

**WALLINGTONS**  
**KINTBURY**  
**(St. Cassian's Centre)**



**A History of the House and Estate  
and the Families who have lived here**

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**2008**

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## Introduction

St. Cassian's Centre celebrated in 2005 the thirtieth anniversary of its becoming a retreat centre, and in 2006 celebrated sixty years of occupation by the De La Salle Brothers. These occasions offered a good opportunity (and excuse!) to provide for those with an interest in St. Cassian's something of the history of the house and estate, seen mainly through the families and individuals who lived here.

For a number of years I have been researching my own family history, with a fair degree of success and a lot of enjoyment and satisfaction, and I have gained equal enjoyment and satisfaction (and, I hope, success) in learning a lot about those who have lived at Wallingtons during the past eight hundred years. I hope I am able to pass on my enthusiasm to others!

For many years St. Cassian's Centre has had available a summary of the history of Wallingtons, the name by which the house and property was known for most of its history. This was originally written in June 1967 by Brother Victor Feehan and revised in January 1999 by Brother Benet Conroy.

I took this leaflet as my starting point, and I have added as much further detail as I have been able to find. Some significant changes have been made as new information has come to light. I am very grateful to all those who have helped me, in particular the following:

Piers Dunn, of Ham, a descendant of the Dunn family, for making the Dunn family archive available to me.

Anstace Gladstone, of Kintbury, a descendant of the Gladstone family, for a complete Gladstone family tree, and for memories of the Gladstone family at Wallingtons.

Ray Le Mesurier-Foster and Mary Le Mesurier-Foster (the great-great-granddaughter of Emma Le Mesurier), for information and portraits of various members of the Johnson family.

Dr. Robin Darwall-Smith, the Archivist of Magdalen College, Oxford, for information on the early history of Wallingtons and on the leaseholders of Wallingtons while it was in the ownership of the College.

The staff of the Berkshire Record Office, Reading (BRO), the Warwickshire Record Office, Warwick (WRO), the Dorset Record Office, Dorchester (DRO), the Wiltshire Record Office, Trowbridge (TRO), and The National Archives, Kew.

The staff of Newbury and Reading Libraries, and of Newbury Museum.

The staff of Lincoln's Inn Library, London.

The Times online Archive.

Brother Victor and Brother Benet, the authors of earlier histories of Wallingtons.

Heather Turner, for information from her article *Kintbury in Wartime*, from *Kintbury, A Century Remembered : 1900-1999*, and also for information on the Kintbury Fire Engine.

The Kintbury Volunteer Group, for the background history of the village of Kintbury in their book *Kintbury Through The Ages*.

All who are acknowledged in footnotes.

And all those many others who, through their writings, websites, e-mails, letters and telephone conversations have provided me with information.

The Rev. Arthur William Henry Edwards was the Vicar of St. Mary's, Kintbury from 1886 to 1928. He left a notebook containing a variety of information about people, places and events in the parish, which I have used extensively. I am grateful to Alfred Martin-Johns, churchwarden of St. Mary's Church, Kintbury, for bringing this notebook and other parish records to my attention and loaning them to me. I have referred to the notebook as the *Edwards Notebook*.

Any errors remain, of course, mine.

Brother Anthony Porter : 2008

## Prologue

Towards the end of my time writing this account of Wallingtons and its families, I was given a novel to read while recovering after a hip replacement operation. It was *The Ghost*<sup>1</sup> by Robert Harris (who lives in the village of Kintbury) and concerns a ghost-writer employed to write the autobiography of a former British Prime Minister. Each chapter begins with a brief extract from *Ghostwriting*<sup>2</sup> by Andrew Crofts, and it made me realise that what I am attempting to do here is much the same. I have lived for only a small fraction of the eight hundred years covered by this account, and I have met almost none of the people I am writing about. My sources are largely some original documents, and the results of other people's research. An account of lands and buildings has little human interest, and so the challenge is to try to see what the people who lived at Wallingtons were like. What sort of lives did they lead? What were their family circumstances? Can we learn anything about what sort of people they were?

Who were the de Wallington family? Did they give their name to the house and estate, or was it the other way round? Where did they come from in 1220, or did they already live here? The de Wallington family line seems to have died out in 1447 after living at Wallingtons for over 200 years; what sort of obituary would the local newspaper, if there had been one, have published about the family?

What were the circumstances which caused Roger Fawne and his wife to be buried on the same day in September 1603, with the unusual comment "with the rest buried" inserted alongside their entries in the Kintbury Church burial register?

The family of Daniel Hayne who moved from Aldbourne to Wallingtons in 1652 were well-to-do. Daniel's father Thomas had married into the Gorsuch family, and General Gorsuch a couple of generations later was fighting in the War of Spanish Succession when Daniel's grandson Thomas was killed. Daniel's wife Elizabeth was the daughter of Sir William Lovelace. Daniel's son, also Daniel, left his wife Joanna a widow in 1706, and their son Thomas was killed in battle in 1708; Joanna learnt this news through a letter from the wife of a fellow soldier. Can we imagine this letter being delivered to Joanna at Wallingtons, and her sitting reading it in one of the rooms? Why did Lovelace Hayne decide to move from Wallingtons to Oare, near Chieveley, in 1726?

Where did William Dixon come from when he moved to Wallingtons at that time? Maybe a town house in London, where his son Samuel certainly kept a town house in Norfolk Street, off the Strand. How did it come about that Samuel did a lot of legal work for the Earl of Warwick?

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<sup>1</sup> Arrow Books, 2008

<sup>2</sup> A & C Black, 2004



## Wallingtons (up to 1652)

The history of Wallingtons is closely bound up with that of the village of Kintbury itself. The Parish of Kintbury (Chenteberie of the *Domesday* survey, when it had a population of 100) comprised lands on both sides of the river Kennet, the southern side consisting of Wallingtons, Inglewood and Templeton. “The first documentary evidence of Kintbury (then called Cynetanbrig – Fort on the river Kennett) as a named place is in the Will of Wulfgar, dated 931 AD, the manuscript of which is in the British Library in London, but there is evidence of earlier human settlement at Wawcott just north of the river Kennett, and of a Roman bath house on the bank of the canal, together with pottery, a brooch and coins from the whole period of the Roman occupation of Britain. Around 980 AD the royal land to the north of the river and some to the south round the church was given by Queen Elfrida, second wife of King Edgar, to a priory of Benedictine nuns at Amesbury (near Salisbury)”<sup>3</sup>, the revenues from the properties to be used for the upkeep of the convent. Wallingtons was probably not included in this, for soon afterwards John Belet of Enborne (Newbury) built near to Wallingtons a moated house for his son. The name Beletson, which it adopted then, was gradually transformed into Balsdon, and that is still the name of a neighbouring property to St. Cassian’s. “But by 1086 the whole area to the south of the river was held by the King (still William the Conqueror, who had one more year to reign); the eastern part was given to a priory at Nuneaton (hence known as Kintbury Eaton), while the western part remained with the King and was divided into five smaller manors: Templeton, Titcombe, Wallingtons, Balsdon and Inglewood.”<sup>4</sup>

About the year 1220 some of these lands were bought by Robert de Wallington, from whom the property derives its name [the *Edwards Notebook* spells it Walynton, and, like the names of many places and people, it has been spelt in a variety of ways over the centuries.] There are two theories about the origin of the Wallington name: either that Robert came originally from a place of that name (hence his being Robert “of Wallington”), or that he adopted “of Wallington” on his arrival here because that was already the name of this estate. The possible French aspect to his name has given rise to the suggestion that he was a Norman whose family had come to England with William the Conqueror. By 1230 the property belonged to Robert’s son Richard and by 1240 to Richard’s son Adam, who was still the owner in 1280. He was in turn succeeded by his son John who increased the extent of the estate by purchasing two farms from his neighbour Edmund de Polhampton. It is more than probable that during the ownership of the de Wallingtons they built a manor house somewhere near the present buildings, but there is no surviving visible evidence of it.

An interesting coincidence occurred whilst this account was being written. A gentleman telephoned from Scotland to say that he was doing research on medieval monasteries, that he had come across one in Kintbury, and asking if St. Cassian's was its descendant. I had, regretfully, to disclaim any connection!

The estate remained with several generations of the de Wallington family until 1447 (the 26<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Henry VI) when Thomas de Wallington (whose wife was Alice) sold it to Thomas Walronde. According to the *Edwards Notebook* this marked the end of the Wallington’s bloodline. The Walronde family were prominent in Aldbourne, where in the Parish Church there is a monument to two Walronde brothers, Edward and William, who died in the early 1600’s. Next to the monument is a Walronde family tree, drawn up in 1942. On it there is a Thomas Walronde, and the information about him given there suggests strongly that he is the Thomas Walronde who bought Wallingtons in 1447. He was born in 1410 and died in 1480. He married Alice, the daughter of Nicholas Englefield, and was of Rampayne Manor, Childrey. The Magdalen College records say that the Thomas Walronde who bought Wallingtons in 1447, had a wife Alice and was from Childrey. Thomas granted it thirty-one years later (in 1478, the 18<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Edward IV) to Robert Strangbane, who was the second husband of his daughter Joan. Joan had died in 1477; since Thomas is said to have been from Childrey, maybe Joan (and Thomas Waring, her first husband) had lived at Wallingtons

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<sup>3</sup> *Kintbury Through The Ages* – Kintbury Volunteer Group, 2004 – page 14

<sup>4</sup> *Kintbury Through The Ages* – Kintbury Volunteer Group, 2004 – page 14

until her death when it passed to her second husband. Thomas himself died two years later in 1480. Robert did not remain long in possession of Wallingtons, for a mere four years later (that is, in 1482) he sold the estate to William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor of England. Maybe, on his father-in-law's death, Robert took over the house at Childrey.

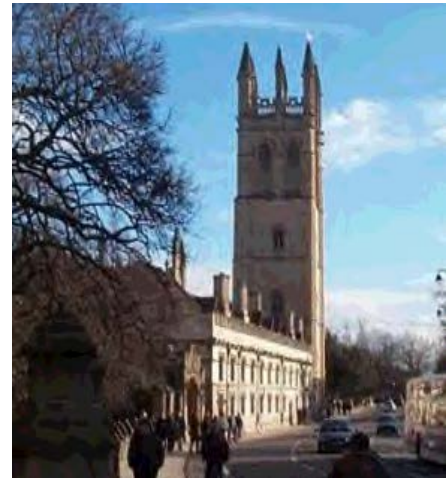
Bishop Waynflete played an important part in the education of his time. Besides being Headmaster of Winchester School, he was closely associated with the founding of Eton College and was its first Provost. Later (in 1453) he founded Magdalen College at Oxford and acquired lands in Berkshire and Hampshire for the support of the new foundation. Wallingtons was among these estates, and so for nearly four centuries (up to the 1860's) it was let to successive tenants by the authorities of Magdalen College who received the rents and devoted them



Bishop Waynflete

to the maintenance of the Oxford establishment. The archives of Magdalen College record that Wallingtons and Beenham Valence were given to them in 1482 as part of

the original endowment which Bishop Waynflete assembled for the College. The Bishop gave to Magdalen College all the documentation that went with his purchase of the properties, so that their Archives are a unique source of information.



Magdalen College, Oxford

The introduction to the Magdalen College Archives on Wallingtons states:

“Beenham Valence (SU430674) and Wallingtons Farm, Kintbury (SU383670) were acquired together by Bishop Waynefflete in 1482 and were conveyed to Magdalen College later in the same year. The properties had appurtenant lands in Ingelflode Balet (baleston) and Godyngflod (now Inglewood and Anvilles Farm and **Inkpen**).”

It is not easy to obtain much information, other than a list of names, about the tenants of Wallingtons over the following 150 years, although there are some records (in the Magdalen College Archives, County Record Offices and Parish Registers) which provide glimpses. “Nationally, the Tudors brought a new royal dynasty to England, and the inhabitants of Kintbury, along with the rest of the country, would have to adjust to momentous changes over the course of the sixteenth century. England's cloth industry was expanding rapidly, Newbury's role as a cloth producing centre had an impact on the whole area, and Kintbury was drawn into this production. The manufacture of cloth from raw wool required many crafts: spinning, carding, weaving, dyeing, fulling and cloth finishing; and the evidence for Kintbury suggests that the finishing of cloth took place in the village. Another industry which began in Kintbury at this time was that of brick- and tile-making, made possible by a local bed of London clay, an industry which continued in the village until the early years of the twentieth century.”<sup>5</sup>

In the Magdalen College Archives, there is “an acknowledgement by Robert Brynelowe, servant to Edward Darrell, of the receipt of 6s/8d from Bartholomew Perrokke, tenant to Magdalen College.” The Magdalen College records show that Bartholomew Parrocke was the tenant of Wallingtons from 1534 to 1563. The surname Parrocke appears regularly in the Kintbury Parish Registers between 1558 and 1641, and this has enabled a family tree to be constructed. Richard Humphrey was the tenant in 1563.

<sup>5</sup> *Kintbury Through The Ages* – Kintbury Volunteer Group, 2004 – pages 16 & 37

Roger Fawne appears in the Magdalen College list of tenants in 1566. In the Kintbury Parish Registers are the baptisms of seven children of Roger Fawne between 1563 and 1579: John, Bartholomew, Elizabeth, Anne, Joan, Ursula and Edmond. An Elizabeth Fawne married Andrew Bowman in 1594, and Roger Fawne and his wife were both buried on 16 September 1603, some six months after the death of Queen Elizabeth I who had reigned for forty-four years. There is an unusual note in the burial register which says “with the rest buried”. My first thought was that there was a plague in the area, resulting in an unusually large number of burials, but there were no more burials than usual in Kintbury at that time. I did, however, later discover that there was an outbreak of plague in Hungerford shortly after that time, and so perhaps they died from that. Another possibility is that, since plague killed over 25,000 Londoners in 1603, the Fawnes caught the plague and then passed it on to Hungerford! The plague was not uncommon in 17<sup>th</sup> century London: in addition to 1603, over 25,000 died in 1625, 10,000 in 1636, and the worst and last visitation was in 1665 when over 70,000 died. Returning to the Fawnes, I wonder whether the note in the burial register implies that they were buried “with the rest” of the plague victims somewhere other than in the Kintbury churchyard. I could not find any other references to the Fawne family in the Kintbury parish registers, and so could not trace the family any further. In *Alumni Oxonienses* (past students of Oxford University) there is an entry for a Robert Fawne of Berkshire, plebian (commoner), of New College, who matriculated on 12 February 1601/2 aged 19 (hence born about 1582). He acquired his BA on 27 February 1605/6, his MA at St. Edmund Hall on 4 July 1609 and later was a master at Winchester College. Maybe he was related to the Wallingtons family.

There is no further mention of an occupant of Wallingtons until Simon Stone in 1604, and so perhaps the Fawne family remained until the death of the parents in 1603. Simon Stone appears as the tenant in a document dated 9 July 1606<sup>6</sup>:

“Inspeximus of a decree in the court of the Exchequer, 19 November 1604, in an action brought by Simon Stone, Magdalen College’s tenant of Wallington’s Farm, against Richard ... (?), Esq, and Jasper Wase, his tenant, for enclosing a great heath called “Callers Heath” [probably the same as Ballards Heath], of which he is lord in right of his wife Elizabeth, and in which the plaintiff and others had from time immemorial the right of pasturage and of cutting fuel; in which judgement is given in favour of the plaintiff, with leave to the defendant to bring an action of trespass in the court of Common Pleas.”

According to the Magdalen College lists, Edward Staverton was the tenant in 1624 and Thomas Bond in 1625, but there is an “Abstract of Writings belonging to Mr. Hayne’s Estates”<sup>7</sup> which contains the following:

- 1611 Edward Collins’ lease to Daniel Houghton for 980 years, remainder of the 1,000 years
- 1612 Simon Stone and Daniel Houghton’s assignment to John Darrell of eight acres
- 1612 John Darrell’s assignment of the remainder of the said lease to Thomas Kibblewhite
- 1620 Thomas Kibblewhite’s assignment of the said lease to Francis Nicolls
- 1624 A copy of Francis Nicoll’s Will whereby he makes Margaret his wife and Thomas Lord Bruce his executors
- 1632 Thomas Lord Bruce’s assignment of the said lease to Margaret Nicolls
- 1637 Thomas Lord Bruce (now Lord of Elgin) and Margaret Nicolls’ assignment of the said lease to Sir John Kingsmill

There is an Indenture recording a lease in 1637 from John Gunter to Sir John Kingsmill of his part of the tithes of Wallingtons for 21 years<sup>8</sup>. This is the only mention of John Gunter at this period that I have come across, but it is a surname which occurs frequently in the Kintbury Parish Registers and also at other times in connection with Wallingtons and neighbouring properties. The Magdalen

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<sup>6</sup> Magdalen College Archives

<sup>7</sup> DRO : D/HAB/E3

<sup>8</sup> BRO

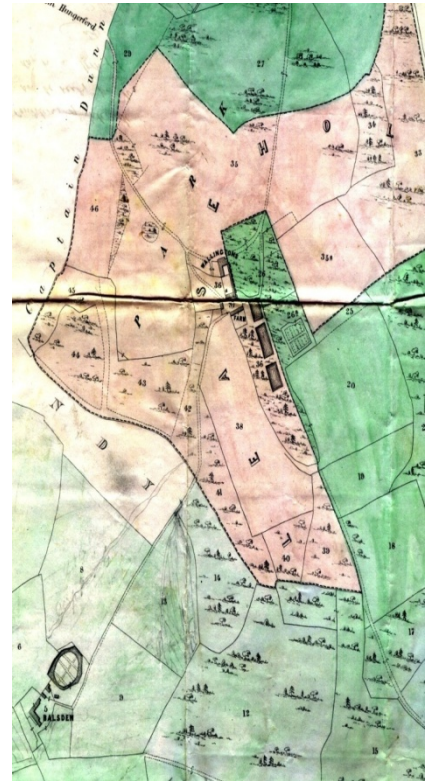


College list of tenants has Sir John Kingsmill in 1637, and his son and heir (also John) in 1652. Sir John was buried in Kintbury on 27 March 1646.

A map in the Berkshire Record Office<sup>9</sup> drawn in 1652 has the following inscription:

“Wallingtons and some other land there adjoining geographically described being situated within the Parish of Kintbury and County of Berkshire parcell of the possessions of Mr. Jonathan Kingsmill. Performed according under statute measure July 1652 by me Jonathan Godfrey. Note that the freehold land extendeth something further (into the orchards and backside) than is here described which by region it could not at present be punctually set out was entered with the Collidg land containing by estimation half an acre or thereabouts.”

The map illustrated here is part of the brochure for the 1847 sale of the entire Wallingtons and Balsdon estates of 404 acres, but it shows clearly what part of the property was freehold (about 288 acres coloured green) and what part was leasehold and owned by Magdalen College (about 116 acres coloured buff). It is curious that the freehold and leasehold parts are so intermixed so close to the house, and explains Jonathan Godfrey’s comment in the previous paragraph. The 1847 sale brochure includes the sentence “The lease has been always regularly renewed, the property being so intermixed as to render it mutually desirable.” One can only assume that when Bishop Waynflete bought the leasehold land in 1482 he was restricted in what was available.



The month after Jonathan Godfrey’s map was drawn John Kingsmill passed on the property to Daniel Kingsmill and Bridget his wife, probably his son and daughter-in-law, by an Indenture of 9 August 1652, between John Kingsmill of Wallingtons and John Goddard of St. Clement Danes, Middlesex, of the one part, and Daniel Kingsmill and Bridget his wife, of the other part, concerning Ballards Heath, Wallingtons and Balsdon, but by the middle of December it had been passed on to the Hayne family.

The last years of the Kingsmill occupation of Wallingtons included the time of the Civil War. “The people of Kintbury must have been caught up in it far more than actual records show. Newbury was strongly supportive of Parliament for economic and religious reasons, but village people would have been strongly influenced by local loyalties and their allegiance to the great houses and their owners as employers of their labour; these families were divided and sometimes even changed sides. Villagers may have watched in awe as the Parliamentary Army under the Earl of Essex tramped through the village in pouring rain on 19 September 1643 on their way to fight the King at the First Battle of Newbury the next day.”<sup>10</sup> The *Edwards Notebook* records that “the old house of Balsdon was garrisoned for the Parliament. Sir John Boyes, Governor of the Castle, joined forces with Colonel Blagne, and made a midnight sally across the country and attacked Balsdon with great success.” Did they “sally” past Wallingtons at midnight and wake up the Kingsmill family?

The Civil War ended in 1649 with the execution of King Charles I, and Oliver Cromwell dominated English history in the 1650’s when Daniel Hayne, his wife Elizabeth (daughter of Sir William Lovelace) and his six young children moved from Aldbourne to Wallingtons, where six more children would be added to the family; eight of the twelve survived into adulthood. The country settled down

<sup>9</sup> BRO : D/EZ 127/1

<sup>10</sup> *Kintbury Through The Ages* – Kintbury Volunteer Group, 2004 – page 20

somewhat after 1660 when Charles II was restored to the throne. In recognition of his right to have been king from the death of his father in 1649, the years of his reign were counted from that date.

Although the name Hobson does not appear in any lists of owners or occupants of Wallingtons, there is a 1661 Administration<sup>11</sup> for a Katherine Hobson, described as “widow, late of Wallingtons, Kintbury”. She died intestate, and, interestingly, administration of her property was granted to Daniel Hayne. It could be that she was a relative or a friend of the family, living with them. Daniel’s mother was Katherine, and her husband had died ten years earlier in 1651; had she remarried and then been widowed again?

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<sup>11</sup> BRO : D/A1/196/116B

## The Hayne Family (1652 – 1726)

One document in particular provides a lot of information about the history of the Wallingtons property from 1652 to 1770. In 1770 Magdalen College and Samuel Dixon<sup>12</sup> began legal action against James Hayne and Elizabeth Raymond for the return of three acres of land which they alleged James's father Lovelace Hayne had sold to William Dixon. Lovelace Hayne did have the freehold of some of his land, but not of the three acres in question which belonged to Magdalen College. The "Bill" which set out their case outlined the history of the property from 1652; the following are extracts from this document<sup>13</sup>:

Wallington

Magdalen College and Samuel Dixon of Wallington

v. James Hayne and Elizabeth Raymond

Bill of the College and Dixon in Chancery for the return of two acres of meadow in Kintbury meadow and one acre in Kintbury common field; with an attached schedule giving the particulars and contents of Wallington's Farm in 1678.

10 January 1770

"Lease from Magdalen College to Daniel Hayne of Wallington 16 December 1652, previously enjoyed by Thomas Bond ..... Lewis Andrews was a very able surveyor in 1676 and succeeding years ..... 115 acres ..... Daniel Hayne died in or about 1687 ..... then to his son Daniel Haynes of Wallingtons . . . who died on or about 6 December 1707 [he was, in fact, buried on 7 July 1706] ..... then to Joanna Hayne, widow of Daniel, in trust for Lovelace Hayne, her son ..... on 6 December 1715 lease granted to Lovelace Hayne ..... on 20 February 1723 lease granted to Thomas Justice (although Lovelace Hayne continued to enjoy the premises) ..... in 1723/1725 Lovelace Hayne sold some of the land to Sir Jemmett Raymond (who died in 1756) ..... Sir Jemmett's only son, also Jemmett, married Elizabeth ..... James Hayne, the second son of Lovelace Hayne ..... on 25 May 1726 the lease passed from Lovelace Hayne to William Dixon, the father of Samuel Dixon (the eldest son and heir) ..... Francis Justice, the executor of Thomas Justice ..... "Lovelace Hayne appears by ancient mapps and other evidences to have sold a considerable number of acres of College land to William Dixon as his own freehold" ..... on 6 December 1730 Magdalen College demised the land to William Dixon and on 6 December 1760 to Samuel Dixon ..... Lovelace Hayne died about 1754 ..... his eldest son and heir was Charles Hayne<sup>14</sup>, who died in 1766; he was succeeded by James Hayne, his only brother and heir ..... in 1758 Samuel Dixon bought the Manor and Estate of Balsdon, adjoining the freehold lands so conveyed by Lovelace Hayne to William Dixon in 1726 ..... James Hayne refuses to return the land or make satisfaction for it."

In support of this legal action, there is a "deposition of William Ayrs, concerning three acres of land at Wallingtons Farm sold by Lovelace Hayne to Sir Jemmett Raymond", dated 5 January 1769. Unfortunately, I have found no record of the outcome of the action.

In the Magdalen College Archives is a copy of a letter dating from the late 16th century from an unnamed tenant of Wallingtons Farm. On hearing that the College wished to change a payment for coppice wood made about every ten years into an annual rent, thereby increasing the total rent, the tenant offered to pay four nobles yearly and pointed out that Magdalen will gain thereby, as £8 used to be paid for coppice, but his offer will amount to £13-6s-8d over ten years. [1 noble = 6s/8d = 33p.]

An earlier history of Wallingtons included the following: "It was during this period, probably in the early part of the 17th century, that a house was built on the present site. Though very few traces of

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<sup>12</sup> The Dixon family came from Rokeby, Yorkshire, 2.5 miles south-east of Barnard Castle

<sup>13</sup> Magdalen College Archives 124/32

<sup>14</sup> Charles Hayne was an attorney. In the Berkshire Record Office there is a file of some of his cases during the period 1742-1753 : D/EX 123

this original house remain, it may be assumed that it was no more than a small farm dwelling, consisting perhaps of part of the present North Front without its two wings, an original feature of which is a sundial which bears on it the inscription *The Concern of the Rich and the Poor* and which can still be seen in the courtyard.” I am very doubtful about it being only “a small farm dwelling” for the following reasons. Daniel Hayne the elder married Elizabeth Lovelace about 1650; since she was the daughter of a Knight (Sir William Lovelace of Woolwich), it is probable that Daniel Hayne was from a fairly well-to-do family, and so their home at Wallingtons would have been more than “a small farm dwelling”. This view of the family is enhanced by further evidence. One of Daniel’s sons attended the University of Oxford (Daniel the younger 1655–1706) and his grandson William (1695–1761), the father in each case being described as “gentleman”.<sup>15</sup> Two brothers of Elizabeth Lovelace reached prominence in their own fields: Francis Lovelace (1621-1675) was appointed by the Duke of York (later King James II) as the second Governor of New York in 1668, and Richard Lovelace (1618-1659) was one of the Cavalier poets whose most quoted excerpt is “Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage”. The view that Wallingtons was already a substantial house is also enhanced by the following account of the Hayne family (from a document in the Dorset Record Office):

“The Hayne family’s estates in Berkshire centred on Kintbury and Wanborough (now in Wiltshire) and on Aldbourne across the border in Wiltshire. Through their many family connections they also acquired property in London and Hertfordshire. They held the Barton Farm Estate in Walcott (now part of Bath City) including Kingsmead and part of the Lansdown, both undeveloped until the mid-eighteenth century. In 1737 Lucy Hayne married John Bragge of Sadborow, Dorset, and the Hayne estates were later added to the Bragge’s Devon and Dorset property. The two sons of Lovelace Hayne, Charles and James, both practised as solicitors in or near Newbury, and seem to have played a large part in administering the family estates (Charles was particularly responsible for the development of the Bath estates).”

A Visitation of Berkshire was carried out in 1664/1666 on behalf of the King. The “Visitor” was in Kintbury on 23 March 1664 and recorded, amongst others, the Hayne family of Kintbury Eaton, and Thomas Barrett and the Loder family, both of Balston Park; these last two families inter-married. The Loder arms are described as “Or, six annulets Sable, three, two one” and the crest as “A dragon statant Argent”. The record of the Visitation includes family trees of these families. The Hayne family arms are described in the Visitation record as “Argent, a chevron between three mortlets Sable”. The Visitation report listed John Blandy of Inglewood as a “disclaimer” (one who did not claim any arms or titles).

Combining the Hayne family tree with details from the “Bill” above and from Hayne family Wills has enabled a fuller family tree to be constructed which traces this family from the early 1600’s to the mid-1700’s. The elder Daniel’s father was Thomas Hayne of Aldbourne (about 1606–1651). Little is known of him, but he did establish in 1628 in the Parish of Baydon a charity known in later years as “Hayne’s Charity” or the “Church Land Charity”. His gift was “his messuage or tenement with the appurtenances situate in Aldbourn, commonly called the Chauntry House, and one garden and three acres of land thereunto belonging, with the appurtenances, and one cottage built upon part of the three acres of land”, so that “the rents and profits of the premises shall be disposed of for the reparation, fabric, maintenance, supportation and sustentation of the Church at Baydon”.<sup>16</sup> The Wiltshire Record Office holds a number of returns to the Charity Commissioners over the period 1909-1948.<sup>17</sup> The Charity still exists, although no longer as a separate entity under its original name. At some stage the land was sold and the proceeds put into an account which is now worth about £1,500. At some stage, also, these funds were absorbed into the Charities Official Investment Fund, and the parish receives about £30 each year which is spent on the maintenance of Baydon Church.

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<sup>15</sup> *Alumni Oxoniensis (1888)*

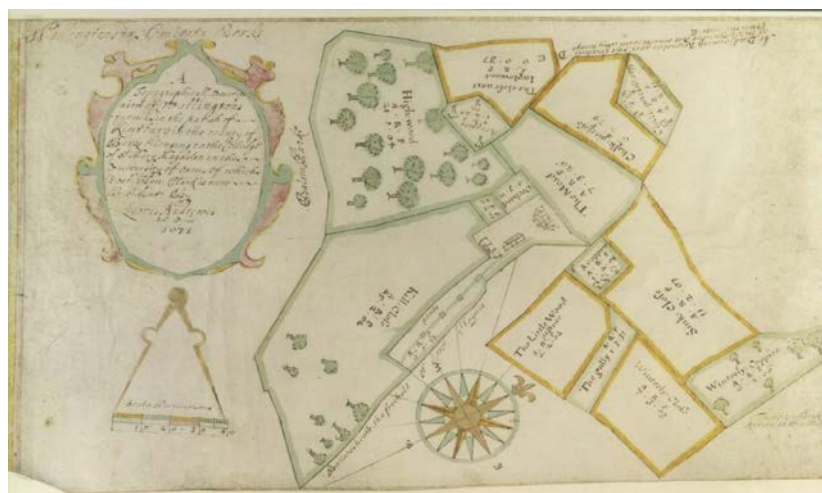
<sup>16</sup> “Wiltshire Charities” (published about 1896). I am grateful to Barbara Croucher for bringing this to my notice.

<sup>17</sup> TRO : L2/16

Attached to the above “Bill” is a 1678 Schedule of the particulars and contents of Wallingtons Farm in the parish of Kintbury:

Area (acres-rods-perches)	Description
6 – 0 - 12	The House, barns, yards and gardens and string of ground where the ponds are
25 – 2 - 2	Kiln Close
21 – 1 - 4	High Wood
7 – 3 - 26	Mead
6 – 0 - 37	Close next to Inglewood
6 – 2 - 39	Chalk Pit Close
119 – 0 - 7	Total

Magdalen College has this map described as “A topographical description of Wallingtons Farm ... in Kentbury”. Scale 20” to 1 mile. Field names and acreages; buildings drawn in perspective view; trees crudely drawn. Probably by Lewis Andrewes. 1678.



The Hayne family continued to live at Wallingtons during the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and would have been able to see great changes. “In the early 1680’s England, under Charles II, had been little more than a French tributary state. Between 1688 and 1713, however, under William III (1689-1702) and Queen Anne (1702-1714), she had built up her strength at an astonishing rate. In 1715 she was certainly a power of the very first rank and by far the greatest naval power in the world.”<sup>18</sup>

In the Berkshire Record Office is a copy of the Will of Daniel Hayne of Wallingtons.<sup>19</sup> He made his will on 10 April 1706 and died in July of that year, but probate was not granted until 15 February 1714. It is a very long and repetitive document and parts of it are very difficult to read, but the essence of it seems to be as follows:

“I, Daniel Haynes, of Wallingtons in the parish of Kintbury, being of perfect memory, do make this last Will and Testament ..... my body to be buried in the parish church of Kintbury. I give unto my wife Joanna Haynes all that messuage [a piece of land with a building on it] or tenement being in the parish of Wanborough, Wiltshire [on the south-eastern outskirts of Swindon] called Moor House ... [with all that belongs to it] ... from the time of my decease and during the time she shall live solo and unmarried. I give unto my said wife the use of my house called Wallingtons until my son Lovelace shall attain the age of 21 years if he shall so long live and continue unmarried. I give unto my daughter Joanna Haynes the sum of £300 pounds in case she remains unmarried until the day of my decease ... [followed by many conditions] ... I give unto my daughter Ann Haynes £100 ... I give unto my son Joseph Haynes and to my daughter Elizabeth Haynes £20 pa during their lifetimes. I give unto my three sons John Haynes, Fincher Haynes and William Haynes £30 apiece. I give unto my two daughters Joanna and Ann £30 pa. I give unto my three sons £20 pa for their breeding up until they attain the age

<sup>18</sup> *The History of the World* - WHSmith

<sup>19</sup> BRO : D/EX 1694/16

of 21. I give unto my son William £100 to encourage him in his studies when he arrives to university learning (Oxon). ... [three sons mentioned: Thomas, Daniel and Joseph] ... I give unto my son Lovelace Haynes all my messuages [etc] within the counties of Berkshire, Wiltshire and Somerset ... “ [Daniel and Lovelace Haynes are mentioned in a following paragraph, which also makes it clear that Daniel Haynes did not own Wallingtons, but leased it from Magdalen College.]

In the early years of the 18<sup>th</sup> century England was occupied with the War of Spanish Succession which lasted from 1702 to 1714. England, Austria and the United Provinces (Netherlands) were fighting against France and Spain. “Marlborough and Eugene, the principal allied commanders, demonstrated that they were soldiers of genius. Defeats in the Netherlands at Ramillies (1706), Oudenarde (1708) and Malplaquet (1709) reduced France to desperate military straits; but the allies overreached themselves: after 1709 prospects improved for France. In 1710 a Tory government anxious for peace came to power in England, with a peace settlement in 1713-14. Blenheim Palace was built in the early 1700's by John Vanbrugh and given to the Duke of Marlborough by the English nation in gratitude for his military services against Louis XIV.”<sup>20</sup> Thomas Hayne, one of the sons mentioned in his father Daniel's Will, was in the army in 1708 and was serving under John Churchill, the 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Marlborough; he was wounded at the battle of Oudenarde (in modern-day Belgium, 18 miles south of Ghent) which lasted from 30 June to 11 July 1708, and he died in August. The wife of a fellow soldier wrote two letters to his mother, Joanna Hayne. The first one, written from the Duke of Marlborough's Headquarters at Verneck on 26 July 1708, informed her that her son had been wounded, had had his leg amputated, and that “he will not live long”. The second one informed her of his death at Lille.<sup>21</sup> This is the second letter:

from the Grand Camp near Lille  
August 30<sup>th</sup> 1708  
Honoured Madam,

Yours I received dated the ninth instant (of August), but before it came to my hands your son departed this life being very sensible to the last minutes; and before his death desired me to give you a letter with my own hand, he knowing I should come to England in the winter, and upon my word madam there was nothing wanting in the assisting him of all matters that was necessary for him during his life; and by the help of God I do design to see your ladyship some time next winter and give a further account how he behaved himself and with what valour and courage, he having the love of all officers, and if it had pleased God to spare his life, my Lord Duke would have preferred him, which Col. Gorsuch will give you an account of when you see him. Madam, before he died there was some money due to me from him, but not very much. However, he was pleased to give my daughter something in a Will he made some days before the fight, which Will, Madam, I make bold to send you a copy of, being his last Will he made, and after this Will was completed, what he had in this world overplus he desired may be given to his sisters particularly. Madam, I have no more at present but rest your Ladyship's most humble servant,

Jane Lovejoye

[The name Gorsuch occurs in the Hayne family history. Thomas's great-grandfather, also Thomas, married Katherine Gorsuch about 1625.]

After moving from Wallingtons in 1726 when the lease passed to William Dixon, Lovelace Hayne lived in Oare near Chieveley; he was there in 1750 when he made his Will (the opening of which is on the next page), and he, his wife and other members of the family were buried in Chieveley. He died in December 1753, was buried at Chieveley on 24 December, and his Will was proved on 29

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<sup>20</sup> *The History of the World* - WHSmith

<sup>21</sup> DRO : D/HAB/F17

January 1754. It makes no reference to Wallingtons, but it does mention several members of his family. As well as local property, Lovelace Hayne owned property in the parish of Walcott in Somerset. Lovelace's wife Lucy was buried at Chieveley on 8 May 1758, and his son Charles ("of Newbury" – he was living at Speenhamland in 1755) on 4 May 1764.

Lovelace's daughter Lucy married into the Bragge family by marrying John Bragge at Chieveley on 10 November 1737. The marriage bond was £10,000 and a settlement was prepared for 8 November 1737 but not executed. Lovelace Hayne continued to pay John Bragge until the 1750's, and thereafter Charles Hayne (Lovelace's executor) continued to pay John Bragge's executor. I do not know what circumstances might have caused this situation. There was only one child of the marriage, John (born in 1741) who married Elizabeth Adney<sup>22</sup>.

The Bragge family had owned the Sadborow estate in Dorset (of which most of the village of Thorncombe was part) from 1576. It was the tradition for the elder son to go into the army and inherit the estate and for the younger son to go to University and become a Minister. From 1644 six Bragges held the ministry for 131 years out of the next 280 years, until 1924. The Bragge family remained at Sadborow until 1892.

I have not been able to continue the Hayne family tree beyond the 1770's.

*In the Name of God Amen Lovelace Hayne Esquire!*  
 I Lovelace Hayne of Oare in the Parish of Chieveley in the County of Berks Esquire being of sound Mind memory and understanding do make this my last Will and Testament in manner following First I humbly commend my soul into the hands of God, trusting to the mercy of our Christ Jesus my Redeemer. It is my Will that my body be buried with as little charge as may be by my Executor in the Churchyard of Chieveley aforesaid and near my Daughter Elizabeth Item I give and devise to my Dear wife Lucy Hayne for her natural life All those Closes of Meadow or Pasture Grounds called the Last Bragges and one other Close of Meadow or Pasture called now Tynings with their and every of their Appurtenances all which said Premises were formerly in the Possession of Ambrose Bishop or his Assigns as Tenant to me, and now and some years last past have been in the Occupation of William Edwards Junholder or his Assigns and are situate in the Parish of Walcott in the County of Somerset and if all or any part of the Premises aforesaid shall happen to be

<sup>22</sup> DRO : D/HAB/F2



## The Dixon and Johnson Families (1726 – 1859)

William Dixon purchased the freehold parts of the Wallingtons estate from Lovelace Hayne on 25 May 1726 for £3,768-8s-9d<sup>23</sup>. Presumably he took on the Magdalen College lease at the same time, but certainly by 1730 “all that messuage called Wallington in the parish of Kintbury” was leased by Magdalen College to William Dixon, as the following extracts from an Indenture<sup>24</sup> testify: “This Indenture of 2 August 1734 (the 8<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of George II) between Benjamin Turton<sup>25</sup> of the Borough of Southwark in the County of Surrey, ironmonger, and William Dixon of Lincoln’s Inn in the County of Middlesex, gentleman; whereas, by Indenture of Lease of 6 December 1730 between Edward Butler, President of Magdalen College and William Dixon let unto William Dixon all that messuage called Wallington in the parish of Kintbury, late in the tenure of Lovelace Haynes Esq, all that property that Daniel Haynes, gentleman, deceased, lately held ...” The Indenture goes on at some length, but its purpose seems to be that Benjamin Turton paid William Dixon £600 and William Dixon transferred to Benjamin Turton his lease for the residue of its term of twenty years.

The Dixon family occupied Wallingtons until almost the end of the century, a period of great development in Western Europe on many fronts. Being in the legal profession and moving among the upper classes, William Dixon, and his children as they grew up and followed in his footsteps, must have been aware of, and affected by, the changes taking place in their society. Equally, living in the countryside, they would have seen the changes taking place there and the beginnings of the move to the towns and cities, where they also had a town house in Norfolk Street off the Strand in London. (Unfortunately Norfolk Street has not survived; it was parallel to and between Arundel Street and Surrey Street, where a large office block now stands).

“The Age of Reason or Enlightenment applied to the period from about 1715 to the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789, and expressed a decisive shift in the way people thought. Until then institutions and beliefs were largely determined by authority, custom and tradition, supported and sanctified by religious doctrine. The achievement of the Enlightenment was to substitute reason for tradition and utility for authority. Many of the ideas of the thinkers and writers in the Age of Reason had appeared in England in the 1680’s with John Locke (1632-1704) and others. The achievements of Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727) held out the possibility of understanding the world by scientific investigation. The Enlightenment was often called ‘the English philosophy’. English influence was increased by the admiration felt for her ‘free institutions’ and her policy of religious toleration, and all the more so since they were accompanied by a growing power and prosperity.

“Throughout the eighteenth century considerable progress was also made in the sciences: the steady improvement of scientific instruments, analysis and classification. Many famous names come from this period: Celsius, Reamur and Fahrenheit; Cavendish, Black and Rutherford; Lavoisier, Linneaus and Buffon; Franklin; Bernoulli, Euler and Lagrange; and Herschel.

“Eighteenth century society was still overwhelmingly agricultural, with the dominant group being the nobility and landowners. During the century the population growth in England was rapid, from about five million in 1700 to nine-and-a-half million in 1800; this was of great importance in providing the labour force and the market needed for an industrial revolution, which was to lay the foundations for a new kind of society, in which agriculture yielded pride of place to industry, the country to the town, the craft workshop to the factory.”<sup>26</sup>

On 10 May 1727 an inventory was drawn up of the “goods at Wallingtons House belonging to William Dixon”. The rooms referred to include the Hall, the Great Parlour, the Partridge Room, the

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<sup>23</sup> DRO : D/HAB/T15

<sup>24</sup> BRO : D/EX 1694/16

<sup>25</sup> A Philip Turton was buried in Kintbury on 1 April 1852 aged 82 – maybe a descendant?

<sup>26</sup> *The History of the World* - WHSmith



Hall Chamber, the Parlour and the Dressing Room. On 3 June 1727 William wrote, presumably to Lovelace Hayne, about some items that had come with the house:

“Sir,

I have discoursed my wife upon the particulars of your goods, and as to the copper and brewing vessels valued by the brewer at £16-14s-0d I am willing to stand to it, but hope the 17s-6d for the cooker and spout should be thrown into the valuation and then am willing to stand to the cooper’s valuation at £9-2s-3d. As to the drawing of another of the ponds I am of opinion you have a right to it so do not oppose your drawing it, on your leaving a sufficient quantity of small fish for store which I hope you’ll think reasonable. As to the valuation of the other goods between you and my wife amounting to £9-8s-6d I agree thereto as to so many as you are willing to part withall save as to the Rick Stall and Stones. I propose that to go at £3 and you only to abate the odd 16s and the 17s-6d before out of the whole valuation and hope that will make no difference between you and me and do not think you can possibly have more of any other person. I am much obliged to you for all your kindness and civilities to all mine at Wallingtons and for the favour of your daughter’s company here; she is in good health and is gone with my son and daughter this night to see an opera. She has been with her uncle two or three days and returned to Lincolns Inn this morning. My best services attend you and your lady and all yours.

Your humble servant

William Dixon

I have now sent you an order to receive the money of the matter.”

It is clear from the letter that it was written from Lincolns Inn. It is also clear that the Hayne and Dixon families were well acquainted, since Lovelace Hayne’s daughter had been staying in London with the Dixons. On the same day William also wrote to Mr. John and Gyles Hatt at Peasemore in Berkshire as follows:

“Desire you pay Lovelace Hayne Esq or Order ninety nine pounds ten shillings being your first payment for timber of Ballards Heath bought of me and to be made on 1<sup>st</sup> of June instant according to your Articles, and his receipt shall be your sufficient discharge for the same as from your loving friend, William Dixon.”

The *Alumni Oxonienses* (former students of Oxford University) has an entry for William Dixon (junior), “the son of William Dixon, of London, arm. St. John’s College, Oxford. Matriculated 22 December 1722 aged 15. Barrister-at-law, Lincoln’s Inn, 1732.” Samuel was a younger son of William (senior), and followed him into a legal career, being admitted to Lincoln’s Inn on 12 November 1761<sup>27</sup>. I was initially surprised by this late date, as Samuel was doing legal work, as described in the following paragraph, in the 1740’s, but the archivist of Lincoln’s Inn suggests that it is possible that he joined one of the other Inns (although I have found no record of this) or chose to become an attorney (the term then used for what we would now call a solicitor), and he is in fact listed in the 1779 Law List as an attorney. William (senior) had been admitted to Lincoln’s Inn on 8 March 1698/9, where the admissions register describes him as “son and heir apparent of Christopher Dixon of Rokeby, Yorkshire.” His eldest son William was admitted to Lincoln’s Inn on 4 February 1724/5. William senior had a younger son Thursby who was baptised in Lincoln’s Inn Chapel on 10 February 1716/7; unfortunately the baptism registers of the Chapel prior to 1716 have not survived, and so it is not possible to see whether any of his elder children were baptised there as well. There is a record of a baptism of an Elizabeth Dixon on 20 December 1713 (born on 9 December) at St. Dunstan in the West, which is very close to the Strand area where the Dixon family had their London house. Her parents were William and Jane, and so it could well be William’s eldest daughter.

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<sup>27</sup> Records of the Honourable Society of Lincoln’s Inn (– 1799) Bodleian Lower Reading Room B3.216

It is clear from Samuel's own Will that a lot of his legal work was done for Francis, Lord Brooke, Earl of Warwick. Although I am not clear how this came about, he was well acquainted with the Brooke family early on. There is an Indenture from 17 January 1740<sup>28</sup> which appears to sell (or lease?) to Samuel large numbers of properties, all for the sum of 10/- : "this Indenture witnesseth that the said Lord Brooke in consideration of 10/- to him paid by the said Dixon ... doth bargain and sell to the said Dixon all those manors of ...", and the list includes the castle of Warwick, eight manors in Warwickshire, and various other houses, farms and land. Even if they were only leased, Samuel was a wealthy man! On 12 May 1742 a Brooke family settlement indenture was drawn up, and Samuel Dixon was appointed a Trustee to carry out the terms of the settlement<sup>29</sup>. He acted in a similar capacity for another Brooke family settlement on 9 May 1751<sup>30</sup>. Samuel's brother Thursby was also involved with the Brooke family, his name occurring in documents a number of times between 1742 and 1781; in 1770 he leased a house and premises in Jury Street, Warwick<sup>31</sup>, and in 1780 a house in Barford (three miles south of Warwick)<sup>32</sup>:

"This Indenture made 5 June 1770 between Rev. John Willes of Warwick and Sir William Bagot of Blythfield, Staffordshire of the one part, and Thursby Dixon of the parish of St. Clement Danes, of the other part, witnesses that in consideration of the sum of 5/- to John Willes and Sir William Bagot paid by Thursby Dixon, they sell unto Thursby Dixon that house in Jury Street, Warwick, to have and to hold the house for one year at a rent of one pepper corn." Sealed and delivered by the within named Sir William Bagot in the presence of Samuel Dixon and John Nixon.

"This Indenture made 17 July 1780 between John Fairfax of Barford in the county of Warwick, gentleman, of the one part, and the Rt. Hon. George, Earl Brooke of Warwick Castle and Earl of Warwick, and Thursby Dixon of the parish of St. Clement Danes, of the other part, witnesses that for 5/- to John Fairfax paid by George Earl Brooke and Thursby Dixon, John Fairfax has sold unto George Earl Brooke and Thursby Dixon all that messuage in Barford (with appurtenances etc.) late in the occupation of John Fairfax and Elizabeth Fairfax, his late mother deceased, and afterwards in the occupation of John Fairfax and now of John Whitehead, and other land, 71 acres, to have and to hold for one year paying the rent of a pepper corn at the end of the said term if demanded."

Some of Samuel's correspondence commented on the weather as well as on legal matters, as in the following letter to Lord Brooke<sup>33</sup>:

Wallingtons  
near Newbury  
Berks  
1768 August 18<sup>th</sup>  
Thursday morn 10 o'clock

My Lord,

The season is strangely altered since the date of your Lordship's favour of the 13<sup>th</sup> and since I addressed my last to your Lordship. We have had deluges of rain, and it rains now; very little if any wheat yet carried.

I'll look out your Alcester Court Rolls and send them to Warwick time enough before Michaelmas for Mr. Greenway to hold a court there. Would your Lordship please to have me

<sup>28</sup> Shakespeare Birthplace Trust ER 101/91

<sup>29</sup> WRO : CR1886 BB138 box 579

<sup>30</sup> WRO : CR1886 BB138 box 579

<sup>31</sup> WRO : CR1886 BB57 box 515

<sup>32</sup> WRO : CR1886 BB231 box 533

<sup>33</sup> WRO : CR556/735

depute him as I did Mr. Whitehouse? If that is your Lordship's pleasure the Deputation shall be sent with the Rolls.

I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obliged and most obedient humble servant  
Samuel Dixon

As I believe this answers what Mr. Taylor wrote about, I need not trouble him with a letter.

Attached to this letter is a note from Lord Brooke which hints that he may not always have been entirely satisfied with Samuel's work for him:

"The enclosed I have this morning received from Mr. Dixon. I suppose he has my appointment since many years past but never can attend and therefore you had best for the present write to him for your deputation. I when next I see him shall talk it over with him. Hope your cold is better. Eat not too much roast beef for a day or two and you will soon clear your voice."  
Sunday 21<sup>st</sup> August.

There is a letter from Samuel Dixon dated 10 November 1771 which indicates that his brother Thursby was also involved in Samuel's legal work. It is not clear to whom the letter is written, but it concerns property in Corsham, Wiltshire, and includes the phrases "... I have sent to my brother for your grants and assignments ... I have desired my brother to wait upon your Mr. Chambers ...".

But Samuel continued to do work for Lord Brooke, despite the latter's reservations earlier. On 7 March 1780 Lord Brooke (by now a son of the earlier Lord Brooke who had died in 1773) wrote to Samuel at Norfolk Street, Strand, London with instructions to pay a bill. A month later Samuel sent to The Hon. Lord Warwick at St. James's Square, London, an account of how he had spent £500 paying bills on his behalf. The account names several people but gives no indication of what the payments were for, apart from an annual payment of £18-7s-6d to the Society of Antiquaries, and £10-10s-0d for a year's rent of a pew in Trinity Chapel<sup>34</sup>.

In his Will Samuel also mentioned two people, both knights, whom he described as "my most respected and honoured friends", another indication of the circles in which he moved. One was Sir Henry Harpur, who in 1754 married Frances-Elizabeth, the second daughter of Francis, Earl Brooke. Sir Henry's father, also Sir Henry, had married Caroline, daughter of John, Duke of Rutland. Sir Henry (senior) died on 7 June 1748, and his widow Caroline later married the second of Samuel's honoured friends, Sir Robert Burdett, who died on 22 February 1797. Sir Robert's son Francis (who predeceased his father in 1794) married into the Jones family of Ramsbury Manor, suggesting that the Burdett family had local connections. His grandson, also Francis, married into the Coutts banking family. Interestingly, Abraham Dymock's 1822 map shows that part of **Inkpen** was then owned by Sir Francis Burdett; it seems as though the Burdett family and Samuel Dixon may have been close neighbours! Sir Robert's grandfather, also Sir Robert, was a Member of Parliament for the county of Warwick; he lived from 11 January 1640 to 13 January 1715. Samuel also mentions in his Will the Lord Marquis of Lansdown "by whom I had the honour of being employed in my profession for several years", and who also may have been related to the Lord Brooke.

Returning to the Wallingtons property, William Dixon (senior) died on 23 October 1737; his burial on 28 October is recorded in the burial register of Lincoln's Inn Chapel, where he is buried. There are several surviving tombstones set into the Chapel Undercroft floor and one is that of William Dixon. The coat of arms is now unreadable but the inscription is recorded as follows: "Here Lyes in Hope of a joyfull Resurrection the Body of William Dixon Esq. who died October 23rd 1737 Aged 72, Justly vallued & Esteem'd For his Goodness & Charity."

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<sup>34</sup> WRO : CR1886 BB828 box 453

It would seem that his son William (junior) then took over the lease. I do not know whether Samuel (the younger son of William senior) lived at Wallingtons at this time, but he bought the



adjoining Balsdon Manor and farmlands in 1757. By 1768 the Wallingtons estate was leased by Magdalen College to Samuel, and the

Samuel Dixon's signature and seal on his purchase of Balsdon in 1757

lease to him was renewed for a further twenty years on 6 December 1781 for "forty shillings per annum being the old rent thereof". The lease document<sup>35</sup> refers to the property being "late in the tenure of Lovelace Haynes Esq" and refers also to "Daniel Haynes, gentleman, deceased". There is an inscription in St. Mary's Church, Kintbury, placed there by Samuel Dixon in memory of his sister Elizabeth who died in 1786. It refers to him as her only surviving brother. Balsdon and Wallingtons were then linked for many years, possibly until 1946. Balsdon "is said to have been one of Queen Elizabeth I's resting places on her occasional tours through her dominions; she slept there one night in the old Moat House which we remember but which was levelled to the ground by Mr. Cuthbert Johnson in the 1820's."<sup>36</sup>

The *Edwards Notebook* contains two references to a major fire at Wallingtons in 1784. The first was said to be copied from a newspaper by Harry Peverell Le Mesurier in 1913:

"On Wednesday the 7th of this month [April 1784] in the night time the mansion house of Samuel Dixon near Hungerford called Wallingtons was broken open and robbed and then wilfully set on fire in several places by a servant who had formerly lived in the family and entirely burnt to the ground with all the furniture linen etc, a very curious library of books and manuscripts, pictures and other valuable effects, nothing of consequence being saved though all possible assistance was speedily given. The facts were fully proved against the servant and confessed by him with additional circumstances. He was thereupon committed to Reading gaol against the next Assizes."

The second is a note by Harry Peverell Le Mesurier (described in the *Notebook* as a former owner of Wallingtons) in 1913:

"The house was burnt on April 7<sup>th</sup> 1784 by the manservant named Griffiths who was hanged at Reading in spite of the efforts made by Mr. Dixon to obtain a mitigation of the sentence. He tried to sell in the Strand a pair of Mr. Dixon's silver-mounted pistols (which are now in my possession) and the silversmith recognised the armorial bearings as those of Mr. Dixon whose town house was in Norfolk Street and for whom he had done some work. The above extracts were made from a book in my possession. My father H.P. Le Mesurier sold Wallingtons in 1860 which he had inherited in 1820 (or later) from his grandmother Mrs. Cuthbert Johnson – it was sold to Mr. Dunn of Inglewood about the year 1853. The pistols I still own – they are muzzle-loaders and flint-locks – the armorial bearings are Dixon and Thoresby quartered. Mr. Dixon rebuilt the house at Wallingtons. (I have understood that the insurance company did the building and that consequently it was very badly done.) Griffiths was the family butler and the house was burnt down in the absence of Mr. Dixon. Mr. Dixon was never married and he left Wallingtons to his cousin Jane Peverall who was my great grandmother Mrs. Cuthbert Johnson."

<sup>35</sup> BRO : D/EX 1694/16

<sup>36</sup> Emma Le Mesurier, recorded in the *Edwards Notebook*

The *Reading Mercury and Oxford Gazette*, in its issue of 19 April 1784 (number 1160) printed the following account:

“On Monday last Robert Griffiths, labourer of Kintbury, was committed to our gaol by Lovelace Biggs Esq, charged on the oath of Samuel Dixon Esq and others, with having broken open the dwelling-house of the said Samuel Dixon on Wednesday the 7<sup>th</sup> instant and stolen a brace of pistols and a gun, his property. He also stands charged on a violent suspicion having the same night set fire to the above mansion-house, by which it was entirely burnt to the ground. It is rather remarkable that Griffiths was the person despatched to Mr. Dixon (who was then in London) with information of the above event; and his behaviour soon causing suspicion, he was charged with being the perpetrator, which he instantly confessed; and was no sooner taken into custody, than he cut his throat in a terrible manner, but missed the wind pipe; it was sewed up and he is perfectly recovered. We are credibly informed he was one of the keepers of the Colnbrook Turnpike-gate at the time his partner was murdered about three years since and from several circumstances he is strongly suspected to have been guilty of murder.”

On Monday 19 July 1784 it recorded:

“On Monday next the Assizes for this county will begin at Abingdon, before Mr. Justice Nares and Mr. Justice Butler, when the following prisoners will take their trials: Benjamin Griffiths, for breaking open the mansion-house of Samuel Dixon, of Kintbury, and stealing thereout a brace of pistols and a gun, and also on a suspicion of having on the Wednesday following set fire to the said house, which burnt the same to the ground.”

The following Monday it reported the outcome of the trial:

“On Monday evening the commission for holding the assize for this county was opened at Abingdon, when Benjamin Griffiths, for a burglary in the house of Mr. Dixon [and five others for other offences] were capitally convicted and received sentence of death. Griffiths [and one other] are left for execution. [The other four received lesser sentences.]”

The original Assize Records are held at The National Archives, and contain the following record<sup>37</sup>:

“At the Assizes and general delivery of the gaol of our Lord the King holden at Abingdon in and for the county of Berkshire Monday the 19<sup>th</sup> day of July in the 24<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of our sovereign George the Third [1784] by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., before Sir George Nares, Knight, one of the Justices of our said Lord the King of his Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, Francis Butler Esq, one of the Justices of our said Lord the King, assigned to hold pleas before the King himself, and others, their fellows Justices of the said Lord their King, assigned to deliver his gaol of the said county of Berks of the prisoners therein being.

Charles Dalbiac, Esq, Sheriff

Benjamin Griffiths : for burglary, breaking and entering the dwelling house of Samuel Dixon Esq about 12 in the night of the 5<sup>th</sup> of April 24 GR [24<sup>th</sup> year of George III] at the parish of Kintbury and stealing therein one gun and two pistols, value £5, goods of the said Samuel Dixon.

Benjamin Griffiths : for felony, stealing on the 7<sup>th</sup> of April 24 GR at the parish of Kintbury one tinder box, value 2d, three linen bags, value 2d, 2 pieces of silver coin called crown pieces, value £5, and three pieces of silver coin called half crowns, value 32s 6d, £10 5s in moneys numbered, and 70 silver sixpences, valued 35s, in the dwelling house of Samuel Dixon Esq, the property of the said Samuel Dixon.”

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<sup>37</sup> The National Archives ASSI/2/25 (first page)

The Berkshire Record Office has a copy of a register of those hanged at Reading Gaol which confirms that Benjamin Griffiths (although the register says Griffin) was hanged there on 7 August 1784; his offence is given as burglary<sup>38</sup>. Regarding the Griffiths family, there are some references in the Kintbury Parish Registers. On 13 September 1770 the marriage took place of Benjamin Griffiths and Sarah Clark, “both of this parish”. Over the following years there were five baptisms of children of Benjamin and Sarah Griffiths:

14 August 1771	Charles Clark
18 September 1772	Mary
17 August 1774	Benjamin (and his burial on 15 March 1775)
2 April 1776	Elizabeth
31 May 1778	Christopher

In Samuel Dixon’s Will, made in 1790, he left some money to Charles and Polly Griffiths, and referred also to their mother. I wonder what had happened to Mary and Christopher? The Parish Register records the burial on 21 January 1821 of Sarah Griffiths, aged 74 (and hence born in 1747 and aged 23 when she married in 1770); it is probable that this is the same person.

The house was rebuilt following the fire; in his Will, Samuel thanked Mr. Holland “my assistant in rebuilding Wallingtons”. Fire Insurance records suggest that the rebuilding was done fairly soon after the fire, as the insured value increased sharply between October 1784 and December 1785. I can find no direct record of any architect working at Wallingtons, but there is one distinct possibility. There was a well-known architect by the name of Henry Holland, who rebuilt nearby Benham Place between 1772 and 1775. The local Elcot Park was built about 1786 and was thought to have been the dower house for Benham Place, and so may have used the same architect. Henry Holland worked closely with Lancelot (Capability) Brown who was involved at Benham Place, and who also did work at Warwick Castle in 1753-1755 for the 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Warwick. Samuel Dixon knew the Earl of Warwick well and so would almost certainly have been aware of Lancelot Brown. Interestingly, Henry Holland “devoted much time to methods of preventing fire, notably by means of David Hartley’s ‘fire-plate’ which he used at Althorp and elsewhere.” Did he learn from the fire at Wallingtons? He also did alterations and repairs in 1772 for the elder Sir Henry Harpur at 35 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, and we know that Samuel Dixon mentions Harpur in his Will. Henry Holland was the son of a master builder. His drawings and papers appear to have been largely destroyed by his nephew and executor Henry Rowles after his death. It may be, therefore, that this is “our” Mr. Holland, despite the lack of any direct evidence.

The house was remodelled and probably enlarged. The Victoria County History of Berkshire, published in 1924, contains the following in its main text and a footnote on page 206: “The north front appears to have been remodelled towards the close of the 18<sup>th</sup> century in the castellated style of the day, sham battlements being added to gables and walls and ‘Gothic’ canopies to the windows. A photograph of an old drawing in the possession of Mr. Walter Money, FSA, shows the North Front very similar in style to that of Sandleford Priory near Newbury, which was remodelled or rebuilt by James Wyatt c. 1781. Wallingtons may have been altered at the same time or shortly after. The bay windows in the end wings shown in the drawing are now gone.” I have been unable to trace either the photograph or the original drawing. Our investigations into the age of the cedar tree put it at about

**Berkshire**

*An Account of Persons Executed in and for*

*the said County beginning 20<sup>th</sup> March 1742*

Year Executed	Name	Age	Offence
1742	March 20 <sup>th</sup> Charles Henric alias ally Rock		House breaking
	Paul Davis	30	
	John Parker		Sheep Stealing
1784	August 7 <sup>th</sup> Benjamin Griffin		Burglary

<sup>38</sup> BRO : T/A119

230 years, which is very close to the time of the fire. Perhaps it was planted when the house was rebuilt.

The Guildhall Library in London holds some records of the Fire Insurance Companies of the time. Samuel Dixon was insured with the Royal Exchange, and I was able to find his entries in the policy registers. On 15 October 1784 (interestingly, six months after the fire) the entry in the policy register (policy number 90712) reads as follows:

Samuel Dixon of Wallingtons in the Parish of Kintbury in the County of Berks, Esquire. On his mansion house brick built and tiled situate at Wallingtons aforesaid : £350. On a range of building being offices brick built and tiled : £100. On a Farmhouse called Balsdons Farm in the Parish aforesaid brick built and tiled : £500. The premium was 2s per £100 (= 19s) plus 8s 6d (= £1 7s 6d).

On 14 December 1785, just over a year later, there were more buildings and a significantly higher insured value (policy number 95624). Maybe by October 1784 he had begun rebuilding after the fire and had done much more (possibly he had completed rebuilding?) by December 1785. The mansion was now insured for £800, and the Office buildings for £300, with Balsdon Farm still at £500. In addition, there was a thatched wheat barn and another barn, each insured for £50, giving a total insured value of £1,700. The premium was 2s per £100 for £1,600 and 5s per £100 for the remaining £100 (a much higher premium on the two barns because of a higher fire risk?), giving a premium of £1 17s plus 11s (= £2 8s). Unfortunately no claims records still exist for the Royal Exchange, as they do for the Sun Insurance Company.

The *Universal British Directory*, which is a collection of county directories from the years 1793-1798, contains the following entry under “Hungerford”:

“There are a number of gentlemen’s seats in the neighbourhood, among which are the following: at Kintbury is Inglewood House, the seat of Mrs. Shaw. In Kintbury parish is Wallington, the seat of Samuel Dixon, Esq. At Elcott is Holt Lodge, the seat of Samuel Bevan, Esq.”

Samuel Dixon’s London house was in Norfolk Street, off the Strand, but the street no longer exists. As I am writing this, the Observer Sunday newspaper has just published an article on its own history which begins “When *The Observer* first emerged one cold December morning in 1791 .....” and which includes the information that it was printed at 169 Strand. I do not know where Samuel spent his last months (he died in April 1792), but maybe he was one of the first readers of this new newspaper.

Samuel’s Will reads more like an account of the significant people in his life than simply a list of those to whom he left his possessions; it therefore contains a lot of useful information about his life and his circumstances. He never married, and his brothers and sisters had already died, and so he left Wallingtons to his cousin Jane Peverell. His main Will was made on 5 February 1790, the day before Jane Peverell married Cuthbert Johnson at Barnard Castle in County Durham, where Jane Peverell came from, with some codicils over the following two years. The father of this Cuthbert Johnson was also Cuthbert Johnson, who lived at Easby Hall near Richmond in Yorkshire and who died in 1790.

The following extracts from Samuel Dixon’s Will give valuable information and its flavour:

“... having been so unhappy as to lose my only surviving brother Thursby Dixon on 28 March 1783 and to suffer the further irreparable loss of my only remaining most valuable and dear sister Elizabeth Dixon on 11 June 1786 between





whom I had by former Wills divided my real and personal estates ... I must begin this Will by providing for two of the last requests of my dear sister, to provide a good fire engine for our parish of Kintbury [illustrated here, and now in the West Berkshire Museum], and to make wider, better and safer footpaths on the bridges over the waters of our parish ... I desire Mrs. Anne Shaw of Inglewood to accept fifty guineas as a mark of my sister's and my gratitude for the friendship received from her after the fire at our house at Wallingtons ... and to my very friendly assistant in rebuilding Wallingtons, Mr. Holland ... I give to Mr. William Dixon, nephew of my late father Mr. William Dixon of Lincoln's Inn, now very far advanced in years ... and to Mr. Peverell of Barnard Castle who married the daughter of my father's said nephew William Dixon ... I propose to request and appoint Mr. John Philpot, now of Red Lion Square, to be my executor ... and to Charles and Polly Griffiths, the two children of a former servant, five guineas for their benefit as their mother shall think proper [Benjamin Griffiths was the former servant who was sentenced to death for theft] ...

In his Will Samuel Dixon left almost £5,600 in cash to various people, equivalent to about £200,000 at today's values, in addition to his houses and property, showing that he was a very wealthy man. The fire engine mentioned in his Will still exists, and is currently stored by West Berkshire Museum. A few years ago Heather Turner, a local historian, wrote an article about it. All in all, I like Samuel Dixon. He speaks very fondly in his Will of the various members of his family and of those with whom he was associated during his life. He tried, although unsuccessfully, to have Benjamin Griffiths' death sentence reduced, and left money in his Will to his widow and children. And he left Wallingtons, which he had rebuilt and extended after the fire, to his cousin Jane Peverell, to ensure that it remained in the family.

Two years after Samuel's death saw the beginning of work on the part of the Kennet and Avon Canal that runs from Newbury to Bath, the section passing through Kintbury being completed in 1797. "A wharf was built opposite the Red Lion public house (now the Dundas Arms), and there was soon a busy trade in the transport of goods to and from Kintbury. Particularly important was coal mined in Somerset which could now be distributed over a wide area. In the early days of the canal coal accounted for nearly half the total tonnage, but later all sorts of goods were carried such as gravel, chalk, iron, farm produce, provisions and the output from Kintbury's increasingly productive whiting and silk industries."<sup>39</sup>

The eldest Cuthbert Johnson (who died in 1790) gives us some information about himself in his Will. He lived at Easby House, near Richmond in Yorkshire, and was a malt distiller. He must have been a wealthy man, for he left "all my manors, lordships, messuages, cottages, land, tenements and hereditaments" at Easby, at Chalfont St. Peters in Buckinghamshire and elsewhere to his brother-in-law John Robinson in trust, with Chalfont St. Peters being left to his elder son William and Easby to his younger son Cuthbert, but with the condition that one of their male children should be called either William or Cuthbert. Cuthbert had a son whom he called Cuthbert William, and so doubly satisfied his father's condition! William did marry, but I have no information about any children. William and his father did not see eye to eye on at least two occasions. In his main Will Cuthbert included the condition that "if my son William shall not within twelve months after my decease be not freed from any connection with Mark Noble with whom he is in partnership and by whom some believe he has been much imposed upon, then he shall not derive any benefit from this my Will". There is no indication whether William did break off his connection with Mark Noble. William's marriage, too, initially displeased his father, who had made his main Will on 21 April 1789. But less than six months later, on 10 October that year, he wrote a Codicil to his Will which began "Whereas my son William Johnson has dishonoured me by marrying my servant maid Elizabeth Richardson and no provision was made by my Will which was made when I was dangerously ill to restrain her power, my will is that all my personal estate which I have left him shall be in trust for his children if he have any, and, if not, for my son Cuthbert Johnson ..... so that William Johnson's wife Elizabeth Johnson may not be the least benefitted ....." He did, however, relent shortly before his death. On 5 August 1790 he added another

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<sup>39</sup> *Kintbury Through The Ages* – Kintbury Volunteer Group, 2004 – pages 25 & 26



Codicil to his Will whereby “I hereby revoke that Codicil which may restrain William Johnson from making use of his own fair share .....”. I do not have a date of death for Cuthbert, but it was probably later in August, as his Will was proved on 10 September 1790. He had made his original Will and the 10 October Codicil at Easby, but the final Codicil was made at Salisbury Square, just off Fleet Street, in the parish of St. Bride’s.

In his main Will, Cuthbert directed that “my share of the principal or capital stock in trade in the distillery or brewing business wherein I am concerned at Vauxhall, London shall continue therein for five years from my death ..... and be under the management of my son William Johnson.” In his final Codicil he directed that “the whole estate at Vauxhall be equally given to my two sons Cuthbert and William to finish the whole in mutual happiness of each other.” When his Will was being proved, Thomas Snaith of Vauxhall and William Wall of Lambeth Walk attested to the genuineness of the Will and Codicils, stating that “they knew and were well acquainted with Cuthbert Johnson for several years and that during that time they had often seen him write his name and so were well acquainted with his handwriting.” Perhaps they were connected with the Vauxhall distillery. With the obvious wealth of Samuel Dixon and Cuthbert Johnson, I wonder what happened to reduce the three Johnson sisters fifty years later to living in much reduced circumstances.

Jane and Cuthbert Johnson had five children: Jane (born about 1791), Emma (born about 1792 in Broadstairs, Kent), Louisa (born about 1793 in Richmond, Yorkshire), Cuthbert William (born about 1795 and baptised in Kintbury) and Rosa Frances (born about 1805 in Bridgnorth, Shropshire). Jane, Louisa and Rosa never married, and Jane died in 1830 and was buried in Kintbury. Emma married, in Guernsey in 1827, a Benjamin Le Mesurier, who was twenty five years older than she was, but how they met remains unknown. Le Mesurier is a common Guernsey name, but Benjamin’s family were well-to-do, and his father Henry was Governor of Alderney. Benjamin had first married Margaret Beaumont at St. Pancras in London in 1791. He succeeded his patron Peter Perchard in business under the name of Brock, Le Mesurier. At the time he lived in The Triangle, Hackney, but the House (his business) failed in 1812 and he afterwards lived at Chudleigh in Devon, but moved to Guernsey after his wife died in January 1819, and it was in Guernsey that he married Emma Johnson in 1827. They had three



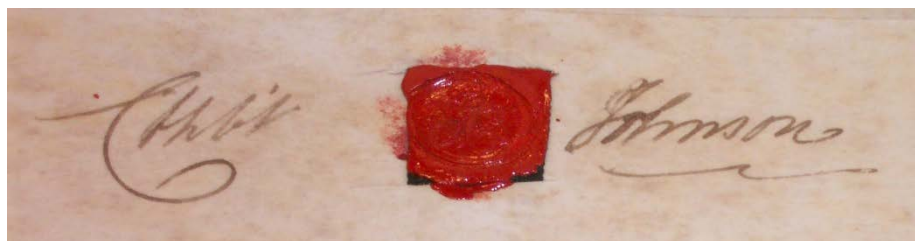
Benjamin Le Mesurier  
1767-1836

sons, the eldest of whom was Henry Peverell Le Mesurier, who himself had a son Harry Peverell Le Mesurier, and it was Harry who gave to the Vicar of Kintbury (Rev. Arthur Edwards) the information quoted earlier from the *Edwards Notebook*. Emma Le Mesurier’s husband died in Guernsey in 1836, and Emma must have moved back to England, since she was living with Louisa and Rosa in both 1841 and 1851.

Cuthbert William has an entry in *Alumni Oxonienses* “son of Cuthbert of Wallingtons near Hungerford, Berks; Brasenose College matriculation 17 December 1812 aged 17”; he married twice: first in 1826 to Charlotte Mary Lock, and the baptismal register for St. Mary’s, Kintbury has an entry for the baptism of a Cutbert Poveril Johnson on 6 November 1827, the son of Cutbert and Charlotte Mary Johnson, and secondly in 1833 to Jane Starky, and they had a son Cuthbert Dunn Johnson in 1838. Cuthbert William entered the legal profession; he was a witness to his father’s Will in 1837 and described himself as “of Grays Inn, London, barrister-at-law”. Jane’s husband, Cuthbert, died in 1840, and their son Cuthbert William in 1854, his death being registered at nearby Kingsclere<sup>40</sup>. An 1847 Directory shows a Cuthbert Johnson living at Holly Mount, Kintbury; this would probably have been Cuthbert Poveril Johnson.

<sup>40</sup> GRO : Kingsclere 2c 125 Sep qtr 1854

Cuthbert Johnson (the husband of Jane Peverell, and whose signature and seal are shown here) was concerned with his newly-acquired Kintbury property



by 1798 when he sold a small plot of land to a Robert Birch for £24: “all that piece or parcel of arable land situated near the cross way in the parish of Kintbury, 1 acre and 36 poles, bounded by the road leading from Kintbury to **Inkpen** on the south, southeast and west of the lands of Cuthbert Johnson on the north part thereof, now in the tenure or occupation of Stephen Stevens.”<sup>41</sup>

While writing this history of Wallingtons, *The Times* made available online its newspapers from 1785, and I found, in the issue of 4 September 1798, an advertisement for the sale “by private contract” of “the Manors of Wallingtons, Balsdon, Titcombe with Hazlewick, and **Inkpen**”, as follows:

“Berkshire – To be sold by private contract, the Manors of Wallingtons, Balsdon, Titcombe with Hazlewick, and **Inkpen**, with the capital Mansion House called Wallingtons, offices, gardens and pleasure-ground, in complete repair, together with lands and wood-ground in hand, and several farms held by tenants at will, the whole containing 1000 acres and upwards, a small part of which is leasehold and a considerable part tythe-free. This Estate is situated between Newbury and Hungerford, distant from the former 7 and from the latter 3 miles, and about a mile and a half from the great road from London to Bath, and within a mile of the Navigation from Newbury to Kentbury. The Manors are well stocked with game, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a pack of hounds within a short distance. For particulars and Cards of Admission apply to W & J Black at the Grove, near Epping, Essex; or the Middle Temple, London; Mr John Rogers of Oliver Mount, near Titcombe, will shew the Estate.”

Clearly, Wallingtons itself was not sold on this occasion as the Johnson family remained there until 1859. This was the first I had heard of Hazlewick, but a search in the *Victoria County History* revealed that “HASLEWICK was the eastern portion of the **Inkpen** parish and lay around the Upper Green, formerly known as Haslewick Green. These lands were settled in 1290–1 on William de Stratton and his wife Scholastica, with reversion in default of their issue to John de Hartridge. The manor, which was often known as Strattons, had reverted before 1309 to John de Hartridge, who was holding the adjoining manor of Titcomb in the parish of Kintbury, and Haslewick descended with it until 1798, when both were sold to Cuthbert Johnson (fn. 105). He sold Haslewick in 1799 to Joseph Butler of Kirby House, **Inkpen** (fn. 106).”<sup>42</sup> [Footnote 105 is “Recov. R. D. Enr. Trin. 38 Geo. III, m. 151”, and footnote 106 is “Deeds penes Mr. F. G. Butler]. It seems, therefore, that Cuthbert Johnson both bought and sold Hazlewick in 1798.

As far as Titcombe is concerned, the *Victoria County History* has this to say: “Anthony Bridges sold it in 1591 to Thomas Brickenden of Cranbrook, Kent. [It remained in the Brickenden family until it was sold in] 1746 to the executors of the will of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough. She died in 1744 and left her fortune to her grandson the Hon. John Spencer, who died in 1746. His only son John was created Lord Spencer of Althorp and Viscount Spencer on 3 April 1761 and Earl Spencer and Viscount Althorp on 1 November 1765. He died on 31 October 1783 and was succeeded by his only son George John Earl Spencer, who sold this manor on 15 June 1798 to Cuthbert Johnson. The latter sold it in 1803 to John Mackaness, who was holding it in 1806 and 1810. What happened after this is obscure, but Charles Casborn and Jane his wife sold it in 1834 to Colonel William Alexander Mackinnon, who was holding it in 1839. Mrs. A. J. Mackinnon sold it in 1879 to George Nelson Tanner, a solicitor in

<sup>41</sup> BRO : D/EX 637/15 13 October 1798

<sup>42</sup> ‘Parishes: **Inkpen**’, *A History of the County of Berkshire: Volume 4* (1924), pp. 200-205

Newbury, and it was purchased of John Nelson Tanner in 1897 by Mr. William Hew Dunn of Wallingtons. On his death in 1911 the manor passed to his widow, who is the present owner.” And so it seems that Cuthbert Johnson bought it in June 1798 and advertised it for sale in September of that year. It presumably did not sell, as it was bought by John Mackaness in 1803, only to be bought by the Dunn family in 1897 so that again both estates were in the same hands.

The ownership lists attached to an 1822 map show Inglewood owned by Mrs. Ann Shaw and Wallingtons and Balsdon by Cuthbert Johnson. Ann Shaw, in her Will made in 1824, left £100 to each of Cuthbert Johnson junior and Rosa Johnson, both described as being “of Swansea”. In 1841 Emma, Louisa and Rosa were living at Holloway Mount, Kintbury (there was no mention of Wallingtons in that census listing), but by 1851 the three sisters were back living at Wallingtons.

In trying to pursue the Le Mesurier connection (Emma’s husband’s Guernsey family), I telephoned the only Le Mesurier listed in either the Newbury or Oxford telephone directories. He is Thomas Michael Le Mesurier living in Thame. He immediately recognised the “H. Peverell Le Mesurier” combination, and gave me the following day a copy of his Le Mesurier family tree, which confirmed the connection with Emma Johnson.

I had even more success, through the good offices of the Family History Section of the Societe Guernsiaisie, in making contact with a gentleman who is possibly the world’s expert on the Le Mesurier family, and whose wife is the great-great-granddaughter of Emma Le Mesurier. This couple (Ray and Mary Le Mesurier-Foster) have given me much information on the Johnsons and their descendants, including portraits and photographs of the Johnson sisters and Emma’s descendants.

“The years following the end of the war with France in 1815 have often been known as the ‘bleak age’. High war prices and low wages caused hardship and near starvation in many rural areas and there is ample evidence that this part of Berkshire, once so prosperous, suffered as well. In 1830 the seething discontent of Kintbury labourers boiled over and they decided to copy their fellow workers in Kent, Sussex and Surrey and revolt against the farmers to demand higher wages and protest against the loss of jobs created by the introduction of machines. From their headquarters at the Blue Ball a band of labourers set out to riot on 22 November 1830. Mobs called on all the local farmers, often at night, with threats of machine breaking and rick burning. There was a week of violence but then troops intervened. Seventy rioters were sent to Reading gaol, many of whom came from Kintbury. One was hanged and many were deported to Tasmania. Agriculture did recover, but slowly, and remained the chief occupation.”<sup>43</sup>

A document in the National Archives<sup>44</sup> (which I have not seen) has the following catalogue entry:

“A petition of the parishioners of Kintbury on behalf of the Reverend F Fowle. They understand it has been represented to the Home Office that Fowle encouraged the rioters. They state that Fowle acted rightly in quieting the riots/disturbance and are obliged to him for the protection of their property afforded by his acts.

Charles Dundas, Cuthbert Johnson, Charles Alderman, T Hogan Smithy.... and others”.

Apparently Fulwar Fowle, the Vicar of Kintbury, had been accused of appeasing the rioters by either giving them money or encouraging others to do so, and these Kintbury landowners, including Cuthbert Johnson, the owner of Wallingtons, were defending him.

Towards the end of the year a Special Commission sat at Reading on 28 December 1830 before Mr. Justice Park, Mr. Baron Bolland and Mr. Justice Patteson, and was reported in detail in *The Times*<sup>45</sup>:

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<sup>43</sup> *Kintbury Through The Ages* – Kintbury Volunteer Group, 2004 – pages 29 & 30

<sup>44</sup> HO 52/6/35 Folios 77-78 November 1830

<sup>45</sup> *The Times*, December 1830

“Daniel Bates [and others], indicted for robbing John Willes of five sovereigns on 22 November at Hungerford. Bates (a wheelwright) is a young man of florid complexion, and with an extremely mild, good-natured expression of countenance. [There is then a description of the events in Hungerford, during which John Willes handed over five sovereigns under duress.] The Rev. Mr. Fowle, Vicar of Kintbury, Mr. C. Johnson, a gentleman of the same place [and others] gave the prisoner Bates an excellent character from his infancy up to the period of the riots. The jury found all the prisoners guilty, but recommended Bates to mercy.”

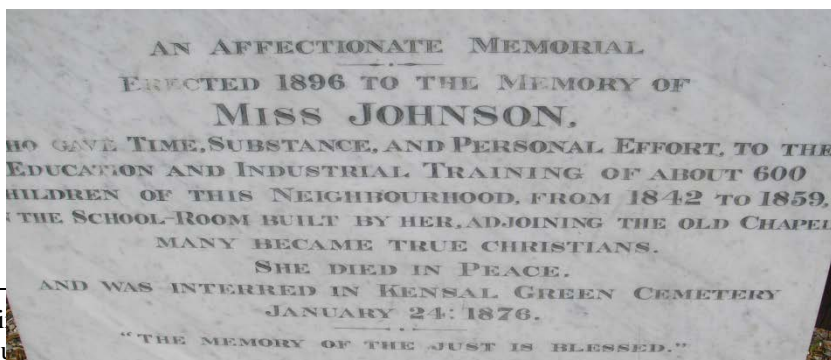
“Francis Norris was put upon his trial for having, on 21 November, unlawfully and maliciously damaged, with intent to destroy and to render useless, and with having destroyed, a certain thrashing-machine. [Richard Goddard, the son of a farmer, described the incident when he saw Norris breaking the drum of the thrashing-machine.] The prisoner, being asked what he had to say in his defence, denied the whole evidence. He said he had a witness to speak to his character. Cuthbert Johnson Esq, called for this purpose, said, I have known the prisoner seven or eight years. He is a bricklayer. I have seen him amongst the rioters during the late troubles. He always behaved very civilly to me. Generally speaking, I should say that he was not a peaceable character. Mr. Justice Patteson charged the jury, and observed that the only witness to character had given the prisoner anything but a good character, saying that he was not a peaceable man. The jury without hesitation found the prisoner guilty.”

A Tithe Register compiled in 1840 refers to the many chalk pits found in the area, one of which is in a field close to Wallingtons. The pits occur naturally, but were extended for mining purposes. “Opencast chalk-mining had been going on for many years before that, with the chalk being used in the whiting industry. After being purified locally it was exported first by horse and cart, but when the canal became fully operational it was sent by barge to Bristol and London; later still it went by train, being loaded at the goods yards just west of the station.”<sup>46</sup>

Rosa Johnson’s diary from 1 April 1839 to 31 March 1841 has survived, and makes interesting reading. Apart from a daily weather report, it consists largely of who came to visit and whom they went to visit, but there are revealing details about family events. Rosa is not very forthcoming about her own feelings, but we are given some glimpses. One family whom they visited often was the Batemans at Fox Hill, **Inkpen**, immediately next door to Holloway Mount, where Emma, Louisa and Rosa were living at the time of the 1841 census. This house (see next page) was later known as Holly Mount, and later still as Windrush House, which name it still carries. It is not known why they moved from Wallingtons. At about that time, Louisa determined that something should be done to help **Inkpen**’s children, and she decided to set up a school.<sup>47</sup>

A school-room was the first necessity and it happened that there was a suitable site not far from the sisters’ home, where a Methodist Chapel had been built in 1834, and there was room on the site for a school-room. Louisa was an Anglican but evidently obtained permission to build on the Methodist site, and years later (in 1892) a memorial tablet to her was placed in the (then new) Methodist Church. The Church is now a private house, but the memorial tablet is still there, and reads:

“An affectionate memorial erected 1896 to the memory of Miss Johnson who gave time, substance and personal effort to the education and industrial training of about 600



<sup>46</sup> *Kintbury Through The Ages* – Kintbury

<sup>47</sup> For most of this information about **Inkpen** Remembered and *The Days That Were*, with extracts reproduced here by kind permission of her son David

children of this neighbourhood from 1842 to 1859 in the school-room built by her adjoining the old Chapel. Many became true Christians. She died in peace and was interred in Kensal Green Cemetery January 24<sup>th</sup> 1876. "The memory of the just is blessed."

The school opened in 1842 and seems to have been successful from the beginning. Louisa soon needed help to cope with the increasing number of children. The 1851 census shows two girls, one aged fifteen and one aged nineteen, both daughters of farm-workers, described as "teacher in charity school", and we may suppose that they were Louisa's assistants. At some point in the 1850's the sisters moved back to Wallingtons, which would have meant a lengthy journey for Louisa. Whether for this reason or some other, suddenly in 1859, after 17 years, the school ceased. In 1861 the sisters were still living in Kintbury (although not at Wallingtons, which had in 1859 been sold to the Dunn family), but the reason for Louisa leaving the school is not known. Maybe it was in some way connected with the sale of Wallingtons.

Wallingtons was first put on the market for sale in 1847. The auctioneer's brochure for that sale, which was due to take place at twelve noon on Tuesday 21 September 1847 at The Mart, near the Bank of England, describes it as an "ancient mansion" and as a "handsome manorial residence of the olden Gabled Style of architecture in the midst of a most highly respectable neighbourhood, it being studded with Family Seats". In 1847 the railway was to be extended from Reading to Hungerford, and so the auctioneer's brochure was able to say that "the station in Kintbury will be one mile from the Mansion, and the Estate will then be only about two hours' journey from London". The Great Western Railway extension from Reading to Hungerford was in fact opened on 21 December 1847.

The property being auctioned in 1847 consisted of the two estates of Wallingtons and Balsdon Manor, a total of just over 400 acres: 156 acres of arable land, 150 acres of woods and plantations, 82 acres of meadows and pasture and 15 acres of gardens and pleasure grounds. About 288 acres was freehold, with about 116 acres which "are, with the House, held under Magdalen College, Oxford, by lease, renewed in 1846, subject to a small annual reserved rent, payable at Michaelmas, of 436 gallons of wheat, 476 gallons of malt or the best price at which the same shall be sold according to the City of Oxford market; and also a money payment annually of £2 13s 4d."

The description of the house includes the following:

On the Upper Floor: several attics, some at present not used, as there are also Servants' Rooms over the Offices.

On the First Floor: a Water Closet, seven airy and cheerful family bedrooms, with front and back staircases.

The Ground Floor comprises a handsome Paved Hall (26'x18') approached from a Gothic porch; a Dining Room (24'x20') with sideboard recess; a Library (22'x19') with south aspect; a Drawing Room (22'x20'), the east windows looking to the pleasure grounds, and a Gentleman's Room (15'x13'), opening to the back grounds.

The Domestic Offices included a large kitchen, scullery, servants' hall, larders and dry cellars; laundry, brewhouse and coal depot, with servants' rooms above.

Thomas Dunn at Inglewood would have been very aware of the auction and his brother Colonel William Dunn was interested, but Wallingtons was not sold on this occasion, and the three Johnson sisters were still living in the house at the time of the 1851 census; it was not bought by the Dunn family until 1859. There is an interesting comment in a letter in 1847 from the estate agents to the solicitors acting for Colonel Dunn:

"At the price of £11,075 we consider it a desirable purchase. We infer from the general appearance of the property that (if not sold immediately) it must soon be sold absolutely as being out of character with the income of the present proprietors. This is only inference, however, as we are not aware of their resources. The price of £17,000 was named to us by a private friend. The auctioneer will not name any price but desires to have an offer made to him.



We shall advise an offer of (say) £9,600 prior to the day of sale and then to watch the property if such an offer is not at all entertained. If it is then it will be probable that the sale is an absolute sale without reserve.”

The Registers of Electors show that Anthony Batten occupied Wallingtons Farm for a few years: in 1847/8, 1849/50 and 1850/1. There is no mention of Wallingtons in 1844/5 or 1851/2.

Wallingtons was eventually sold in 1859, but Emma and Rosa remained living locally, as they are listed in Kintbury at the time of the 1861 census, but no address is given. They then had one servant, Sarah Mulford aged 18. Interestingly, in 1841 their two servants at Holloway Mount were both named Sarah! My impression is that the later years of the Johnson sisters at Wallingtons were not happy times for them. They seem not to have been well off, as suggested both by the estate agent’s letter quoted above and by their circumstances in their remaining years. In her diary Rosa refers to paying off a debt.

All three of the Johnson sisters moved to Guernsey sometime after 1861, and they were certainly there at the time of the 1871 census when they were living with Emma’s youngest son Cuthbert, but they then moved to Kensington in London, where they lived with Emma’s oldest son Henry; both Emma and Rosa died there in late 1874, and Louisa died there in 1876. The Reading Mercury of Saturday 5 December 1874 announced “the death at 21 Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, of Rosa Frances Johnson, aged 70, youngest child of the late Cuthbert Johnson and Jane Peveril of Easby Hall, Yorkshire and Wallingtons, Berkshire”. The following Saturday it announced “the death on 4 December at 21 Stanley Crescent, Kensington, of Emma Dorothy Le Mesurier, aged 82, widow of Benjamin Le Mesurier Esq and eldest daughter of the late Cuthbert Johnson Esq and Jane Peveril of Easby Hall, Yorkshire and Wallingtons, Berkshire”. Rosa’s entry in the National Probate Index and her Will include the phrase “formerly of the Island of Guernsey”. There is a death of a Louisa Johnson of the right age registered in Kensington in the early months of 1876; it is likely that this is “our” Louisa, but there is no entry in the Probate Index for her nor any mention in the Reading newspaper.

Presumably the Johnson family’s connection with Easby Hall, Richmond, Yorkshire ceased either after Cuthbert’s death in 1790 or when Cuthbert and Jane moved to Wallingtons after Samuel Dixon’s death in 1792. In Pigot’s Directory for 1829 Robert Jaques is given as resident at Easby Hall, and in the 1881 census it was occupied by Richard Jaques and his family.



Emma Johnson  
(1792-1874)



Louisa Johnson  
(1793-1876)



Rosa Johnson  
(1805-1874)



## The Dunn Family (1859 – 1912)

The Dunn family had lived in the area for some time, and very locally since 1828 when Thomas Dunn purchased Inglewood, a neighbouring estate to Wallingtons. Inglewood was later owned by the Walmesley family from 1893 to 1928 and then by the De La Salle Brothers from 1928 to 1972, being known as St. John's Novitiate and Scholasticate (House of Studies). In 1972 it became the Inglewood Health Hydro, and continued as that until it was closed in the early part of 2004. Since the Dunn's owned Inglewood for over 60 years and Wallingtons for over 50 years, a digression into their family history is not out of place.

The Dunn family archives trace their lineage back to Martin Dunn (1658-1715), the great grandfather of the Thomas Dunn just mentioned, but a search of the International Genealogical Index (IGI) website takes us back one further generation to a John Dunn who was born probably in the 1620's. All these generations of the Dunn family lived in the Durham area. The first Dunn about whom anything is known is Thomas Dunn (1729-1818)<sup>48</sup>, a grandson of Martin Dunn.

“He left Durham in the early 1760's and settled in Canada. His purpose in going to Quebec soon after the general capitulation in September 1760 was undoubtedly to take advantage of the possibilities for economic development afforded by this huge, newly conquered territory. He had an exemplary career within the framework of an imperial system on every level – political, judicial, legislative, economic, family and even military. He acted skilfully, prudently and circumspectly in the management of both his own business and of public affairs. Before Canada had been handed over definitively to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris in February 1763, Thomas Dunn had already created a small commercial empire for himself by obtaining the trading lease to the King's posts. This agreement, signed on 20 September 1762, guaranteed him a monopoly of the fur trade and the fisheries throughout the crown's domain. In 1764 he paid £2,550 to buy a property with a stone house on Rue Saint-Louis in Quebec for his permanent residence. From the outset of his career in the province of Quebec, Thomas Dunn had always enjoyed the regime's patronage. In August 1764 he became a Justice of the Peace for the districts of Quebec and Montreal, retaining this office until 1815, with his mandate eventually extending to all districts of Lower Canada. At various times he held the offices of Master in the Court of Chancery, Member of the Quebec Council, and a judge in the Court of Common Pleas, the Circuit Court, the Prerogative Court and the Court of Appeal.



Hon. Thomas Dunn  
(about 1790)

Late in the spring of 1785, Thomas Dunn received permission to absent himself from the province, and he stayed in England until the spring of 1787. His eldest son Thomas was born in 1785, William in 1787 (in London) and Robert in 1789. He sailed for England on 19 June 1785, with his family, implying that Thomas had already been born. At some stage Thomas and William returned to live in England, where both joined the British army, while Robert lived and died in Canada. Thomas was certainly in England by 1803 (when he was only eighteen) as he received his commission that year as an Ensign (Second Lieutenant) in the 14<sup>th</sup> Foot. He was appointed Captain on 22 September 1808, and retired on half pay on 18 February 1819<sup>49</sup>. William served in Egypt and in the Peninsular War of 1810-1811, and he was in action for the last time in 1814 in Canada during the war with America. He was appointed Captain with the 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion Royal Artillery on 31 December 1827 and Lieutenant

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<sup>48</sup> The source for Thomas Dunn's life is his entry in the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, Vol. V, 1801-1820 (University of Toronto Press).

<sup>49</sup> Army List 1830



Colonel on 1 April 1841. He retired on full pay on 17 August 1841, and was later given the rank of Major General<sup>50</sup>.

From the 1790's the career of Thomas Dunn (senior) was directed primarily towards the judicial, administrative and political spheres, although he remained active in business, and he continued to speculate in landed property. He invested a considerable but unknown sum in England, from which his sons Thomas and William received interest on their return. In 1801 he left for another year in London. In 1802, citing his long and undeniable services, he laid claim to a respectable pension of £500 [equivalent to £18,000 now], although he postponed his retirement until 1809. He was civil administrator of Lower Canada from August 1805 until October 1807 to cover the period between two Governors, and again from June to September 1811. He died in Quebec on 15 April 1818, is buried in the "Protestant burial ground" known as Mount Hermon Cemetery in near-by Sillery and commemorated in Quebec Anglican Cathedral, as is his son Robert, and Robert's two daughters. During his lengthy career he had stood out in nearly all areas of life in the colony, from business to judiciary and affairs of state. His family life had apparently been happy and filled with satisfaction."

A separate source confirms some of the above, and adds some details. Mr. William Stephens Dunn of Durham (the elder son of William Hew Dunn) had written in 1903 to the Quebec authorities, and received the following in reply:

Dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in enclosing the following document in answer to your letter of enquiry of 12<sup>th</sup> August. The researches have been made by a competent gentleman, the custodian of part of our Quebec Provincial Archives. I have been most happy to oblige the representative of an ancient and honourable family conspicuous in our history under British rule.

I remain, yours truly,

Mayor of Quebec  
Mayor's Office, City Hall, Quebec  
October 13<sup>th</sup> 1903

"Thomas Dunn came from Durham, England, and was in Quebec in 1762, doing business as a merchant in partnership with John Gray. At that date, September 22<sup>nd</sup> 1762, they were both given the lease of the King's Posts on the north coast of the St. Lawrence river by Governor James Murray. He married in Quebec at the end of the year 1783 with Henriette Guichaux, widow of Peter Farques, late merchant in Quebec, during the French regime, and of Marguerite Rhodes, his wife. That Guichaux had come to Canada from Rouen, France, about 1750. Thomas Dunn made his will at Quebec in August 1801; on 15<sup>th</sup> April 1807 he added a codicil to his will. At the time of his death on 15<sup>th</sup> April 1818 he was living at 26 St. Louis Street." (Philleas Gagnon)

The memorial to Thomas Dunn in Quebec Anglican Cathedral reads:

In memory of Thomas Dunn, Esq., of Durham, in England,  
who departed this life on the 15<sup>th</sup> of April, A.D. 1818  
in the 88<sup>th</sup> year of his age.

During his long residence in this country,  
where he established himself soon after the conquest,  
he held several important situations under government.  
He was one of the original members of the Legislative and Executive Councils,  
in which last capacity, during two different vacant intervals,

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<sup>50</sup> Army Lists 1830 and 1849/1850

he administered the government of the Province.  
His known integrity and goodness  
procured him the confidence and respect of the community,  
and he was eminently possessed of those private qualities,  
which cause men to be beloved during life,  
and lamented in death.

The memorial to Robert Dunn in Quebec Anglican Cathedral reads:

Sacred to the memory of Robert Dunn, Esq.,  
third son of the late Honourable Thomas Dunn,  
who departed this life January 13<sup>th</sup>, 1825, in the 37<sup>th</sup> year of his age,  
also of his two daughters,  
Mary Henrietta Margaret Dunn, born 28<sup>th</sup> October, 1821, died 25<sup>th</sup> May, 1832,  
and Frances Sarah Dunn born 31<sup>st</sup> May, 1825, died 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 1845.  
In the midst of Life we are in Death.

Thomas Dunn's three sons would have benefited greatly from his wealth. They received the interest on a large capital sum invested in England and inherited vast holdings of land and property in Canada. Thomas junior retired from the 14<sup>th</sup> Foot, and decided to settle in the Newbury area, although there seems to have been no previous connection with the area.

There is some fairly firm evidence that Thomas Dunn (junior) was living in East Woodhay by the mid-1820's and that he purchased Ecchinswell Court (near Kingsclere) in 1823. There is an assessment of taxes and rates from that period which refers to him as being "of East Woodhay" but which are being levied by the parish of Kingsclere, and also a letter addressed to him at East Woodhay relating to rents due on Lady Day, 6 April 1829. However, there is an account relating to Ecchinswell Court (presumably in the parish of Kingsclere) dated 27 October 1823 between Colonel Burslem and Captain Dunn which includes the phrase "note of sale", and a receipt dated 1 April 1824 acknowledging payment of £16 by Thomas Dunn relating to "copyholds within the manor of Ecchinswell purchased by him of Colonel Burslem. Just to confuse things, however, there is a letter in 1829 addressed to Captain W. Dunn at East Woodhay!

The Inglewood Estate was due to be sold by auction on 21 October 1828, and we have a copy of the brochure produced by the auctioneer and appraiser, Mr. Adamson of 11 Billiter Square, London. The property being auctioned consisted of the Mansion and two farms set in about 500 acres; the Mansion was surrounded by 30 acres, Inglewood Farm was 121 acres and Inleaze Farm was 345 acres. It is clear that Thomas Dunn did buy it on that occasion, but it may have been 1829 before he moved in because Rev. Thomas Douglas Hodgson was occupying the House and his term did not expire until Michaelmas (29 September) 1829. But Thomas Dunn was described as being "of Inglewood House" when he let Inleaze Farm to William Coxhead on 20 August 1829. Brother Victor's "History of Inglewood" states that Ann Shaw (who certainly owned it in August 1799 and in 1822) left it to the four children of Colonel Charles Bevan, who sold it to Thomas Dunn, and there is a letter from Mr. Major Bull (the bailiff of Inglewood) dated 23 November 1829, presumably to Thomas Dunn since it is in the Dunn family archive, offering advice on matters to be attended to. It includes things like "The gutters of Inglewood House should be cleaned twice every year as they get stopped by leaves and mortar pecked down by the pigeons" and "To guard against a certain gentleman on the west side of your estate from encroaching".

In June 1833 Thomas Dunn received a letter from F.C. (Fulwar Craven) Fowle (who was Jane Austen's brother-in-law, and at that time Vicar of Kintbury) which contained the following phrases:

“Hearing from Alderman<sup>51</sup> that your brother was coming to you, I have sent some account of the land lying between yours and the price of it.” However, six months earlier William Dunn had bought property in Kintbury. A memorandum of 19 January 1833 includes the following:

“Memorandum made between William Robert Hall of Hungerford, attorney-at-law and agent for Mr. Richard Dyer (the vendor) of Hungerford, baker, of the one part and Captain William Dunn of the Royal Artillery, Woolwich, of the other part.

The said William Robert Hall doth hereby agree to sell and the said William Dunn doth agree to purchase all that piece of arable land situate at Kintbury now in the occupation of Thomas Ispett [?] between the roads called the Hungerford and Inglewood roads and containing 4 acres, 3 roods and 18 perches. And also all that cottage or tenement, garden and premises situate on the north side of the village of Kintbury, now in the occupation of [?]. The said premises which are all freehold to be conveyed to William Dunn for the price of £345, the purchase to be completed on or by 25 March next. Actual occupation to be given at Michaelmas next.” (The document is signed by W.R. Hall and Wm. Dunn, and witnessed by John Lidderdale of Kintbury<sup>52</sup>).

[In 1850 William Dunn (then referred to as Lieutenant Colonel) sold a house and land in Kintbury to Mr. Lidderdale, the doctor; maybe this property?]



Margaret Duncan Dunn  
and William Hew Dunn  
(about 1844)

In 1842 William Dunn married Margaret Duncan Brown, the daughter of William Williams Brown of Chapel Allerton, near Leeds. William was in the Royal Artillery and was based in, amongst other places, Chester and Leeds, where somehow their paths crossed. He later went on to command the Chestnut Troop of the Royal Horse Artillery. William Williams Brown was none too pleased initially at the prospect of his 25-year-old daughter marrying a man of fifty-five, but he must have become reconciled to it because the families became very close from this time on.

Returning to the 1847 auction, it is clear that the House was not sold on this occasion, although both William Williams Brown and Colonel Dunn were interested. The Dunn family archive contains various papers relating to events in 1847. It seems that William Williams Brown had a firm of solicitors (Messrs. White

& Barrett of 35 Lincolns Inn Fields) acting for him, and that either he or the solicitors engaged a firm of estate agents and surveyors (Messrs. Pickering & Smith of 7 Whitehall Place).

Colonel (William) Dunn was living at Manor House, Shinfield<sup>53</sup> (four miles south-east of Reading) at this time, but his elder brother Thomas was living at Inglewood<sup>54</sup> and so would have been very aware of Wallingtons. It may have been that William wanted to move to be closer to his brother, and it is likely that William Dunn and William Williams Brown (his father-in-law) were working together towards this. At some point between May and October 1849 William Dunn and his wife moved from Shinfield to Denford Manor<sup>55</sup> which they rented until Inglewood was ready



Major-General William Dunn  
(about 1841)

<sup>51</sup> A Charles Alderman was buried in Kintbury on 15 December 1851 aged 78, an Edward J. Alderman (landed proprietor) is on the 1861 census living at Forbury Grove, and a Francis Charles Alderman was buried at Kintbury on 10 July 1875, aged 73. The Aldermans feature frequently in Rosa Johnson's diary.

<sup>52</sup> A John Lidderdale (aged 35) is on the 1841 census; he was buried in Kintbury on 28 October 1863, aged 61  
<sup>53</sup> Directory 1847

<sup>54</sup> Thomas Dunn is shown as living at Inglewood in the Registers of Electors for 1844/5, 1847/8, 1849/50, 1850/1 and 1851/2 (he died in November 1851)

<sup>55</sup> William Dunn is at Denford on the 1851/2 Register of Electors

for their occupation. Denford Manor is near Hungerford; it later became the Preparatory School for New Hall Convent School, Chelmsford and then Norland College for training Nursery Nurses; Norland College moved to Bath in 2003 and the site is being redeveloped.

As early as January 1847 the solicitors and estate agents were corresponding with each other and with Messrs. D. Smith & Son (who were acting for the owners of Wallingtons), as the bill from Messrs. Pickering & Smith shows:



William Williams Brown  
of Leeds (1788-1856)

On 13 Jan 1847 the estate agent met the solicitors and received their instructions. Since the estate was not for sale at that time they ascertained from private sources the circumstances and extent of the property. They also obtained details of Ashwick Hall Estate [there is a village of Ashwick north of Shepton Mallet in Somerset], but there is no further mention of this property. In February they met Mr. Johnson, a joint proprietor of Wallingtons, who told them that Messrs. D. Smith & Son (his agents) were empowered to proceed to sell. Messrs. Smith then told Messrs. Pickering that the part of the Estate on which the House stood was leasehold. On 6 August 1847 Messrs. Pickering told Messrs. Smith that the quantity of leasehold land would (they feared) preclude purchase. On 18 August Messrs. Pickering met a private friend and learnt that the asking price was £17,000, and then on 28 August visited Wallingtons to survey and value the property. Three days later they sent the following letter to the solicitors:

Dear Sirs,

Wallington Estate

We transmit herewith our report upon this property and at the price of £11,075 consider it a desirable purchase. We infer from the general appearance of the property that (if not sold immediately) it must soon be sold – absolutely as being out of character with the income of the present proprietors. This is only inference however as we are not aware of their resources. The price of £17,000 was named to us by a private friend. The auctioneer will not name any price but desires to have an offer made to him. We shall advise an offer of (say) £9,600 prior to the day of sale and then to watch the property if such an offer is not at all entertained. If it is then it will be probable that the sale is an absolute sale without reserve.

We remain, dear sirs, yours very faithfully

Pickering & Smith

In the meantime the solicitor (John Meadows White) had written (on 17 August 1847) to William Williams Brown in Leeds as follows:

My dear Sir,

Wallingtons

I have been much absent from town lately which will account for my friend Mr. Barrett attending to this matter. The particulars are not yet printed but I have thought it as well to procure the enclosed orders for visit in case you should wish to make them available. We have no distinct refusal but there is no other applicant and the auctioneers told me today that if any party were to go and look at the estate or send his man of business and make an offer they

would treat before the 1<sup>st</sup> which is the day fixed for the sale. They had not determined on any price but would if necessary consult their principal. I told them my client lived in the country and had been looking out for a place and if he found the price was such as a man of business could deal with, and not a fancy price, I thought we might deal. I left our address with him and he is to forward particulars when printed.

I remain, faithfully yours

John Meadows White

Possibly independently, a report and valuation was made in August 1847 for Colonel Dunn, as follows:

#### The Wallingtons Estate

Valuation and Report made August 1847 of the Wallingtons Estate in the parish of Kintbury in the County of Berks for Colonel Dunn

The Estate comprehends about 403 acres of freehold and leasehold land, 288 acres of which are freehold and the remainder 115 acres are leasehold under Magdalen College Oxford, which lease was renewed in 1846 at a rental of 436 gallons of wheat, 476 gallons of malt and a money payment of £2 13s 4d.

Accompanying this report I send a plan so coloured as to show the exact position of the leasehold property which you will observe is in the heart of the Estate and comprises the House and best portion of the enclosure which is called a park. I have not all the particulars as to the term of the lease, but on the supposition that it is for 21 years, which is the usual term in the Universities, I am of opinion that the Estate, exclusive of timber and tenants interest, is worth in the market £8,500 and to Colonel Dunn's Estate anything under £9,000.

Francis Fuller : 29 Abingdon Street, Westminster

On 14 September 1847 John Meadow White again wrote to William Williams Brown:

My dear Sir,

Wallingtons

I have been in considerable doubt whether to make the offer of the £9,000 or not, for I could not but think that as it included the wood, of which there are 160 acres, it was an offer wholly unlikely to be listened to. And if so should it be thought worthwhile to extend the negotiation beyond that sum, the making so low an offer might indispose the vendors to treat liberally with us. I therefore thought it better to consult the surveyors and they think that if the offer be made it should be as coming from a client in his own words, that is, inserting the various drawbacks and qualifications which you enumerate. That as this might after all be thought only to be a feeler, it might cause greater reluctance to meet in a negotiation and hence conceiving it highly improbable that the parties would listen to it. We have on the whole concurred in the opinion that the offer had better be withheld unless you shall think otherwise after hearing from me. It is not easy to gauge what the price of the timber might be, but probably not less than £3,000. This being deducted from £9,000 leaves but £6,000 for the whole estate and mansion. And when we speak of timber it must not be forgotten that just in proportion to the increased value of the timber from its {?} for a fall, is the value of the land it stands on increased, so that you must value it and the adjoining land less an allowance for grubbing up and conversion into tillage. An offer of £11,000 or £12,000 including the timber might be an acceptable one, but of course no offer should be made at the full limit. If none be made the sale should be watched

and the risk run of losing the estate or bidding within a limit. I now wait to hear from you sending a copy to Colonel Dunn.

I am, faithfully yours,

John Meadow White

On 21 September Messrs. Pickering attended the auction sale. It seems that the property was not sold, as on the same day they offered Messrs. Smith £9,000 for the estate according to the terms of William Williams Brown's letter. This offer was declined, with Messrs. Smith asking for £16,000 for the estate including fixtures and timber. Messrs. Pickering declined to purchase at this price. Messrs. Pickering & Smith charged £15 13s 6d for their services over this period, nearly £600 at today's prices.

For many years it was thought that Wallingtons was bought by Mr. William Williams Brown. But the above account shows that the attempted purchase in 1847 came to nothing, and a recent biography of William Williams Brown, based on the meticulous accounts that he kept right up to the time of his death in 1856, contains no mention of Wallingtons at all.

Thomas Dunn died at Inglewood on 24 November 1851 at the age of 66, and was buried in Kintbury Parish Church on 29 November. His death was reported in the *Reading Mercury*, *Oxford Gazette*, *Newbury Herald and Berks. County Paper* on 29 November 1851, as follows:

"Deaths: on the 24th inst., at Inglewood, Berks., Thos. Dunn, Esq., late Captain of the 14th Regiment of Foot."

At some point William Dunn then moved from Denford to Inglewood, but an 1854 Directory lists him as still being at Denford.

The opportunity to purchase Wallingtons arose again in 1856, as correspondence between William Dunn and his agent Mr. Astley in Hungerford shows. On 15 September 1856 Mr. Astley wrote to William Dunn at Inglewood to say that he had heard from Mr. Davis [Cornelius B. Davis, of The Hitchen, East Woodhay, the agent for the owners of Wallingtons] that "Wallingtons is free, in other words that the treaty with the party is broken off and therefore you are at liberty to treat for the purchase". Mr. Astley discussed the matter with William Dunn over the following weeks, and they must have decided to make an offer since he wrote again on 25 October (this time to Allerton Hall, where William Dunn must have been staying) saying that he had written to Mr. Davis "offering £12,000 for this property. This day he has called and intimated that the offer was much below what was expected. He showed me a valuation made some little time since by a Mr. Adnams who estimated the value of freehold and leasehold (exclusive of timber) at £11,856, with the addition of £3,000 for timber, which would make the amount nearly £1,000 more than they are asking. [Mr. Davis had told Mr. Astley on 16 September "that £14,000 is the lowest price including timber"]. The result of our interview was that I found they would accept £13,000 as the lowest price, and I have left the negotiation open to consider whether that offer shall be made, and it will be for you to consider whether it would be advisable to have the timber valued with a view to making such offer or whether it would be better to decline any advance on the present offer."

A letter from Mr. Davis to Mr. Astley on 22 September 1856 makes it clear that the current lease on the house and premises had been granted on 6 December 1852 by the President and Scholars of Magdalen College to Miss Rosa Johnson and sisters.

On 29 October William Dunn replied to Mr. Astley from Allerton Hall. It is interesting that his letter is written on black-edged paper; maybe the family was still mourning the death in January of that year of William Williams Brown:

“I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22<sup>nd</sup> by which it would appear that my offer of £12,000 has been declined. The more I look into this property, the less advantageous it appears as an investment on account of the leasehold, the public road passing so close to the house. If I take the interest on the sum offered at 5% it would yield £600, or at 4% £480. Comparing this with the income to be derived from the estate, and the still further deductions that have to be made for [Poor Rates?] there is a wide difference in favour of my offer. I am, however, willing to meet the proprietors thus far; that is to say, I will make an advance of £500 on my previous offer for the whole of the property.

I remain, dear sir, yours very truly

William Dunn”

On 21 November Mr. Astley wrote to William Dunn, still at Allerton Hall, to say that he had made the offer of £12,500 to Mr. Davis, who had passed it on to his clients, but that he did not expect it to be accepted.

The Dunn family archives contains the solicitor’s bill for further work connected with the purchase of Wallingtons. This shows that negotiations began again in 1856 and dragged on for several years, until completion was finally reached on 14 July 1859. The agreed purchase price was then £13,000. Although William Williams Brown had died by then (in January 1856), it is interesting that the solicitor’s final bill is made out to “The Trustees of the late William Williams Brown Esq.”, so that in one sense he did buy it, although posthumously, since it was paid for from his estate.

When William Williams Brown died his personal estate stood at about £333,000 (about £12.5 million at today’s prices). His daughter Margaret (William Dunn’s wife) was one of his co-heirs.

The identity of the vendors is revealed in the letter which their solicitors (Messrs. Clayton Cookson) sent to the “several tenants of the estates at Wallingtons and Balsdon” on 14 July 1859:

Gentlemen,

Major General William Dunn, having this day completed his purchase of the above mentioned properties from Misses Johnson and Mrs. Le Mesurier, we hereby, on the part of those ladies, request you to pay to General Dunn all the rent which shall be due from you since Lady Day last.

But these vendors would have been selling the freehold part of the estate, since Magdalen College did not release the leasehold part until later. The College certainly still held it in 1859, as a letter from John Money (of Donnington, Newbury) to William Dunn on 2 February 1860 shows: “I send you a copy of the annual reserved rents paid to Magdalen College for the Wallingtons Estate on an average of seven years from 1853 to 1859.” [The annual rent was just over £44.] From other correspondence, it would seem that Mr. Money was acting for William Dunn in some capacity, maybe as an agent.

From 1859 to 1892 both Inglewood and Wallingtons belonged to the Dunn family.

William Dunn eventually reached the rank of Major-General and retired in 1857 on full pay. He died on 24 July 1863, aged 76, and the *Reading Mercury*, *Oxford Gazette*, *Newbury Herald* and *Berks. County Paper* reported his death in its issue of 1 August 1863:

#### The Late Major-General Dunn

“We regret to record the death of this gallant officer, which melancholy event took place at Malvern, on Friday, the 24th ultimo. We understand that the General left Inglewood, enjoying the most perfect health, on the 18th ult, for a sojourn at the fashionable watering-place of

Worcestershire. On the Wednesday following he complained of a slight indisposition, and expressed his intention not to leave the house that day; towards evening he retired to his dressing-room. After some time, Mrs. Dunn entered his room, and then found her husband had been suddenly seized with an attack of paralysis. The gallant General lingered until Friday morning the 24th, when he expired. The corpse was brought to Inglewood on Tuesday, and interred on Thursday last (30 July). The body was borne to its last resting place on a car of a similar shape to that used at the funeral obsequies of the illustrious Duke of Wellington, and deposited within the walls of the peaceful village church of Kintbury, in accordance with the expressed desire of the deceased officer.”

William Dunn’s Will was originally proved in August 1863, valuing his effects at under £140,000 [just over £6 million at 1999 values]. It was re-sworn in October the following year, valuing his effects at under £100,000 [almost £4.5 million at 1999 values]<sup>56</sup>.

William Hew Dunn, the eldest son of William Dunn, married Agnes Tyringham Stephens on 15 December 1868. Two days later *The Newbury Weekly News* carried the following account:

#### Marriage of W.H. Dunn, Esq.

On Tuesday a marriage was solemnised in the Parish Church of Belgrave, near Leicester, by the Rev. Richard Stephens, B.D., father of the bride, between William Hew Dunn, of Inglewood, Berks., Esq., eldest son of the late Major General Dunn, R.A., and Agnes Tyringham, youngest daughter of the venerable Vicar. The Chancel of the Church was beautifully decorated with the choicest flowers. On the centre of the altar was a cross of white camelias and myrtle, besides other choice exotics. The order in the Church, where there was not even standing room, was perfect; particularly at the moment when the bride, in her simple bridal attire, entered it, leaning on her eldest brother’s arm, who gave her away. The service was choral, and as the bride left it Mendelssohn’s Wedding March was played, and fervent wishes were audibly expressed by those to whom she had so endeared herself in the village “May God bless her.” After the ceremony, a brilliant company (including Lord Charles Bruce, M.P., the Bridegroom’s trustee) sat down to an elegant breakfast provided at the Vicarage, the party being limited to the immediate relatives owing to the Vicar’s delicate state of health, consequent upon his advanced age. The presents were numerous, and of a most costly and *recherché* description. Amongst them were gifts from the Marchioness of Ailesbury, Lord and Lady St. Maur, Lord and Lady Charles Bruce, M.P., Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Ellison, Miss Terrot, Mrs. Willes, &c., also from friends who had known her from her childhood, and though last not least from the parishioners of Savernake, Wilts, including a valuable vase from the school children and teachers of Savernake, to which every child had subscribed. The happy couple started at an early hour for Paris, *en route* for the Nile and the Holy Land. The day was ushered in by a serenade, “Hail Smiling Morn,” to the bride by the village choir; and as time wore on the villagers assembled in the spacious school rooms, where upwards of 300 of the poor partook of most excellent tea, cake &c., &c., amply provided by the Vicar, and presided over by several ladies of the parish. The party afterwards enjoyed themselves with dance, song, and music, separating at an early hour, every one having conducted themselves in a most orderly and praiseworthy manner, and expressing themselves highly delighted with the evening’s entertainment so kindly provided for them. On the bridegroom’s estate at Inglewood the labourers and their wives were provided with a good dinner, and at Savernake, of which the Rev. J.O. Stevens, brother to the bride, is incumbent, hospilities were liberally dispensed to the parishioners.

The same edition of *The Newbury Weekly News* reported the marriage of William Hew Dunn’s only sister the following day:

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<sup>56</sup> National Probate Index 1863



## Marriage Festivities

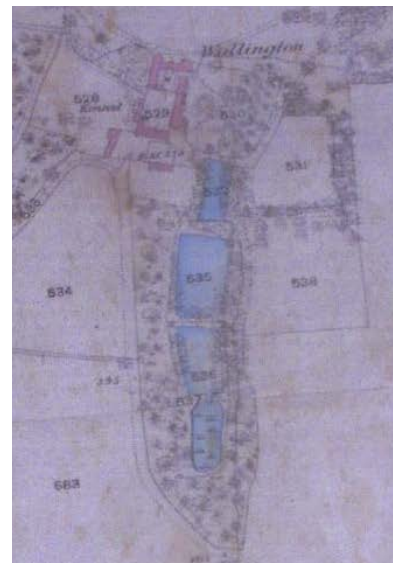
A wedding took place yesterday morning at Kintbury Parish Church, between Lieut. Wynnette [it should be Whinyates] and Miss Dunn, only daughter of the late Gen. Dunn, of Inglewood-house, Kintbury. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. J.O. Stephens, vicar of Savernake, assisted by the vicar of Kintbury, the Rev. J.D. Dundas. Mrs. General Dunn gave her daughter away, and Duncan Dunn, Esq., the bride's brother, acted as best man. The bride wore a dress of rich white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, and a costly veil of Brussels lace. The bridesmaids, four in number, wore white silk petticoats trimmed with tulle, blue silk tunics, head dress, white tulle and snowdrops. The newly married pair left at two o'clock for Swindon, on their way to Ireland, followed by the best wishes of their friends and the villagers. The remainder of the day was devoted to rejoicings, rural sports, &c.

More mundane events were also worthy of mention in the *Newbury Weekly News*, as shown by the following item on 24 February 1870:

"The 11-year-old son of the bailiff<sup>57</sup> at Inglewood House, Kintbury, fell in a pond at Wallingtons when the ice broke, and was rescued by Mr. E.W. Dunn. Taking off his coat, Mr. Dunn plunged into the water and swam beneath the ice to reach the boy. Although insensible when taken out, the boy has completely recovered."

The rescuer was Edward Thomas William Dunn (1845-1926), who was living at Inglewood and would have been aged 25 at that time. He later married Helen, the widow of Lt. Col. Rickman, and lived at Childrey Manor, Wantage. He became a Justice of the Peace and Master of the Fox Hounds of the South Berkshire Hunt.

Major General Dunn's widow, Margaret, died at Inglewood on 22 May 1890. A week later the *Newbury Weekly News* carried the following account. It is worth quoting most of it, as it gives a full picture of her life, and also a flavour of an occasion such as the funeral of a local dignitary:



## Funeral of Mrs. Dunn of Inglewood

It is with deep regret we record the death of Mrs. Dunn, which occurred at Inglewood, on Thursday last. The deceased lady, who had been in declining health for some years past, was a liberal supporter of all good movements in the parish, and a kind and considerate friend to the poor, by whom she will especially be missed. Many have been the works of charity by which her life has been distinguished, and among the more public works of utility and philanthropy may be mentioned the erection of the gas-works, the soup kitchen, and the baths and wash-houses, the latter of which are now utilised for training girls for domestic service. Among her last works of charity may be mentioned the throwing open of her picturesque grounds at Inglewood on Sundays, the privilege of inspecting which is greatly enjoyed by Kintbury people, as well as those who may be on a visit to the village. To say that her loss will be greatly felt but insufficiently expresses the void which the death of this estimable lady creates in Kintbury and the surrounding district. On Sunday morning, at the Parish Church, special reference was made to her death by the Vicar before his sermon, the Rev. gentleman saying that the congregation would doubtless expect that he should say some few words with reference to an event which had occurred in the parish in the course of the past week – the death of Mrs. Dunn, of

<sup>57</sup> An 1869 Directory gives John Baylis as the bailiff for Mrs. Dunn at Inglewood

Inglewood. In Mrs. Dunn they had lost one who was full of kindness and benevolence, and from whom he had himself experienced much kindness when he first came to Kintbury many years ago. When she had the health and strength she had been a regular worshipper and communicant at Kintbury Church, although of late years her increasing weakness had made that impossible. She had been a generous contributor towards the work of the restoration of the Church, and he might say, as he supposed there was no longer any need to keep the matter secret, that she had been the originator of the fund for placing the organ in the Church. Mrs. Dunn had always liberally assisted in the support of the various organisations for the relief of the poor, and the promotion of habits of thrift amongst the working classes, and he was sure that they would all feel that in her they had lost a kind and considerate friend.

The deceased lady was interred at Kintbury on Wednesday (yesterday), in the family vault, which contains the bodies of Captain Dunn (her brother-in-law), General Dunn (her husband), and Henrietta Williams Dunn (her daughter), who died Feb. 10<sup>th</sup>, 1850, being two years old. The vault is on the south side of the church, and leads under the family pew, being also close to the memorial window dedicated to Captain Dunn, brother of General Dunn. The funeral took place at 3 o'clock, and prior to that hour, a large number of parishioners assembled in the churchyard, prominent among whom were the poorer classes, who attended to pay their last respects to one who had ever shown such kindness to them. The body was met at the graveyard gates by the clergy and choir, who led the way to the church, the opening portions of the burial service being read by the Vicar (Rev. A.W.H. Edwards), the other clergy in attendance being the Revs. J.B. Anstice (rural dean), and G. Lawrence. As the corpse entered the church Mr. A. Hopkins Allen, the organist, played Mendelssohn's "O rest in the Lord." The service in the church was entirely plain, the hymns sung being "Alleluia! the strife is o'er, the battle done," and a special hymn, the first verse of which was –

As when the weary traveller gains  
The height of some o'erlooking hill,  
His heart revives if 'cross the plains  
He sees his home though distant still.

The hymn sung at the grave was "Brief life is here our portion," and as the body left the church the "Dead March in Saul" was played. The remaining portion of the burial service, with the exception of the lesson, which was read by the Rural Dean, was said by the Vicar.

The coffin was of plain English oak, with brass fittings, and bore the following inscription:

Margaret Duncan Dunn  
Died May 22 1890 Aged 72 years

The body was conveyed to the Churchyard on the family funeral car, which, twenty-nine years ago, was converted from the late General Dunn's carriage into the same, and bore his remains to their last resting place. The "leaders" of the car, like the bearers, were employed on the estate, and were J. Wallis (carter) and W. Wilmott (groom), the bearers being M.J. Clarke (gardener), W. Hawke (butler), J. Hughes (carter), H. Headerly (carpenter), H. Creed (gamekeeper), J. Rose (gasman), T. Pyke (labourer), T. Witt (bailiff). The coffin was covered with beautiful wreaths from loving friends and members of the family.

At Kintbury many of the shops had shutters raised, while along the funeral route blinds were universally drawn. The altar and font at the Church were decorated with white flowers for the occasion, and the bell was tolled before and after the funeral.

The General's eldest son, William Hew Dunn, Sheriff of Berkshire, inherited Wallingtons on his mother's death in 1890 and was responsible in 1892 for the most notable alterations and additions the house has undergone, as a commemorative plaque on the east wall overlooking the rose-garden shows. All traces of

previous remodelling were removed. The sham battlements were taken down and the Gothic canopies replaced by the present mullioned windows. A careful look at the gables reveals that the brickwork from the windows to the apices is more recent than the brickwork below the windows, a permanent reminder that the ‘battlements’ reached only to a point just above the existing first-floor windows and that the roof was once flat. In 1892 the gables were raised and the sloping roof of red tiles replaced the flat roof. A photograph taken in 1912 shows the house just before further alterations and additions were made. The architect employed by William Hew Dunn was Temple Moore (1856-1920), who



The Courtyard, probably around 1900

made his name as a church architect, particularly of Gothic Revival churches, but he carried out over seventy secular commissions of varying magnitude, including Wallingtons and another Berkshire house at Bracknell.<sup>58</sup> The contractor was Bottrill & Sons of Reading<sup>59</sup> and the Quantity Surveyor was John Brien Lofting, who also worked with Temple Moore on the large and important remodelling of South Hill Park, Bracknell which began at about the same time as the work on Wallingtons. Temple Moore’s account books show that the work began on 6 July 1891 and was expected to be finished by December of that year at a probable cost of £4,500. In the event the architect made a final visit and issued the final certificate for payment to the building contractor on 18 May 1893. The total cost had by then reached £5,836 [about £300,000 in today’s prices], with the architect’s fees being £290 (about 5% of the building costs)<sup>60</sup>.

I wondered how it came about that William Hew Dunn employed Temple Moore. Moore lived in Hampstead from 1880 until his death in 1920. This attractive village (at that time) was home to many better-off artistic and professional people, and several important architects made their home there. Many of Temple Moore’s commissions came through personal contacts, one of whom was a Rev. J.O. Stephens whose first parish in 1867 was at Savernake, just on the Hungerford side of Marlborough. I remembered that William Hew Dunn’s wife was Agnes Tyringham Stephens; was that the connection? A bit of research showed that Agnes Tyringham Stephens and John Otter Stephens had the same parents, and so it was that William Hew Dunn’s brother-in-law recommended the architect!

“Temple Moore was not exclusively a church architect and carried out over seventy commissions for other building types. His reputation may rest upon his Gothic ecclesiastical achievements but he was typical of so many turn-of-the-century architects in being able to turn his hand to whatever style was required by fashion or the client or, more likely, both.”<sup>61</sup>

<sup>58</sup> Thanks to Geoffrey Tyack (Kellogg College, Oxford) for this information on Temple Moore’s connection with Wallingtons

<sup>59</sup> *Temple Moore* by Geoffrey Brandwood, page 219. Much of the information in the following paragraphs is taken from this book, for which I am grateful.

<sup>60</sup> I am grateful to Geoffrey Brandwood for providing me with copies of the relevant pages of Temple Moore’s account books.

<sup>61</sup> *Temple Moore* by Geoffrey Brandwood, page 159

At the time of the 1891 census William Hew Dunn and his family were living at Templeton House:

Name	Status	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
William H. Dunn	Head	48	JP, DL Berks.	Shinfield
Agnes T. Dunn	Wife	46		Belgrave, Leicester
William S. Dunn	Son	21		Carlton House Terrace, London
Cecil de S. Dunn	Son	12		Great Malvern
Norah D. Dunn	Daug	8		Great Malvern
(& 10 servants)				

Only the gamekeeper (Henry Creed) and his family are listed as resident at Wallingtons, and only the gardener (Michael Clarke) with his wife and two children as resident at Inglewood House.

A sad event occurred in 1894 when Norah Duncan Dunn, the youngest child of William Hew Dunn, died of diphtheria at the age of 11. *The Marlborough Times and Wilts and Berks County Paper* carried the following report on Saturday 11 August 1894:

This neighbourhood has been plunged into sorrow by the untimely death of Miss Norah Duncan Dunn, youngest daughter of Mr. W.H. Dunn, of Wallingtons. The young lady showed symptoms of illness on Saturday week, and on the following day Dr. Barker of Hungerford was sent for and subsequently Dr. Douglas of Newbury. All their skill, however, failed to combat the disease, and she succumbed to diphtheria on Wednesday evening. Great sympathy is felt with the family by all classes for the loss sustained, for the young lady was very popular. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon amid every demonstration of respect. The coffin was conveyed on the hand-bier from the mansion by male servants, being covered with numerous wreaths and crosses of the most beautiful character. The coffin was of plain English oak with brass fittings and the plate bore the inscription "Norah Duncan Dunn, died 1<sup>st</sup> August 1894, aged 11 years". On the arrival of the funeral cortege at St. Mary's Church, the school children sang "There's a friend for little children", a favourite hymn of the deceased, and subsequently "The Saints of God", Mr. Garratt-Jones, in the absence of the organist, playing. The service was taken by the Rev. A. Edwards (vicar) and the lesson was read by the Rev. H.C. Mitchell. At the grave the hymn "The Church's one foundation" was sung. Representatives of the leading families in the neighbourhood were present, as was a representative of the Hungerford Fire Brigade. Wreaths and crosses were sent by the following: The Misses Owen, Mrs. Miss and Miss Edith Coles, Rev. H.C. and Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Cole, Miss Armine Campbell, Mr. & Mrs. Best, Rev. J.O. Stephens, Miss and Miss Violet Stephens, the Marchioness of Hastings, Mrs. J.W. Morrice, Mr. & Mrs. Walmsley [who had recently moved into Inglewood], members of the Hungerford Fire Brigade, the Laundry, the House Servants, Mrs. Winthrop, Miss Maud and Miss Cecil Winthrop, Major Aldridge, the Countess Ida Metaxa, the Village Children, etc. The funeral arrangements were carried out by Mr. Hanington of Newbury.

The 1901 census for Wallingtons shows the following:

Name	Status	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
William H. Dunn	Head	58	J.P.	Shinfield
Agnes T. Dunn	Wife	56		Belgrave, Leics.
Agnes W. Dunn	Daug	28		Gt. Malvern
Hew T. Dunn	Son	26		Elcot Park
(& 13 servants)				

Although he continued to own Wallingtons, he did not always live there. Towards the end of his life he lived at Titcombe and granted a three-year lease of Wallingtons to Captain Sawbridge.

William Hew Dunn died on 26 May 1911 at Titcombe Manor. The *Newbury Weekly News*, in its issue of 1 June 1911, carried the following appreciation of him, together with an account of his funeral:

The Late Mr. W. H. Dunn  
A Berkshire Notability  
Nearly 50 Years' Public Service

The county of Berkshire in general, and South Berkshire in particular, has sustained a severe loss by the death of Mr. William Hew Dunn, of Wallingtons, Kintbury. A strong healthy man, he enjoyed an active life, but his strenuous work in political campaigning during the last five years brought about a breakdown. He was laid aside from active duty several months since, and his condition at times had been very critical. There was, however, sufficient recovery to justify the hope that he would again resume his extended sphere of usefulness, but, in spite of the best medical skill and devoted nursing, the end came on Friday night, thus bringing to a close a life which had been largely spent in zealous devotion to the public service, his county claiming the major portion of his time and talents, and the district in which he resided benefiting by the support and sympathy he accorded to all its institutions. Mr. Dunn's character was appropriately summarised on one of the cards appended to a wreath sent to the funeral as "a token of respect for the memory of a fine English gentleman." Of commanding presence, an amiable disposition, an enthusiasm for sport, a keen interest in agriculture, exceptional administrative capacity, ready to take a full share of work in county or parochial government, he was an admirable type of the men who have done so much for the shires of England.

William Hew Dunn was born on 19<sup>th</sup> December 1842 at Shinfield, Berkshire, and was the son of Major-General Dunn, who served in the Royal Artillery. He was educated at Radley College, Berks. and at Brasenose College, Oxford. The family seat had been established at Inglewood, near Kintbury, by Captain Thomas Dunn, of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regt. Infantry, who died at the age of 86 [should be 66] in 1851, and was succeeded by his brother, Major-General Dunn, and on his death in 1863, his son, William Hew, took up residence there. He soon became identified with public life, being appointed a magistrate for Berkshire in 1866, since which time he took a prominent part in the judicial business of the county. He was a regular attendant at the Berks Quarter Sessions, and chairman of the Hungerford Petty Sessional Division, exercising the duties with painstaking impartiality and even-handed justice to all concerned.



He served in the Royal Berks Yeomanry from 1875 to 1886, and was captain of the Hungerford Troop. Although a big man and a welter-weight, Mr. Dunn was an excellent rider to hounds, and had been devoted to fox-hunting from boyhood. When Mr. R. Harcourt Capper gave up the Mastership of the Craven Hounds in 1877 he did not require much persuasion to come forward and hunt the country conjointly with Col. G. S. Willes, but the latter retired after two seasons in office, and Mr. Dunn also gave up the post in 1879. Sixteen years later, however, in 1895, he again accepted the responsibilities in response to the unanimous wish of the country, and this time he acted as sole master, showing five seasons of excellent sport to followers of the Craven. He was succeeded by Mr. Lionel Barlow, but on the death of this gentleman after only one season, Mr. Dunn was again induced to take over acting mastership, which he continued for three seasons. On his final retirement his



services were recognised by a request that he should sit for his portrait<sup>62</sup>, the presentation of which was the occasion of a big gathering at Wallingtons, where he was then residing.

Mr. Dunn's keen interest in agriculture was always manifest, and in the matter of live stock breeding he did not confine his attention merely to horses, but bred some very fine Shorthorn cattle as well on the home farm, the management of which he undertook himself. But he was best known in agricultural circles as a judge of horses, and his services, especially in the hunter ring, were in request at the principal shows in all parts of the kingdom. He was one of the most energetic members of the Council of the Hunters' Improvement Society, of which he was made president during 1889. The services he rendered to the cause of light-horse breeding in this country cannot be overestimated. In his own county and district Mr. Dunn was always ready to advance the cause of agriculture. He was one of the promoters of Newbury Horse Show Society and acted as a president. The Wiltshire Agricultural Association claimed him as an active supporter, so did the Hungerford Fat Stock Show, and indeed any organisation which had for its object in any way the betterment of the farming industry had only to appeal for help and get it.

Mr. Dunn became a member of the Berkshire County Council on its formation, being elected to represent his own district of Kintbury, and it is a notable fact that although on several occasions he had the offer of an aldermanship, he always declined, preferring, as he said, to remain as the elected representative of the people among whom he lived. As a magistrate he had been actively associated with county government under the old Quarter Sessions system, and he took up the new form with great zeal, not a big talker at the meetings, but a regular worker in committee. He was elected to the chairmanship of the Council in 1907, on the resignation of Mr. Tull through illness, and thus maintained the tradition of South Berks in supplying men to preside over the destinies of the county, such as Richard Benyon, George Charles Cherry, William George Mount, Albert Richard Tull, in whose footsteps he worthily followed. Unfortunately, illness had latterly interfered with the discharge of his duties, but he was re-elected at the annual meeting in April, when the hope was expressed that he would be able to resume his presidential post, which he filled with such admirable tact and ability, imposing a firm rule with a pleasant manner. Mr. Dunn enjoyed to a rare degree the affectionate regard of his colleagues, as well as the officials, which was evidenced by the large attendance of both at the funeral. The deceased gentleman was a D.L. [Deputy Lieutenant] for Berkshire, and High Sheriff in 1874.

Mr. Dunn was known in Newbury as a many-sided man and was a familiar figure in its streets, but it was perhaps as the politician that he was best known to the majority. All his life he had been an active supporter of the Conservative and Unionist cause, and in recent years he was the energetic leader of the party in the Newbury Division. It was in 1906, after losing the seat at the general election, that a scheme of reorganisation was set on foot, and among the most zealous promoters was Mr. Dunn, who as president of the South Berks Conservative and Unionist Association, set an example of hard work with the determination to regain the representation. The labours of himself and others proved successful, and nobody worked more strenuously or rejoiced more at the return of Mr. Mount in 1910 to the House of Commons than did his old friend Mr. Dunn. As chairman of mass meetings in Newbury Corn Exchange he was very successful, knowing how to manage men, even at excited electioneering times, and few would dare to dispute his ruling.

Mr. Dunn was connected with a number of Newbury institutions, in his official capacity and as a neighbour. He was chairman of the Board of Governors of St. Bartholomew's Grammar School, and also presided over the Governing Body of Newbury County Girls' School. He was a life governor of Christ's Hospital for over forty years, also a trustee of Savernake Cottage Hospital. Indeed, it would be a long list which included all Mr. Dunn's public and private offices. He was a regular attendant at the Diocesan Conferences, and the high regard in which

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<sup>62</sup> This portrait is now in the possession of Mrs. Karen Grieve, his great granddaughter.

he was held in ecclesiastical circles was shown by the attendance of the Bishop of Oxford at the funeral.

Kintbury has, of course, sustained a great loss by Mr. Dunn's death. The family have been generous benefactors to the parish, and Mr. Dunn did his best to carry on schemes established for the welfare of the place. He himself was ever ready to serve the interests of the villagers. Mr. Dunn married, in 1868, Agnes Tyringham, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Stephens, B.D., of Belgrave, Leicester, and leaves a widow, three sons and a daughter. The eldest son, William Stephens, born in 1870, married Julia, daughter of Mr. Thomas Ferrier Hamilton. The most sincere sympathy is extended to Mrs. Dunn and the family in their great sorrow. Mr. Dunn's most striking characteristic, writes a warm admirer, was his devotion to duty, and his desire to carry out what he had undertaken to perform. Few men left themselves less leisure than he did, and many have worked less hard for a salary, or for their own profit, than he worked for the good of his county, or for the furtherance of any object in which he was interested. Mr. Dunn can ill be spared.

The Funeral  
Simple and Solemn Ceremony  
A Representative Assembly

The funeral on Tuesday afternoon was marked by extreme simplicity, but was nevertheless very impressive and affecting. Representatives of public life came from all parts of the county to pay their last tribute of respect and regard to one whom they had honoured in life, and the whole of the villagers of Kintbury were present to testify their sorrow for one who had been a friend to many and a generous benefactor to the community as a whole. It was indeed a remarkable assembly in that churchyard, with its avenues of trees in their fullest, freshest foliage, with the flag flying at half-mast on the tower of the ancient church, and the solemn tones of the funeral knell sounding forth its solemn message. Just before the assembly of the general body of mourners there was a sharp shower of rain, but for the greater time the sun was shining brightly.

The funeral procession was impressive in its simplicity. The body, enclosed in a coffin of unpolished oak, and bearing the loving offerings of the bereaved family, was placed upon a farm wagon, to which were harnessed four horses which had been bred by the deceased. On the driver's seat was Joseph Hughes, an octogenarian carter who had been in the service of the Dunn family for 63 years, deeply impressed with the responsibility of conveying his dead master to his long last resting-place. At the head of each horse walked one of the estate labourers. Behind the wagon, in a brougham, rode the sorrowing widow and her daughter. Following on foot was a long line of mourners, including most of the villagers of Kintbury. The procession passed slowly on its way between Wallingtons and the village, respectfully acknowledged by groups of silent spectators. In the village of Kintbury there was a general suspension of business, shops were closed, and blinds drawn at every house. The street leading to the churchyard was lined with spectators, including the school-children, who gazed with reverent eyes on the solemn scene being enacted.

At the churchyard gates, the coffin was reverently removed from the wagon, and placed upon a hand-bier. In stately procession from the church came Lady Craven's choir from Ashdown Park, headed by a cross-bearer, then the choir of Kintbury Parish Church, and the clergy, Rev. A.H.G. Creed, Ewshott, Farnham, an old friend of the family, Rev. Frank Thoys (Woodspeen), Rev. C.F. Trower (chaplain to the Countess of Craven), Rev. A.W.H. Edwards (Vicar of Kintbury), Rev. H.D. Butler (Rector of [Inkpen](#)), carrying the Bishop's pastoral cross, and finally the Lord Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Francis Paget). Preceding the body, borne on the bier, carried by aged labourers on the estate, the white-robed choristers led the way to the church, the Vicar reciting the opening sentences of the beautiful Burial Service, which have brought comfort and consolation to so many.



The church was crowded with a reverent and sympathetic congregation, the seating arrangements being carried out by the churchwardens, Messrs. F.H. Moore and Harvey Dodd. As the body was being brought into church, the organist (Mr. E. Wilde) played "O rest in the Lord." The hymn, "Peace, perfect peace," was sung with much feeling, and then the 39th Psalm, "I said I will take heed to my ways," was sung to a Gregorian chant. The Lesson was impressively read by the Rev. Frank Thoyts. As the body was borne out of church, the organist played the "Dead March" and a Funeral March by Beasley. The grave was situated on the south side of the church, close to the entrance, where other members of the family are buried. The Bishop took his stand at one end of the grave, the family mourners at the other, and then the Ashdown Park choir sang very sweetly the hymn "As the weary traveller gains," to the tune "Rousseau." The Bishop read the committal sentences, as the coffin was lowered into the moss-lined grave, and the Vicar offered the final prayers. The combined choirs sang "The saints of God, their conflict past," and then the large gathering stood with bowed heads as the Bishop pronounced the Benediction. A sad and solemn scene, and full of strange contrasts. The Bishop, with his pastoral staff, and hand uplifted in the act of episcopal blessing, his doctor's robe imparting a striking note of colour, increased by the bank of beautiful flowers in the background. The sorrowing relatives in black, the white-robed choristers, the green foliage of the trees, the large company of sad-faced men and women. "In the midst of life we are in death," the Bishop had said in solemn tones, and there was illustration on every side. Nature in her brightest garb, with the signs of sorrow, distress and death only too apparent.

The coffin was of English oak planks, unpolished, the fittings of solid brass, a large brass cross on the lid and the inscribed name plate, in plain letters in black,

William Hew Dunn,  
Died May 26th, 1911,  
Aged 68 years

The grave was lined with moss, and sprays of May blossom, picked from a favourite tree of Mr. Dunn's. The work was carried out by Miss Biddis and Mr. Clarke (gardener at Wallingtons).

#### Pulpit References

Reference was made to the sad event by the Rev. A. Edwards, on Sunday morning at the Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin. His text was from St. John xxv, 13 – "I go to prepare a place for you."

These words, said the preacher, had a special significance for them at the present time, being part of the burial office which had been used on the previous day when they laid to rest one of their fellow parishioners, and would be used on Tuesday next at the burial of another. After a few words upon the importance of those duties of a wife and mother in the sphere of home life which had been well fulfilled by the late Mrs. Lucy Fisher, the Vicar went on to remark that he could say a great deal about the late Mr. William Hew Dunn, whose acquaintance he had first made some thirty-eight years ago. That in Mr. Dunn they had an eminent example of the upright English gentleman, who was ready and willing to work hard for the public good, freely and without reward or remuneration; that not everyone realised what an amount of real hard work he had habitually done whether in the wide sphere of county affairs, or in their own district and parish; that most of those present did know how ready he always was to give counsel or advice, and when need was, generous assistance. That he had been a liberal supporter of most of their parish institutions, such as the Working Men's Club, which could not have been carried on so effectively without his generous assistance; that from the very first he had been an energetic supporter of the Church School, and had been, until quite recently, one of the managers; that with all his work for the public good, he showed also the good example of a religious minded man, being regular in his attendance at church on Sundays, and a regular and devout communicant; that it was well that it should be remembered that keen sportsman as he

was, and specially connected with one particular form of sport, having been Master of the hounds for many years, yet that he showed by his example that a serious and religious life was not in any degree incompatible with those features of manliness of life and conduct which were especially dear to the English mind. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." They should remember that his death was but the departing of the individual from this world to the world beyond; a passing from one chamber of their Father's house to another. They must not think of death as the end of those whom they loved, but that they still lived. "He is not a God of the dead, but of the living, for all live to Him."

Probate on William Hew's Will was granted to his widow in August 1911, his effects being valued at £30,821 15s 10d [about £1.4 million in 1999 values]<sup>63</sup>.

William Hew Dunn's widow Agnes sold Wallingtons after her husband's death, and she continued to live at Titcombe Manor, where the family had been living for some time. Reading Library has a copy of the Catalogue for the sale of the contents of Wallingtons held on the premises over three days in October 1911, and the Newbury Weekly News carried an account of the first two days of the sale in its issue of Thursday 19 October 1911. The Catalogue is interesting in that it lists the contents of the house room by room, and its cover page gives an indication of the scope of the contents:

A Catalogue of the Valuable Furniture  
embracing fine examples of  
Jacobean, Sheraton and Queen Anne designs  
in Cabinets, Sideboards, Chests of Drawers, Chairs, Dower Chests, etc.  
including a fine Seventeenth Century Court Cupboard,  
Monks Benches, Old Oak Tables, Mirrors, Tall Case Clock, Bracket and other Clocks  
Old Italian Inlaid Ivory Vitrine  
A Louis XV Commode, a Grand Pianoforte by Erard,  
Old Dutch Marqueterie Chairs, Tables and Cabinets,  
Persian, Turkey, Indian and other Carpets and Rugs,  
Ornamental China, including Worcester, Crown Derby, Famille Rose, Dresden, Ginori, Leeds and  
other Ware,  
The Appointments of Twenty Bedrooms  
including Brass, Iron and Walnut Bedsteads, Mahogany and other Suites  
Oil Paintings, Watercolours, Old Engravings, Books,  
about 2,000 ounces of Silver,  
The Contents of the Domestic Offices, Glass, China, Culinary Articles, etc.

The newspaper account is as follows:

The Late Mr. Dunn - Sale at Wallingtons - Rare Local Etchings

Today (Thursday) will see the termination of the sale of the furniture of Wallingtons, Kintbury, which began on Tuesday, and has attracted a good deal of attention from private collectors as well as dealers. Wallingtons was the property of the late Mr. W.H. Dunn, but it was not always his residence, as is commonly believed, the family having occupied Titcombe of late years, and granted a three years' lease to Capt. Sawbridge. The handsome residence remained furnished, however, and to Messrs. Walton & Lee (in conjunction with Messrs. Dreweatt & Watson) was entrusted the disposal of the valuable contents.

On Tuesday, the first day, dealers attended from London, Bath, Newbury, and other centres, but the lots consisting only of the contents of the bedrooms, they found nothing of noteworthy importance. Consequently the bulk of the goods passed to private individuals, among whom were representatives of well-known county families and friends of the late Squire Dunn, and

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<sup>63</sup> National Probate Index 1911

many commissions were given to local dealers. Good prices ruled during the day, though there were some bargains, notably two richly carved antique Brittany Cupboards, which fetched 40s and 42s. Great interest was centred in a set of twelve aquatints in gilt frames and described by the auctioneer (Mr. E.H. Paxton) as unique and likely to reward the purchaser in the future. The set consisted of twelve views of the Berkshire market towns, taken about 1804 by F. Dukes and – according to the catalogue – the set was never published and is entirely unknown to collectors. They fetched more than many expected, Mr. Edmonds (Newbury) securing them for £20. One old print, “John Ward, master of the Craven Hounds, 1814 to 1825” engraved by Turner R.A., realised 54s, and a large framed aquatint, “Brilliant run of the Craven Hounds from Standen Manor to Bedwyn Brailes” £4 5s. Some well made furniture was submitted. A Hepplewhite satin birch suite was sold for £34, Spanish mahogany wardrobes for £14 and £13, and a wall mirror in finely carved openwork and gilt for £6 15s. The first day’s sale realised over £400.

The attendance was again fair yesterday, when better class goods were submitted. Silver made especially good prices, the best items being: set of three Sheffield entrée dishes £13, pair of Sheffield candlesticks £10, £9 5s and £3 10s, antique Sheffield gravy jug £6 10s, Sheffield table centre for epergne £8 10s, e.p. breakfast dish £3 15s. Silver plate including early Georgian etc. was sold from 2s to 51s per oz., a few of ... prices being £29 for a set of four ... cake baskets, while an oval tea ... fetched 8s per oz. [some words are missing due to a torn corner to the newspaper cutting].

[Reading Library has also the invoice from Mr. Edmonds to a Mr AE Slocock for the twelve aquatints and the two prints of the Craven Hounds.]

Agnes Dunn died on 22 July 1919, and the *Newbury Weekly News* carried the following account in its issue of 31 July 1919:

The late Mrs. Dunn  
Funeral at Kintbury

Much regret is felt in Kintbury and district upon the death of Mrs. Agnes Tyringham Dunn, who passed away quite suddenly on July 22<sup>nd</sup> at Titcombe Manor, Hungerford. The youngest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Stephens, B.D., of Belgrave, Leicester, she was married to Mr. William Hew Dunn in 1868. Her husband, who predeceased her on May 26<sup>th</sup> 1911, was a well known figure in public life, being a county magistrate, county councillor, High Sheriff for Berkshire, Master of the Craven Hounds, a keen agriculturist, and a staunch supporter of the Conservative and Unionist cause. She had a generous and loveable disposition, and was always willing to serve the interests of the parishioners. The funeral took place at Kintbury Parish Church on Friday afternoon last at three o’clock. The body, enclosed in a coffin of plain oak, inscribed with the letters, “A.T.D., July 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1919,” had been conveyed from her residence to the church in the morning, where a short service was held. A large and reverent congregation filled the church at the service which preceded the interment, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. A.W.H. Edwards, vicar of the parish, and the organist, Mr. E. Wilde. The body was borne to the grave by four of the family’s servants, namely Messrs. Clarke, Grimes, Willoughby, and Hopkins.

Probate on Agnes Dunn’s Will was granted to her daughter Agnes Wilhelmina in September 1919, her effects being valued at £5,452 8s 8d [about £116,000 in 1999 values]<sup>64</sup>.

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<sup>64</sup> National Probate Index 1919

## **The Gladstone Family (1912 – 1946)**

Agnes, the widow of William Hew Dunn sold Wallingtons in 1912 to Arthur Steuart Gladstone; he was doubly related to the statesman William Ewart Gladstone: through his mother he was a grand nephew and through his father he was a first cousin twice removed, since both his parents were Gladstone's! Little is at present known of Arthur Gladstone's earlier life. The 1881 census shows that he was born in 1861 in Wavertree, Liverpool. His parents were Robert Gladstone and Mary, both born in Liverpool; He was the eldest of ten children, all born in Liverpool. In 1881 Arthur's two younger brothers were away at boarding school (one at Eton), his seven sisters were at home, and the family had nine servants. His father was an East India merchant and a Justice of the Peace. Arthur followed his father's career as an East India merchant, as did his own elder son Thomas.

Arthur was eleven when his great uncle first became Prime Minister. I wonder how aware he was of his distinguished relative, and whether he ever had the opportunity of seeing him at work in government, where he made significant contributions to national life. "William Ewart Gladstone (1807-1898) was four times Liberal Prime Minister, for the first time in 1874. Between 1868 and 1874 Gladstone's government enacted a series of overdue reforms: voting in parliamentary elections was at last made secret; a start was made in providing elementary education for all; the law courts were reorganised along simpler lines for the more efficient administration of justice; recruitment to the civil service was open to anyone who could pass a competitive examination. The army, after its poor showing in the Crimean War, was thoroughly reorganised. Thus many of Britain's institutions became more democratic and efficient. Gladstone retired from public life in 1894 and died four years later."<sup>65</sup>

The sale and purchase of Wallingtons was agreed in an Indenture of 30 July 1912 made between the following:

Algernon Massy Fleet and Ernest Robert Still of the first part  
Cyril Cranmer Curteis Kenrick and Ernest Robert Still of the second part  
Agnes Tyringham Dunn of the third part  
Flora Elizabeth Agnes Nixon of the fourth part  
Agnes Tyringham Dunn, Edward Thomas William Dunn and Frederick Williams Dunn of the fifth part  
[Agnes was William Hew Dunn's widow; Edward and Frederick were William's brothers]  
Arthur Steuart Gladstone of the sixth part

[Algernon Fleet, at the time of the 1901 census, was a 39-year-old Barrister-At-Law living at Darenth, near Dartford in Kent. I have no information at present on who Still, Kenrick and Nixon were, or what their interest was in this Indenture.]

Immediately the new owner put further alterations in hand, extending the East Wing to twice its length and adding coach houses and stables at the rear of the house. The kitchens, formerly on the West Wing, were transferred to the newly-extended East Wing, and a covered passage was built to connect the two wings. On the west front an extension was made towards the Cedar Lawn to provide more space for the Library and Drawing Room. (The cedar tree, to judge from its size, was probably planted in the 1780's, maybe at about the time when the house was rebuilt in 1785/1786 following the fire; it is treasured as a significant feature of the grounds.) Mr. Gladstone was responsible for the laying-out of the flower gardens and lawns to the front of the house. An interesting feature of the walled vegetable gardens and orchards situated on a slope to the south of the house is the wrought iron work of the grilles and gates. These were purchased by the Dunn family from the authorities of the Knightsbridge Barracks when the Barracks were being reconstructed. At one time (and certainly in

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<sup>65</sup> *The History of the World* - WHSmith

1847, as the sale brochure map shows) there were three fishponds in the grounds, but only two now remain, the other (nearest to the rear of the house) having been filled in and planted. There is another map (at present undated) which shows four lakes, the fourth being further south than (upstream of) the present two. Arthur Gladstone also had the water bore-hole



sunk in 1915. The water tower was presumably built at the same time; it was demolished in 2001 because there were concerns about its safety.

“In the early years of the twentieth century, most men in the village still worked on the land or in local trades and most women were in domestic service. Only a little barge traffic remained because most goods came and went by rail. Though life in the village carried on during the First World War apparently unaffected, fifty three of the men who went to fight did not return.”<sup>66</sup>

On Saturday 19 July 1919, Peace Celebrations were held at Wallingtons. “There was a “free tea” for returned soldiers (and others if there was room). Fireworks and sports were to be included. These events took place at Wallingtons, the house of Mr. Arthur Steuart Gladstone, who did so much for Kintbury during the time he lived here.”<sup>67</sup> There is a poor photocopy of a photograph almost certainly taken on this occasion.

The 19 July was the date chosen for universal Peace Celebrations. The *Newbury Weekly News* of the following weeks gave details of many of the celebrations held in Newbury and the surrounding villages, but I could not find any mention of Kintbury!

Wallingtons, after the alterations of 1912/1913

The paper did, however, report on 31 July 1919 a public meeting held in the Coronation Hall on 21 July 1919, where it was decided that, to perpetuate the acknowledgement of the services of those who had been engaged in the war, a plot of ground suitable to form a recreation place for the parish, and especially for the children, should be purchased, leased or acquired, and also that a wreath or similar tribute should be placed either at the Memorial Cross already erected, or in some suitable public place. A committee, which included Mr. Gladstone, was elected to carry the above objects into effect. Subscriptions were invited to cover the expenses.

<sup>66</sup> *Kintbury Through The Ages* – Kintbury Volunteer Group, 2004 – page 37

<sup>67</sup> *Kintbury in Wartime* by Heather Turner, from *Kintbury, A Century Remembered : 1900-1999*

Arthur Gladstone's wife Maude Eugenie died on 30 March 1929 at Wallingtons. Her funeral took place at Brookwood on 3 April at 12.00 noon, with a memorial service at Kintbury Church at 2.00 pm that same afternoon.

Cosburn's 1939 "Directory for Newbury and Other Places in Berkshire" contains some names of people and places with a connection to Wallingtons at this time:

Gavin Caird Goodhart (of New Mill, **Inkpen**) was the father of Anstace, who married Wilfred Steuart, the younger son of Arthur Steuart Gladstone.

John F Killick (of The Bungalow, Wallingtons Road) was living on the property when the De La Salle Brothers bought it in 1946.

Titcombe Manor was occupied by Col. George Elliott-Pyle OBE.

Notrees was a private house occupied by Edmund Hemsted, a surgeon.

Miss MM Williams was living at Wallingtons Lodge.



Arthur Gladstone died on 6 January 1940, and the *Newbury Weekly News* in its issue of 11 January 1940 carried an appreciation of him and an account of the memorial service held in St. Mary's Church, Kintbury:

A Loss to Kintbury  
Death of Mr. A.S. Gladstone  
Many Benefactions to the Village

The village of Kintbury has lost a benefactor and a beloved personality by the death of Mr. Arthur Steuart Gladstone, which occurred on Saturday morning at his residence, Wallingtons. He was 79 years of age.

Mr. Gladstone was a true friend to Kintbury, and any undertaking which aimed at improving the social amenities of the village claimed his unstinted support. His gifts to local institutions and societies were numerous and handsome, yet it was not merely a question of putting his hand in his pocket; he took a leading part in all activities, and showed a sympathetic interest in the welfare of the parishioners.

Mr. Gladstone was the eldest son of the late Mr. Robert Gladstone, of Woolton Vale, Liverpool, and a great-nephew of the Liberal statesman, William Ewart Gladstone. He was educated at Eton, and on leaving school entered his father's firm, Ogilvy Gillanders, India merchants. After spending many years in India, he returned to England in 1900 to join the London office of the firm.

[At the time of the 1901 census, in April of that year, he was described as an East India Merchant and was living with his wife Maude (who was born in Switzerland but a British subject) in Kensington, London. Living with them was Blanche Gladstone, presumably one of his four sisters, who was described as "living on own means". His elder son Thomas Steuart was born in 1901 and his younger son Wilfred Steuart in 1906.]

On his retirement from business, he settled at Wallingtons in 1913, and immediately identified himself with local affairs.. In this work he was ably seconded by his wife, who was president of the Nursing Association and a keen worker for the church. Her death in April 1929 was a severe blow to him.

Mr. Gladstone's greatest contribution to the social life of the village was his gift of a recreation ground, which is a model of its kind and a lasting memorial to his generosity. There can be few villages with better facilities for recreation, for Mr. Gladstone not only gave the ground and laid out football and cricket pitches, a bowling green, tennis courts and children's playground, with separate brick-built pavilions for each club, but established an endowment fund sufficient to pay for a groundsman and other maintenance costs.

His benefactions did not end there, for he continued to take an active interest in the management of the various sporting organisations, and when, about eighteen months ago, there was a need to repair and enlarge the pavilions, he again came forward with a generous donation.

The Coronation Hall was another local amenity which claimed much of his interest. The maintenance of a fine hall such as this is a big undertaking for a small community, but Mr. Gladstone, as chairman of the committee, applied his undoubted business abilities to the task, with the results that the accounts are in a healthy position. Last year, when the hall needed repainting, he footed the bill, and on several occasions he lent money for repairs free of interest.

As Chairman of the Parish Council, Mr. Gladstone made a study of Local Government procedure, and he displayed an intimate knowledge of local matters. He was also an active church worker, being vicar's warden at St. Mary's, and a school manager and hon. treasurer of the Nursing Association. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in April 1916, and was vice-chairman of the Hungerford Bench of magistrates. Mr. Gladstone had two sons, Mr. Thomas Steuart Gladstone and Mr. Wilfred Steuart Gladstone.

#### The Funeral

The funeral took place yesterday (Wednesday), the interment, which was private, being at Brookwood. A memorial service, conducted by the vicar, the Rev. H.L. Guthrie Alison, was held at St. Mary's, Kintbury, yesterday morning. The large congregation was an indication of the esteem in which Mr. Gladstone was held. Mr. E.J. Packer, who was at the organ, played "I know that my Redeemer liveth", and at the conclusion of the service Mendelssohn's Funeral March. The psalm "Lord, who shall dwell" was sung, and the hymns were "Now the labourer's task is o'er" and "On the resurrection morning".

The executors of Arthur Gladstone's Will<sup>68</sup> were his younger son Wilfred, and Wilfrid Bateson, a stockbroker. Probate was granted to them on 4 March 1940, when Arthur's effects were valued at £148,700 (£3.75 million at 1999 prices). It is not known at present to whom Arthur left his property, but Wallingtons was conveyed on 11 October 1941 from the executors to Thomas Steuart Gladstone, Arthur's elder son.

Blacket's Directory for 1942 lists W.S. Gladstone living at Wallingtons, while Kelly's Directory for the same year lists a Miss Gladstone (probably Jill, Thomas's eldest child) living at Wallingtons, together with Jesse Burton, her gamekeeper, and Thomas Inns, her gardener. "In the village most men and single women were recruited for the forces or for war work. Evacuees came and so did both British and American troops. Most of the large houses in the parish were occupied by senior ranks."<sup>69</sup> At present, I have no evidence that Wallingtons was so used. On 27 August 1942 *The Times* carried the following advertisement:

"Wanted. Gardener-handyman, able drive car, over military age; wife help in kitchen; good accommodation; good references essential; state age, wages, experience. Apply by letter to Mrs. Inns, The Gardens, Wallingtons, Kintbury, near Newbury."

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<sup>68</sup> National Probate Index 1940

<sup>69</sup> *Kintbury Through The Ages* – Kintbury Volunteer Group, 2004 – page 38



And on 20 August 1943 the following:

“Wanted, experienced Working Cook-Housekeeper; exempt; not R.C.; help given cleaning; three dining rooms; reduced staff; Esse cooker; good wages; village one mile; bicycle an advantage; good references essential. Miss Gladstone, Wallingtons, Kintbury, Newbury.”

Over the second half of the twentieth century great changes took place in Kintbury. “The village almost doubled in size (the population is now about 2,000). Most women with children now worked to supplement the family income and this resulted in a dramatic rise in living standards. Cars became a necessity rather than a luxury. The number of local shops diminished dramatically: in 1900 there were about twenty, in 2006 there are fewer than half a dozen, while over the same period the number of pubs went down from eight to three.”<sup>70</sup>

Arthur’s younger son Wilfred married Anstace Goodhart. Wilfred died in 1969 but his widow Anstace still (2008) lives in Kintbury, and kindly provided a copy of the Gladstone family tree. Her two children, Philip and ?, visited in August 2006 and gave us some photographs taken as slides in 1939. These include the only photographs I have ever seen of the inside of the house when it was a family home, and also the view southwards from the courtyard before the Dining Room, the Wallingtons Wing and the Inglewood Wing were built. These photographs, and some of the grounds, are shown below. Thomas Gladstone conveyed the 589-acre property on 25 April 1946 to Arthur James Edwards and Wilfred Harding Edwards of **Inkpen**. These were local timber merchants, who were interested in acquiring some of the extensive woodland that was then part of the estate.



Cedar Room in 1939



Front Hall in 1939



<sup>70</sup> *Kintbury Through The Ages* – Kintbury Volunteer Group, 2004 – page 38

one in 1939

View from Courtyard southwards in 1939

**House from the northwest**

e pond

## The De La Salle Brothers (1946 to the present)

Correspondence from the early months of 1946 shows that the Brothers were interested in purchasing Wallingtons even before the Edwards brothers had formally completed their purchase in April. Indeed, on 23 April 1946 Brother Gilbert (the Provincial) was writing "... as Mr. Edwards has only recently purchased the whole estate of some 589 acres, and is re-selling the house, three cottages and a bothy with some 85 acres to us ...", and the 10% deposit of £1,350 was paid on 1 May. On 21 August Brother Gilbert wrote that "... the place has been empty for nearly a year ...", and completion and occupation were intended for 19 September. In the event, these took place on 4 October 1946 (even though some people had moved in a few days prior to this). The house was to serve as a house of studies for boys and young men interested in joining the Brothers' Order who had previously been accommodated at Inglewood. As the Inglewood log-book recorded: "On 4 October 1946 the Junior Novices, thirty-six in number, left Inglewood to take up residence in their new quarters in Wallingtons." The house was given the name *Saint Cassian's* after a fourth-century Roman schoolmaster martyr who was venerated by St. John Baptist De La Salle, the Founder of the Brothers. The fact that the Brother who was second-in-charge at the time was called Brother Benedict Cassian may also have had a bearing on the choice of name! Along with Inglewood House (the nearby house which served as a major training and administrative centre for the Brothers from 1929 to 1972), Wallingtons became a familiar setting for many future Brothers. The house was blessed by Bishop King of Portsmouth on 21st November 1946, as a plaque in the entrance hall records. In January 1947 the insurance cover was increased from the purchase price of £13,500 to £42,545.

The occupants of the four dwellings in the grounds had to move soon after the Brothers took over, as the premises were needed. Mr. Inns<sup>71</sup> was in the head gardener's cottage adjoining the walled garden, Mr. Killick was occupying the cottage at the rear of the house (since demolished), Mr. Lewis was occupying the bothy (later the minibus garage and now the water treatment building) (his wife had been employed in the house during the lifetime of the late Mr. T.S. Gladstone), and the chauffeur (Mr. P. Colbourne) had lived in Rose Cottage for twenty-six years<sup>72</sup>. Neither Rose Cottage nor the Garden Cottage are on the 1899 Ordnance Survey map.

A recent visitor who was one of the first young men to come to St. Cassian's in October 1946 was able to point out the uses to which some of the rooms were then put: the Front Hall was the Study Room, the Chapel was the Dining Room, The Front Lounge was the Chapel, the downstairs Lounge was the Brother Director's office, and the Team Dining Room was the Brothers' Community Room. Rooms on the first and second floors were used as classrooms and dormitories. The Cedar Room was originally two rooms, each with its own door but with a pair of connecting doors which now separate the Chapel Annexe from the downstairs Lounge. In the early 1950's it became a single room, used as a Chapel, with the sanctuary and altar where the Resources Room now is.

In 1951 Wallingtons was placed by the Ministry of Local Government and Planning on their official list of "Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest". Exteriorly it has remained for the most part what it was after the Gladstone alterations of 1912. Interior alterations were made, aimed at enlarging some rooms and sub-dividing others. "The Shrine" was built in 1951; at the time there was a devotion to the Divine Child, and a national Archconfraternity was established with its "Shrine" at St. Cassian's. There was already a "loggia" (a roofed shelter) adjoining the house, and this was walled-in and made into a Chapel. In 1958 a classroom block (now Wallingtons Wing) was added to the East Wing and later converted to residential accommodation. In late 1958 a report was written prior to a visit by Her Majesty's Inspectors, and one paragraph summarises the changes that had taken place since their previous visit in 1953:

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<sup>71</sup> The 1946 Register of Electors listed the following members of the Innes family at Wallingtons: Alice, Alice S, Frederick W, Sidney C, Thomas W, Lewis, Ena EJ and Lewis, John

<sup>72</sup> The 1946 Register of Electors listed Philip AA Colbourne and Winifred Colbourne at Wallingtons

“The accommodation and amenities have been considerably improved since the last visit of Her Majesty’s Inspector on 2 March 1953. Work commenced on 20 July 1954 involving the enlarging and beautifying of the Chapel [now the Cedar Room], the Study Hall, the Refectory [now the Chapel] and the dormitories [now various areas of the middle and top floors]; the whole scheme transformed a private mansion of moderately-sized rooms into a school with rooms spacious enough to accommodate comfortably 55 to 60 boys – this without any modification of the exterior of the Tudor-style structure. Opportunity was taken on the occasion of these adaptations to renew through the house the electric installation, to add to the central heating system, and to equip the College with an ample fire-alarm system. In 1957 a new sewage disposal plant was installed. The most notable contribution to the College’s amenities has been the construction in 1957-1958 of a new Science block incorporating a chemistry laboratory, a physics laboratory and two classrooms [now the Wallingtons Wing]. A new shower room is also in process of construction and is nearing completion at the time of writing [now the toilets on the back yard]. Finally may be mentioned the conversion during 1958 from DC electricity generated on the premises to the Southern Electricity Board’s mains supply.”

The need for additional residential accommodation meant that a parallel extension to the West Wing (now known as the Inglewood Wing) was constructed in 1964. The ground floor was a study hall and the upper floor was bedroom accommodation. At the same time the covered passage built in Gladstone’s time to connect the East and West wings was replaced by a new dining-room and open corridor.

A near catastrophe occurred at the time of the storm in January 1990. The cedar tree lost several of its branches, but it was able to be saved for posterity! Not long afterwards, the lake overflowed, but no great damage was done!

Changes in the system for training the Brothers led to the withdrawal from Inglewood in 1971. St. Cassian’s remained as a house of studies until June 1975, when it became a residential Retreat Centre for groups of young people. It is still used as a Centre for educational formation and religious renewal, mainly for young people from schools.



Thus Wallingtons has reflected the many changes in our society and in the history of the English Realm and Church. It is a reminder of what we owe to our past and to our future. May God bless all who come to admire the beauty of the old house and savour the hospitality of its present owners!

## Glossary

### Censuses

The first British national census was taken in 1801, and a census has been taken every ten years since then (except 1941 during World War II), but those for 1801, 1811, 1821 and 1831 were not preserved. Census information becomes publicly available after 100 years, and so the censuses from 1841 to 1901 are now available. These were taken on the following dates:

7 June 1841	30 March 1851	7 April 1861	2 April 1871
3 April 1881	5 April 1891	31 March 1901	

### Change of Calendar

In England prior to 1752 the New Year began on 25 March (Lady Day, the feast of the Annunciation), and so a date that we would now record as, say, 1 February 1750 would have been recorded as 1 February 1749. Usual practice now is to record dates from 1 January to 24 March as, say, 1 February 1749/1750.

### GRO

This refers to the General Register Office which, from 1837 onwards, was responsible for the maintenance of birth, marriage and death records for the whole country. Local register offices send in their register entries every three months, and an alphabetical index is compiled quarterly. The March quarter covers register entries in January, February and March, the June quarter covers April, May and June, and similarly for the September and December quarters. An index entry (for example, the one in footnote 39 : Kingsclere 2c 125 Sep qtr 1854) is then made up of the registration area, a reference and the quarter of the year.

### IGI

The International Genealogical Index is a compilation by the Church of Latter Day Saints (the Mormon Church) of parish register records from many parts of the world relating to baptisms, marriages and (rarely) burials. Not all such registers are included, but it is a valuable source of information, freely available on the internet at [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org).

### Wills

Until 1858, when civil probate came into existence, Wills were proved by a Church court. Sometimes these were quasi-national, such as the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (hence PCC Wills), sometimes they were more local, such as Wills proved within the Archdeaconry of Berkshire. If a person died without making a Will (referred to as dying intestate), or no Will could be found, a relative or friend could apply for Administration to enable them to make an Inventory and dispose of the goods of the deceased person. The word Administration is often abbreviated to Admon. Since 1858 the National Probate Index, publicly available, records all Wills and Administrations.

## Summary of the Owners and Occupiers of Wallingtons

Date	Owner/Leaseholder	Notes
1220	Robert de Wallington	
1230	Richard de Wallington	the son of Robert
1240	Adam de Wallington	the son of Richard
1270	(mention of Mabel & Margery)	daughters of Richard
1280	Adam de Wallington	the son of Richard
1300	Hawisa	widow of Richard
1304	Richard de Wallington	(a later one)
1314	John de Wallington	son of Adam
1322	Robert de Wallington John de Wallington, junior	brother of John son of John
1335	William de Wallington	
1357	Adam de Wallington	nephew of William
1406	Thomas Wallington	son of Adam
1447	Thomas Walronde	of Aldbourne
1478	Robert Strangbane	son-in-law of Thomas Walronde
1482	William Waynflete	Bishop of Winchester, and founder of Magdalen College, Oxford
1482	Magdalen College, Oxford	gift from Bishop Waynflete
	(unknown)	
1534	Bartholomew Parrocke	
1548	Bartholomew Parrocke	
1557	Bartholomew Parrocke	
1563	Richard Humphrey	there was a baptism in Kintbury on 23 August 1591 of William, son of Richard Humfrye
1566	Roger Fawne	died September 1603
1604	Simon Stone	
1624	Edward Staverton	
1625	Thomas Bond	
1637	Sir John Kingsmill	
1652	John Kingsmill, heir to Sir John	
1652	Daniel and Bridget Kingsmill	
1652	Daniel Hayne	
1687	Daniel Hayne (son)	on the death of his father
1707	Joanna Hayne (widow)	on the death of her husband
1715	Lovelace Hayne (son)	on the death of his father
1723	Thomas Justice	Lovelace Hayne continued to enjoy the premises
1726	William Dixon (senior)	
1734	Benjamin Turton	a temporary sub-lease from William Dixon against a loan
1737	William Dixon (junior)	the elder son of William
1759	Samuel Dixon	the second son of William
1792	Jane Peverell (Mrs. Cuthbert Johnson), a cousin of Samuel Dixon	left to her by Samuel Dixon
1822	Cuthbert Johnson	Map
1847	Mr. Johnson, Miss Rosa Johnson and sisters	



1847-1851	Anthony Batten	Registers of Electors : occupier of Wallingtons Farm
1859	Misses Johnson and Mrs. Le Mesurier	
1859	William Dunn Margaret Duncan Dunn William Hew Dunn	
1912	Arthur Steuart Gladstone	
1946	Messrs. Edwards	
1946	De La Salle Brothers	

## Chronology of Wallingtons and its Families

- 980 the royal land to the north of the river and some to the south round the church was given by Queen Elfrida, second wife of King Edgar, to a priory of Benedictine nuns at Amesbury (near Salisbury)
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John Belet of Enborne (Newbury) built near to Wallingtons a moated house for his son John at what is now Balsdon Farm.
- 1086 The whole area to the south of the river was held by King William; the eastern part was given to a priory at Nuneaton (hence known as Kintbury Eaton), while the western part remained with the King and was divided into five smaller manors: Templeton, Titcombe, Wallingtons, Balsdon and Inglewood.
- 1220 Estate bought by Robert de Wallington.  
Manor house probably built on the site. No evidence remains.
- 1300+ Robert's great-grandson buys two farms from Edmund de Polhampton.  
Continuing occupation by descendants of the de Wallington family.
- 1447 Thomas de Wallington sells the property to Thomas Walronde of Aldbourne.
- 1478 Thomas Walronde passess the property to Robert Strangbane, his son-in-law.
- 1482 Robert Strangbane sells the property to William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor of England, who gives it to Magdalen College, Oxford. Income from lettings of this and neighbouring properties supports Magdalen College.
- 1482 Various occupants for the next 150 years: Parrocke, Humphrey, Fawne, Stone, Staverton, Bond, Kingsmill
- 1600+ House probably built on the present site. Sundial probably from this period.
- 1652 Estate leased to the Hayne family.
- 1726 Estate leased to the Dixon family (who purchased the Balsdon estate in 1757).
- 1784 Major fire destroys the House, which is quickly re-built.
- 1792 Samuel Dixon dies and the property passes to his cousin Jane Peverell who had married Cuthbert Johnson.
- 1842 William Williams-Brown's daughter, Margaret, marries Major-General William Dunn (brother of the owner of Inglewood).
- 1859 Wallingtons and Balsdon Estates purchased by the Trustees of William Williams-Brown of Chapel Allerton, Leeds.
- 1859 Property given to Mrs Margaret Duncan Dunn, younger daughter of William Williams Brown and wife of Major General William Dunn RA of Inglewood. The two estates now belong to the one (Dunn) family.
- 1863 Major-General Dunn dies and all property inherited by Mrs Dunn for her lifetime.
- 1890 Mrs Dunn dies and both Inglewood and Wallingtons are inherited by the eldest son, William Hew Dunn.
- 1890 Balsdon Farm is inherited by the youngest son, Robert (known as Robin) (RHW Dunn) who was baptised in Kintbury.
- 1892 Major alterations to Wallingtons House by William Hew Dunn (High Sherrieff of Berkshire 1874, and Chairman of Berkshire County Council 1906-07).
- 1893 William Hew Dunn sells Inglewood House to HJ Walmsley.
- 1903 William Hew Dunn buys Titcomb Manor.
- 1911 William Hew Dunn dies.
- 1912 Wallingtons House is sold by Mrs Agnes T Dunn (widow of William Hew Dunn) to Arthur Steuart Gladstone, a grand-nephew of William Ewart Gladstone.
- 1912 Major alterations: Previous re-modelling removed. East wing extended, coach house and stables added. Library and Drawing Room added. Kitchens moved from the West Wing to the East Wing. Gardens and walled garden laid out.
- 1919 Mrs Agnes Dunn dies at Titcombe Manor.
- 1940 AS Gladstone dies. Property passes to his son.

- 1945 Property purchased by Messrs. Edwards Brothers, local timber merchants.
- 1946 Property bought by Brother Gilbert for the De La Salle Brothers for £13,500.
- 1946 Formal opening of St Cassian's by Archbishop King.
- 1951 House placed on the Ministry of Town and Country Planning list of Houses of Architectural and Historic interest.
- 1958 East Wing extended (now Wallingtons Wing).
- 1964 West Wing extended (now Inglewood Wing).
- 1964 New dining room, and covered passage built.
- 1975 St Cassian's Retreat Centre opens.

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