to England in 1870. The fourth son was Henry (1807-79), who worked for nearly twenty years in his father's firm.



Henry Sewell

The deaths of his father and his wife led to him leaving private practice, and eventually living for a time in New Zealand, where he was the country's first prime minister. The seventh child was James Edwards Sewell (1810-1903), who went to New College as an undergraduate, and apart from his curacy, remained there for the rest of his life, becoming Warden at the age of fifty. The third daughter was the author Elizabeth Missing Sewell (1815-1906), a High Church writer of children's stories and educational works, some written in collaboration with Charlotte Yonge.



*Elizabeth M. Sewell.*

Elizabeth Missing Sewell

Her sister Ellen (1813-1905) was a writer of hymns; she witnessed James Barlow Hoy's Will. Robert Burleigh Sewell began work in his father's firm alongside his brother Henry. After his father's death and Henry's departure, he left the law and between 1853 and 1861 he assisted his brother William in (mis)managing the affairs of Radley College.

The solicitors of the Sewell family had managed the estates for Michael Hoy and then for James Barlow. Robert will have drawn up James's Will.

Ann Barlow did not long survive her son. She died aged 75 the following summer, on 25 June 1844, at Fir Grove. Nanny, who was living with her, registered the death. She gave her father's name as "John Barlow, Gentleman", and her mother's cause of death as "Decay of Nature".

Robert Barlow cannot have expected any problems with his brother's estate. James had left everything in order before he set off for France – the Will was made, the mansion houses were left in the care of servants. Farm rents (not including those tied up in the marriage settlement) brought in an income of over £1,600 and the stocks and shares were worth over £11,000 [16].

Possibly the barrister Henry Percy Gordon had some inkling that all was not well, when he presciently declined to act as executor. Robert being far off in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and the property having been in the management of Robert Burleigh Sewell for some time, it was Sewell who took on the "whole burden and responsibility" of the trusts and was "the acting Trustee and executor" of the estate [17]. This was less than a year after his father had died under a heavy burden of debt. A third trustee was appointed in November 1843, as was generally considered advisable in such cases. This was Captain Richard Meredith R.N., who had been with James at the time of his fatal accident.

Robert Barlow had no reason to suspect anything might be amiss with his brother's estate. His own position seemed to be unaffected. It seems that he had always received

an allowance from James, as had his sisters, and these were replaced by annuities under the Will. He was free to carry on with his plans for the vicarage. He may have hoped that Lord Falkland would pay a proportion of the cost; he may have proceeded on this assumption. However, Lord Falkland must have been well aware that he was under no obligation to do so, and communication with him can only have been made more difficult by his absence in Nova Scotia. If Mr Barlow assumed that in this project, as with the building of the school, impetuous changes of plan would be acceptable, he was mistaken. Lord Falkland made a contribution of £50; this rankled with Mr Barlow for the rest of his life.



Lord Falkland

The parsonage house was built outside the village on the road to East Rounton, standing on rising ground with a view across to the Cleveland Hills. The cost was "£1100, £600 thereof was subscribed by different Societies and individuals and the remaining £500 was given by the Vicar Robert Joseph Barlow" [18]. This cost may have been slightly on the high side, especially given the nature of the village and the fact that building it on glebe

land meant a loss of farming income. At Thirsk, in comparison, a "neat brick building" [19] was erected in 1851 at a cost of £1,365, while in 1846 a "neat cut stone building" [20] was erected for £854 in Great Ayton on a site provided by the patron, George Marwood. In the previous century, parsonages had been much more modest. The Brontes' parsonage at Haworth, so often described as small and humble, was built in 1740 and was in fact typical of its time [21]. The style and scale of parsonage houses rose steadily with the rise in status of the clergy, and with it the desire for commodious and gentlemanly dwellings – buildings which, then and later, proved an expensive burden to clergy without a private income. Robert Barlow's parsonage is typical of this: a large house suitable for his position in life, with a sizeable garden laid out in paths. It was by far the biggest house in the neighbourhood – except of course for Leven Grove at Skutterskelfe.

Meanwhile in Hampshire, Captain Meredith and Mrs Marian Hoy had begun to grow concerned about the winding up of James Barlow Hoy's estate. Their alarm increased, and eventually in March 1845 a Chancery action was begun in the name of Louisa Barlow Hoy, our great-grandmother [22]. The Southampton banker Martin Maddison, who had acted as executor to the child's grandmother Mrs Bird, was her "next friend" in the case, which was taken against the executors and the other beneficiaries of her father's estate. It had become apparent that the estate was encumbered with heavy debts, and the intervention of the Court was needed to establish some balance between the claims of the various beneficiaries and to attempt to safeguard Louisa's position as residuary beneficiary.

This evidently came as a shock to Robert Barlow. It was to embroil him in lengthy paperwork and a great deal of worry. He must have found himself obliged to make journeys south, and presumably because of his absences and the burden of work he requested a curate. Mr Laurence Lawson Brown B.A was instituted on 15 June 1845 [23] on Barlow's nomination at a stipend of £50. From 20 February 1845 until 1 November 1846 the entries in the Hutton Rudby parish registers were made by other priests, all but a very few by Mr Brown.

In his Answer to the Bill of Complaint made on Louisa's behalf, Robert Barlow admitted that the management of the estate "does involve many circumstances of difficulty and embarrassment" and that it would be greatly in the interest of the beneficiaries if it was administered by the Court. He wished accounts to be taken of Robert Sewell's actions and "all improper charges and items disallowed". But he still believed that his brother's estate was of "a very large Value" and that it would be sufficient in the end to pay all the debts.

Unfortunately, the executors had encountered great difficulty in selling off parts of the estate to pay the debts – Thornhill Park was put up for auction more than once, unsuccessfully – and whatever the suspicions of Sewell's management, disallowing any improper payments he might have made was not going to remedy the situation. It emerged that although the personal estate of James Barlow Hoy – that is, the contents of the houses, the stocks and shares, money owed on bonds, the leaseholds etc – was valued

for probate at £18,000 gross, there was in fact insufficient to pay the debts, and that there were mortgages on the properties amounting to over £58,500. It was marked in the Death Duty Registers as "Insolvent".

There would not even be enough money to pay any part of the legacy to Elencho. Barlow and Sewell had already paid themselves their £200 legacies and the annuitants had received one instalment each when the order was given for the annuities "to stand over till widow's death", in the words of the notes made in the Death Duty Register.

Robert and his sisters had lost their income from James. They must have wondered how their brother had found himself under such a heavy burden of debt. One factor must surely have been the expense of his parliamentary career. Candidates could expect to spend thousands of pounds in electioneering expenses, and James fought five campaigns in as many years. Perhaps Robert and his sisters did not even allow themselves to wonder whether James knew the true state of his own affairs. The property James was free to dispose of by his Will was only part of the wealth he enjoyed. He and Marian will also have drawn income from the property he settled on her before marriage and from her own inherited property. A note in the Death Duty Register indicates her income after his death under the marriage settlement was to be £750 a year, which gives an idea of the amount of money involved. So their joint income may well have been eminently satisfactory in spite of the heavy mortgages, and they probably trusted that the eventual end of the economic depression would bring about a rise in the value of their properties. After James's death, Marian continued to receive income from the settlements, while her life interest in one of the mansions and its contents will have further tied up trust capital. It was the other beneficiaries who would feel the loss more keenly.

The Barlows must also have wondered whether Robert Sewell was aware of the true state of affairs. How had he come to draw up a Will in which the testator's brother was placed in such an unsuitable position? Robert Barlow had his stipend and the profits from his glebe land together with any income from his wife, but his household evidently relied heavily on the income they received from James. His position as trustee therefore went against the cardinal principles of the law of Equity – that a trustee must not be in a position where his interest conflicts with his duty, and that he must not profit from the trust. To make matters worse, it was nearly impossible to treat the beneficiaries with equal fairness when the funds were lacking, and the distance between Yorkshire and Hampshire made it very hard for Robert to maintain the proper vigilant and active role expected of a trustee. James's Will had included clauses intended to confine each trustee's liability to his own actions and limit his responsibility for the actions of agents and co-trustees, but the Court always took a very strict view of the trustee's duties and Robert's position as a distant trustee for a difficult estate was an uneasy one. Much of his bitterness towards Marian Hoy must come from the difficult position in which Robert Barlow now found himself.

His bitterness extended to Captain Meredith. This was increased by the fact that on 2 September 1844, just after the year's mourning was out, Marian Hoy had married Captain Meredith in the fashionable spa of Leamington Priors in Warwickshire [24].



Captain Meredith was an Anglo-Irishman like James Barlow Hoy, and was with him at the time of the fatal accident. He was evidently an old friend, as he was godfather to the Hoys' daughter Louisa. A Naval officer, he was born in 1799 and had been made captain in 1837 [25]. He was the great-grandson of William Macgregor, a Jacobite who left Scotland after 1715 and became a Church of England clergyman in New Jersey, using the name Skinner in place of the proscribed clan name Macgregor. Skinner's son Cortlandt was Attorney-General for New Jersey and then Brigadier-General of the loyalist New Jersey Volunteers during the War of Independence. Richard Meredith's mother was Cortlandt's daughter Gertrude, and his father a Captain Meredith whose family had property in County Kerry. His uncle, husband of another daughter of Cortlandt, Maria, was Field Marshall Sir George Nugent, 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet, who served for the British in the American War of Independence and the French Revolutionary Wars.



SIR GEORGE NUGENT

Field Marshall Sir George Nugent, 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet

His relations consequently extended across England, Ireland and the Atlantic, and some of the family appears to have been Roman Catholic.

In his novel, Robert Barlow portrayed Captain Meredith as a murderer – in league with James's wife, he attempts to kill his friend on their expedition in the mountains, shoving him sharply in the back as they stood together on one of the peaks. Some of Robert's hostility may have derived from Meredith's part in precipitating the Chancery case; some may have been a sort of jealousy of his brother's friend. As for Marian, she had found herself a widow in sudden and frightening circumstances. She was not yet thirty years old, her parents were dead, she had two young children, her late husband's family was hostile to her – and her brother-in-law was one of her trustees. She may well have sought refuge with her husband's old friend.

1 'The Stokesley News & Cleveland Reporter' 1 Nov 1842 to 1 Sep 1844, and 'The Cleveland Repertory & Stokesley Advertiser' 1 Apr 1843 to 1 Oct 1845; British Library microfilm at the Middlesbrough Reference Library

2 'The Cleveland Repertory' 1 Sep 1843

3 'Stokesley News & Cleveland Reporter' 1 Nov 1842

4 'The English Parish' Anthea Jones

5 see Thomson Gale website at [www.gale.com](http://www.gale.com)

6 George Brannon's 'Picture of the Isle of Wight', pub 1843, available online from Project Gutenberg

7 supplied by Penny Rudkin of the Special Collections Library, Southampton Reference Library

8 in fact, the Hospice de Viella, also known as the hospice de Vielha, hospita de Vielha or Espita de Vielha, according to the language of the speaker. "Cet hospice, jadis tenu par des moines, servant de point de repos voyageurs passant entre Catalogne-Aragon (Vall de Barravés) et val d'Aran par le col de Rius ..." [[www.pyrenees-pireneus.com/hospice\\_vielha.htm](http://www.pyrenees-pireneus.com/hospice_vielha.htm)] ("That hospice, first taken care of by monks, was a relaxing spot for travelers going from Catalonia-Aragon (Valley of the Barraves) to Aran Valley through the Rius Pass...")

9 according to 'Remarkable but still true', 1872, his father's cousin

10 apparently as a courtesy, but not required by the Will

11 Royal Artillery

12 niece

13 a daughter, Louisa Barlow Hoy

14 'Memorial Inscriptions' for West End, printed by the West End Local History Society

15 later 2nd Baronet, barrister, Deputy Lieutenant of the Isle of Wight, FRS 1830

16 Barlow's Answer to the Bill of Complaint in the Chancery case

17 *ibid*

18 note of exchange of bounties, 28 Sep 1857, Hutton Rudby terriers, NYCRO

19 Bulmers Directory 1891

20 Whellans Directory 1859

21 cf Irene Collins 'Jane Austen and the Clergy' 1993, and her discussion of William Halfpenny's 'Useful Architecture in Twenty-One New Designs for Country Parsonages, Farm Houses and Inns' 1752 and Isaac Ware's 'Complete Body of Architecture' 1756

22 National Archives: J90: Hoy v Barlow, Wade v Barlow (1845 H.50)

23 Borthwick Institute

24 from [www.freeBMD.rootsweb.com](http://www.freeBMD.rootsweb.com) and [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)

25 Naval Biographical Dictionary 1849

The two Kings who reigned while James Barlow Hoy was a Member of the British Parliament [were](#):



King George IV of the United Kingdom, by artist Sir Thomas Lawrence, reigned from 1820 to 1830.



King William IV of the United Kingdom, younger brother of his predecessor, painted by artist Sir Martin Archer Shee, reigned from 1830 to 1837.



- 2) Papers of Sir John Richard Digby Beste, son of Henry Digby Beste and owner of the farm dell'Olmo in Fiesole. He left it in life estate to his wife Marion D'Oyly Bird, then inherited by Guitto Guadagni, son of Guadagno, in 1886; letters sent to John Richard (1847-1864)

Sir John Richard Digby Beste is the third husband of our great-great-grandmother Marion D'Oyly Bird. After Marion's first husband James Barlow Hoy, Esquire, our great-great-grandfather, died of an accidental gunshot, due to a fall in the Pyrenees Mountains, in 1843, she married Captain Richard Meredith in 1844. When Captain Meredith died, she married Sir Richard Henry Digby Beste, an English writer. She eventually moved with her third husband and her daughter Louisa to Italy. That is where our great-grandfather Guadagno Guadagni met Louisa Barlow Hoy and married her. As we know Guadagno and Louisa had eight children and we all descend from them.

Sir John Richard Digby Best was the son of Henry Digby Beste (1786-1836), who was an English writer and aristocratic convert to Catholicism.

Henry Digby Beste was born at Lincoln, England, on October 21, 1768, the son of Rev. Henry Beste, D.D. prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral.



Lincoln, England

His mother, Magdalen, daughter and heiress of Kenelm Digby, Esq., of North Luffenham in Rutland, claimed to be the representative of the extinct male

line of the historic Sir Everard and Sir Kenelm Digby. His father dying in 1782, Henry was sent two years later by his mother to Oxford. He became a commoner of Magdalen College, where he took his B.A. degree in 1788 and his M.A. in 1791. He was afterwards elevated to a fellowship, which he resigned when



Oxford University, England.

the family estates came to him on the death of his mother. In September 1791, he took deacon's orders in the Anglican Church, and a little later retired to Lincoln, where he was active as a preacher

Doubts about the spiritual authority of the Established Anglican Church sprang up in his mind, which were strengthened by intercourse with Abbe' Beaumont, then in charge of the small Catholic chapel at Lincoln. The result was that he was received into the Catholic Church by Rev. Hodgson, Vicar-General of

the London district, on May 26, 1798. He died at Brighton, on May 28, 1836. In 1800, he had married Sarah, daughter of Edward Sealy, Esq., and was the father of the author John Richard Digby Beste.

His first works were a treatise entitled “The Christian Religion briefly defended against the Philosophers and Republicans of France (1793)”, and in the same year a discourse on “Priestly Absolution”. After his conversion, Beste was an occasional contributor to Catholic periodicals.

He also traveled abroad, and spent several years in France and Italy. Cardinal Wiseman met him in Rome in the Jubilee of 1825, and mentions him in his book “Last Four Popes” (Boston, 1858, page 245). Ten years after Beste’s death appeared his last work, called “Poverty and the Baronet’s Family, a Catholic Story” (1846).

North Yorkshire History, Thursday Jan. 10, 2013, gives us an interesting report on Marian D’Oyly Bird’s first year of marriage with her third husband, Sir John Richard Digby Beste:

### **The Digby Beste family in Indiana, 1851**

The revd Robert Barlow’s sister-in-law Marian D’Oyly Bird married her third husband, John Richard Digby Beste, in 1850.

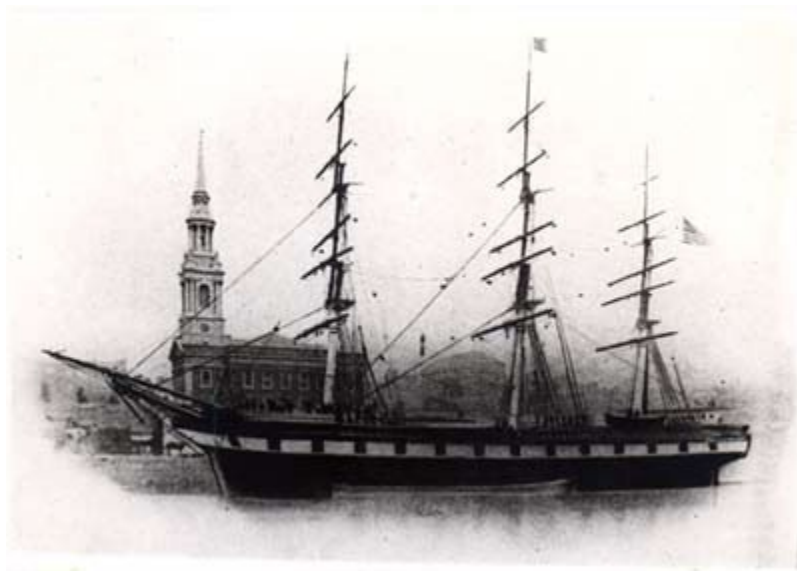
He was a widower with ten children aged between two and nineteen; she had a 13 year old daughter Louisa and an adopted daughter aged about 17, Elencho Marie (later known as Ellen Mary).

In 1851, Marian and her new husband took ship to America with eleven of their children, a lapdog, six canaries and a parrot [cf *Remarkable but still True*, chapter 18].

Digby Beste’s lively account of the family’s travels can now be read online: *The Wabash: or Adventures of an English Gentleman’s Family in the Interior of America*, Volumes one and two.



Immigrant ship to America of 1850



Ship "New World", arriving in New York on Sept 27, 1850.

Digby Beste includes many lively and fluent contributions written by his children. He had set them the task of writing something each day as an exercise in composition and handwriting. When, as he explained in his Preface to volume one,

“These descriptions appeared to me graphic or entertaining; when they told the sad scenes which I myself was incapacitated from witnessing; when, even, they only showed the impressions which a new country and new scenes produced upon new minds.”





Olympic class ocean liner where our ancestors Digby Beste traveled to America:

Digby Beste incorporated them in his text. Those of his stepdaughter Louisa Barlow Hoy can be found by searching for “Louie”.

Several of the party fell seriously ill with dysentery while they were staying in a hotel in Terre Haute, Indiana, and 9 year old Isabel died there on July 10, 1851.

Her sister gives a touching account (pages 38 and 39) of the poor child’s death and funeral, with grateful notice of the number of strangers who attended the funeral of “the little stranger of whom they knew nothing, and to show their sympathy for the family”.

Details of her grave can be found here, at [Find A Grave](#).

Before leaving the Barlow Hoy, I will add an interesting article of the “North Yorkshire History” on our great-uncle, Rev. Robert Barlow, youngest brother of our ancestor James. It adds details, positive and negative, on the Barlow Family. We must remember that all our grandfathers, Luigi, Bernardo, etc., and our great-uncles and aunts were half Guadagni, from their father Guadagno, and half Barlow-Hoy, from their mother Louisa. And that was only

two generations ago! So our Barlow Hoy ancestry is very recent and important in the shaping of our physical and intellectual and psychological traits.

It seems that Louisa Barlow Hoy was very beautiful and charming. The famous well known “Guadagni Charm” might also come from her. And then, Guadagno himself was half English because of his mother Luisa Lee. So, all our Guadagni grandfathers and their siblings were 25% Italian and 75% English.

## **Chapter 22: “Remarkable, but still True.”**

[North Yorkshire History, Wednesday January 2, 2013]

The 1871 census found a diminished household at the vicarage – Rev. Robert Barlow, 67 years old, his sister Mary (here called Maria), whose age is now given as 75, and his sister Isabella (here for some reason called Jane), whose age is given as 72. They had one maid of all work living in the house – 20-year-old Mary Chipchase, born in Appleton Wiske.

*By the 1871 census, the other Barlow siblings had passed away: John Wilson Barlow in 1837, Anne “Nanny” Barlow in 1867, and James Barlow Hoy in 1843. Their mother, Ann Wilson, died in 1844*

*In the meantime James Barlow Hoy’s widow, Marian D’Oyley Bird had married Captain Richard Meredith in 1844, one year after her husband’s death. After her second husband’s death, she married Sir Richard Digby Beste, a widower with 10 children, in 1850.*

*Her only child from her first husband, Louisa Barlow Hoy, married Guadagno Guadagni in 1860. By 1871, Guadagno and Louisa had already 7 children: Guitto, 1861, Caterina, 1863, Aurora, 1864, Maria, 1865, Giacomo, 1866, Bernardo, 1869, Tommaso 1871. Their 8<sup>th</sup> and last child, Luigi, will be born in 1879.*

New industries had come – there were now jet miners living in the village and working in Scugdale and a busy timber mill stood at the top of Sexhow Lane. George Wilson’s Sailcloth Mill employed 24 men and 9 women and was being converted from water to steam power, while over the Rudby side of the river the bleach house employed three men.

Mr Barlow (*Rev. Robert*) was occupied with a new project.

Not for him the usual topics of the clergyman scholar – he was engaged in a lively volume of disguised autobiography and colorful anecdote, under the pen-name Walter Fitzallen. It is interesting to note that nearly all the names he gives his characters were used by Sir Walter Scott – Graham, Clutterbuck, Barnard, Seymour and the name Fitzallen itself. Perhaps, although he does not mention reading Scott, he was so fond of his works that he had absorbed the names without noticing.



Sir Walter Scott, 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet (1771-1832) by artist Raeburns in 1822.

The novel was printed for Mr. Barlow in 1872 by Wyman & Sons of Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields – again, he had evidently no desire to use the local printers – and appeared as a small octavo volume (7 inches tall) of 406 pages divided into 34 chapters.



Lincoln's Inn Fields is the largest public square in London.

It was dashed off in his usual way, as he relates at the beginning of Chapter 28:

“People may say, why did you not make a fair copy? I reply that it would take too much time, it would not be worth the trouble, and I am of opinion, too, that no one should ever write a novel who cannot put his thoughts upon paper fit for the press without the toil of writing it a second time.”

The rousing declaration is somewhat marred by the inconsistencies of names and the loose ends of plot left dangling throughout the novel. The style is generally direct and conversational, sometimes surprisingly blunt, and with few flourishes. Mr. Barrow did not pass up the opportunity to settle a few old scores and to lay the blame for his present situation where he felt it belonged.

He began at Chapter One:

“It has often been a matter of surprise to me that authors should continue to write prefaces to their books, because, I think most people will agree with me in concluding that they are seldom or ever read [sic]. For instance, I myself am a great reader of all sorts of books, from Baron Humboldt’s “Cosmos”, down to the veriest romance, at times, to relax the tension upon the mind and memory necessary for the profitable perusal of scientific reasoning. And yet, it has rarely happened to me to read the preface of a book; and when I have chanced to do so it has been sorely against my will.”



Baron Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859)

Now finding that “I actually want and cannot do without” a preface, he has decided that

“It shall be read by all who accidentally may cast their eyes over this tome. Because I wish to inform my readers of the fact that they may find in these pages, not only verses and sonnets, and anecdotes, but the contents of solid chapters that are not mine at all...I should also like to explain why I have given my book such a common, trashy title. “Remarkable, but still true.” I have given it that name because every tale in it is a truth...[and] because I look upon it as rather a remarkable thing when one meets with truth in the present day...Moreover, although confessedly a plain man, I am yet somewhat proud, and therefore should



be glad to be out of the common ruck of scribblers, though myself one of that tribe; and the world we know, has been so ransacked for attractive titles that it is no easy matter to find one of any description at all.”

He then lists with some scorn the titles of various recent books which he finds ridiculous – titles that show he was indeed aware of a wide variety of literature, including books by American authors and translations from Swedish and German.

It is not entirely surprising to find Sir John Richard Digby Beste’s recent work “*Nowadays: or, courts, courtiers, churchmen, Garibaldians, lawyers and brigands at home and abroad*” Chapman & Hall 1870, 2 volumes” in the list.

“Lo! Behold! Two portentous-looking volumes make their appearance, called, *Now-a-days, at Home and abroad*. How easy to fill an empty barrel with dribblets, when you are “on the way everywhere”.

The Beste family was evidently never far from his mind – one wonders how he and his sisters had taken the news that their only niece Louisa was now an Italian marchioness, having married in 1861 a Florentine nobleman, the Marquis Guadagno Guadagni.

Nor does he refrain from a sarcastic allusion to his neighbour and colleague, the Revd Charles Cator of Stokesley:



Stokesley High Street

“Again, we have a short treatise with the solemn title, *The Writing of a Man’s Hand*. To prevent, I suppose, people from fancying it might be the production of ‘another animal.’”

This was a book of 119 pages, “to the reformed British Parliament, in defense of the union of the Church and State”, written by Cator in 1833 [copies at the British Library, the Cambridge University Library, the York Minster Library].

It was Mr. Barlow desire to explain his title that made him wish for a preface. In disguising it as Chapter One

“I have carried out my proud and independent boast, “that I was resolved you should read it”.

Explanations over, he launches into his tale:

“It was about the close of the American War in the year 1783, that our heroine was left an orphan, or rather, I might say, left alone in the world, for her only sister, although correct as to conduct, and unimpeachable as to integrity of purpose, was scarcely indued with sense enough to bustle through life without a close friend to advise and protect her.”



His heroine is, of course, his mother, Ann Wilson Barlough. She is our direct ancestor, James Barlough Hoy’s mother, Louisa Barlough Hoy Guadagni’s grandmother and Luigi Guadagni and his siblings’ great-grandmother.

He tells the story of her girlhood, her married life and the amazing good fortune of his brother James. It is a poem of praise to his mother, who is described in loving detail. She was:

“ of a nice middle size, her figure good and graceful, with an erect and dignified carriage. Her head, well set upon a neck and shoulders gracefully shaped, was adorned with almost superabundance, if such should be the case, of fine hair of a beautiful golden brown tint flowing down to her waist, as it was then worn, the admiration of all who saw it, and the envy of not a few.

“Her feet and ankles were good. Her hands were rather plain than otherwise, and her face might be thought too square for beauty, but then there beamed forth from it such a countenance as won the admiration of every one, not for its beauty, as I have said, but because it displayed great intelligence, lit up, if I may use the term, by a lively, good tempered, cheerful expression.

“Her accomplishments were not numerous, ‘tis true; yet few could surpass her graceful movements in the dance, or equal her in a minuet, to exhibit in which was the fashion of the day for such young ladies as had ability to attempt it at a ball. Nature, not art, bestowed upon her a voice such as is rarely heard in private life; it was of considerable compass, and breathed forth a sweet harmony that was perfectly touching.”



The narrative is interspersed with anecdotes.

The first is a lengthy and amusing story, which he probably often recounted to an audience as a party piece, of a Dublin lottery agent who manages to cheat the system and win the prize, told with plenty of Irish dialogue (“by jabres, Pat, but ye’ve done it well, my boy”), songs, and the words and music to the “Widow Malone”.





Dublin, Ireland

Another story is of the "bold steady hand" Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey, and there are tales of dancing, drinking and duelling in late 18<sup>th</sup> century Dublin, together with accounts of his father John Barlow's prowess as a horseman. John Barlow is our common great-great-grandfather. He is depicted with loving sympathy throughout – it is his "easy yielding nature" that leads him becoming a "complete drunkard".



Dublin, Ireland



Another lengthy digression is the story of a friend of his mother, tricked into an unhappy marriage with an abusive gambler who deserts her, and how she kept a school and worked as a companion to earn enough to bring up her daughters.



19<sup>th</sup> century gambler.

Chapter 33 is, incongruously, a reworking of his pamphlet of 1856, *The Queen , the Head of the Church*. This he has included as it was

“composed by the youngest son of our heroine, and, as this youngest son was a prime favourite with poor Kate, and used to be called her white-headed boy.”

This son was Robert:

“Long before Church reform was even dreamed of...Robert was deeply impressed with the necessity of a great change in the Establishment...”

“...Of sound religious opinions, but free from enthusiasm, and free also from those subsequent innovations that troubled the Church, he was an energetic, zealous clergyman, of great promise had he been given opportunity, but he was buried many, many years ago, leaving behind him an able paper, entitled, *The only true way to Defend the Church*, which, amongst other documents, were handed to me...”



19<sup>th</sup> century Anglican clergyman

A sad epitaph on himself.

The novel's author has “merely added a few words to bring it down to the present day”. Since the pamphlet came out in 1856, there had been renewed concern about the Church. Clergy were supposed to be gentlemen and graduates, but increasingly men coming for ordination were non-graduates, while young gentlemen had a widening choice of professions and careers from which to choose.

There was anxiety about the suitability of university education as training for clergy. Growing numbers of ordinands meant long delays in finding livings. There was great concern about clerical poverty, and attempts to provide a suitable

pension scheme had so far failed. Church reform was greatly hindered by a lack of clear command structure and any method for making policy central.

In 1872 Mr. Barlow had some new and interesting suggestions.

“Bishops should be able to appear unannounced in a congregation, rather than sending out exhortations and visitations. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners should have “one sole and all-absorbing object” – that is, “to improve the spiritual condition of the poor”. To reach them, they should build “simple churches in destitute localities” and “provide earnest ministers for them.”



19<sup>th</sup> century Anglican Bishop

His views had become more uncompromising over the years.

He hailed the Liturgy as “perfectly faultless”, but excoriated the Church for failing to bring “spiritual aid” to the people. This was why “many parishes were driven to build Methodist chapels.

Action had been taken by the church but nevertheless “not a tithe was done that might have been effected had the Church gone the right way to work”.

He turned his scorn not only on nepotism but also on the number of Colonial Bishops with benefices in England, and the “fair sprinkling of Papists, under the guise of Ritualists, in the Church”. (The anti-Ritualist movement had begun in 1866, with Lord Shaftesbury introducing a Vestments Bill in 1867

attempting to make it illegal for clergymen to wear any ecclesiastical vestments except the surplice and hood,)



Anthony Ashley Cooper, 7<sup>th</sup> Earl of Shaftesbury (1801-1885) by artist John Collier



surplice

The Church “had fallen in public esteem” and consequently lost its rights and privileges.

Bishops had seen their patronage “as their own private property” to be given away “just as they pleased, and not as the reward of merit”. The hierarchy



had not tried to equalise the value of benefices, but instead “cooked them up as nest eggs for their favourites”. As a result the junior clergy had lost respect for their seniors and become “lax and careless in their office”.

“I am totally at a loss to discover the utility of Deans and Chapters”, he declared. His final conclusion was that “The whole system is rotten.”

In 1833 he had declared that without Bishops “we should be as an army without a leader, a body without a head” and that they were needed in Parliament “to watch over the interests of Christianity”. Now he called for the Church of England, like that of Ireland, to be disestablished.

It is in chapter 26 that Robert Barlow introduces the character of his sister-in-law Marian D’Oyley Bird, mother of Louisa Barlow-Hoy and our great-great-grandmother, and her mother, Louisa Bird, Lady Newbolt. He lets rip – his engagement with the story and his enjoyment with the revenge are evident.

It is noticeable that Robert depicts his brother James, our ancestor, as charming and noble, but essentially ineffective and gullible. This James is quite unlike the strong and determined character conveyed by the surviving contemporary documents, which suggest an adventurous and attractive man who had enjoyed challenges and had lived his life with zest and energy.



The House of Commons, 1793-1794, by Karl Anton Hickel, National Portrait Gallery, London. James Barlow Hoy was a member of the House of Commons in 1830-1831, 1832-1833, and 1835-1837.

Robert gives Marian and her mother Louisa the surname Hawk, and depicts them as scheming harpies who seize upon James like birds of prey. Their true character does not however deceive Robert, and unlike his infatuated brother, he does not believe Mrs Hawk’s bad temper is the result of the state of her health; he distrusts mother and daughter from first acquaintance.



After the wedding Mrs Hawk says to Robert, “It was talked of getting you a living near your brother, but it would never answer.” This, he says darkly, later “proved a key to unravel a subsequent mystery” – but this mystery is never explained or referred to again. It is easy to imagine that something similar was said – and that it reflected the state of relations between Robert and Marian, and possibly, sadly, between Robert and James.

Mr Barlow gathers pace as he describes Marian’s family. Of her grandmother (who is the great-great-great-great-grandmother of all us Guadagni and Guadagni offshoots) he says,

“When I saw her she was both as vulgar and as vulgar-looking a heap of goods as any one need wish to behold. Her husband, I am told, was a low, vulgar specimen.” *I do not even know their names but I would love to see a portrait of them. We all descend from them, as well as from other ancestors.*

Bizarrely, given that he has recounted how his own mother had worked in a lunatic asylum, he remarks with scorn,

“Poor old Mammy Clutterbuck, when her husband died, kept a sort of Dame’s School.



Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was the wife of King George III of Great Britain. She was Queen of Great Britain and Ireland from their marriage until the union of the two kingdoms in 1801, after which she was Queen of the United Kingdom.

In spite of the negative description and comments of Robert Barlow, Marian's mother and aunts were received favorably by Queen Charlotte – who was, Mr Barlow surprisingly tells us, sometimes “vulgarly called Snuffy Cha” – and were sent out to India “to obtain husbands, of which there was little chance at home”. Consequently they were known as the “Queen's ware” – one was “returned as ‘cracked goods’”, and another was as ugly as a hyaena.

Marian was jealous of her husband's affections, but his family suspected that she was a “very great and impudent flirt”. In an amazing passage, Mr Barlow describes her as

“like an unbacked filly, which it was not in the power of anyone to keep within the bounds of decency when walking the streets, and that, in truth, she was almost on the “Pave” (French word for “streets”), and had many singular little “egarements du coeur” (French for “forbidden (because she was married) little crushes”, as a sort of by-play or amusement, while at the same time a regular courtship, under the sanction of the old Hawk, had been going on for a couple of years with a young officer in the Navy.”

She was an “artful imp” who “pried into all his family secrets, and mixed herself up in all his public and private business,” but James was “totally unequal to cope with the craft of this mere girl” and believed her to be a paragon of excellence.

She wanted to undermine James's affection for his family. She hid calling cards so that when they did not return calls the neighbors would think ill of them; she gave her child “a dose of nauseous medicine” so that she could blame her mother-in-law to over-indulging the children.

She had her “Hyaena aunt” come to live with them, and cheated James of money which she passed to her aunt. She was being blackmailed by her maid.





When they came home from their foreign travels, she criticized the way her husband arranged their new works of art.



She was a “termagant...never at rest. She perfectly hated all ladies”; she “wanted to be the prima donna of their neighborhood”; and she had a “violent and overbearing disposition”.

Now quite carried away, Robert Barlow creates a fairy-tale ending to his story.

James and Marian go abroad, and news comes back of James's death. His mother, however, dreams that he had a miraculous escape, and a fortnight later receives a letter from him – he is really alive, but she must keep it a secret.



Marian, meanwhile, has “once more approachd the altar, leaning upon the arm of her future spouse, the old, ugly, vulgar-looking, privileged friend [Captain Meredith]”.



Soon he “sickened and died” but at that time

“There was a gentleman on a visit, the religious controversialist whom I alluded to, and she fell in love with and married him a short time after the funeral.”



Now James returns at last incognito to England to tell his loving family that it had been his “privileged friend” who had pushed him over a ravine.





Miraculously unharmed, he had been taken in by locals. Suspicious of his wife, he decided to let everyone think he was dead – and fortunately his executors refused to carry out the terms of his Will, as his body had never been found. He confronts his erring wife and her third husband and demands that they return to him his estate and his children. Everyone lives happily ever after, and Marian and her third “husband” go abroad.



This strange work – in parts warm and loving, in others bitter and resentful, and towards the end frankly malicious and vindictive – was distributed to his friends.