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**SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION: PARLIAMENTARY
ELECTIONS**

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Reference **SC 12**

Covering dates 1679-1857

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Extent 58 files

Creators Southampton Corporation

DUPLICATE RETURNS OF M.Ps. **SC 12/1** 1679-1857

Contents:

All these returns include the names of some of the corporation and other prominent citizens. The return is made by the sheriff.

Return of James Barlow Hoy of Midenbury in South Stoneham, esq., vice William Chamberlayne, deceased, by Peter Rainier. **SC**

12/1/26 *13 January, 1830*

Return of Abel Rous Dottin and James Barlow Hoy by Peter Rainier. **SC 12/1/27** *2 August, 1830*

Return of Arthur Atherley and James Barlow Hoy by John Rushworth Keele. **SC 12/1/29** *13 December, 1832*



Portrait of Arthur Atherley as an Etonian, painted by artist Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Arthur Atherley was a Wig, a Liberal, and a Reformer. James Barlow Hoy was a conservative. They served together in Parliament for the Constituency of Southampton in 1832.

Return of James Barlow Hoy and Abel Rous Dottin by James Bovill. **SC**
12/1/30 *9 January, 1835*

Election of James Barlow Hoy: John Story Penleaze defeated. **SC 12/2/9** *8 January, 1830*

29 ff.

Election of Arthur Atherley and John Story Penleaze: James Barlow Hoy defeated. **SC 12/2/10** *3 May, 1831*

28 ff.

Election of Arthur Atherley and James Barlow Hoy: James Mackillop and John Story Penleaze defeated. **SC 12/2/11** *11 December, 1832*

36 pp.

Contents:

St Marys ward only

Election of James Barlow Hoy and Abel Rous Dottin: candidates' names not given. **SC 12/2/12** *8 January, 1835*

10 ff.

 [DUPLICATE RETURNS OF M.Ps. SC 12/1 1679-1857](#)

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Rushworth Keele. **SC 12/1/29** *13 December, 1832*



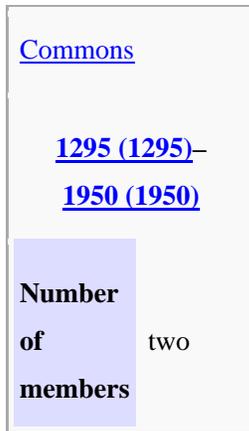
Return of James Barlow Hoy and Abel Rous Dottin by James
Bovill. **SC 12/1/30** *9 January, 1835*



House of Commons in the early 19th century when great-great-granfather James
Barlow Hoy was part of it.

Southampton (UK Parliament constituency)

for the [House of](#)



Southampton was a [parliamentary constituency](#) which was represented in the [British House of Commons](#). Centred on the town of [Southampton](#), it returned two members of parliament (MPs) from 1295 until it was abolished for the [1950 general election](#).

Members of Parliament[[edit](#)]

MPs 1660–1832[[edit](#)]

Year	1st Member	1st Party	2nd Member	2nd Party
1826			Abel Rous Dottin	
Jan. 1830 by-election	James Barlow-Hoy			
1831	Arthur Atherley		John Storey Penleaze	

MPs 1832–1950[[edit](#)]

Election	1st Member	1st Party	2nd Member	2nd Party
	James Barlow-Hoy ^[5]	Conservative	Arthur Atherley	Liberal
1833 ^[5]	John Storey Penleaze	Liberal		
1835	James Barlow-Hoy	Conservative	Abel Rous Dottin	Conservative

[5] 1832: a petition was lodged against the election of Barlow-Hoy, and his election was declared void. After scrutiny of the votes, Penleaze was declared elected in 1833.

Chapter 24 of North Yorkshire History entitled “Epilogue”, published on January 5, 2013, only a few months ago, tells us a lot about what happened to the Barlows, the Barlow-Hoys, the Digby Beste and the Guadagni in the last decades of the 19th century.

Rev. Robert Joseph Barlow, youngest sibling of James Barlow Hoy, and author of “Remarkable, but still True”, deceased in 1878.

Lieutenant Col. Hector Barlow Vaughan, son of James’s youngest sister, Anne “Nanny” Barlow, survived his uncle only by a few years. I enclose a copy of the Edinburgh Gazette, March 5, 1858 where Hector Barlow Vaughan, 20th Regiment, is listed, towards the end of the page (I underlined his name in black).

THE EDINBURGH GAZETTE, MARCH 5, 1858.

497^{STH} CLASS—*continued*.

Captain Garnet Joseph Wolseley, 90th Regiment.
Frederick William Burroughs, 93d Regiment.
William George Drummond Stewart, 93d Regiment.
William Donald Macdonald, 93d Regiment.
Francis George Cocksedge Probart, late 95th Regiment.
George Lynedoch Carmichael, 95th Regiment.
Matthew Brinkley, 97th Regiment.
Robert Children Whitehead, late 97th Regiment.
Arthur James Nixon, Rifle Brigade.
Honourable Barrington Reynolds Pellew, Rifle Brigade.
Thomas Harvey Bramston, late Rifle Brigade.
Honourable George Barrington Legge, late Rifle Brigade.
William Frederick Thynne, Rifle Brigade.
William James Montgomery Cuninghame, Rifle Brigade.
Honourable Augustus Henry Archibald Anson, late Rifle Brigade.
Frederick Courtenay Morgan, Rifle Brigade.
Arnold Thompson, Royal Artillery.
George Vanderheyden Johnson, Royal Artillery.
Arthur Comyn Pigou, Royal Artillery.
Archibald Edward Harbord Anson, Royal Artillery.
Willoughby James Wilson, Royal Artillery.
William Morris, Royal Artillery.
Dashwood Jones, Royal Artillery.
Frederick Thomas Whinyate, Royal Artillery.
Henry Heyman, Royal Artillery.
Gronow Davis, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant Bathurst Edward Wilkinson, 4th Dragoon Guards.

Thomas Lewis Hampton, 5th Dragoon Guards.
 Richard George Glyn, 1st Dragoons.
 Daniel Moodie, 2d Dragoons.
 George Warwick Hunt, 4th Light Dragoons.
 Archibald Weir, 6th Dragoons.
 William Mussenden, 8th Hussars.
 Robert O'Brien Jameson, 11th Hussars.
 George Gardner, 13th Light Dragoons.
 Frederick Henry Hope, 1st Regiment.
 Edward Andrew Stuart, 1st Regiment.
 Richard Abraham Manners, 1st Regiment.
 Sherlock Vignolles Willis, 1st Regiment.
 William Freeborn, 1st Regiment.
 Talbot Ashley Cox, 3d Regiment.
 John Winburn Laurie, 4th Regiment.
 Henry Budgen Maule, 4th Regiment.
 John Joseph Grinlinton, 4th Regiment.
 Adrian Bennett, 7th Regiment.
 John McQueen, 9th Regiment.
 George Henry Cobham, 13th Regiment.
 Charles Monck Wilson, 14th Regiment.
 Alexander Gordon, 14th Regiment.
 Charles James Coote, 18th Regiment.
 William Kemp, 18th Regiment.
 Charles Hotham, 18th Regiment.
 Ames Goren, 19th Regiment.
Hector Barlow Vaughan, 20th Regiment.
 Vaughan Hanning Lee, 21st Regiment.
 Stanislas Graham Bower-St Clair, 21st Regiment.
 Luke O'Connor, 23d Regiment.
 Edward Garmonsway Waldy, 28th Regiment.
 John Pennock Campbell, 30th Regiment.
 Alfred John Austin, 30th Regiment.
 Ralph Leeson, 31st Regiment.
 John Owens, 33d Regiment.
 Abel Woodroffe Boyce, 34th Regiment.
 John Francis Wyse, 34th Regiment.
 Rupert Inglis Cochrane, 34th Regiment.
 William de Wilton Roche Thackwell, 39th Regiment.
 James Gibbons Smyth, 39th Regiment.
 Henry Seymour Hill, 41st Regiment.
 Edward Leslie Barnwell Lowry, 41st Regiment.
 John Wilson, 42d Regiment..
 Alexander William Cobham, 44th Regiment.
 George Henry Knapp, 46th Regiment.
 Edward Townshend, 46th Regiment.
 Percy Malcolm Jones, 46th Regiment.

He was Louisa Barlow Hoy Guadagni's first cousin and 2nd cousin to our Guadagni grandfathers and siblings.

He and his wife Wilhelmina Christiana Mathews had two daughters, Caroline Wilhelmina Mathews Vaughan, born in 1870, and Hectoria Ricarda Nanny Mathews Vaughan, born in 1874. It seems from the names given to the younger girl that her parents rightly feared they would not have any more children

– Hectoria and Ricarda are the feminised versions of her father’s and maternal grandfather’s names.

By the 1880s Hector and his family were living at Chichester House, Surbiton.



Surbiton nowadays

In 1885 he made his Will, the terms of which show that he shared his uncle’s forthright approach and unconventionality.

He named two executors. One was Dr John Henry Trouncer, who was a general practitioner in Surbiton and had a daughter the same age as Caroline Vaughan. The other was Lieut. Col. Sir Francis John Bolton (1831-1887), a distinguished man who was married to Hector’s sister-in-law Julia Mathews. Sir Francis, a surgeon’s son, had enlisted in the Royal Artillery and risen through the ranks. He developed a system of naval signalling and was deeply interested in electrical matters, designing beautiful displays of illuminated water jets for exhibitions at South Kensington. He was knighted in 1884.

Hector Vaughan left 50 pounds to the vicar and churchwardens of Rudby for the upkeep of the family tomb. His estate went to his wife, with provision for all his “family portraits, paintings by old masters, books and objects of vertu” to be divided between his daughters. By a Codicil, he gave Dr. Trouncer 100 pounds to be dispensed as he thought fit as “pocket money or otherwise” for the two girls, and he left his faithful servant William Elston a legacy of 20 pounds”.

He declared his absolute disapproval of funereal pomp. No money was to be spent from his estate on “crape, hearses and the customary accompaniments of Sepulchre” and his body was to be carried in his own vehicle, driven by his coachman in his usual clothes. Any friends attending his funeral were also to wear their “ordinary attire”.

He was a supporter of the Cremation Society, which had been founded only ten years earlier, and left instructions that he wished his body to be cremated. If cremation proved inconvenient or expensive, his wife and children were to bury him in his own garden, if that was allowed. If not, they were to choose some country churchyard for his burial – preferably Chale, near Blackgang Chine in the isle of Wight.

The choice is interesting. Possibly he was stationed at the Albany Barracks on the island during his service with the 20th Foot, or perhaps he had known the place in his childhood – he may have visited his uncle James’s summer residence, the Medina Hermitage, as a boy.

He may also have known another occupant of the Hermitage, William Henry Dawes, who was its tenant by 1843. He had been a lieutenant in the 22nd Foot, and after the Crimean War he felt impelled to add another inscription to the Hoy Monument which had been erected to celebrate Michael Hoy’s happy years in Russia. Dawe’s plaque commemorates the men who died fighting the Russians at Sevastopol and at Inkermann, where Hector had himself carried his regimental colours.





The “Hoy Monument” in the isle of Wight in the three pictures above.



The Crimean War: England, France, the Ottoman Empire and the Kingdom of Sardinia vs. Russia - 8/1/1853 – 2/1/1856. (Charge of the British Light Brigade against the Russians).



Russian trenches in the Crimean War.

Our great-grandfather Guadagno Guadagni (1833-1905), also fought in the Crimean War, like Hector Barlow Vaughan (1833-1885). As we see they were the same age, both 20 years old at the beginning of the war. Guadagno had not yet met and married Louisa Barlow Hoy, Hector's first cousin. This will happen in 1860, 4 years after the end of the war, when Guadagno and Hector will become first cousins by marriage. It is interesting to notice that they both fought in the British Army.

The Grand Duchy of Tuscany did not have a military Academy in those days, so in 1846, when he was thirteen, Guadagno's parents sent him to the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany. He was admitted among the pages of the court of Maximilian II, King of Bavaria. His Majesty the King assigned him to the service of his wife Queen Mary of Bavaria. In 1851, when Guadagno was eighteen, he passed the required examinations brilliantly and became a lieutenant of the Bavarian Artillery Corps.



King Maximilian II of Bavaria. He reigned from 1848 to 1864.



The King's favorite residence was the Castle of Hohenschwangau, near Fussen, Bavaria, which he rebuilt with excellent taste. As a crown prince he gathered about him an intimate society of artists and men of learning and devoted his time to scientific and historical study. On one occasion he declared that had he not been born in a royal cradle his choice would have been to become a professor.

By his wife, Marie Friederike Franziska Hedwig, daughter of Prince William of Prussia, whom he married in 1842, he had two sons, Ludwig II of Bavaria and Otto of Bavaria. Both of his sons became king, were declared insane and deposed.



Her Majesty Marie of Prussia, Queen of Bavaria (1825-1889) above and below.

She was born and raised in Berlin. She was the daughter of Prince Wilhelm of Prussia. On October 12, 1842, she married the Crown Prince, and later King of Bavaria, Maximilian II.

She was loved by both the Protestants and Roman Catholic populations (At that time, Prussia was mostly Evangelical, whilst Bavaria was mostly Roman Catholic.) A specific emphasis of her “great social engagement” was a reactivation of the Bavarian Women’s Association, which took place on December 18, 1869. Its aim was “*Care and support of soldiers wounded and injured in the field.*” The Bavarian Red Cross was officially founded as a result of it.

On October 12, 1874, she converted to Roman Catholicism.

As a young teenager, Guadagno was a page at her service.
Portrait of Queen Marie of Bavaria when she was young.





Hohenschwangau Castle and village in the Bavarian Alps. As much as her husband, also Queen Marie loved to spend time in the castle, so, probably her young page Guadagno grew up mostly there in his early teens. Maybe that is where he acquired the love for the mountains which made him buy and enlarge La Traversa. As far as I know, before him, no Guadagni had ever bought or lived in a house in the mountains.

In 1853 the Crimean War against Russia broke out. Several Western European countries fought against Russia to protect the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire from the Tsar's aims. The Emperor of Russia, i.e. the "Tsar", wanted to force Turkey to protect Greek Orthodox Russian pilgrims visiting the Holy Land. As Bavaria was not participating in the conflict, nor was Tuscany, Guadagno took his leave from the Bavarian Army and volunteered to fight against Russia in the British Army (Let us remember that Guadagno's mother, Lady Luisa Lee, was English, and her father, Sir Francis Lee, was a very important British Official in the Administration of the British Colonial Empire in India). He was accepted by the British as a Lieutenant. A short while later he was promoted Captain of the General Staff and Attache' to General Richard von Stutterheim, Commander in Chief of the Anglo-German Legion, which was a group of German soldiers recruited to fight for Britain in the Crimean War.

And he was only twenty three years old.



Memorial for members of the British German Legion in the British Cemetery at Haydarpasa, Istanbul, Turkey.

After the end of the Crimean War, General von Stuttenheim led his troops to British Kaffraria, near Cape, South Africa, where untamed Natives turned life for the White settlers into hell. Therefore a plan was hatched to settle German soldiers, to-day as farmers, to-morrow as soldiers, in that region. Guadagno, however, remained in Europe and joined the troops of the King of Sardinia in the second War of Independence against the Austrian Empire. He was quickly promoted General, at 26 years old.

Marian and John Richard Digby Beste had settled in Italy on their return from America, acquiring the Tuscan estate of the villa Torre dell'Olmo, near Fiesole, after the marriage of their daughter Louisa Barlow Hoy to Guadagno Guadagni in 1860.







Pictures of the Guadagni Villa Torre Dell'Olmo and its 45 acres park.



Several of Beste's children died young, far from England – in Italy, Indiana, New York, the Fiji Islands and India – while his son Kenelm became a priest and joined the London Oratory.

Marian's daughter, Louisa, married the Marquis Guadagno Guadagni in 1860. He was born in 1833 and fought with Garibaldi against the Bourbons in Southern Italy, in 1860, after the victorious end of the Second War of Independence against the Austrians in which he participated as a general. They had three daughters, Caterina, Aurora and Mary, and five sons, Guitto, Giacomo, Bernardo, Tommaso and Luigi.

Elencho (Eleanor) Marie Pera, James Barlow Hoy and Marion's adopted daughter, usually known as Ellen Mary in later life, married Robert Claude Evans, a superintendant of insurance agents, in 1868. At the time of the 1881 census, they were living at 4 Garden Road, Tonbridge, with their children Clarence, Agnes and James, and one middle-aged general servant.

Marian died on March 30, 1885 at Number 2 Piazza Zecca Vecchia in Florence, in the Guadagni Palace of Porta al Prato.





Two pictures of the Guadagni Palace of Porta al Prato above (on the left in the first picture).



Porta al Prato before the old walls of Florence were destroyed in 1865, to enlarge “Florence, capital of Italy”. Eventually, the troops of the King of Italy attacked and conquered Papal Rome in 1870, making Rome the new Capital of Italy. So Florence was only capital of Italy for six years, 1864-1870.

As we remember, Louisa Lee Guadagni, mother in law of Marian’s daughter, Louisa Barlow Hoy Guadagni, had bought the Guadagni Palace of Porta al Prato in 1865. Louisa Lee died in the Palace in 1886, at 75 years old. Her husband, Donato Guadagni, also died in the Palace in 1879, at 85 years old.

Marian’s third husband, Sir Richard Digby Beste, survived Marian only a few months and died in Florence (where? Probably in the Guadagni Palace also), at 79, in August 1885. So all four parents and in-laws of Guadagno and Louisa Barlow Hoy Guadagni spent the last years of their life together in the Guadagni Palace of Porta-al-Prato.

The Palace was then inherited by Aurora Guadagni Malaspina, older sister of Guadagno, who sold it around 1895, a few years before dying in 1898.

Marian left her Tuscan villa of Torre dell’Olmo to her grandson Guitto, who had to pay annuities to his sisters; Guitto also inherited the Bird family property in Essex, England.

The money that James Barlow Hoy intended for his adopted daughter Elencho (aka Eleanor) was at last paid, as Marian had taken care to insure her life for 5,000 pounds with the Pelican Insurance Company for this very purpose; she added a codicil to her Will only a few weeks before her death instructing her executors to pay the legacy duty so that Ellen Mary Evans received the full amount which must have been very welcome.

Marian had established a charity school for poor children in the Villa and built a chapel there, paying for a resident priest, and she provided for this to be continued under her Will. If the school and chapel ceased to exist, the money was to be spent on the nearest Roman Catholic Church to her “paternal estate in Essex called Harold’s Park”.

The Guadagni must have sold Harold’s Park, because now if we look for Harold’s Park, Essex, in internet, we only find “Riding Center and stables” and “growing Christmas Trees” (see pictures bellow).





2)Papers of Sir John Richard Digby Beste, son of Henry Digby Beste and owner of the farm dell'Olmo in Fiesole, which he left in life estate to his wife Marian **D'Oyly Bird**, later passed to **Guitto Guadagni (1861-1941)**, son of **Guadagno**, in 1886.

John Richard Digby Beste, (1806-1885), 3rd husband of Marian D'Oyly Bird and stepfather of Louisa Barloy Hoy, was a poet and novelist (originally John Richard Best). He was the son of the Catholic convert Henry Digby Beste (1768-1836). He was educated at Stonyhurst College and published poems and novels.

TEXT RECORDS: 1829 Continuation of Collin's Ode on the Passions.

PUBLICATIONS: Transalpine memoirs; or, anecdotes and observations. 2 vols, 1826
 Transrhenane Memoirs, 1828.
 Cuma, the warrior-bard of Erin, and other poems. 1829.
 Satires and the beggar's coin: a poem. 1831.
 The new poor law in practice, 1837
 Rondeaulx: translated from the black letter French Edition of 1527 [Gringore, trans. Beste]. 1838.
 Odious Comparisons, or, The cosmopolite in England. 1839.
 The Pope. A novel. By an old author, in a new walk, 3 vols, 1840.
 Isidora, or the Adventures of a Neapolitan. A novel. 3 vols, 1841.
 The Wabash: or, Adventures of an English gentleman's family in the interior of America, 2 vols. 1855.
 Modern Society in Rome: a novel, 3 vols, 1856.
 Alcazar: or, the Dark Ages. A novel, 3 vols, 1857.
 Nowadays: or Courts, Courtiers, Churchmen, Garibaldians, Lawyers and Briganda, at home and abroad, 2 vols, 1870.

In his autobiographical book "Nowadays: or Courts, Courtiers, Churchmen, Garibaldians, Lawyers and Brigands, at home and abroad", Digby Beste tells us how and why he came to buy the property of Olmo, near Fiesole, which Guitto Guadagni (older brother of Luigi and Bernardo) inherited from his grandmother Marian Digby Beste and remained in the Guadagni Family a long time.

Second Volume of the above book - Chapter 23: " In June 1862, in order that we might create to us a country residence one and a-half mile distant from that of our son-in-law, the Marchese Guadagno Guadagni (who had married the author's step-daughter, Louisa Barlow Hoy, two years before; the author is probably talking about Guadagno's estate of Masseto) we purchased a tract of land at the Olmo, and began altering and adding to an old fortress of the times of the Florentine Republic (i.e. the Middle-Ages), which had since been degraded into a farm-house.

There was a lofty square tower, with walls four feet thick, pierced, on all sides, with loop-holes, through which arrows might be shot before the invention of gunpowder. The situation of the old castle was beautiful. It stood on the southern slope of the hill, six miles and a half to the north of Florence, which it

overlooked; and about five hundred yards from the “Strada Provinciale”- the high road from Florence to Borgo San Lorenzo and Faenza.

Beside this high road, stood a neat public-house; the pretty cottage of a retired attorney; the house and forge of the blacksmith and two or three farm-houses. We ourselves had fifteen farm-houses nestled here and there at a greater or less distance about our hills; for in order that I might have something on which to carry out my old country habits and amusements, we had purchased a good many hundred acres of land – I cannot say how much without recurring to the government offices; and even there the measurements are very incorrectly given.

In Tuscan agricultural parlance agricultural measurements are unknown; people talk of an estate containing so many farms (“podere”). A podere is a podere being big or little. Be it of fifteen acres, as most of them are near the cities, or of one hundred acres, as they become further off, it is still a podere. A good estate contains about twenty such, and is called a “fattoria” (farm or agricultural estate). Some very large fattorie contain from forty to fifty poderi. The reader must be content to know as little of the real acreage of such estates as do the owners themselves.”

In the same book, author Sir John Richard Digby Beste recounts the story of the assault to his wife and great-great-grandmother of ours, Marian, Guadagno’s mother-in-law, to his 17 year old child Whittingham, with kidnapping of both in the woods of the Guadagni Villa of the Olmo, a mile and a half from Masseto, in 1862, by Italian bandits, and the uproar it caused on all the newspapers and public opinion of Florence. I had never heard about anything so important and dramatic happening to very close relatives of ours and direct ancestor (grandmother of Luigi and Bernardo Guadagni) in the neighborhood of Masseto.

So I will tell it as an unknown and important page of family history, copying it as is from Step-great-great grandfather John Richard Digby Beste’s book, maybe skipping less important parts here and there.

“Early in the month of July of this year, 1864, the gamekeeper, Agostino Casati, came to me and mysteriously requested me to send word to the Magistrate of Fiesole (p.181)

I have just received from my nephew Gian Antonio Profilo some interesting information on the Hoy monument on the Isle of Wight and on the Medina Hermitage, which used to belong to our ancestor James Barlow Hoy, Esq. It was inherited, at his death, by his wife, mother of Louisa Barlow Hoy Guadagni, our great-grandmother, mother of our grandfathers Luigi, Bernardo, Guitto, etc.

“History of the Hoy Monument on the Isle of Wight - National Trust”

Visible for miles and featuring in the trail “The Monk and the Merchant”, the Hoy Monument on St. Catherine’s Down on the Isle of Wight has a fascinating link to the Tsar (“Emperor”) Alexander I of Russia.



Hoy Monument, Isle of Wight

Perched high on St. Catherine’s Down, the Hoy Monument is accessible only by walking. Built of local stone, it is also known as the Alexandrian Pillar - 72 feet high and capped with a distinctive ball finial.

Michael Hoy, a successful Russian merchant, had the monument erected to commemorate the visit to Britain, in 1814, of “His Imperial Majesty Alexander the 1st, Emperor of all the Russias”.

Tsar Alexander I was held in high esteem by the British because he had dealt a serious blow to Napoleon I’s ambitions to dominate Europe by repelling the French invasion of Russia in 1812.



Tsar Alexander I

Although he visited Portsmouth, the Tsar did not make the short crossing to the Isle of Wight. Nevertheless, Michael Hoy wished to mark the event “In remembrance of many happy years Residence in his Dominions” as the inscription on the pillar proclaims.

Michael Hoy (1758-1828) was an entrepreneur, with shops in St. Petersburg, Russia, and a thriving import and export trade with Britain. In recognition of his achievements, he was made Sheriff of London in 1812 (so, our ancestor was “Sheriff of London”). With the fortune he amassed, he bought over 1,700 acres of land and property on the Isle of Wight. As we remember, at his death in 1828, all of his fortune, and his name, were inherited by his cousin, our great-great-grandfather, James Barlow Hoy.

For several years Michael Hoy lived at Medina Hermitage in the lee of St. Catherine’s Down. His house burned down in the late 19th century and was rebuilt around 1895 It’s now simply called the Hermitage.

Medina Hermitage, the Seat of Barlow Hoy, Esquire (below). We will go on a quick stroll through the Hermitage.



“The Hermitage”, Isle of Wight. Our great-great-grandfather, James Barlowe-Hoy, inherited it from his cousin Michael Hoy in 1828.









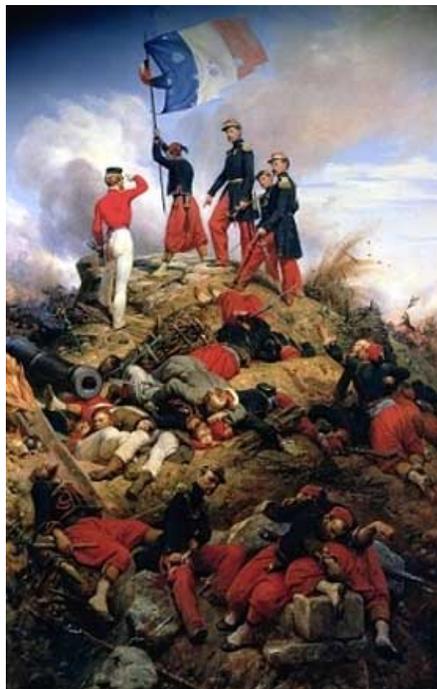
The Hermitage on the left, surrounded by 1,700 acres of property.



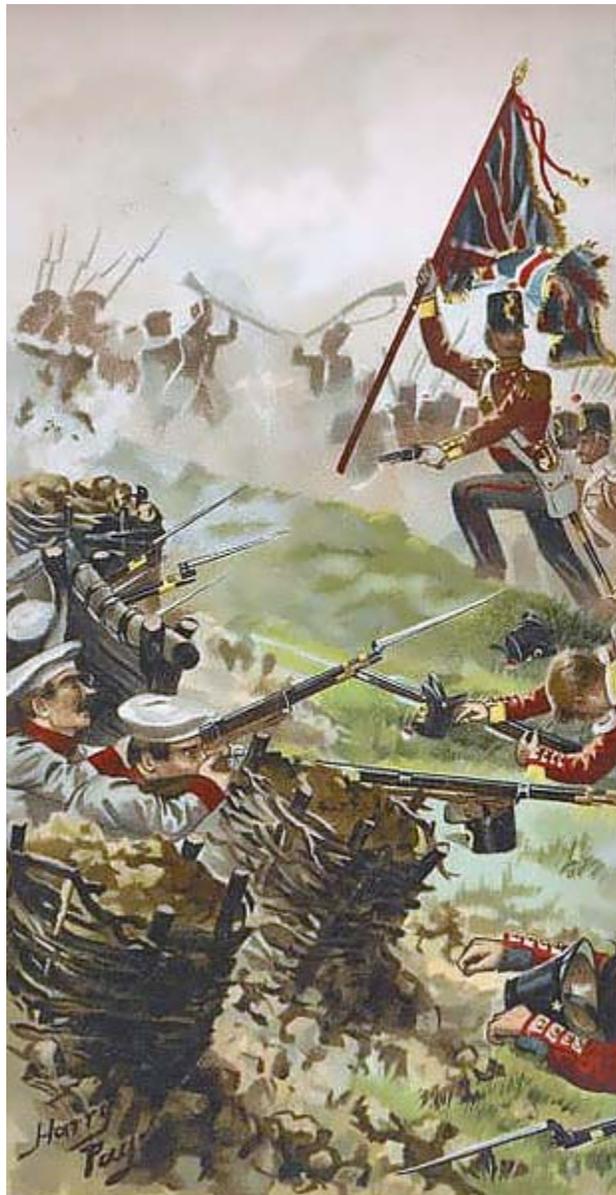


After Michael Hoy's death, the house was let to William Dawes, a commissioned officer who, naturally during the Crimean War, did not share Michael Hoy's Russian sympathies.

Dawes had inscribed on the South side of the monument a tribute "in Honor of those brave men of the Allied Armies who fell on the Alma at Inkerman and at the siege of Sevastopol in 1857".



The final assault of the French brought about the capture of Sevastopol after one of the most memorable sieges of the 19th century.



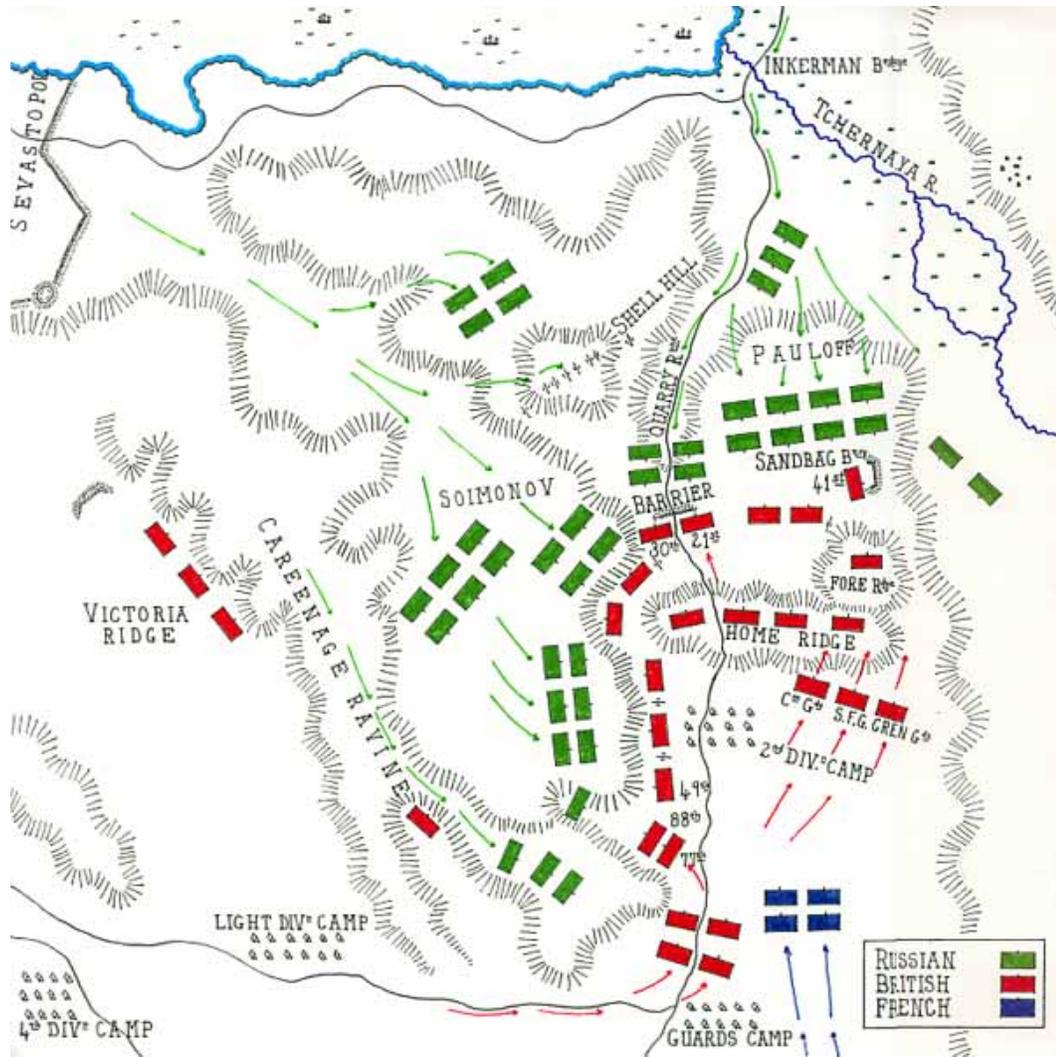
Russo-British skirmish during the Crimean War



The British 20th Foot (as we remember our great-uncle Hector Barlough Vaughan fought in the Crimean War and was listed in the 20th Foot) at the Battle of Inkerman, by artist David Rowlands.

On November 5, 1854, during the Crimean War, at Inkerman, Russian Empire, 42,000 Russian soldiers, with approximately 134 cannons, attacked 7,500 British soldiers, with 38 cannons, and 8,200 French soldiers, with 18 cannons. The role of troops fighting mostly on their own initiative due to the foggy conditions during the battle has earned the engagement the name “The Soldier’s Battle”.

In spite of their overwhelming superiority in troops and cannons, the Russians were repelled by the end of the day. They had 3,288 killed and 6,928 wounded, while the British lost 597 killed and 2,163 wounded, and the French 229 killed and 1,551 wounded. The battle broke the will of the Russian Army to defeat the allies in the field, and was followed by the Siege of Sevastopol.



Battle of Inkerman, Russia - Crimean War, 11/5/1854

As we mentioned before, our great-uncle was presumably in the battle with the 20th Foot, and so obviously was William Dawes. Was Captain Guadagno Guadagni also in it, at the head of his “German mercenaries, fighting for the British?”