# RECORDS

of

# THE FAMILY of SCLATER

by

## C. E. L. SCLATER

*THE AUTHOR*

*by Peter Scott*

# RECORDS

of

# THE FAMILY of SCLATER

formerly of Hoddington
and Tangier Park in the
County of Hampshire

by

## C. E. L. SCLATER

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Based on a work at www.sclater.com/history

**FOR HELEN**

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# ABBREVIATIONS USED IN REFERENCES WHICH ARE GIVEN AT THE END OF EACH CHAPTER

| | |
|---|---|
| *Al.Ox.* | Joseph Foster, Alumni Oxonienses |
| *Ath.Ox.* | Anthony Wood, Athenae Oxonienses |
| *Al.Can.* | J. & J. Venn, Alumni Cantabrigienses |
| *C.S.P.D.* | Calendar of State Papers (Domestic Series) |
| *D.N.B.* | Dictionary of National Biography |
| *H.C.J.* | House of Commons Journals |
| *H.M.C.* | Historical Manuscripts Commission Reports |
| L.R.S. | Lincolnshire Records Society Publications |
| N. & Q. | Notes and Queries |
| O.H.S. | Oxford Historical Society Publications |
| P.C.C. | Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Wills preserved at Somerset House |
| Vic.Gen. | Vicar General's Entry Books |
| *V.C.H.* | Victoria County Histories |
| *Worthies* | Thomas Fuller, History of the Worthies of England |

## DATES

Before 1753, when the Calendar was altered, the New Year did not begin until March the 25th. For dates between January 1 and March 24, prior to 1753, I have, to avoid confusion, given both years, *e.g.* March 5, 1726/7, when the year would be 1726 according to contemporary reckoning but 1727 according to the present method of dating.

# PREFACE

Records of the Family of Sclater was originally published privately in 1966 after extensive research into the family history by Claude Edward Lutley Sclater. In what must have been an expensive exercise a small number of copies of the book were printed for the family, both in hardback and paperback format. Little could Claude have envisaged that several decades later a universal and virtually free publishing medium in the form of the Internet would come into existence and begin to replace the printed text as the primary means for genealogical publication. Were he researching our history today Claude would be an avid Internet user, accessing family records through digital archives where possible and establishing contact with cousins and others using social media. In an attempt to preserve his work for future generations and for anyone interested in Sclater family history Claude's book has now been digitised by his eldest grandson, born just in time to receive a mention in the printed volume.

Claude's introduction makes interesting reading and now itself feels very much from a different era. In the 1960s there was a stronger identification with the concept of the patrilineal line of descent and the name which went with it. Ancestry brought social status and allowed you to place yourself within society. Marrying "well" allowed you to maintain or enhance this status. We now inhabit a rapidly changing world of complex non-nuclear families, women retaining their maiden names or simply co-habiting, children adopting their mothers' surnames, and the increasing social, economic and political status of women. All this has contributed to the decline in importance of the surname as a rallying point for the family, while status in society is increasingly defined by money and fame rather than breeding.

Genetically of course the family name was always irrelevant. While in the 21st Century a descendant of Philip Lutley Sclater might take some pride in the achievements of his great great grandfather, the Victorian provides only 1/16th of his genes. The other fifteen of his ancestors at this level have entirely different surnames but are of potentially equal relevance to his genetic make-up.

There is however more to a family than genetics. Ancestors who pass on their names to you will inevitably have more importance in your perception than those whose names you have barely or never heard of. The concept of the family based on a single surname is perpetuated by our need to establish identity and to feel part of a tribe. Claude, in the pursuit of his own genealogy, must have felt this need more acutely than most, and hence developed an extraordinary interest in and knowledge of his ancestors.

An undercurrent throughout the book is a quest to discover greatness in our origins, an understandable objective when faced with little more than names, dates and wills, particularly in the earlier generations. A long line of Sclater churchmen and landowners achieved a measure of social recognition and economic success. Claude's work includes details of a few colourful and talented individuals such as Eliza Sclater, who developed a strong friendship with the Anglo-Irish novelist Laurence Sterne. It is with Philip Lutley Sclater however that the family reached its apogee of worldly achievement. Philip was undoubtedly our most successful ancestor by most measures, building up a vast number of publications throughout his life, worldwide recognition for his knowledge of zoology and ornithology, a friend to Darwin and other prominent scientists, and a fellow of the Royal Society and many foreign scientific societies, with more than forty species named after him. Meanwhile his brother, George, was a Westminster politician for thirty years and became the first Lord Basing.

Philip's son, William Lutley Sclater, followed in his father's zoological footsteps but was not, at least in Claude's eyes, quite of Philip's calibre. Claude's disappointment at the lesser success of his father's generation and still less his own is interesting; while his own life was not undistinguished he perhaps felt that he himself had failed to live up to the standards of excellence set by his grandfather.

There was presumably still even in Claude's day a greater importance attached to the ancestral home, giving further relevance to the concept of patrilineal descent and the family name. His regret at the losses of Hoddington and Tangier Park is clear; the importance he gives to these properties is evident

in the subtitle of the book. Claude's own descendants (now numbering more than thirty) are currently dispersed across England, Scotland, Australia and Canada. Little is known about some of our ancestors other than a few dates and details of the property they passed to the next generation. Ultimately of course it is only the genes that are passed to our distant descendants.

There are currently no particularly famous or distinguished people of the name "Sclater". This does not necessarily matter; success is perhaps better measured by living an interesting life, contributing in some positive way to society or raising children to the point where they are capable of producing the next generation. Nevertheless, the achievements of our ancestors can provide inspiration for us and our children. Claude's urging of us to "regain the impetus of [our] forebears" is a clear challenge to his own descendants.

While the earlier chapters necessarily contain somewhat bare facts and figures, the works and travels of more recent generations are of great interest and require further research. We are indebted to Claude for his diligent efforts in visiting various churches, offices and libraries to establish our origins and set them out in this volume. His work is presented in the current edition virtually intact with the additions of this preface, a few footnotes, updated images and some new pedigree charts to obtain a quick overview at the start of each chapter. A further edition is planned with updates on Claude's descendants.

## Technical note

This e-book was created using Calibre v1.41.0, with a lot of tweaking of the xhtml by hand. Images are in JPG format and were either scanned from the book, photographed, or in one case sourced from the Internet. The new pedigrees were created using familyecho.com. Images were edited using pixlr.com. The book is provided in the following formats:

1. EPUB3 - validated using the validator at idpf.org and tested with various ebook readers on the Android and iPad platforms
2. MOBI – created automatically using Calibre and tested on a Kindle
3. PDF – laboriously hand-crafted from an RTF export from Calibre

It is likely that these versions may be rendered strangely or become unreadable on future platforms, however software will hopefully be available to convert the book into new formats.

Niall Lutley Sclater
Seven miles from Leighton Buzzard
June 2014

# INTRODUCTION

THE early history of the family is closely linked with that of the Anglican Church since for six generations starting soon after the Reformation the head of the family was a Church of England divine. Furthermore all the younger sons also entered the Church until 1726 when Richard Sclater, from whom subsequent generations descend, began his successful career in commerce and civic government in London. For two more generations, when the elder sons were country squires, their younger brothers took Orders but this tradition lapsed after the premature death of the Rev. John May Sclater in 1818 and the disposal of the family benefice which he had occupied.

Amid the doctrinal storms and economic difficulties which beset the early Anglican Church the members of the family steered a middle course between the threatening extremes of Catholicism and Presbyterianism and generally avoided controversy with the result that they seldom attracted attention. They were all loyal "Church and King" men though influenced in their youth towards the Puritanism which was prevalent in the Universities. They must have held sincere religious convictions for far more economically rewarding professional and business careers were open to men with their education and ability. Their lives were little affected by historic events but it was part of their duty to proclaim Government Decrees, interpret the news and guide public opinion from their pulpits.

Apart from William Sclater (4), who fought in his youth as a Cavalier in the Civil War, they lived peacefully, intermarried with other clerical families or minor gentry, and died in their beds. Many of their children died in infancy or at an early age, and on more than one occasion the survival of the family depended on a single life; parsons who ministered to the sick and dying were doubtless exposed to more than the average risk of infection.

They were admirably qualified for their calling; devout, able and scholarly, they studied the Bible in the original Greek and Hebrew, were eloquent preachers and skilled musicians. These qualities were faithfully transmitted from father to son through eight generations. Four of the family became Doctors of Divinity, of whom two attained Prebendal stalls, but they lacked the influence then so necessary to reach the highest positions in the Church. This deficiency may be explained by a certain streak of independence, which made them disinclined to seek favours or attach themselves to influential patrons.

Their private lives were pious and modest, but their circumstances were comfortable and cultivated, as revealed by an inventory of the possessions of John Sclater at this death in 1635. They farmed their glebe, educated their sons to follow in their footsteps, and brought up their daughters to become good parsons' wives.

Benefice incomes were small, but pluralism was the accepted custom, and nearly all the Sclaters held secondary livings, which were left mainly to the ministration of curates. They found it possible to save; each generation passed on more in the way of worldly goods than it received, and the economic and social status of the family steadily improved.

Two fortunate marriages, that of Christopher Sclater to Elizabeth May in 1708, and that of his son, Richard, to Magdalen Limbrey in 1738, established the family in the ranks of the squirearchy, where it remained quiescent for nearly a century on its Hampshire estates, while the ownership of these passed in turn to Richard's bachelor son, Thomas, and his two spinster sisters. By 1830 the only male member of the family left to succeed was their nephew William Lutley Sclater, who relinquished a promising career at the Bar for active but restricted life of a country squire.

By the next generation, following William's marriage with Anna Maria Bowyer, the daughter of a line of hereditary officials in the legal office of the King's Remembrancer, the family was ready for a further advance. It would have been more conventional for their elder son to have remained a substantial country gentleman and for the younger to have entered the Church. Instead George entered national

politics and rose to high office and a peerage, while Philip became a world-famous figure in the expanding science of Zoology.

It seems as though some quirk of heredity had given them a new and unexpected quality - ambition, not for wealth, to a certain extent for position and fame, but above all to excel. Could it have been that William, frustrated by the loss of his own career, spurred his sons on to worldly success? There is little evidence of this, though he undoubtedly encouraged them and took great pride in their achievements. Was there some new factor in their education or environment which provided the stimulus? Some credit may be due to George's Tutor at Balliol, Benjamin Jowett, who then, and afterwards as master, showed his outstanding talent as a trainer of young men, and raised the reputation of his College to remarkable heights.

Furthermore the new dynamism of the Victorian era made it easier for able men to realise their potentialities, but, on the other hand, the secure background from which George and Philip sprang could well have acted more as a restraint than as a challenge. There is nothing to indicate that luck or patronage played a significant part in their advancement: all the evidence shows that, while it was based on inherited ability and sense of duty, the driving force behind it was ambition.

As so often happens this ambition endured for only one generation and was not transmitted to their sons, who lacked the drive to win great success though they achieved distinction in their different spheres, married well, and preserved the status of the family. The grandsons have attained even less worldly success, and have been stripped of their land and most of the family wealth by high taxation and death duties.

In these days of universal education and fierce competition a family cannot stand still; it must aim to rise if it is not to fall rapidly in power and prestige. Much of the native ability still persists, and it is only necessary for future generations to regain the impetus of their forebears in order to add fresh distinction to the family name.

# SOURCES OF INFORMATION

FEW tangible traces of the clerics of the family remain. Their possessions have worn out or been discarded, no journals or private papers have survived, and even the parsonages where they lived have vanished. Only the churches where they ministered, a score of dusty books of sermons which they wrote, a tablet in Leighton Buzzard Church and a silver loving cup in an Oxford College remain as their memorials.

In spite of the difficulties enough information has been collected to make it worth while to set down their story, if only for the benefit of their descendants. Most of the material concerning them is the result of research into county and diocesan records, local histories, parish registers and wills, and the invaluable volumes of *Alumni Oxonienses* and *Alumni Cantabrigienses*.

After the family settled in Hampshire in the second half of the eighteenth century it becomes a little easier to gather information, though here again no member of the family, except Philip Lutley Sclater, is known to have kept a journal at least none has been preserved - and nearly all letters and papers seem to have been destroyed, probably when the family moved from Tangier Park to Hoddington in 1833. It is fortunate that a few of the letters of Eliza Draper (Sterne's Eliza) have survived, since these contain some revealing comments and opinions on her Sclater cousins. A number of interesting deeds and documents have been preserved but these throw more light on the various estates than on their owners.

The first to take an interest in their forebears were George and Philip Sclater who collected a certain amount of information, starting about 1850, when interest in genealogy became widespread. But they were both extremely busy men who set about it in a somewhat amateurish fashion and do not seem to have searched very thoroughly. The result was a pedigree with names and dates but little of human interest about the lives or characters of their ancestors.

William Lutley Sclater (2) was interested in the family but most of his research was devoted to other families allied with the Sclaters by marriage. In this volume I have concentrated mainly on the Sclaters and brought to light a considerable amount of new and interesting material about their careers and motives, and have tried to show how these were influenced by the background of their times.

My thanks are due to Mr. John Saltmarsh of King's College Cambridge, who has helped me in deciphering ancient manuscripts, and to the County Archivists at Bedford, Exeter, Taunton, Lincoln, Lichfield, Chelmsford, Winchester and Salisbury, also to the Keeper of Western MSS. at the Bodleian Library and the Librarians of Corpus Christ College, Oxford, the London Guildhall and the India Office, who have all provided valuable information.

# THE NAME AND ARMS

THE name Sclater appears in records dating back to the 13th century and occurs mainly in the North of England, Scotland, Orkney and Shetland. In Northumberland a William Sclater was Vicar of Chillingham in 1270 and another of the same name was accused of horse-stealing at Whittonstall in 1385. The name is also found at Gosforth and Corbridge in the 14th century and at Berwick-on-Tweed between 1580 and 1640. In Yorkshire a William Le Sclater appears at Masham in 1304, while the earliest existing Sclater will is that of Richard Sclater, a farmer, who died at Keighley in 1545. A Sclater was Chantry Priest at Clitheroe in Lancashire in 1545. In London a Thomas Sclater was a Canon of St. Stephen's, Westminster, in 1543, and a John Sclater was tenant of a messuage named "The Cardynal's Hatte" in 1545, while in Hampshire a John Sclater was Mayor of Portsmouth in 1558.

The name is found in Orkney as early as 1492, when several Sclaters were tacksmen (principal tenants) of King's lands. All Sclaters of Orkney extraction believe their name to be of Norse derivation but J. Storer Clouston in his *Records of the Earldom of Orkney* writes, "Whether the family was native of early Scottish seems an open question".

According to Black's *The Surnames of Scotland* the name derives from the occupation - one whose trade is to lay slates on roofs of houses. The word slate is derived from the old French *esclate* and was generally spelt "sclate" or "sklate" until the 17th century. It is therefore probable that most present day families of "Slater" were originally "Sclater", the original usage having only been retained by one or two better educated families.

Another possible derivation appears in Wood's *Athenae Oxomienses*, published in 1691, in which a certain Edward Sclater, Curate of Putney (see Appendix III), is described as "descended from those of his name living at Sclater or Slaughter in Gloucestershire". Some substance is added to this theory by the fact that the name of members of the family was occasionally spelt phonetically as Slaughter by others though never by themselves, and the Sclaters of Virginia, whose ancestor, the Rev. James Sclater, emigrated there in 1684, still pronounce their name in this way showing that this probably is the original pronunciation.

It is tempting for the genealogist to attribute a family name to a place of origin in preference to an occupation, but it is not easy to do so in this instance. In 1690 when William Sclater (4) composed the inscription for the monument to be set up at Leighton Buzzard in memory of his grandfather, his father and himself, he clearly stated that his grandfather, Anthony Sclater, was descended from an old Northumbrian family. This can only have been a family tradition for his grandfather had died when he was an infant and no connection with Northumberland can be proved.

William Sclater (4) sealed a deed in 1663 with the coat of arms *argent a saltire azure* (a blue St. Andrew's cross on a silver shield) and used these arms on other occasions. In the London Visitation of 1664, however, these arms[1] were

registered by the Heralds at the College of Arms in the name of Henry Sclater, nephew of Sir Thomas Sclater of Cambridge (see Appendix III). This may be a clue that the two families were connected, though Sir Thomas Sclater himself used a slightly different coat of arms never authorized by the Heralds, but still visible on the plaster ceiling of his old rooms in Trinity College, Cambridge.

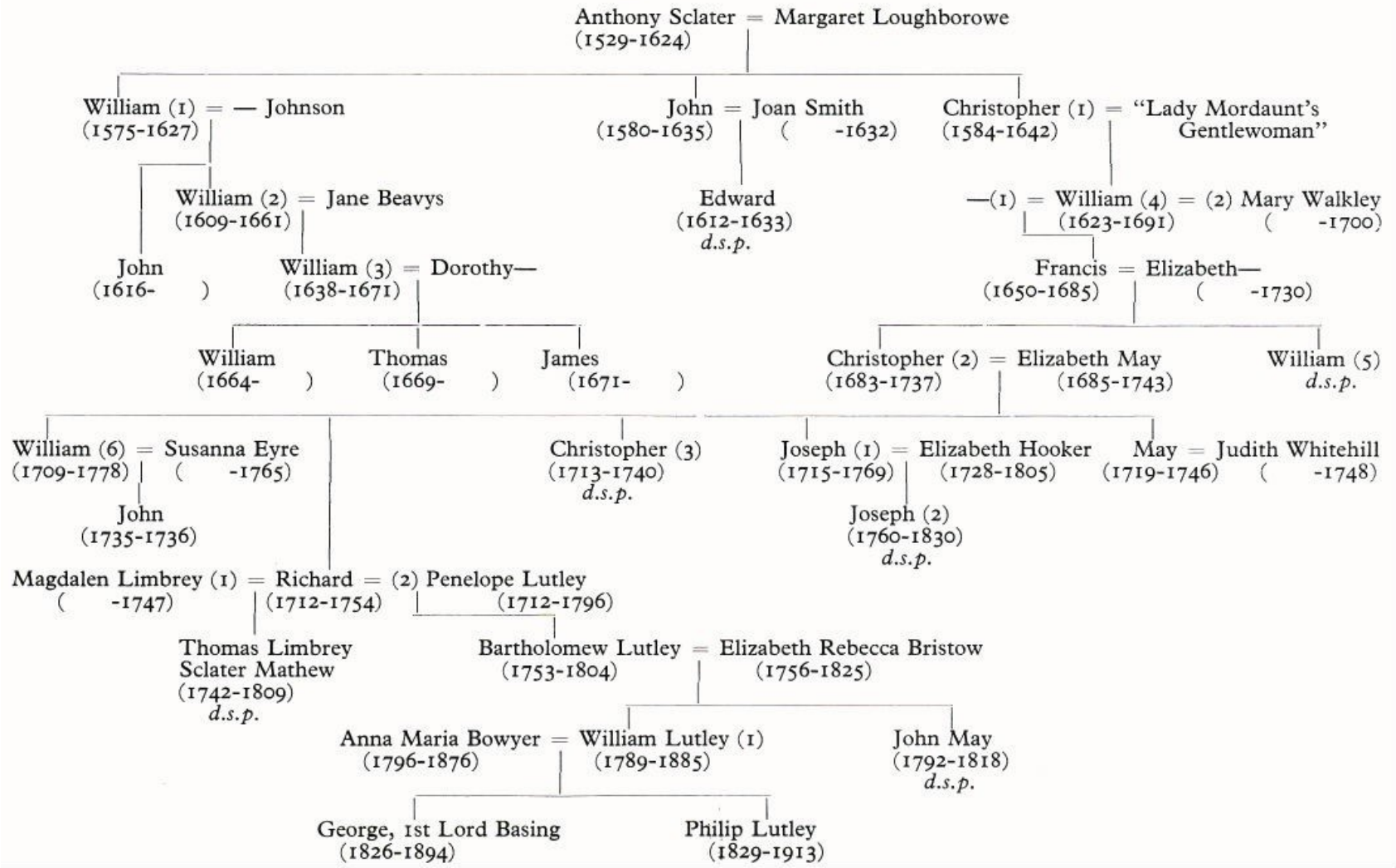
It was not usually considered fitting for the clergy to display armorial bearings and this probably explains why neither William (4) nor any of his descendants seem to have applied for the legal right to them, though they used them occasionally and added a crest, *out of a ducal coronet or a demi-eagle sable with wings displayed* and the Greek motto from Galations VI, 14, ΕΙ ΜΗ ΕΝ Τω ΣΤΑΥΡω (Save in the Cross). The position should have been regularised on George Sclater Booth's elevation to the Peerage in 1887, but disagreement between him and the Heralds over some point of detail was never resolved before his death and the matter has still not been settled.

## References

1. The same arms were recorded for the family of Slaughter of Cheney's Court, Herefordshire in 1683.

# THE SCLATERS

## Key Pedigree

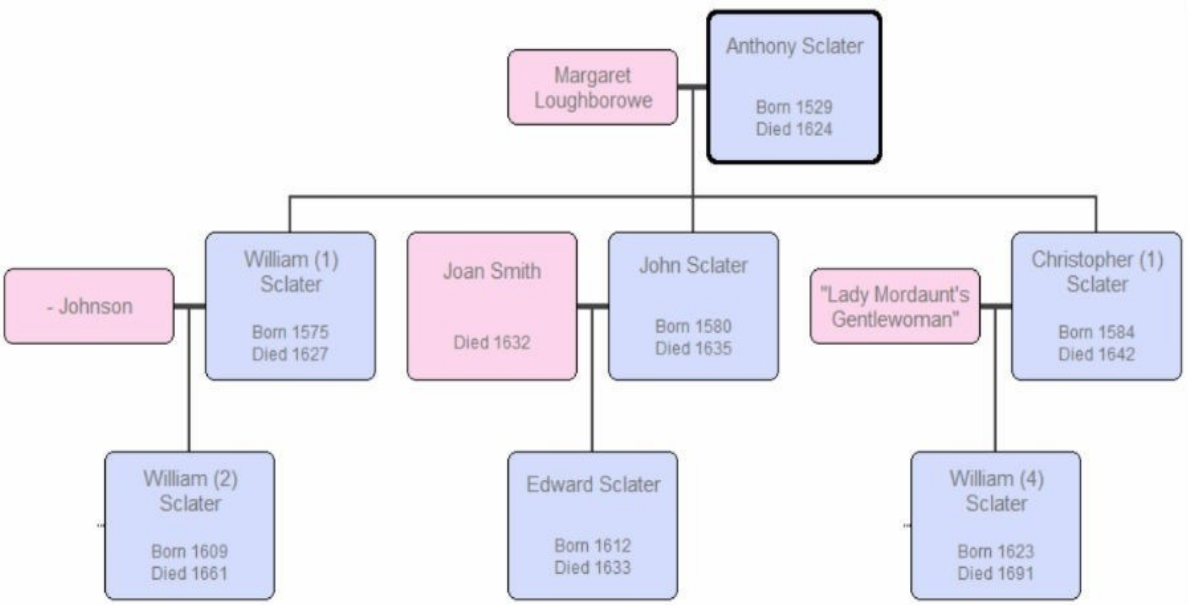


CHAPTER 1

# ANTHONY SCLATER AND HIS THREE SONS

### *Anthony Sclater* of Leighton Buzzard, *c.* 1529-1624

ANTHONY is the first member of the family of whom we have any knowledge. According to the memorial, erected by his grandson in Leighton Buzzard church[1], he was descended from an old Northumbrian family and was Minister of Leighton Buzzard in Bedfordshire from the first year of Queen Mary (1553) to the first year of Charles I but according to the Lincoln Diocesan records[2], his incumbency did not begin until 1571, when he compounded for "the first fruits"[3]. If, as stated on the memorial, he was ninety-five when he died his birth would have taken place some years before 1538 when parish registers were started, so the chances of discovering his origin are remote. He might have been a son or relation of an Anthony Sclater who was buried at St. Olave's, York, in 1541, and whose wife Elizabeth was buried there in 1539. He was probably educated in a monastery or chantry school, and there is no trace of his having been at Oxford or Cambridge, though the records are by no means complete. It has not even proved possible to discover when or by whom he was ordained.




*ANTHONY SCLATER AND HIS THREE SONS*

Leighton Buzzard was a Prebend of Lincoln and a Peculiar, so Anthony must have been appointed Vicar by the then Prebendary, Gabriel White, who was also Rector and a son of the manor of South Warnborough in Hampshire (a parish with which the family later became intimately connected).

Had Leighton Buzzard not been a Peculiar, and thereby exempt from the Bishop's jurisdiction, we should have found details of Anthony's education and ordination in the Diocesan archives, for such facts were recorded about most of his contemporaries in neighbouring parishes at the Bishop of Lincoln's Visitations.

However we may be sure that Prebendary White would have chosen the best available man for such an important cure - Leighton Buzzard was, outside Bedford, the largest parish in the County with a population of about 1,500 and a very large and beautiful church. We can safely assume that Anthony

was a conformist, who kept to the middle path between the conflicting extremes of Romanism and Puritanism.

In those days church attendance was compulsory on pain of a shilling fine and the parson was only required to preach once a quarter, since Queen Elizabeth distrusted sermons, and a Homily was read on most Sundays. Presumably Anthony was, at least towards the end of his life, an infrequent preacher, for in 1621 some of his parishioners appealed to the Bishop of Lincoln to allow a weekly lecture, and among the petitioners was his son Christopher[4].

History does not relate whether this petition was immediately granted, but a Lecturer, Nathaniel Reynes, had been appointed by 1633, when Cristopher was Vicar. Many of these Lecturers were fanatical Puritans, who caused much trouble to the Established Church.

In Tudor times the parish superseded the manor as the main unit of local administration, being charged, among other responsibilities, with the relief of the poor and the upkeep of roads. The Vicar, as Chairman of the Vestry where Parish Officers were elected, had an increasing burden of secular duties. Anthony must have been a remarkable man to have held his office for fifty-three years, and we can regard him as a worthy founder of the family.

Anthony was married at Leighton Buzzard on January 20, 1574/5, to Margaret Loughborowe, who must have been deemed a suitable spouse, for in those days, when the clergy were first allowed to marry, although Queen Elizabeth never approved, the consent of the Bishop and of two Justices of the Peace was required. The baptism of their seven children is recorded in the parish register. They are:

1. William (1575-1627).
2. Mary (1577-1577).
3. Mary (1578- ), married on August 27, 1602, at Husborne Crawley, Beds., to Francis Cletherowe (1580-1659), afterwards Vicar of Little Brickhill, Bucks.
4. John (1580-1635).
5. Sara (1582- ).
6. Christopher (1584-1642).
7. Elizabeth (1588- ).

Either Sara or Elizabeth must have married William Jones, probably the Rector of Cranfield, Beds., whom Anthony mentions as his son-in-law in his will.

Anthony died in 1624[5] and was presumably buried at Leighton Buzzard, but the register for the period 1622 to 1650 is missing. In his will[6] dated June 16, 1624, he left ten shillings to each of his sons and their wives, and his daughters and their husbands; twenty shillings each to his grand-children and god-children. William, son of William Sclater; Edward, son of John Sclater; William, son of Christopher Sclater; Thomas, son of William Jones; and Samuel, son of Francis Cletherowe; and five shillings each to all his other grand-children. He left his five acres of freehold land in the fields of Leighton to his eldest son William; three pounds six shillings and eightpence and the furniture in his parlour to his son Christopher; the furniture in the hall, the rest of his goods and his bull to his grand-daughter, Elizabeth Cletheroe; and his best cow to his grand-daughter, Frances Sclater. He also left sums of money to be distributed to the poor on the day of his funeral. He appointed his son, John Sclater, and his daughter, Mary Cletheroe, joint executors, and his son, William Sclater, and son-in-law, William Jones, overseers of his will.

Anthony's estate seems small, even by the standards of the times, but it must be remembered that his income as Vicar was derived solely from church fees and the lesser tithes, which had to be collected in kind. The annual income of the Vicar was estimated soon after his death at £50, and this was higher than in many livings, being equivalent to about £1,000 in modern currency [1966]. Furthermore he had provided dowries for his married daughters and an excellent education for his three able sons, two of whom gained scholarships to Eton and King's, and the third to Corpus Christi, Oxford. All three became Fellows of their College and followed their father into the Church.

### *William Sclater (1), Prebendary of Wells, 1575-1627*

ANTHONY'S eldest son, William, was born at Leighton Buzzard and baptised there on October 25, 1575. A King's Scholar at Eton, he was admitted as a Scholar of King's College, Cambridge, on August 24, 1593, and three years later was elected a Fellow. He graduated B.A. in 1597 and proceeded to the degrees of M.A. in 1601, B.D. in 1608 and D.D. in 1617.

He was ordained in 1599 and in the same year resigned his Fellowship to become "Preacher" or Lecturer at Walsall in Staffordshire, where he began his sermons, afterwards published, on the Epistle to the Romans.

On September 4, 1604, he was presented to the Rectory of Pitminster in Somerset by John Colles, the patron. Here in the quaint words of the worthy Dr. Fuller[7],

> "he met with manifold and expensive vexations, even to the jeopardy of his life; but by the goodness of God, his own innocency and courage, with the favour of his Diocesan, he came off with no less honour to himself than confusion to his enemies.
>
> He was at first not well affected to the ceremonies of the Church, but afterwards on his profound studying of the point, he was reconciled to them, as for order and decency and by his example others were persuaded to conform.
>
> Constancy of studying contracted stone on him, which he used to call flagellum studiosorum. Nor was his health improved by being removed to a wealthier living when John Lord Pawlet of Hinton (at the instance of Elizabeth his lady, in whose inheritance it was, a worthy favourer of piety and pious men) preferred him [September 1619] to the rich parsonage of Limpsam in Somersetshire where indeed there was scarce any element good, save the earth therein.
>
> Whereupon for his own preservation, he was repersuaded to return to Pitminster there continuing till the day of his death."

William became a Prebendary of Wells Cathedral in 1619, and retained both livings, Pitminster and Lympsham, until his death. He was also for a time domestic chaplain to Lord Stanhope of Harrington.

He published a number of theological works and others were edited after his death by his son William (2). Some of his books were widely read and went through several editions. A complete list is given in Appendix II.

It is clear from his early writings that William had come under the influence of Calvinism at Cambridge where it was prevalent. In the course of time his outlook became less Puritan and, in the words of Fuller, he was reconciled to "the ceremonies of the Church", which were being introduced by Laud and the High Church Party. These ceremonies included the removal of the communion-table to the East end and its enclosure by railings, the wearing of surplices and the bowing by the Clergy. In 1623 William published *The Question of Tythes revised* in answer to the arguments of the learned lawyer,

John Selden, who in his *History of Tithes* objected to the payment of tithes merely because Abraham had paid them to Melchisidec.

William was married twice; his first wife was a Miss Johnson, sister of Humphrey Johnson, Vicar of the near-by parish of Luppitt, Devon, whom William describes as his brother-in-law in his will. Humphrey Johnson is recorded as B.A. of Merton College, Oxford, and formerly of Staffordshire when he was at Walsall.

She gave him seven children whose births are recorded in the Pitminster register:

1. Sarah (1605- ), who married in 1624 Humphrey Gaye, Rector of Gidleigh in Devon.
2. John (1607-1612), buried at Leighton Buzzard.
3. William (2) (1609-1661).
4. Elizabeth (1611- ).
5. Mary (1613- ).
6. John (1616- ).
7. Susanna (1618- ).

William's first wife died about 1619, probably at Lympsham[8], and he married again in 1621 Mary Hill of Taunton. Their marriage licence dated May 26, 1621, is entered in a Wells Diocesan Licence Book, preserved in the Somerset County Records Office. Mary gave him three more children: Edward (1622-1622); Jane (1626- ); and Margaret whose baptism is not recorded at Pitminster, but who is mentioned in his will.

William died in 1627 but no record of his burial has been discovered. In his will[9] he divides his property between his widow and eight surviving children, appointing his eldest unmarried daughter Elizabeth, then aged 16, as sole executrix. His monetary bequests total £150 and he mentions property at Mells, Woodrome[10], and Dudbeare[11], articles of furniture, silver, pewter and brass, together with farm implements and livestock. His eldest surviving son William (2) receives £20, all his books and papers, two silver spoons and his gold ring.

His widow Mary was married again at Pitminster on April 15, 1635, to Robert Rich, who was probably the Rector of Brushford, Somerset, from 1631 to 1640, but there are no entries concerning the family in the Brushford register.

## *John Sclater* of Church Lawford, 1580-1635

ANTHONY'S second son, John, was born at Leighton Buzzard and baptised there on July 31, 1580. Like his eldest brother, William, he was a Scholar at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he was a Fellow from 1601 to 1608. He graduated B.A. in 1601 and proceeded to the degrees of M.A. in 1606 and B.D. in 1614. He also incorporated as M.A. at Oxford in 1607. He was never at St. John's College, Cambridge, as is incorrectly stated on the memorial in Leighton Buzzard Church[12].

Having been ordained at Lincoln on December 22, 1605, he became successively Vicar of Holford, Somerset, on May 14, 1610, and Rector of Church Lawford, Warwickshire, on May 18, 1612. He was presented to Holford by Sir Henry Savile, Provost of Eton, and to Church Lawford by Christopher Hoddesdon, Lord of the Manor of Leighton Buzzard.

On April 11, 1611, he married at Leighton Buzzard Joan Smith and had one son, Edward, who pre-deceased him. His wife Joan died and was buried at Church Lawford on September 4, 1632, and he married again at Church Lawford on July 8, 1633, Elizabeth Simmes.

John died at Church Lawford, aged 54, and was buried there on May 19, 1635. The following memorandum, which was proved as a nuncupative will, is preserved, together with an inventory of his property valued at £467.14.8, in the Record Office at Lichfield, Staffordshire:

> "Memorandum that Mr John Slater, Vicar of Church Lawford, manie tymes before he died wch was upon Ascention Day in the yeare of our Lord god one thousand six hundred thirtie and five, did speake these words unto his wife or words to the like effect, vizt: Lamb thou art my executrix, I will not give anie thing from thee."

The inventory is headed "An Inventory of the goods cattles and chattels of John Slater Batchelor in Divinity taken the 9th day of May Anno: Domini 1635 by us whose names are here under the same written", and proves that he was a man of cultivated tastes. In his study the books and presses for them are valued at £80. The contents of the panelled parlour include a pair of virginals, in addition to a drawing table and frame[13], 3 chairs, 4 stools, a pair of tables, a court cupboard, a turkey carpet and 9 turkey cushions. His plate consists of 2 silver bowls, 2 silver salts and 12 silver spoons. That he farmed his glebe is shown by the quantity of farm implements and livestock listed. He had 14 sheep, 4 lambs, 3 swine, 5 cows, 2 steers, 2 heifers, 4 calves, 2 mares, 1 colt and 2 nags. The brewhouse contains equipment for brewing his own beer. His "wearing apparel" is valued at £15 and "all the money in his purse" comes to £26.

John's only child, Edward, was baptised at Leighton Buzzard on July 5, 1612. He was educated at Rugby School and Cambridge where he was admitted Pensioner at Sidney Sussex College in 1633. He died at the age of 21 and was buried at Church Lawford on July 22, 1633.

## *Christopher Sclater* (1) of Leighton Buzzard, 1584-1642

ANTHONY'S third son, Christopher, from whom the present family descends, was baptised at Leighton Buzzard on September 13, 1584. He entered Corpus Christi College, Oxford, as a Scholar in 1598 and graduated B.A. in 1603, becoming an M.A. in 1607. He was elected a Fellow in 1609, and incorporated as M.A. of Cambridge in 1612. Among the Royal Manuscripts in the British Museum in a collection of complimentary Latin verses, composed by members of Oxford University on the visit of King Christian IV of Denmark to England in 1606. One of these is by Christopher, which shows that he had some reputation as a scholar.

He was curate to his father at Leighton Buzzard from 1613 to 1616[14], and on his father's death succeeded him as Vicar, being presented by Theodore Price, the Prebendary, on November 14, 1624[15]. Some insight into his character can be gained from two letters in the Lincoln Diocesan Archives[16]. The first is from Christopher to Nathaniel Reynes, Rector of the near-by parish of Battlesden and Lecturer at Leighton Buzzard, who had quarrelled publicly with his patron, Sir Edward Duncombe. Christopher wrote bluntly that until the quarrel was composed Reynes was "not meet to exercise the position of Lecturer of preacher here. Your cursings and railings against him are unchristian." The Bishop of Lincoln, the famous Dr. John Williams[17], who was tolerant towards Puritan Lecturers, rebuked Christopher with the words,

> "You must not presume to exclude such from your pulpitt as your diocesan shall have appointed to preach there without acquainting him, and receivinge his directions for the same. And therein, as in all this writinge you shewe much indiscretion. But if Mr. Raynes has behaved as you say then I shall bee of opinion that he deserves a sharpe reproofe."

Christopher was not popular with the Nonconformist element in his parish as is shown by the following petition to the House of Lords[18], dated September 10, 1642, just after the outbreak of the Civil War:

> "To the right honoble. the House of Peeres assembled in Parliament The humble petition of the Inhabitants of Leighton in the County of Bedford Sheweth That the town of Leighton is a Market Town and one of the greatest Parishes in the said Country, the parsonage thereof being mostly about 600£ per ann. is impropriate in the hands of the Dean and Canons of Windsor and by them leased unto Sr Thomas Leigh one of the Commissioners of Array in the county of Warwick. The Vicaridge thereof mostly about 50£ p.ann. is in the gift of a Prebendary of Lincoln who is vested and maintained by the Impropriators of the Parsonage or their Tenant.
>
> That Christopher Slater a long time Vicar in the said parish being a promoter of the late superstitious inovations, of a dissolute and scandalous life, and preaching but once upon the Lords day and then very unprofitably the parishioners have been at the charge of 50 or 60£ to maintain a Lecturer for their better instruction in Godliness.
>
> Now the said Vicar is lately dead and the said Parish (without the favour of this honoble. Assembly) in danger to be ill provided for by the said Prebendary and Sir Thomas Leigh.
>
> The petitioners therefore most humbly pray that this most honoble. Assembly out of your pious care for the welfare of many souls would be pleased to appoint Mr Samuel Fisher (at present lecturer in the said Parish by order of the honble. House of Commons) or such other orthodox divine as your Honours shall think fit to be Vicar of the said parish that the Petitioners shall not be left to the provision of the Prebendary or Sir Thomas Leigh from whom they…an opposite to the Parliament and a sower of sedition among the people."

Underneath is written:

> "On reading the petition It was Ordered That Mr Fisher shall be recommended to the Prebend of Windsor to be Vicar."

Mr. Fisher did not, however, succeed in obtaining the appointment as we find that in 1643 a Mr. Willus Rathband became Vicar.

It is clear from this petition that Christopher died in 1642 when he was 57, and not at the age of 63 as recorded on the Leighton Buzzard memorial[19].

The charges against him need not be taken seriously since similar accusations were being made by the Dissenters against many of the loyal Church of England clergy. In Bedfordshire the population was about equally divided between King and Parliament, but Christopher's sympathies are clear from the fact that he appointed Edward Wilkes, a staunch Royalist, who built the Almshouses and gave the church its fine Jacobean pulpit, as one of the overseers of his will.

Christopher must have been married twice for his widow Anne refers to his son William in her will as her son-in-law (stepson). A clue to his first wife is given in the register of St. Paul's, Bedford: "1620, May 4, Married Mr. Slater and my lady Mordant's[20] gentlewoman". It therefore seems likely that he was domestic chaplain to Lord Mordaunt at the time. By his first wife he had a daughter, Frances, baptised at Leighton on August 8, 1621, who married Richard Snagge on September 20, 1653, at St Margaret's Lothbury, London[21], and a son, William (4), born about 1623. By his second wife, Anne, whose origin is unknown, he had three daughters: Anne, who married Roger Barker, probably of Astwood, Bucks.; Mary, who married Mr. Chapman, probably of Newport Pagnell, Bucks.; and Elizabeth, unmarried in 1658 at the date of her mother's will.

Christopher's will[22] is dated July 27, 1642, and was proved on August 21, 1646, by his executrix, his widow Anne. He left his books and freehold property in the fields of Leighton to his son William, his crops thereon and his messuage in Leighton to his wife, £20 to his daughter Frances, and twelve pence each to his three younger daughters.

He appointed his friends Edward Wilkes, William Turvey, Francis Winton and William Hanes as overseers.

His widow Anne died and was buried at Leighton on January 23, 1658/9. The entry in the parish register names her as "Old Mistris Slater". In her will dated August 27, 1658[23], she desires to be buried in the Chancel of Leighton Church near her husband. She leaves her daughter, Elizabeth Sclater, all her goods and her house value to her daughters, Anne Barker and Mary Chapman. To her "son-in-law" William Sclater, clerk of Barnet, Herts., she leaves "one pound of lawful money of England to buy him a ring".

She appoints her daughter Elizabeth sole executrix, and Mark, son of Edward Wilkes, and Robert King, shoemaker, overseers.

How long Elizabeth Sclater enjoyed her house at Leighton Buzzard we do not know. There is no record of her marriage or her relations soon after her mother died. No Sclater is shown as a householder in Leighton Buzzard (or Bedfordshire), in the 1671 Hearth Tax Returns.

She may have been the Elizabeth Sclater who married George Tuck at Brampford Speke on July 1, 1663.

**References**


1. See Appendix I
2. L.R.S.2 p.235
3. The first year's income which had to be paid to the Crown
4. R.Richmond, *Leighton Buzzard and its Hamlets*, p.73
5. His death is mentioned in the Deed of Presentation of his son Christopher to succeed him dated November 24, 1624
6. P.C.C. Barrington, Folio 60
7. *Worthies*, 1st ed. p.117
8. The Lymphsham registers prior to 1750 are missing
9. P.C.C. Skynner, Folio 94, dated June 27, 1627
10. Probably Woodram, a hamlet near Pitminster
11. Not identified
12. See Appendix I
13. A machine used for carding wool
14. *Al.Can.*
15. Lincoln Diocesan M.S. P.D. 1624/3
16. Lincoln Diocesan M.S. Cor.B.3/fol.25
17. His biography is given in B. Dew Roberts's *Mitre and Musket*

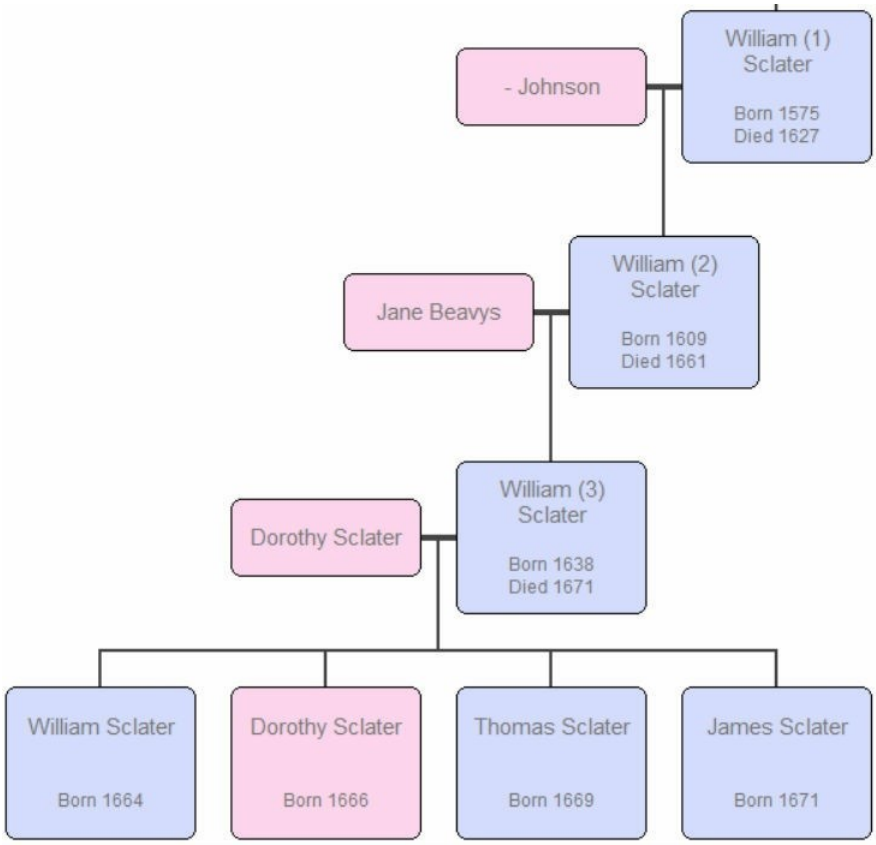
18. *H.M.C.* 5th Report p.47
19. See Appendix I
20. Elizabeth, wife of John, 5th Lord Mardaunt, afterwards 1st Earl of Peterborough
21. She had three daughters, mentioned in the will of William Sclater (4) and was buried at St. Botolph's Bishopsgate, on February 28, 1693/4
22. Beds. Record Office ref. ABP/W 1646/93
23. *P.C.C.* Pell, Folio 152

CHAPTER 2

# DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM SCLATER (1)

### *William Sclater* (2), Prebendary of Exeter, 1609-1661

The eldest surviving son of William Sclater (1), William (2), was born at Pitminster on Easter Day in 1609, and, like his father, was a Scholar of Eton and King's College, Cambridge. He was elected a Fellow of King's in 1629 and his letter of resignation from his Fellowship, dated November 10, 1633, is still preserved in the College archives. He graduated B.A. in 1629 and proceeded to the degrees of M.A. in 1633, B.D. in 1640 and D.D. in 1651.




He was ordained about 1630 and in 1636 was appointed as Chaplain to Joseph Hall, the learned Bishop of Exeter, and as Rector of St. Stephen's Exeter, where he soon became renowned for his preaching. He was also "Preacher" at St. Martin's, Exeter, and in 1641 he was made a Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral. The Civil War broke out in August 1642 but Exeter and the West remained in the hands of the Royalists until the spring of 1646. In 1644 Christopher had been presented by Roger Mallack to the living of Cullompton, which possessed one of the finest churches in Devon, but after the Puritans gained control he was persecuted[1] and driven from his livings, taking refuge for a time in Cambridge[2]. He was never formally sequestrated but lost the income from his benefices, and from his Prebend when Cathedral establishments were abolished during the Commonwealth.

No doubt financial considerations eventually compelled him, like many other Royalists, to adapt himself to the times, and on February 11, 1650/51, he accepted presentation under the Great Seal of the Commonwealth to the Rectory of St. Peter-le-Poer in London.

William obviously had little sympathy for the Presbyterian system of church government which the Parliament was trying to enforce, for in a report to the London Provincial Synod it was stated that he would not join with four Elders in the administration of his parish[3]. He probably also continued to use the Prayer Book, which had been forbidden, and he soon ran into trouble with the authorities.

During the Interregnum the posts were widely searched for evidence of Royalist conspiracies on the instructions of Thomas Scot, and John Thurloe who succeeded him as Cromwell's Head of Intelligence. One of William's letters, which was intercepted, evidently contained some compromising information or opinion. The Council of State, the forty-four statesmen who governed the Country in place of the Monarchy, ordered that Dr. Sclater was to appear before the Committee of Examinations for questioning[4]. There is no record of the proceedings, but he seems to have survived this ordeal unscathed, since he was allowed to retain the benefice of St. Peter-le-Poer until his death ten years later.

William appears to have been in great demand as a preacher, for, among his eight published works are sermons preached at Cambridge, Winchester, Taunton, Exeter and London. He was evidently a friend of the celebrated Dr. Thomas Fuller of Queen's College, Cambridge, who wrote[5]:

"Let me add that there were at one time 3 Fellows of King's Colledge, Sons of Eminent Divines, and afterwards Doctors of Divinity.

1. Samuel Collings
2. Thomas Goad
3. William Sclater

And I believe there were not severally in their Generations men more signal in their different Eminences."

William married Jane Beavys of Exeter in 1634[6] and had one son, William (3), baptised at St. Stephen's, Exeter, on November 27, 1638. He returned to Collompton soon after the Restoration, but died in 1661. He was probably buried at Cullompton, but the registers for that period are missing. The administration of his estate was formerly in the Exeter Probate Registry which was destroyed with all its contents in 1942.

A complete list of his published works is given in Appendix II.

## *William Sclater* (3) of Brampford Speke, 1638-1671

Soon after William Sclater (2) moved to London as Rector of St. Peter-le-Poer he entered his only son William (3) at the Merchant Taylor's school in St. Lawrence Pountney. The school register, kept in Latin by William Dugard the Headmaster, is still preserved by the Merchant Taylors' Company and a translation of the entry relating to William Sclater (3) reads:

"William Sclater, only son of William Sclater, Bachelor of Divinity and Rector of the Church of St. Peters-Poor near London, born at March 12, 1650, in his 13th year, fee paid 2s. 6d."

At this time the school consisted of 250 scholars, of whom 100 were educated free, 50 paid 2s. 6d. and the remaining 100 paid 5s. a quarter.

William (3) is next heard of matriculating from Pembroke College, Oxford, on April 28, 1659[7], but he was ordained and left Oxford without graduating. He was needed to replace one of the two thousand

clergy who dissented from certain practices of the Church and were deprived of their livings under the Act of Uniformity on St. Bartholemew's Day, 1662.

Accordingly on January 20, 1662/3, he was instituted to the perpetual vicarage of Brampton Speke, near Exeter, on the presentation of the Crown in place of the ejected Minister, Henry Hallett.

Nothing further is known of his career and nine years later he died suddenly at the age of 32 and was buried at Brampton Speke on September 17, 1671. He left no will and the Administration of his estate was destroyed with the Exeter Probate Registry in 1942.

The recent discovery of William's early death disproves the statement in the Dictionary of National Biography and other reference books that he became a Non-juror in 1688 and the author of *An original draught of the primitive Church*, first published anonymously in 1717, but whose author was probably John Slater, Vicar of Chatteris and no relation[8].

No record of his marriage has been found but his wife may have been the Dorothy Sclater of Broadclyst[9], near Exeter, whose will, proved in 1681, was in the Exeter Probate Registry until its destruction.

The Brampford Speke parish registers have not survived but some bishop's transcripts in the Devon Record Office contain the following entries:

> July 1, 1663. George Tuck married Elizabeth Sclater. [She was possibly a sister of William (3) or the youngest daughter of Christopher (1) and George Tuck was probably the vicar of Salcombe, Devon].
> May 31, 1664. William, son of William Sclater, baptised.
> ? 1666. Dorothy, daughter of William Sclater, baptised.
> February 7, 1668/9. Thomas, son of William Sclater, baptised.
> August 31, 1671. James Sclater, baptised.
> September 17, 1671. William Sclater, vicar, buried.

It has not proved possible to discover anything more definite about these children. None of them was educated at Oxford or Cambridge. Their mother was probably left in straitened circumstances after her husband's untimely death and this branch of the family, if it survived, must have declined in the social scale. The name appears occasionally in Exeter parish registers in the 18th century, and there is a family of nursery gardeners, bearing the name Sclater, who live in Exeter to this day, but know nothing of their antecedents.

**References**


1. A.G.Matthews, *Walker Revised*
2. *D.N.B.*
3. W.A.Shaw, *The Church under the Commonwealth*
4. *C.S.P.D.* 1651 p.410
5. *Worthies* 1st ed. p.58
6. W.Sterry, *The Eton College Register*
7. *Al.Ox.*
8. See my article in *Notes and Queries*, June 1963
9. The Broadclyst registers for this period are missing

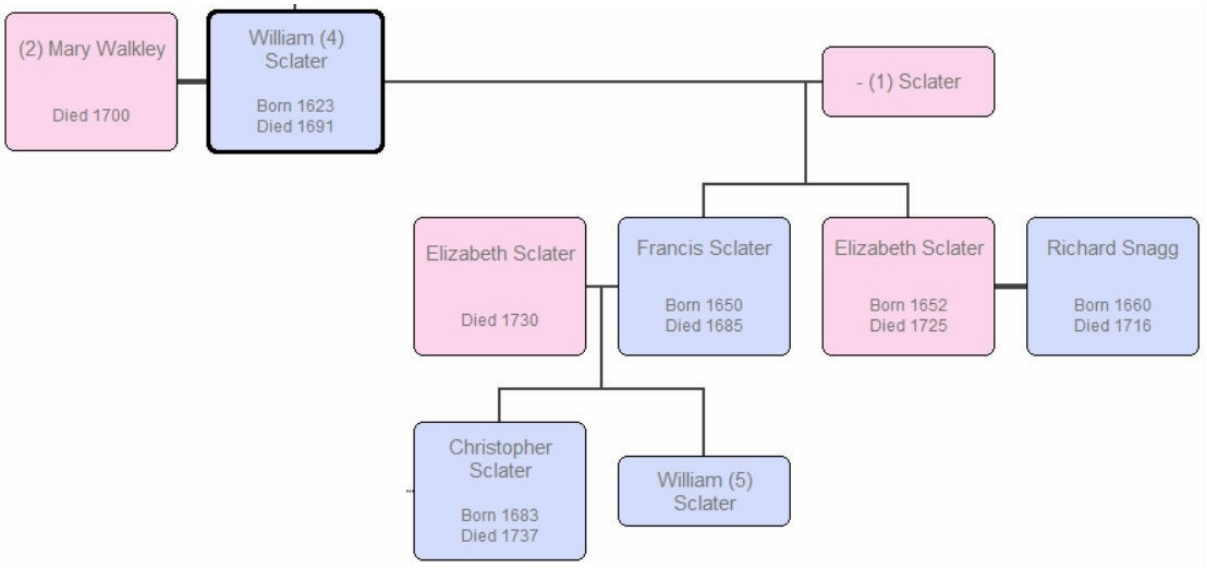
CHAPTER 3

# WILLIAM SCLATER (4), THE CAVALIER, AND HIS CHILDREN

### *William Sclater* (4) of Clerkenwell, *c.* 1623-1691

CHRISTOPHER'S only son, William, was born about 1623, probably at Leighton Buzzard, and always described himself as educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford[1], though his name does not appear in Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses* or in the College records which are incomplete. His studies were probably interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642, when, like many other Oxford undergraduates, he sided with the King, and joined the Royalist Army as a Cornet of Horse.

He was named as one of 35 young students created B.A. by Charles I at Oxford after the battle of Edgehill[2]. During the remainder of the First Civil War he fought as a Cavalier and was promoted to Lieutenant. He may be identified with a certain Major Slater who was committed prisoner to the Tower in June 1646 for bearing arms against the Parliament[3].




After the execution of Charles I on January 31, 1648/9, he "remained faithful to the heir in exile, and was captured while carrying out the orders of his Prince." He was evidently implicated in some Royalist uprising and according to his own account was condemned to death in 1652, but no record of his trial has survived.

He is next heard of in March 1654/5 when he was appointed Headmaster of Barnet Grammar School[4], probably through the influence of John Hayes, one of its governors, who owned property at Leighton Buzzard and must have known the Sclaters. A reference was provided by William Dugard, the Royalist Headmaster of Merchant Taylors' School, where his cousin, William Sclater (3), was a scholar. William (4) had been married about 1649 and had two young children but was evidently now a widower for he was required to permit his predecessor's widow to live in the schoolhouse to look after the boarders.

Some time before August 1658, when he was described as "clerk" in his stepmother's will, he must have been ordained; possibly he was the William Slayter ordained by the Bishop of Lincoln on March 22, 1645/6, or more probably he was ordained by Robert Skinner, the deposed Bishop of Oxford, who continued to confer Orders according to the Church of England in secret during the Commonwealth[5].

After the restoration Charles II was besieged with appeals for livings from Royalist clergymen, many of which he ignored, although those who had been evicted by the Puritans were given back their old parishes. William peititioned for the benefice of Barton-in-the-Clay, Bedfordshire, describing himself as "Schoolmaster in Barnet" and stating that he "was twice in imminent danger of life in the cause of the late King." He apparently obtained a warrant but this was contested by the absentee Rector and William was unsuccessful[6].

On July 5, 1662, William became Curate-in-charge of the parish of Monken Hadley[7], near Barnet, on the presentation of Mrs. Margaret Hayes, widow of John Hayes, mentioned above, but he also continued as Headmaster of the school. Monken Hadley was a poor benefice, the income being only £35 a year. Religious feeling was running high and some Nonconformist parishioners did not welcome the new Church of England Vicar. A certain Richard Marshall appeared before the Justices of the Peace[8], charged with molesting William Sclater during Divine Service, and was committed to the next Sessions of the Peace at Hicks Hall, Middlesex.

In March 1662/3 William resigned his post at the school and soon afterwards vacated the benefice, having decided to move to London with the idea of being nearer the Court at Whitehall, and of making his name as a preacher. His deed of resignation, sealed with the Sclater arms, is still preserved in the School Minute Book.

In the same month we find him describing himself as "B.A. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and lecturer at St Giles-in-the-Fields, London", petitioning the King for the degree of B.D. on the grounds that he "was promised to be taken care of for his losses in the war; was condemned to death in 1652".[9] The King wrote to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford requiring them to admit him as a Bachelor of Divinity, but there is no record of his degree being conferred on him.

In 1664 his loyalty was rewarded when he was presented by the Grocers' Company to the Rectory of Northill in his native Bedfordshire probably, as in the case of his predecessor[10], at the Request of the King. This was fortunate for the survival of the family since it removed them from St. Giles-in-the-Fields a year before the Great Plague, of which a hundred thousand Londoners died, broke out in that parish.

In 1665 he was recommended for the appointment of Sub-dean of the Chapel Royal as being "of pious life, good voice and excellent musical ability", but nothing came of this[11].

In September 1666 he was elected as Curate-in-charge of the excellent living of St. James's, Clerkenwell[12], then a fashionable suburb, whose parishioners had purchased the advowson and consequently could choose their own parson. On his arrival, shortly after the Great Fire of London which had not reached Clerkenwell, he found the parish full of homeless refugees and the Church filled with their salvaged goods.

Two years later William obtained a second benefice when he became Rector of Clifton, Bedfordshire, presented by Mrs Rolt, widow of the Patron. He appointed a Curate and continued to live in Clerkenwell.

In 1668 he petitioned the King for the degree of D.D. and this was conferred by royal mandate "for the loyalty and sufferings" at Cambridge in 1669, Oxford having "shut the doors" to such degrees[13].

That his judgement of character was not infallible is shown by the following story of his meeting with the notorious imposter Titus Oates[14], in a pamphlet entitled *Intrigues of the Popish Plot* by William Smith, M.A., published in 1685:

> "All this while [about 1675] he [Oates] continued in the habit of a Church of England Man; and coming one day to see me at Islington, after we had dined, we intended to go into London to meet Medburne. But in our way passing by Sadler's Musick-House we met Dr Sclater the Vicar of Clerkenwell, who complemented his seeming Brother Clergy man very gravely and desired him to except a glass of ale with him, upon which, growing more familiar, he desired him to give him a sermon next Sunday, which Oates after much entreaty promised. But he thinking it might be only an excuse, resolved to accept Oates proffer, and accordingly Oates preached, and in his sermon speaking all along very bitterly against Calvin, he called him always Jack. This sermon gave very heinous offence to two great admirers of Calvin, Mr Barker and Mr Walsh, then in Commission of the Peace. Who therefore sending for the Dr. gave him a very severe reprimand; for suffering such a fellow to appear in his pulpit. The Dr. to excuse himself acquainted their Worships, 'twas I introduced him; which story though false, proved very prejudicial to me, these persons being my utter enemies ever after. This sermon, by the way, after the Oates' exaltation and renown of being a discoverer, for the credit of the Author was sold by him to Mr Sawbridge for 40 or 50 guineas". One of William Sclater's sermons[15] was published, namely:
>
> The Royal Pay and Paymaster or the Indigent Officers Comfort. Delivered in a sermon Preached before the Honorable the Military Company at St. Pauls Covent Garden, July 25th by William Sclater D.D. Minister of Clerkenwell. And now Printed at their earnest intreaty. London. 1671.

William was one of the "benefactors" of Richard Blome's *Britannia*, published in 1673, and his coat of arms *argent a saltire azure* is one of many illustrated in the preface to this work. He became a member of the Court of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, the well known charitable foundation, in 1685.

In 1688 there occurred the "Glorious Revolution" by which James II was driven from the throne, and the clergy had to take an Oath of Allegiance to William and Mary. The 400 who refused on the ground that to do so would break the oath that they had taken to James II were known as the Non-Jurors and were deprived of their livings. Evidently William took the oath as he retained both his livings until his death two years later.

William must have been married twice but details of his first marriage have not been discovered. His second marriage took place at St. Laurence Pountney in London on October 19, 1657, to Mary Walkley, who survived him and was buried at St. James, Clerkenwell, on December 6, 1700.

By his first marriage he had:

1. Francis (*c*. 1650-1685).
2. Elizabeth (*c*. 1652-1725).

William died and was buried at Leighton Buzzard on March 9, 1690/1. His will is dated December 26, 1690[16], wherein he describes himself as of the parish of St. James Clerkenwell, Co. Middlesex, D.D., and "being sicke and weake in body" he desires "to be decently buried in the grave of my Father in the chancell of the parish church of Leighton Budezart in the County of Bedford under a rough marble stone". He requests that his executor "shall cause to be fixed upon the wall neare thereunto some small but dureable monument with an inscription in remembrance of my father, my grandfather and myself, in such words as I shall direct in a paper to be annexed to or found with this my will or in proper words for that purpose".

To his wife, Mary Sclater, he leaves an annuity of £30 and his messuage or tenement at Clerkenwell Green "late in the occupation of Richard Haley, Esq. and now in the tenance of Mr Ramage" with remainder to his grandson William Sclater, son of his son Francis Sclater, deceased, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

To his grandsons, William and Christopher Sclater, he leaves £600 each in trust until they are 21, the income therefrom to be used for their maintenance and education.

To his granddaughter, Elizabeth Sclater, he leaves £10, stating that her legacy is not larger because he hopes that her mother will provide for her out of his son Francis' marriage settlement.

He leaves £10 and his best silver tankard to his daughter Elizabeth Snagg, £10 and his white gelding to her husband Richard Snagg, £10 each to their infant children, William and Anne Snagg, £10 to his sister Frances Snagge, and £5 each to her three daughters.

To his above mentioned grandson, Christopher Sclater, are bequeathed all his books and papers; "but my desire is that he shall with his owne hands burne and consume all such notes and papers as he shall find written with my owne hand immediately after my desease". To Mr. Mucedorus Burrup, his curate at Clerkenwell, are given "my best stuffe gowne and cassock, my best hat and my best shoes and stockings." He also leaves £5 to the poor at each parish of Leighton Buzzard, Clifton and Clerkenwell, and legacies to his three servants.

Lastly he appoints his son-in-law Richard Snagg sole executor "desiring him for the sake of their father to take the best care that he can of my sayd Grand-children William and Christopher as if they were his owne. My will and desire is that their mother shall have nothing to doe nor be in any way concerned in the education or with what I have herein devised and bequeathed to them". He appoints as overseers of his will Mr. Henry Mews of the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, and Mr. John Duke of Corpus Christi College in Oxford, each with a legacy of forty shillings to buy them rings.

His will was proved by Richard Snagg, and the monument was duly erected on the north wall of the chancel of the parish church of Leighton Buzzard, where it still remains and provides the key to much of the early family history. The Latin inscription and a translation are given in Appendix I.

Since there is no mention in his will of the property at Leighton Buzzard which his father had left him we can assume that this was sequestrated or sold to pay fines for "malignancy" during the Civil War. However he was probably compensated after the Restoration, and he must have saved a considerable sum during his last 23 years when he held two livings, for his bequests are larger than might be expected.

It appears from his will that William did not entirely trust his daughter-in-law, Elizabeth, the widow of this son Francis. Little has been discovered about her, but she evidently remained on good terms with her son Cristopher, for she was living with him at the time of her death thirty-nine years later. Nothing further has been discovered about her other son William (5), who was not apprenticed to his uncle, the goldsmith, although one would have expected this, and it is presumed that he died young. This belief is strengthened by the fact that Christopher, shortly after leaving Oxford, was able to hand over the sum of £800 to the trustees of his marriage settlement. Since he and William had only been left £600 each by the grandfather William Sclater, it seems probable that Christopher received his brother's legacy in addition to his own.

## *Francis Sclater* of Netheraven, *c.* 1650-1685

THE only son of William Sclater (4) of Clerkenwell, Francis or Frank, was probably born at Leighton Buzzard though he is described as "of Luton" in the register of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, on his admission as a Scholar on May 10, 1667[17].

He probably received his early education at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Barnet, where his father was Headmaster from 1654 to 1663. He graduated B.A. from Corpus in 1671 and proceeded to

the degrees of M.A. in 1674 and B.D. in 1682. He was elected a Fellow of his College and University Music Lecturer[18] in 1675.

He is described by Anthony Wood as "an ingenious person"[19], and there are several references to him in Wood's *Life and Times*, from which he seems to have been one of the leading figures in the University.

Francis was ordained by the Bishop of Oxford on March 11, 1676/7, and, according to the College records, retained his Fellowship until January 8, 1682/3, when he resigned it presumably in order to marry. His wife's name was Elizabeth but no other details of his marriage have come to light[20] and it may have been performed privately by his father who forgot to have it entered in the Clerkenwell register. His father implied in his will that he had provided his son with a good marriage settlement, which indicates that he approved of the marriage.

On January 27, 1682/3, Francis was instituted to the perpetual vicarage of Netheravon in Wiltshire, presented by Prebendary Isaac Walton, son of the author of *The Compleat Angler*. Francis, however, soon appointed a curate and seems to have spent little time in the parish since his name does not appear in the register. He evidently preferred to serve in London and a few weeks later on March 7, according to the register of St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, he was officiating there at the baptism of "Marck Anthony an Indian". This church had been destroyed in the Fire of London and the sister church of St. Mary Woolnoth had been damaged but restored by Sir Christopher Wren in 1677, the two parishes being united. Francis was formally licenced to the Curacy of the latter in November 1683[21], but he seems to have lived in the riverside parish of Allhallows the Great. There is one, possibly relevant, entry in the register of that parish, the burial on October 31, 1683, of "Frances Slater a Minister's daughter".

In May 1685 he died suddenly of small-pox and was buried at his father's church of St. James, Clerkenwell. The register gives "May 12. Mr. Francis Sclater, Minister, buryed from Hicks Hall in the Chancle". He left no will and letters of administration[22], in which he is described as formerly of the parish of Allhallows the Great, were granted to his widow Elizabeth on June 30, 1685.

His early death ended a career that was evidently of considerable promise. His sorrowing father commemorated him in two ways. He erected a monument, bearing the Sclater arms, charged with a label of three points - the mark of difference for an eldest son - above a remarkable Latin epitath extolling his virtues, in the church of St. James, Clerkenwell (see Appendix I). He also presented to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, a fine two-handled silver gilt memorial cup, made by John Jackson in 1685, which is still a treasured possession of the College. It bears the Sclater arms and a Latin inscription which, translated, reads:

> "A Loving Cup: The Gift of the Rev. Dr. William Sclater D.D. the most indulgent Father of the most loyal son Frank Sclater B.D. former Fellow of C.C.C.Oxon, most dearly beloved now most widely separated who died from small-pox on May 12, 1685, in his thirty-fifth year. Presented in 1687".

During his short married life Frank had certainly three children, Christopher, William and Elizabeth, each named in the will of their grandfather William Sclater (4) in 1690, but details of whose birth have not been discovered. Of these William and Elizabeth died young, leaving only Christopher to perpetuate the family.

Frank's widow Elizabeth lived to a great age and died at Chingford, where her son Christopher was Rector, in 1730. In her will[23], dated February 19, 1726/27, and proved on May 25, 1730, she left him all her estate, both real and personal.

## *Elizabeth Sclater*, *c.* 1652-1725
## *Richard Snagg*, *c.* 1660-1716

FRANK'S sister and William of Clerkenwell's only daughter, Elizabeth, was born about 1652, probably while her father was in prison for his Royalist activities. She must have been a remarkable woman for she outlived three husbands and survived to the age of 73.

Her first marriage took place at St. Sepulcre's, Holborn, on October 15, 1670, to Samuel Sadler, bachelor of that parish. In the Bishop's licence, now in the London Guildhall Library, she is described as a spinster aged 18, having the consent of her father, Dr. Sclater. No details have been discovered about the death of Samuel Sadler, but her second marriage to Francis Winton[24], widower of Leighton Buzzard, was by Faculty Office licence dated November 22, 1679. He died and was buried at Leighton Buzzard on May 21, 1685.

Her third marriage took place at St. Bride's, Fleet Street, on June 16, 1687, to Richard Snagg, bachelor, goldsmith, and in the Archbishop's licence she is described as Mrs. Elizabeth Winton, of St. James, Clerkenwell, Widow.

Richard Snagg was the son of Richard Snagg, Vicar of Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, and belonged to the distinguished Bedfordshire family which had provided a Speaker of the House of Commons during Queen Elizabeth's reign. (Elizabeth's aunt, Frances Sclater, had married a third Richard Snagg in 1653).

Elizabeth's third husband was born about 1660 and apprenticed in 1675 to John Putnam, Goldsmith. In 1682 he was at "The Unicorn", Lombard Street, with Alderman Backwell, and in 1683 set up on his own at "The Exchange" Lombard Street, where he flourished. In 1687 he took up his freedom in the Goldsmiths' Company and in 1691 moved to "The Flying Horse", Lombard Street, as a Goldsmith and Banker.

In the same year, as executor of the will of his father-in-law, Dr. William Sclater of Clerkenwell, he became sole trustee of his nephews, William and Christopher Sclater, and erected the fine Sclater monument, which probably came from the workshop of Grinling Gibbons, in Leighton Buzzard Church.

In 1708 he was reported to have incurred a heavy loss through the defalcation of his clerk, Robert Yate, who absconded with a great sum of money[25].

Richard and Elizabeth Snagg had six children according to the registers of St. Edmund King and Martyr and St. Mary Woolnoth. They were Charles (1688-1689), William (1688-1694), Ann (1689- ), Richard (1692- ), Elizabeth (1694- ), Charlett (1695- ).

Richard died and was buried at St. Mary Woolnoth on April 13, 1716, administration of his estate being granted to his widow Elizabeth, who died in 1725 according to a further grant of administration of his estate made in that year.

### References


1. Venn confuses him with another William Sclater, admitted Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1636, who was probably the younger brother of Sir Thomas Sclater (see Appendix III)
2. *Ath.Ox.*, Vol. 2, p.692
3. *H.C.J.*, Vol. 4, p.559
4. C. L. Tripp, *History of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Barnet* (1935)
5. *Ath.Ox.*, Vol. 2, p.673

6. *C.S.P.D* 1660-1, pp.126, 182
7. F. C. Cass, Monken Hadley (1880)
8. Middlesex County Records, Vol. III, p.312
9. *C.S.P.D* 1663-4, p.68
10. *C.S.P.D* 1661-2, p.514
11. *C.S.P.D* 1665-6, p.153
12. *Vic.Gen.* Exton
13. *C.S.P.D* 1667-8, p.609, 1668-9, pp.31, 50
14. In 1678 the whole country was deceived by Oates's false accusations of an imaginary "Popish Plot" to murder the King and extirpate the Protestant religion
15. According to W. J. Pinks's *History of Clerkenwell* he also published a sermon on 1 John v.21, in 1663
16. *P.C.C.* Vere, Folio 59
17. There is no record of him in the Luton register and the Leighton Buzzard register of this period is missing
18. *O.H.S.* Vol. XXI, p.546
19. *Ath.Ox.*, Vol III, p.229
20. The register of St. Margaret, Westminster, gives the marriage of a Francis Sclater to Elizabeth Tew on April 22, 1656, but this is unlikely to refer to him unless the date is wrong
21. *Vic.Gen.* Exton
22. *P.C.C.* Cann, Folio 77
23. *P.C.C.* Auber, Folio 139
24. A Francis Winton, possibly the father of this one, was an overseer of the will of Elizabeth's grandfather, Christopher Sclater, who died at Leighton Buzzard in 1642
25. F. G. H. Price, *London Bankers*

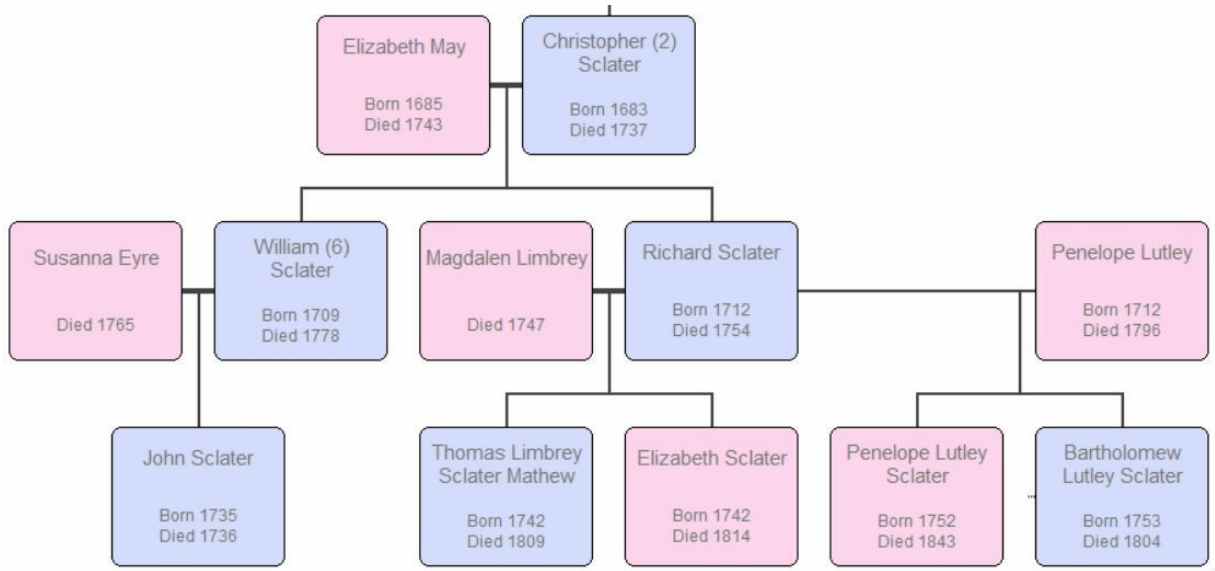
CHAPTER 4

# CHRISTOPHER SCLATER (2) AND HIS SONS, WILLIAM AND RICHARD

### *Christopher Sclater* (2) of Loughton and Chingford, *c.* 1683-1737

The date and place of the birth of Christopher, the only child of Francis known to have survived infancy, have not been discovered. According to the inscription on his tomb he was 58 at his death in 1737 but this seems unlikely since it appears from the College records that his father remained a Fellow of Corpus Christi, Oxford, until January 1682/3. Fellows were not allowed to marry so, unless Christopher was born out of wedlock or his father was secretly married while holding his fellowship, he could not have been born until 1863. Furthermore he entered Corpus as a Chorister in 1700 and this is more likely to have been at the age of 17 than at the age of 21. Choristerships were in the sole gift of the President and it seems unlikely that Thomas Turner, who was a strict disciplinarian, would have admitted him had there been any scandal about his birth.

Christopher had entered Winchester as a Scholar soon after his grandfather's death in 1691, being described as "of St. Dunstan[1], London" and his name appears in *Long Rolls* from 1692 to 1699. No doubt his uncle Richard Snagg, who had been appointed his trustee and made responsible for his education under his grandfather's will, had decided this.




He graduated B.A. from Corpus in 1703, becoming M.A. in January 1705/6. In the same month he was appointed Chaplain of the College, but six months later he was presented to the Rectory of Loughton in Essex by John Wroth, the patron. He retained this living until 1735 when he resigned it in favour of his eldest son William. He was enabled to do this because John Wroth had, by his will made in 1717, only two years after the Jacobite Rising of 1715, when a majority of the population were Jacobite sympathizers, settled the next presentation:

> "on any son of Mr Sclater that shall be in orders and of a sober, virtuous behaviour, and capable to supply the cure, and who shall give sufficient testimony of his being well-affected to our present happy Establishment in Church and State".[2]

In 1722 Christopher had obtained a second living, that of the neighbouring parish of Chingford, to which he was presented by the patron, Thomas Boothby. In those days Loughton and Chingford, though only ten miles from London, were remote villages cut off from the outside world by the marshes of the Lea and the fastnesses of Epping Forest. Here Christopher remained until his death in 1737 and we can picture him clad in brown coat and leather breeches, carrying his gun like a prosperous farmer. In addition to his glebe he acquired and farmed copyhold land in the manor of Chigwell, and his accounts[3] show that he averaged an annual profit of £40 after supplying his own household. Fat calves seem to have been most profitable and each cow is entered by name: Stately, Forward, Quince, Cheery and Brown, while his horse is named Wag. From this we may infer that he had a sense of humour and a genial affection for his animals[4].

Christopher married at Worting, Hampshire, on February 2, 1707/8, Elizabeth, the eldest daughter and, after the death of her brothers, John and William, co-heiress of John May (1652-1722) of Worting, by his wife Elizabeth (1667-1722), daughter of William Coleman[5] (1630-1700), Steward to the 1st Duke of Bolton. Christopher probably met her through William Wither of Manydown who was his contemporary at Winchester and Oxford and a trustee of their marriage settlement.

The Mays were small squires who originally came from Wiltshire and had leased Worting Wood Farm from the Withers of Manydown for about a century. They also owned freehold and leasehold property at Ramsdell and Wootton St. Lawrence. John May was the last of the Worting Mays and, after his death in 1722, 365 acres of his land were sold by his four daughters for £5,600. May's Farm at Ramsdell however belonged to his younger brother Thomas, from whose widow Elizabeth it passed to the Sclaters, who retained it until about 1890. Through the Mays the family were related to the Harwoods of Deane, the Russells of Ashe and other respectable local families.

A copy of the marriage settlement of Christopher Sclater and Elizabeth May shows that Christopher undertook to deposit £800 with the trustees, William Wither and Charles May[6], while John May agreed to contribute £80, £100 more at his death, and the title to a further £200 plus interest.

Christopher and Elizabeth had thirteen children of whom seven attained maturity. The births of the following are recorded in the Loughton or Chingford registers:

1. Frank (1709-1711)
2. William (1709-1778)
3. John (1710-1711)
4. Richard (1712-1754)
5. Christopher (1713-1740)
6. Elizabeth (1714-1769)
7. Joseph (1715-1767)
8. Anne (1717-1749)
9. John (1718-1718)
10. May (1719-1746)
11. Margaret (1721-1721)
12. Robert (1723-1740), apprenticed to John Elliot, citizen and draper of London, and
13. Jane (1723,1723), twins.

In addition to this large family Christopher had his widowed mother living with him until her death in 1730, when she left him all her estate, both real and personal. Her will was witnessed by Catherine

Greene and Daniel May, probably the son of Charles May, mentioned above. Her real estate was probably the freehold estate at Windsor mentioned in the Will of her grandson William (6), but there is no mention of the family in the registers of the Windsor parishes.

He obviously planned the careers of his sons with great care and foresight. William and Christopher were scholarly and destined for Oxford and the Church, though the latter died before being ordained. The others were shrewd and practical and seemed likely to succeed in business. At this time England was experiencing a period of great commercial expansion. There was not then the snobbish contempt for trade that developed in the Victorian era, and younger sons from manor and rectory were flocking to London to seek their fortunes. Country parsons' families had to be specially skilled in healing and the lore of herbal remedies for the benefit of their parishioners. The Sclaters were no exception as witness the Commonplace Books of Doctors' Remedies compiled by Christopher's daughters and still preserved by the family. It was accordingly a natural step for Richard to be trained and set up in business in London as a Druggist, and for Joseph to become his apprentice and partner. Robert was to become a linen draper and May was to go to India, the source of supply of much of the raw materials for both businesses. To this end his father bought £400 of East India Company Stock, worth about £600, in August 1732[7], the possession of which paved the way for May to obtain the coveted post of a Writer in the Company two years later. This far-reaching scheme, which might have enriched them all, failed partially through the early deaths of Robert and May, but nevertheless Richard and Joseph achieved remarkable success in their short careers.

Christopher died on May 7, 1737, and was buried at Chingford. His tomb still stands on the south side of the Old Parish Church, formerly in ruins but now restored. It bears the arms of Sclater impaling May and the following inscription:

> "The Revd. Mr Christ. Sclater, M.A. late Rector of the Parish, died 7 May 1737 Aged 58. Here likewise is interred the body of Mrs. Eliza Sclater his widow who died Febr. 3. Ann. Dom. 1743. Aet 59. And near this place lies the body of Robt. Sclater their youngest son died Dec 18 Ann Dom. 1740 Aet. 17."

Christopher's will[8] is dated February 7, 1723/4, and was proved on June 4, 1737, by his widow, to whom he left all his property, desiring that she should in due course divide it between his surviving children.

Elizabeth's will[9] is dated December 29, 1741, and was proved by her daughter Elizabeth on March 30, 1744. In it she leaves £20 each for mourning to her surviving sons, William, Richard, Joseph and May, £200 to be divided between her six surviving children and the rest of her property, including her copyhold land in the parish of Chigwell, to be equally divided between her daughters, Elizabeth and Anne.

Christopher's portrait was painted but the original has disappeared. An engraving from it was found in an old cottage at Loughton and given to his descendant, Philip Lutley Sclater, but this was destroyed by a bomb in 1944.

## *William Sclater* (6) of Bow Church, 1709-1778

CHRISTOPHER'S eldest surviving son, William, was born at Loughton on December 6, 1709, and, like his father, was a Scholar at Winchester. His name appears in *Long Rolls* from 1723 to 1727.

He matriculated from Corpus Christi, Oxford, in 1727 and graduated B.A. from Trinity, Oxford, in 1731, proceeding to the degrees of M.A. from New College in 1734, and B. & D.D. in 1769[10].

He became curate to his father at Loughton in 1732, and succeeded him as Rector in March 1735, retaining the living until his death in 1778. Thus father and son between them held this benefice for a total of 72 years, one year longer than the period for which Anthony and Christopher Sclater had held the living of Leighton Buzzard.

In 1750 he became "lecturer" (a preacher chosen and supported by the Parish) of Christ Church, Newgate Street[11], London, the parish in which his brothers, Richard and Joseph, lived, and in November 1769 he was appointed as Chaplain to the Lord Mayor, William Beckford, at whose marriage on June 8, 1756, he had officiated.

In 1771 he was selected by the Grocers' Company to become Rector of the famous City Church of St. Mary-le-Bow in Cheapside to which it was their turn to present. No doubt the fact that his brothers, Richard and Joseph, had been influential members of the Company until their deaths (in 1754 and 1767 respectively) was partly responsible for this preferment, but he had a considerable reputation as a preacher. St Mary-le-Bow ranked first after St. Paul's Cathedral of all the London churches, and in it was established the ecclesiastical Court of Arches which held jurisdiction over the diocese of Canterbury.

His portrait by Nathaniel Hone, R.A., holding his spectacles in one hand, is in the possession of Lord Basing, and there is a fine mezzotint engraving of it by J. R. Smith, published in 1777. It shows him looking younger than his years with brown hair, showing flecks of white at the temples, falling nearly to his shoulders. He has the broad brow of a scholar, wide nostrils, and the serene confident expression of a man at peace with the world, smiling slightly to himself.

*WILLIAM SCLATER*
*from an engraving by J.R. Smith after Nathaniel Hone*

William married Susanna, daughter of John Eyre of Loughton, and had an only child John, born on December 14 1735, who died in infancy and was buried at Loughton on August 10, 1736. His wife died and was buried at Loughton on March 7, 1765. William died on February 11, 1778. An account of the accident which caused his death is given in *The Gentleman's Magazine*[12], as follows:

"Wednesday February 11. A fatal accident happened to Dr Sclater as he was coming up St Mary Hill between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, by a sack of carroway seeds falling upon him from the slings as they were craning into a grocer's warehouse, which killed him

upon the spot. By his unfortunate death the united livings of St Mary-le-Bow, St Pancras Soper-Lane, and All-Hallows, Honey Lane are in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Archbishop presents twice (the two former being his peculiars) and the Company once. A dispute arose concerning the presentation in 1771 when at length it was determined to be the Company's turn who presented Dr Sclater."

His niece, Eliza Draper, wrote[13] to a friend after his death:

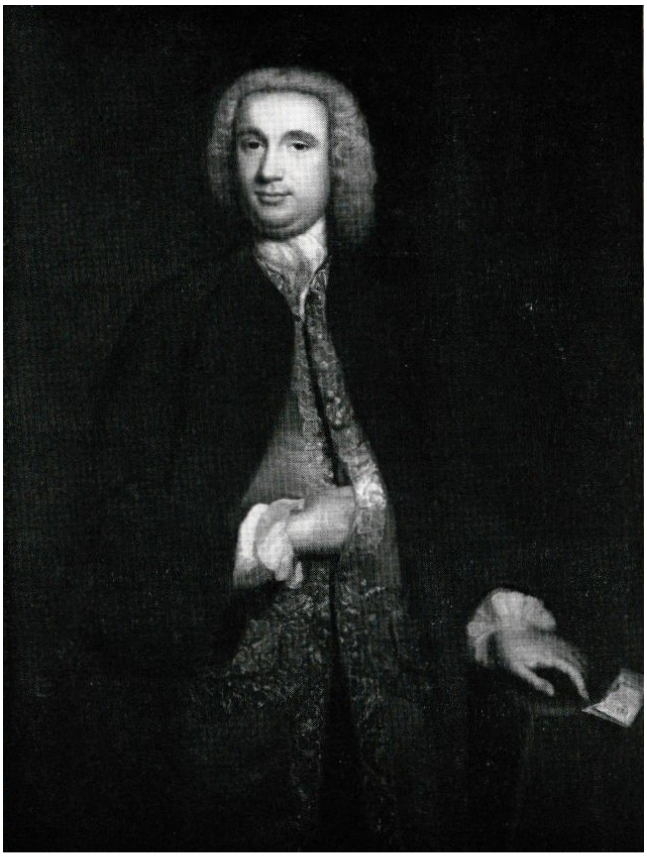
"My black Seal is occasioned by the loss of a very dear Relation, a most worthy old Man who was killed upon the Spot very lately by a bale of Goods falling upon his head out of a crane as he was walking in the Street. I revere his Memory and should grievously lament his loss, if I did not think it wrong to do so, as I have no doubt but he was as well prepared to quit the World as any Person who ever entered it."

According to family tradition no Sclater has been able to eat seed cake ever since.

William was buried at Loughton in the grave of his wife in the old churchyard in accordance with his wishes expressed in his will dated February 28, 1774[14], but no memorial or tombstone remains. He bequeathed his personal estate and all his goods to his niece Elizabeth Sclater, daughter of his brother Richard, who had kept house for him after his wife's death, and his freehold estate at Windsor "now in the tenance of William Coombs, Ironmonger" to his nephew Joseph, son of his brother Joseph. His will was proved by his niece Elizabeth, sole executrix, on February 25, 1778.

## *Richard Sclater* the Alderman, 1712-1754

CHRISTOPHER'S second surviving son, Richard, was born at Loughton on February 23, 1711/12, and was the first member of the family not to enter the Church. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed for seven years to Thomas Fulkes, a wholesale druggist in Newgate Street, for a consideration of £84. Mr. Fulkes was the Treasurer of that well known charitable organisation, the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, and doubtless this influenced him to take on a parson's son. Also he was probably a friend of the family for we find a Thomas Fulkes witnessing the will of Richard's grandfather, John May, in 1718. Thomas Fulkes died in 1728 and Richard was then committed to his successor, Charles Deacon, "citizen and chirurgeon in Newgate Street, druggist."



*RICHARD SCLATER*
*by George Beare*

Under the law an apprentice lived in his master's house and the master, in addition to giving him his training, assumed full responsibility for his physical and moral welfare. Richard must have been well taught and cared for by his two masters, and he was clearly an apt and industrious pupil for, when Charles Deacon died in 1731, he was judged

by the Worshipful Company of Grocers, which controlled druggists, to be qualified after only five years apprenticeship to take over the business which his father then bought for him.

Before being allowed to trade within the precincts of the City it was necessary to be a Freeman, and at the age of nineteen Richard purchased his freedom in the City and also in the Grocers' Company. It is interesting to note that Richard became a druggist and not a surgeon or apothecary. At this period apothecaries were functioning as general practitioners, attending patients and prescribing drugs, and had their own City Company or Guild which had broken away from the Grocers in 1617. It seems that Richard had decided to avoid medical practice and confine himself to preparing and dispensing drugs. Like other druggists he would have dealt in tea, coffee, chocolate, sugar, and also spices and other eastern products supplied by his brother May in India.

Another brother, Joseph, became his first apprentice in 1731 and his partner in 1738. The business evidently flourished and by 1749 Richard is described in *The London Magazine* as "the emminent druggist of Newgate Street." At that date houses were not numbered and shops were only distinguished by their signs. After numbering had been made compulsory in 1762 we find Joseph Sclater's address given in *The London Directory* as 102 Newgate Street, but the original house no longer exists.

According to *The Grub Street Journal* and *The London Evening Post* for November 16, 1737, Mr Sclater, a druggist in Newgate Street, possessed the ticket for the first prize of £500 in a lottery drawn at Stationers's Hall. If this is true perhaps it was a turning-point in Richard's career, but he must also have been able and ambitious for it is otherwise impossible to account for his rapid progress to high City office and prosperity.

His reputation is shown by the high premiums he was able to charge his apprentices[15]. These were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1737 | Hasledine Pemberton | £200 |
| 1740 | John Turner | £300 |
| 1744 | William Sheppard | £350 |
| 1752 | Thomas Hooker | £315 |

He was a liveryman and member of the Court of the Grocers' Company, becoming Second Warden and Auditor in 1743. He served as Treasurer of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy from 1747 to 1752, the office which his old master, Thomas Fulkes, had previously held. He was elected a Common Councillor for his Ward, Farringdon Within, in 1736 at the age of 24, Deputy Alderman in 1741 and Alderman in 1754 only three months before his death. Had he lived he would have become Lord Mayor of London by rotation within a few years.

An account of his election is given in *The London Magazine* for February 4, 1754, as follows:

> "The right Hon. the lord mayor held a ward mote at Christ's hospital for an election of an alderman of the ward of Farringdon Within in the room of the late Sir Henry Marshall, knt, deceased, when Richard Sclater, Esq., deputy thereof was unanimously chosen. He afterwards thanked the ward for the honour they had conferred upon him; and several of the gentlemen advising him not to give any entertainment he acquainted them that he would give a sum of money to be distributed among the poor housekeepers; which met with universal approbation".

Richard was married twice and both his wives came from well-established land-owning families. He must have met his first wife, Magdalen Limbrey, when visiting his mother's relations in Hampshire, since the Limbreys lived at Tangier Park in Wootton St. Lawrence, the same parish as the May property. Magdalen was a daughter of Sir John Husband, First Baronet of Ipsley, Warwickshire, and of Hurstbourne Tarrant Manor, Hampshire, which he had inherited from his mother Jane, the daughter of Lord Charles Paulet. The marriage took place on November 2, 1738, at Wootton St Lawrence, and by it Richard had four children baptised at Christ Church, Newgate Street, as follows:

*MAGDALEN LIMBREY*

1. Husband Richard - November 15, 1739 (died young).
2. Thomas Limbrey - April 5, 1741.
3. Elizabeth - April 21, 1742.
4. Richard - July 20, 1743 (died young).

Magdalen died and was buried at Upton Grey, near Basingstoke, on February 11, 1747.

Richard married secondly on April 30, 1751, Penelope (1712-1796), daughter of Philip Lutley[16] (1667-1731) of Bromcroft Castle and Lawton Hall, Shropshire, and Henwick, Worcestershire, by his wife Penelope (1685-1745), only daughter and heiress of Richard Barneby of Brockhampton, Herefordshire. By his second marriage Richard was the father of Penelope Lutley (1752-1843), and Bartholomew Lutley (1753-1804).

A portrait of Richard, wearing a brown coat and red waistcoat with silver facings, by George Beare[17], and his silver coffee pot, engraved with the arms of Sclater impaling Lutley, are in the author's possession. A portrait of his first wife Magdalen is in the possession of Lord Basing.

Richard died on May 4, 1754, and was buried at Upton Grey by the side of his first wife in accordance with his wishes expressed in his will[18] dated July 23, 1750. To his children, Thomas and Elizabeth, he leaves £2,500 and £1,000 respectively and equal shares in the rest of his estate in trust until they are 21. But if Thomas should die Elizabeth should have £7,000 only and the rest be divided between his brothers and sisters of their representatives.

He leaves £20 each to all his brothers and sisters for mourning, 10 guineas to his apprentice, William Sheppard, £20 to his maid, Jane Harding "for her faithfulness to and care of her late mistress and my children" and six months wages to all his servants.

He directs his executors to let his brother Joseph have £1,000 free of interest for seven years after settling the accounts of the partnership between them.

He expresses a wish that his son Thomas "should be apprenticed to a Chemist if he liked it and my executors can meet with a proper Master and then being out of his time shall come home to my brother Joseph".

In a codicil added after his second marriage he leaves £4,000 to his second wife Penelope, with remainder to his children by her. He also leaves her his household goods, coach and horses and "the four diamond starrs and diamond pompadour", with remainder to his daughter Elizabeth.

The will was proved on May 31, 1754, by his executors Edward Hillersdon, a Hamburg Merchant, and Jenner Swaine a Distiller in Newgate Street.

After Richard's death his widow Penelope returned to Henwick, near Worcester, with her two children and lived there with her spinster sister, Margaret Lutley, until her death many years later. She was buried in Worcester Cathedral on December 12, 1796. In her will[19] dated April 22, 1784, she left £1,500 to her son Bartholomew and £2,500 to her daughter Penelope, the rest of her estate to be divided equally between them. She left her gold watch, jewels and china to her daughter, her family pictures and plate to her son, and all the rest of her household goods to be divided equally between them.

Her jewels included the "Penelope Pearls" which had been given by Sir Edwin Sandys to his daughter Penelope on her marriage to Sir Nicholas Lechmere in 1642, and have been left from one Penelope to another ever since. They are now in the possession of Penelope Fitzgerald (*née* Crofts), but are said to be discoloured and worthless.

**References**


1. Neither the parish registers of St. Dunstan-in-the-East nor St. Dunstan-in-the-West contain any mention of the family
2. W. C. Waller, *Loughton in Essex*
3. Essex Record Office. Ref. D/P 233/3/6
4. W. Addison, The English Country Parson
5. See J. E. Millard, *History of Basingstoke*
6. Charles (1661-1714), the cousin of John May, was Mayor of Basingstoke in 1711 and the ancestor of the Mays of Basingstoke, brewers
7. Information from the Bank of England
8. *P.C.C.* Wake, folio 144
9. *P.C.C.* Anstes, folio 79
10. *Al.Ox.*
11. London Magazine Vol. 19, p.141
12. Vol. 48, p.93
13. *N. & Q.* Vol. 187, p.52
14. *P.C.C.* Hay, Folio 84
15. Genealogical Society. *Apprenticeship Index* 1710-1774
16. A history of the Lutley family is given in *Bromcroft and its owners* by Evelyn H. Martin, and their pedigree was entered in the Visitation of Shropshire, 1623
17. Illustrated in Country Life, May 8, 1958

18. *P.C.C.* Pinfold, Folio 150
19. *P.C.C.* Harris, Folio 638

CHAPTER 5

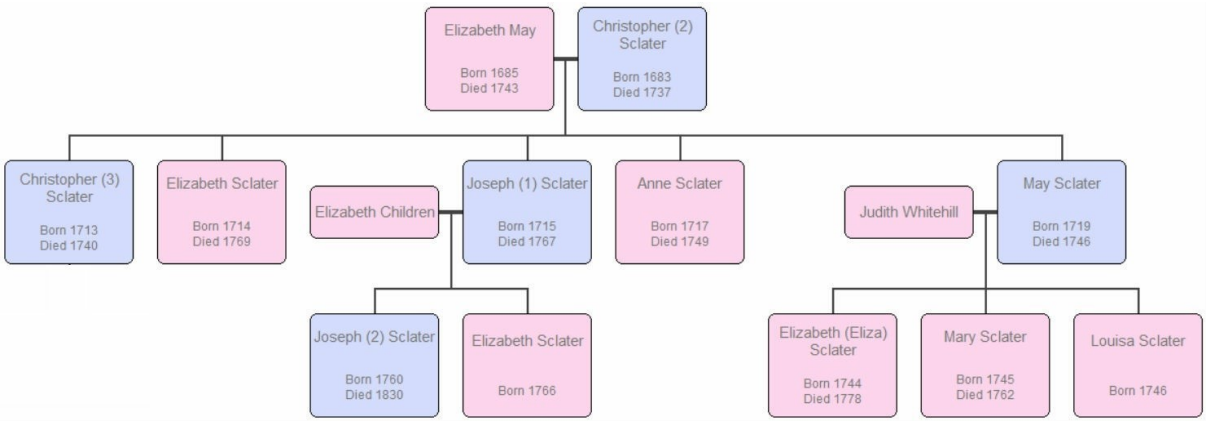
# YOUNGER CHILDREN OF CHRISTOPHER SCLATER (2) AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

### *Christopher Sclater* (3), 1713-1740?

CHRISTOPHER (3), the third son of Christopher (2) to survive infancy, was born at Loughton on April 18, 1713. He entered Winchester College as a Scholar in 1728, and then proceeded to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he was admitted as a Clerk on July 27, 1731. He graduated B.A. in 1736 but evidently died soon afterwards, since there is no mention of him in his mother's will dated December 29, 1741.

### *Elizabeth Sclater*, 1714-1769, and *Thomas Pickering*, 1699-1767

CHRISTOPHER'S eldest daughter, Elizabeth, was born at Loughton on May 16, 1714. She married on March 22, 1753[1], the Rev. Thomas Pickering, D.D., who had previously been engaged to her younger sister, Anne, when she died. Dr. Pickering had been Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and was Vicar of St. Sepulcre's, Holborn from 1748 until his death.




This was the church where the great bell was tolled whenever prisoners from nearby Newgate Gaol were taken to execution at Tyburn (near where Marble Arch now stands). The Pickerings did not spend all their time at the vicarage in this gloomy district but retired whenever possible to their country house at Chingford. They had no children of their own but made a home for the three orphan daughters of Elizabeth's brother May Sclater, while they were home from India being educated from 1754 to 1757. The Pickerings also took care of their nephew Thomas and niece Elizabeth after the death of their father Richard Sclater in 1754. All their nephews and nieces were obviously devoted to them.

Thomas Pickering died on January 19, 1767, leaving all he possessed[2] to his widow Elizabeth, who died two years later on February 5, 1769. In her will[3] she left £200, her copyhold estate at Chigwell and her "chariott and horses" to her brother William Sclater (6), £20 to her nephew Joseph Sclater, and, after other small bequests the residue of her estate to her niece and goddaughter Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Sclater.

## *Anne Sclater*, 1717-1749

CHRISTOPHER'S second daughter, Anne, was born at Loughton on February 17, 1716/17, and according to family tradition grew into a great beauty. She died suddenly on October 6, 1749[4], a few days before she was due to have been married to Dr. Pickering who four years later married her sister Elizabeth.

In the old parish church at Chingford is a memorial erected to her memory by Thomas Pickering. A translation of the Latin inscription reads:

> "Near the place is buried the body of Anne Sclater. She was the younger daughter of Christopher Sclater, formerly Rector of this Church, and Elizabeth his wife. A good girl born of good parents by whom she was taught and educated, she learnt every domestic virtue including economy combined with liberality. She was elegant of form and most pleasing of manners. Alas, death lit his gloomy torch before her marriage. After a dire struggle bravely and piously borne she finally succumbed to the most cruel illness on October 6, 1749, aged 32.
>
> Thomas Pickering, Vicar of the Church of St. Sepulcre, placed this token of faithful friendship and everlasting love."

In her will[5] Anne left £10 to her brother Joseph, small bequests to Mrs. Elizabeth May of Ramsdell and Mrs. Ben Cleeve, and the rest of her property to her sister Elizabeth. Her Sampler and two manuscript books, each containing about 200 remarkable medical recipes, collected by her and her sister in 1739 from their relations and friends, are still preserved by the family. A few examples, which illustrate the primitive state of medical knowledge of the time, are given on the next page.

> For ye Falling Sickness.
> Take a Live Mole bleed him in ye Neck and put him into a Crucible, let him burn 'till he is dry enough to powder, then give of ye Powder as much as will lay on a 6d in any liquour 3 days before ye full Moon, 3 days at ye full Moon, and 3 days after it in ye Morning fasting.
>
> For a Giddiness of ye Head of a long continuance.
> Take ye Gall of an Hare, and as much Honey, beat 'em well together a good while, anoint ye temples and forehead.
>
> A Powder for Worms.
> Take ye Herb called dead Man's hand, infuse it 24 hours in Beer, drink it 9 mornings, make it as strong as you can drink it.
>
> For ye King's Evil.
> Take ye Herb called dead Man's hand, infuse it 24 hours in Beer, drink it 9 mornings together, make it as strong as you can drink it.
>
> For the Black and Yellow Jaundice.
> Four drams of new sheeps Dung in a pint of new Milk in ye Morning.
>
> For ye Green Sickness.
> Take of Brittany, Spearmint, Centaury, Savin of each a like quantity. ry it in an oven, make it into fine Powder, take as much as will lay on a shilling in Beer or Possett drink. Drink it in ye Morning fasting, take it 3 mornings and rest.
>
> An Excellent Poultis for a Swelling.
> Take a piece of new sheep's Leather prick it full of Holes, spread on it white bread and Milk boiled ye thickness of a Poultis; pour on it Oyl of Lillys and Oyl of Roses, put it on as hot as you can.

For a Consumptive Cough
Take the Syrrup of Liquorice, Maiden Hair, Hyssop, Hore Hound and Colt's foot of each a like quantity mix'd well together, then take it with a Liquorice Stick bruis'd at the end. Suck of it often.

## *Joseph Sclater* (I), 1715-1767

JOSEPH, the fourth son of Christopher to survive infancy, was born at Loughton on September 15, 1715, and was apprenticed to his brother Richard as a druggist in 1731. In 1738 Richard made him a partner, and in 1754, after Richard's death, he carried on the business at 102 Newgate Street in partnership with William Sheppard, their former apprentice. In 1759 he took on another apprentice, Charles Biker, to whom Eliza refers rather disparagingly in one of her letters as Mr. Bico[6]. Like Richard, Joseph was a member of the Court of the Grocers' Company, of which he was a Warden in 1752. He was also a Common Councillor for the Ward of Farringdon Within and a director of the Equitable Assurance Office.

Joseph married on December 19, 1758, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Children (1714-1756) of Ramhurst in Lyghe Kent. She was a sister of his apprentice, Thomas Hooker, and daughter of John Hooker of Tonbridge Castle, Lord of the Manor of Tonbridge, whose house among the castle ruins now contains the Urban District Offices. They had two children:

1. Joseph (1760-1830)
2. Elizabeth, born 1766, who married about 1805 a Mr. Chapman.

Joseph died on December 26, 1767[7], and his partner, William Sheppard, carried on the business until 1777, after which year it ceases to appear in *The London Directory*. In his will[8] Joseph left all he possessed to his wife Elizabeth.

After his death his widow returned to Tonbridge and lived there until her death, aged 77, being buried there on April 4, 1805. In her will[9] she divided her property between her son and daughter, and left a diamond ring to her nephew, Thomas Limbrey Sclater. One of her sisters was married to William Woodate of Summerhill near Tonbridge and there are several references to the Joseph Sclaters in *A History of the Woodgates of Stonewall Park and Summerhill in Kent* by G. M. G. Woodgate (1910).

## *Joseph Sclater* (2), 1760-1830

JOSEPH'S only son, Joseph (2) was born in London in 1760 but lived for most of his life at Tonbridge. Nothing has come to light about his education or career. He was a fairly rich man until the failure of the Tonbridge Bank in 1816, when he and his Hooker and Woodgate relations lost most of their money. He apparently never married and died at the age of 70, being buried at Tonbridge on September 23, 1830. In his will[10] he left legacies to his sister, Elizabeth Chapman and other relatives and friends in Tonbridge.

## *May Sclater* (2), 1719-1746

THE fifth surviving son of Christopher was born at Loughton on October 29, 1719, and named May after his mother's family. At the age of fifteen he joined the East India Company, in which his father was a shareholder. After a year's training in the Accountant's Office in Leadenhall Street he was appointed as a Writer in Bombay at a salary of £5 a year, but was unable to proceed immediately since,

according to a letter from his brother Richard in the Company's records, he had been "taken ill of the small pox". However he soon recovered and arrived at Bombay in August 1736.

In 1738 he appears in the records as Assistant Secretary at Bombay and in 1741 he was transferred, as Secretary, to Anjengo, then one of the most important trading stations on the Malabar coast, near the Southern tip of India. Here he met, and in 1743 married, Judith, the daughter of his Chief, Charles Whitehill.

At this period officials of the East India Company were poorly paid but were free to supplement their salaries by private trading. It seems likely that May had been encouraged to go to India in order to act as agent for the supply of pepper, spices and other local products to his Druggist brothers. No doubt this proved a profitable arrangement until ended by May's early death in 1746. Judith Sclater appears as a widow in the lists of European inhabitants of Bombay from 1746 to 1748 when she is believed to have died.

May and Judith left three orphan daughters, Elizabeth born in 1744, Mary born in 1745 and Louisa born in 1746.

### *Elizabeth Sclater (Sterne's Eliza)* (2), 1744-1788

ELIZABETH, the eldest of May Sclater's three daughters, was born at Anjengo in India on April 5, 1744, and after the death of their parents the three girls lived with their grandfather, Charles Whitehill in India. They were sent home to a boarding school in England in 1754 spending the holidays with their uncle and aunt, Thomas and Elizabeth Pickering, when they met all their Sclater cousins. Eliza's favourite was Thomas Limbrey Sclater (1741-1809), with whom she kept up an affectionate correspondence for many years, and met again on her subsequent visits to England.

*ELIZA DRAPER*
*by Richard Conway*

Eliza and her sisters returned to their grandfather in Bombay in 1757, and there on July 27, 1758, when only 14 years old, Eliza was married to Daniel Draper (1726-1805), a son of William Henry Draper and cousin of General Sir William Draper, the hero of Manilla.

Eliza had two children, a son born in 1759, who died in England nine years later, and a daughter, Elizabeth, born in 1761.

In 1765 the Drapers visited England bringing their children home to be educated. Daniel returned to Bombay in the following year, but Eliza remained in England. Early in 1767 when staying at the house in Soho of her friend, Mrs. James, wife of Commodore, afterwards Sir William, James, she met the great novelist Laurence Sterne, then aged 54 and at the height of his fame.

Sterne had always been susceptible and he was quickly captivated by Eliza's charm, vivacity and intelligence. Her upbringing had not instilled discretion; her self-esteem was flattered, and she did little to discourage the attentions of such a celebrated man. They met frequently, exchanged miniature portraits, and Sterne's admiration seems to have turned into an obsession which he took no trouble to conceal. To his great distress Eliza had to return to India three months after their first meeting, and he died from consumption a year later without seeing her again.

After her departure Sterne brought out in his *Sentimental Journey* which contains some extravagant references to her, and the affair, though platonic, aroused considerable interest. He also wrote his *Journal to Eliza* part of which he sent to her, and the rest of which came to light when it was presented to the British Museum in 1894 by Thomas Gibbs of Bath, whose father had probably acquired it from the James's. After Sterne's death Eliza allowed ten of his letters to be published under the title *Letters from Yorick to Eliza* and succeeded in suppressing her letters to him, though some blatant forgeries were produced, probably by a certain William Combe, in a volume entitled *Eliza's letters to Yorick*.

Having left her children with her grandfather, Charles Whitehill, now living in retirement at Worfield[11] in Shropshire, Eliza rejoined her husband at Bombay, where he held the post of Accountant-General. In the following year she accompanied him, when, after a dispute with the Governor, he was sent to Tellicherry as Chief of the Factory, and in 1770 they were transferred to Surat, returning to Bombay in 1771. Here husband and wife became increasingly estranged. Besides keeping native women he seduced Eliza's English maid, and the final break came in January 1773 when, after discovering this, Eliza fled from his house and took refuge for a time on board H.M.S. *Prudent* in the protection of the Commodore, Sir John Clarke. She never saw her husband again but the marriage was not dissolved and Eliza retained the custody of her daughter.

Eliza lived for her five remaining years with her uncle John Whitehill, then Chief at Masulipatam and afterwards Governor of Madras. They returned to Europe in 1776 and settled in Paris. Here Eliza met and made a profound impression upon the Abbé Reynal, who after her death wrote a remarkable tribute to her in his celebrated *Histoire des Indes*, for which she had provided him with much technical information.

In May 1777 Eliza crossed to England with her uncle "to seek the aid of English physicians" and they lived at 3 Queen Anne Street, London, where her sixteen year old daughter rejoined her. She became popular in literary society, being on friendly terms with the Burneys and John Wilkes among others. But her health was failing and in spite of the ministrations of three famous doctors, Hunter, Bromfield and Rowley, she became seriously ill. In June 1778 she went to Bristol for treatment at the Hot Springs. She died at Clifton on August 3 and was buried in Bristol Cathedral, where her uncle placed an elaborate monument by the notable sculptor, John Bacon. The inscription reads:

> "Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Eliza Draper in whom genius and benevolence were united; she died August 3rd. 1778, aged 35."

Eliza had genuine literary talents which were developed under the influence of Laurence Sterne. She wrote many long and interesting letters from India, vividly describing the life and customs, evidently with a view to future publication. Some of these have survived and been published with an account of her life under the title *Sterne's Eliza* by W. L. Sclater in 1922. Thirty-seven other letters, written in the last two years of her life to her friends Mrs. and Miss Strange, were discovered later and published in 1944 by W. L. Sclater in *Notes and Queries*.

After Eliza left him Daniel Draper remained in the East India Company's service until 1782, when he retired to England and purchased an estate at Great Stanmore, Middlesex. He died, a rich man, on March 20, 1805, and was buried at Great Stanmore. In his will he left bequests, totalling over £100,000, to his grandchildren, nieces and others, including an illegitimate son. His executor was Rawson Hart Boddam who had married Eliza's sister, Mary. Portraits of Eliza by Richard Cosway and Daniel by an unknown artist are in the author's possession.

Their daughter Elizabeth married on October I, 1785, Thomas Nevill, brother of Richard Nevill, M.P., of Furnace County Kildare. She had a son, Daniel Draper Nevill, and two daughters, but their descendants, if any, have not been traced.[12]

### *Mary Sclater*, 1745-1762

MAY Sclater's second daughter, Mary, was born at Anjengo in 1745. She was married on April 2, 1760, at Bombay to Rawson Hart Boddam (1734-1812) who eventually rose to be Governor of Bombay from 1784 to 1788. Like her sister she had a gift for writing and a charming letter from her to her uncle, Dr. Pickering, is published in *Sterne's Eliza*.

Mary died on July 9, 1762, and was buried in Bombay Cathedral, soon after giving birth to a son, Charles Boddam (1762-1811), who also made his career in India. He married in 1796 Charlotte, daughter of Colonel Barrington, and died at Calcutta on August 13, 1811, leaving a son, George Rawson Boddam and two daughters.

Rawson Hart Boddam married secondly Eliza Mary Tudor, a niece of Daniel Draper, by whom he had nine more children. After his retirement he settled at Bull's Cross, Enfield, Middlesex. He died at Bath in 1812 and there is a memorial to him in Bath Abbey.

### *Louisa Sclater*, 1746-

MAY Sclater's third daughter, Louisa, was also born at Anjengo. She married in Bombay Colonel Charles Pemble who in 1770 was Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company's forces on the Coast of Malabar. He died intestate at Bombay and the administration of his estate was granted to his widow, Louisa, on June 27, 1770, after which nothing further is known of her.

### References

1. *London Magazine*, 1753
2. *P.C.C.* Legard, Folio 108
3. *P.C.C.* Bogg, Folio 59
4. *London Magazine* 1749
5. *P.C.C.* Greenly, Folio 57
6. W. L. Sclater, *Sterne's Eliza*, p.84
7. London Magazine, 1767
8. P.C.C. Secker, Folio 34
9. P.C.C. Nelson, Folio 96

10. *P.C.C.* Tebbs, Folio 729
11. The Worfield register has an entry of the baptism on August 8, 1763, of "Elizabeth Riley Sclater, negro servant to Mrs. Draper".
12. [note by Niall Sclater] Four children (rather than three) are listed here:

    http://www.stirnet.com/genie/data/british/nn/nevill09.php

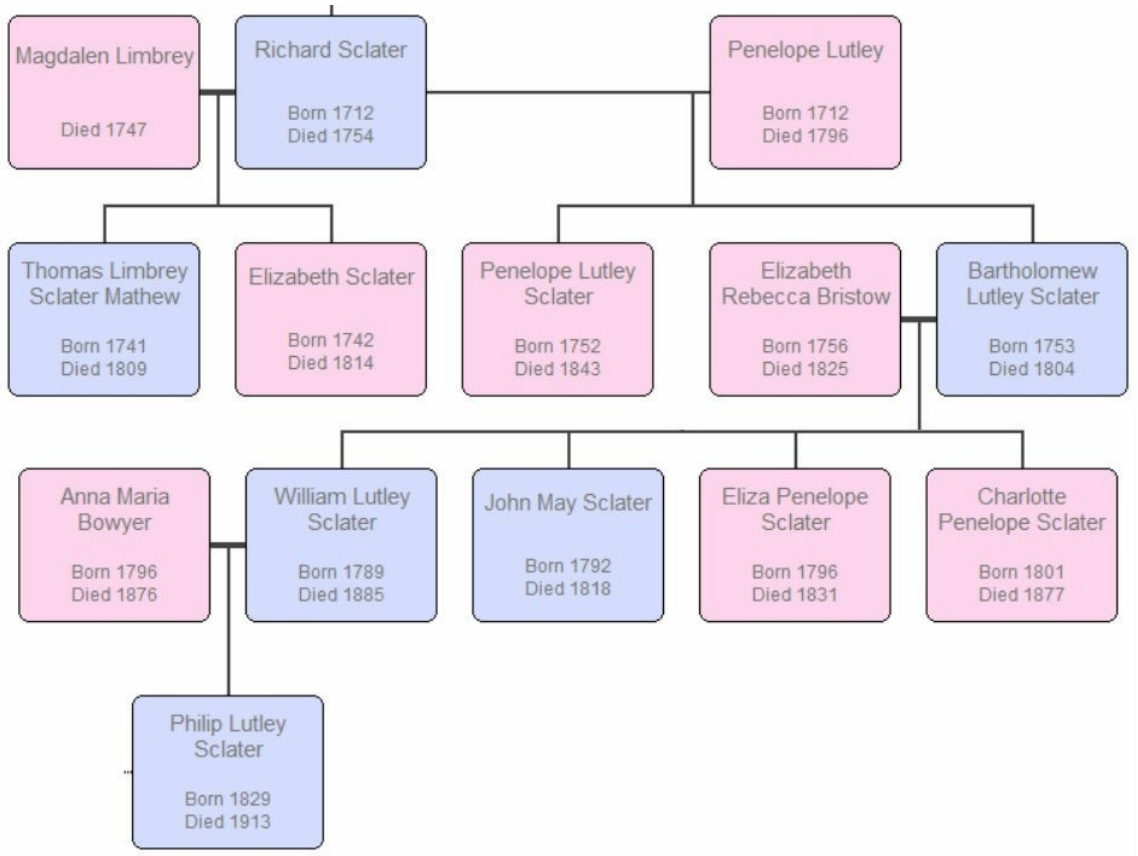
    1. Daniel Draper Nevill of London (d 03.01.1816) had issue m. Frances Georges (b 1788-9, d 30.06.1814, widow of _ Combe)
    2. Caroline Draper Nevill (dsp 09.1818) m1. Thomas Sims or Symes (Colonel) m2. (10.1807) Ponsonby Tottenham (d 13.12.1818, MP)
    3. Augusta Nevill (a 1823) m. John Attersoll
    4. Georgiana Ann Nevill (a 1821) m. James John Bickford Heard (Major, son of Bickford of Ballintubber)

CHAPTER 6

# CHILDREN OF RICHARD SCLATER

### *Thomas Limbrey Sclater Mathew*, 1741-1809

RICHARD'S elder surviving son, Thomas Limbrey, by his first wife, Magdalen Limbrey, was born on March 12 and baptised on April 5, 1741 at Christ Church, Newgate Street, London. He was educated at Westminster[1], then perhaps the most fashionable school in England. After his father's death in 1754 he and his sister lived for a time with their aunt Elizabeth and uncle Thomas Pickering, Vicar of St. Sepulcre, Holborn. Here he met and became a close friend of his talented first cousin, Elizabeth Sclater (Sterne's Eliza), then aged ten, who had been sent home from India to be educated. They corresponded after her return to India and a number of her letters to him and his sister Elizabeth have been preserved by the family and published[2].




In 1756 Thomas was apprenticed to one of his father's executors, Edward Hillersdon, a London Merchant, for a consideration of 400 guineas. Mr. Hillersdon was engaged in the Hamburg trade from his counting-house in St. Martin's Lane, and had a country estate at Sewardstone in Essex not far from the Pickerings at Chingford. Eliza wrote to her cousin Elizabeth from India on September 26, 1762:

> "Pray present my best wishes and respects to him [Thomas], Mr., Mrs. & the Miss Hillersdons. Sophia now I imagine is grown a fine young Lady and perhaps Mr. Thomas Sclater's favourite toast."

Nothing more is known of Sophia but the marriage of her sister Louisa to Silvanus Grove, widower, of St. Martin's Lane, is recorded in *The Gentleman's Magazine* under March 8, 1762.

We have no information as to how long Thomas remained in business after completing his training with Edward Hillersdon, who apparently retired in 1764, after which year his name no longer appears in the *The London Directory*, and who died on January 4, 1784, aged 69[3]. It appears from one of Eliza's letters, dated May 2, 1767, that Thomas had had some disagreement with Edward's son, Harcourt Hillersdon. In any event Thomas was left well provided for by his father and preferred a country life. Eliza refers to him as "a young Man surrounded with Loves, Graces, Pleasure, Health, Wealth, Cheerfulness and self-approbation". In another letter she says "How do you go on with your savages ?", which probably indicates that she had sent him some Indian servants.

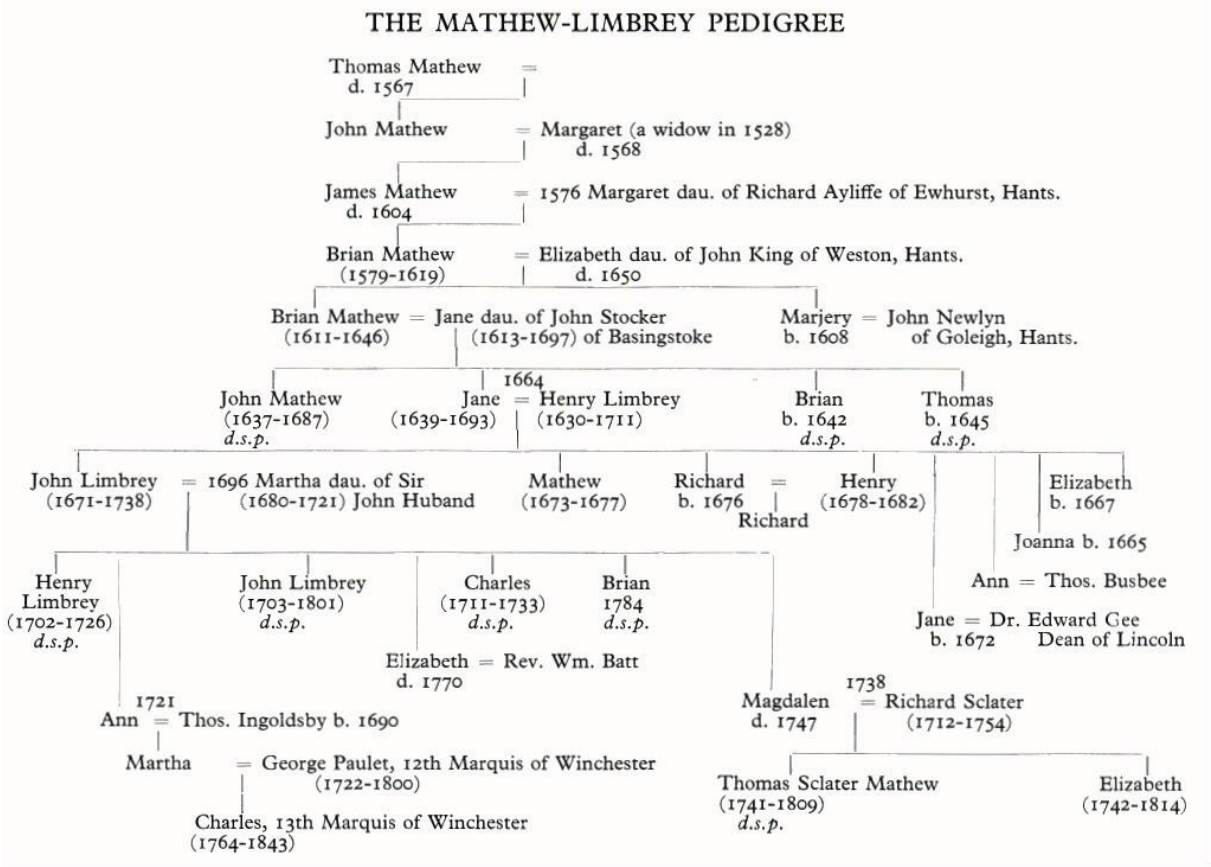
*TANGIER PARK, about 1830*

Thomas was also expected to inherit the estate of his bachelor uncle, John Limbrey of Tangier Park, near Basingstoke. Tangier had been acquired by Thomas's grandfather, John Limbrey the elder (1671-1738), in 1709 from Sir Hele Hooke for £10,500. The property was held on a long lease under the Dean and Chapter of Winchester and had previously been known as "Fabians" after the family who held it in the 14th and 15th centuries. After the Restoration it had passed to Sir Thomas Hooke, 1st Baronet, one of the Commissioners for Tangier, which formed part of the dowry of Queen Catherine of Braganza, and he is believed to have built the present house, which bears the date 1662.
John Limbrey, the elder, also possessed much other property in and around Basingstoke, including the Manors of Hoddington, Basing Byflete and Crondall.

Hoddington, in the parishes of Upton Grey, Weston Patrick and South Warnborough, had been held by the See of Winchester from the time of King Canute to the Reformation, when it was surrendered to the Crown and granted, with much other Church property, to Sir Thomas White, a Knight of the Shire and Lord of the neighbouring Manor of South Warnborough. In South Warnborough Church there is a curious monument containing effigies of him and Agnes his wife, kneeling on either side of a prayer desk, flanked by their fourteen sons and five daughters, the children who died before their parents holding skulls in their hands. Sir Thomas leased Hoddington to Thomas Mathew, the younger son of a Glamorganshire family, whose

*HODDINGTON HOUSE, about 1830*

descendants continued there as tenants until 1637 when Brian Mathew (16111646) purchased the freehold from William White. Brian Matthew's heiress Jane (1638-1693), married Henry Limbrey (1630-1711), and Brian's widow, another Jane (1613-1697), left the estate to her eldest grandson, John Limbrey the elder.




Basing Byflete Manor in the parish of Old Basing had been held by the Byflete family since 1389, when Thomas Byflete obtained it through his marriage to Jane, heiress of John de Basing, whose ancestors had held it under the Priors of Selborne since 1260[4]. In 1486 Bishop Waynflete of Winchester suppressed Selborne Priory and transferred its property to his new foundation, Magdalen College, Oxford, but Basing Byflete Manor remained under the Bishops of Winchester, although the Advowson and some land in the parish passed to Magdalen College. John Limbrey the elder purchased the manor in about 1708 from Francis Dickens, to whom it had passed during the Commonwealth from the last of the Byfletes.

John Limbrey the elder also added the north aisle to Upton Grey Church in about 1725, and either he or his father built the present long red brick house at Hoddington in about 1700. In his will dated February 21, 1733, he left his landed estate in trust to his eldest son John, with remainder to his heirs male and, in default of these, to his younger children Brian, Ann, Elizabeth and Magdalen and their heirs male in that succession. Of all these children only Magdalen, the youngest, who married Richard Sclater, had a son, Thomas Limbrey Sclater.

Thomas's way of life seems to have aroused the criticism of the family, echoes of which reached his cousin Eliza in India, for she wrote to him in May 1769:

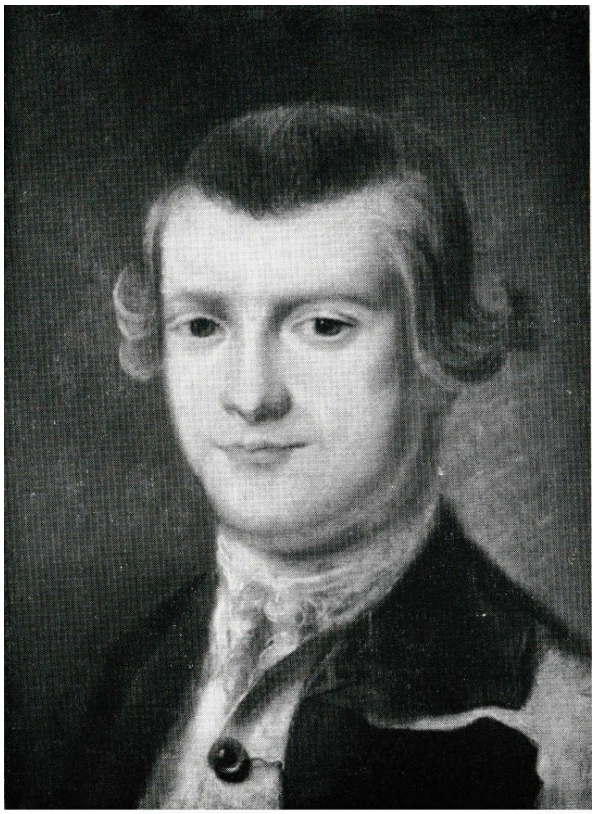
> "How go you on with the Tangier Folks ? Uncle [John] has I hear been innoculated. I wish, my dear, if you cannot get them to make you a settlement to your wishes, you would do anything rather than live an inglorious life of Dependance. There's something that sensibly wounds me in

> the recollecting Idea of it. Were I Mr Sclater a pair of Colours[5] or Rose and Gown[6] would be altogether preferable."

By this time it become clear that Thomas, as the only grandson, was the heir presumptive under his grandfather's will to all the Limbrey estates. Not long afterwards John Limbrey moved to Hoddington and assigned the lease of Tangier to him. Eliza wrote in March 1772:

> "And so you are Lord of Tangier and its Demesnes! I felicitate you my Coz - and you think of taking a Wife too - I wish you a Prize, and am told, tho' not by yourself, which I take very ill, that you are likely to obtain one in the Person of the Duke of Bolton's Daughter - is this true ?"

The lady in question was Jean Mary Browne-Powlett, the only (but illegitimate) daughter and heiress of the 5th Duke of Bolton of near-by Hackwood Park who had died by his own hand in 1765. But it was not to be. She eventually married in 1778 the able Thomas Orde, M.P. (1740-1807), sometime Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, who assumed the additional name of Powlett, and was created 1st Baron Bolton in 1797, after his wife inherited the ducal estates[7] on the death of her uncle, the 6th and last Duke.



*THOMAS LIMBREY SCLATER MATHEW*

Thomas Sclater never married, and his sister Elizabeth kept house for him at Tangier, where he lived for the rest of his life, farming, hunting and playing an influential part in local justice, politics and administration as a Justice of the Peace. He was a member of the Hampshire Club, founded in 1776 under the presidency of the 6th Duke of Bolton "for the support of public liberty", so was evidently a supporter of "Wilkes and Liberty". He kept a pack of foxhounds at Tangier and hunted the country afterwards taken over by William Chute, who founded the Vine Hunt in 1795. His favourite meet is said to have been St. John's Wood, but no records of his sport have survived. His old huntsman, John Adams, remained as a sort of pensioner on the family and practised as a farrier and cow doctor whenever he was sober. There is a story that on one occasion he cut off a cow's tail at Oakley Hall and sent it in to the house on a plate, declaring that it would serve for Squire Bramston's dinner[8].

Thomas had to wait a long time for his inheritance for his uncle lived to a very great age. During this period Thomas seems to have run into debt and borrowed on his expectations. This may have been connected with the presence in the neighbourhood of the Prince of Wales, who rented Kempshott Park from 1788 to 1794 and entertained lavishly, with the result, so it was said, that a number of Hampshire gentlemen ruined themselves through trying to emulate him. Whatever the cause Thomas became involved in complicated transactions with Sir Robert Mackreth of near-by Ewhurst Manor. Mackreth had started as a billiards marker at White's Club, which he acquired by marrying the proprietor's daughter. He had then made a fortune, but gained an evil reputation, as a bookmaker and moneylender. He later became a member of Parliament and was knighted in 1795[9]. The surviving documents do not tell the full story, but it is clear that Thomas had cause to regret his association with this unscrupulous man.

John Limbrey died at last at the age of ninety-eight and was buried in the family vault at Upton Grey on December 22, 1801. After the funeral, when the relations assembled at Hoddington for the reading of the will, Thomas must have received an unpleasant surprise. He found that his kindly old uncle, who had been senile for some years, had made a new will cutting him out completely, and leaving the whole of his property, save for a few pecuniary legacies[10], to his great-nephew Charles, 13th Marquess of Winchester. Charles was the grandson of John Limbrey's eldest sister Ann, who had married Thomas Ingoldsby of Dinton and Waldbridge, Bucks.[11], and had an only daughter Martha, who married George Paulet, eighth but only surviving son of Norton Paulet of Amport, Hants. On the death in 1794 of the 6th Duke of Bolton the dukedom became extinct, but his older title, Marquess of Winchester, devolved on George Paulet, his distant cousin, and passed to Charles in 1800.

It is noteworthy that John Limbrey made his last will a few months later, in April 1801, perhaps thinking Charles with his title and but little money the more deserving beneficiary. John Limbrey could do what he liked with his personal property, but he had no power to dispose of the landed estate which his father had left in trust sixty years before. Unfortunately the trustees had died and not been replaced, and Thomas had to contest the will at Doctors' Commons before his rights were recognised. When this tiresome business was settled, he assumed the additional name of Mathew by royal licence to comply with his grandfather's will, and proceeded to take stock of his inheritance.

His rent book, which still exists, shows that he had become Lord of the Manors of Crondall[12], Hoddington, Basing Byflete, and Le Court, Greatham, together with many farms and woodlands, and much property in Basingstoke, including the Angel Inn; the whole totalling some 3,500 acres with an annual rent-roll of about £2,500. But the property was in a deplorable state, and Thomas reckoned that his uncle had enriched himself at the expense of his heir to the tune of some £70,000 by various means, such as selling all, even the immature, timber and neglecting to repair any buildings. It was never clear whether this was done of set purpose, or to what extent his uncle had been influenced, or cheated by his bailiff, John Clarke, to whom he left the comparatively large sum of £3,000.

Thomas considered litigation, but was finally dissuaded after taking Counsel's opinion. He needed capital to pay his debts and restore the property so he sold Le Court and farms at Yately and Long Sutton.

He leased Hoddington to Joseph Russell, who had previously rented Greywell Hill from Lady Dorchester. Mr. Russell was a retired Solicitor from Essex who kept a pack of foxhounds at Odiham, and we are told that his wife, Lady Betty, the daughter of the Earl of Louth, cut a striking figure in the hunting field, wearing a habit with a scarlet body[13].

Thomas continued to live at Tangier. He was evidently well respected in the county for in 1807 he was appointed as Clerk of the Peace for Hampshire[14], by the then Lord Lieutenant, the 1st Earl of Malmesbury. He died two years later aged sixty-seven and was buried on February 4, 1809, at Upton Grey, where there is a memorial to him. According to his obituary in *The Gentleman's Magazine* "he lived universally beloved and his death will be long regretted." His portrait in pastel as a young man wearing a white riding coat with blue collar and lapels, is in Lord Basing's possession.

In his will, dated March 26, 1807, he left all he possessed to his sister Elizabeth, with remainder to his half-sister Penelope. The will was proved in the Winchester Archdeaconry Court by Elizabeth Sclater on February 17, 1809.

## *Elizabeth Sclater*, 1742-1814

RICHARD'S elder daughter, Elizabeth, by his first wife, Magdalen Limbrey, was baptised at Christ Church, Newgate Street, on April 21, 1742, and, after her father's death in 1754, was brought up by her aunt Elizabeth Pickering. After her aunt's death in 1769 she kept house for her widower uncle, Dr. William Sclater, Rector of Bow Church, until his death in 1778.

She then lived with her bachelor brother Thomas at Tangier Park and, when he died in 1809, she inherited all his estates. Tangier was only three miles from Steventon, where Jane Austen's father had been Rector from 1761 to 1801. Jane evidently knew the Sclaters, but there is only a single ill-natured reference to Elizabeth in her published letters. In letter No. 78[15] of February 9, 1813, when Elizabeth was lying bedridden, Jane wrote to her sister, Cassandra, "Kill poor Mrs. Sclater if you like it while you are at Manydown." This remark was prompted by her knowledge that the owner of Manydown, Harris Bigg-Wither, was anxious to buy Tangier to consolidate it with his estate[16].

There is no portrait of Elizabeth but we have a description of her in Eliza's letter of January 20, 1774, to Thomas Sclater[17]:

> "Bess has great goodness of Heart, and she is not defective in Understanding but she has not sacrificed to the Graces - she is not agreable and this is a Quality indispensably requisite in the composition of a Woman, because it's necessary that our Sex should be loved as well as esteemed."

Elizabeth died unmarried and was buried on July 29, 1814, at Upton Grey. In her will, dated February 18, 1809[18], she left everything she possessed to her half-sister Penelope, whom she appointed sole executrix. She directed that after Penelope's death £1,000 was to be paid to each of her nieces, Eliza and Charlotte Sclater; that £1,000 and her farm, known as May's Farm at Ramsdell, were to go to her nephew, John May Sclater; and that all the rest of her manors, lands and property were to pass to her nephew, William Lutley Sclater.

## *Penelope Lutley Sclater*, 1752-1843

RICHARD'S younger daughter, Penelope, by his second wife, Penelope Lutley, was born in 1752 and lived for much of her life at "The Tythings", near Worcester, a house left her by her mother who died in 1796. After inheriting the Hampshire estates from her half-sister Elizabeth in 1814, she moved to Tangier Park, and her nephew, William Lutley Sclater, spent much of his time there helping to manage the property.

She sold some of the outlying land to provide portions for her nieces, Eliza and Charlotte Sclater. She held her last Court Baron as Lady of the Manor of Crondall in 1815[19] and sold the lease of the Manor for £3,000 to Samuel Andrews soon afterwards. She also disposed of some property in Basingstoke, and Shalden, Riversdown and Humbly Grove Farm, but bought Dean and Little Dean Farms which were near Hoddington.

Penelope's neighbour, Harris Bigg-Wither, was still hoping to acquire Tangier and the only mention of her in Jane Austen's letters is a reference to this. Jane remarked in her letter No. 130[20] of July 9, 1816, "We hear that Mrs. S. does not quit Tangier - why and wherefore ?"

Penelope, however, remained there until 1831, when, alarmed at the rioting and rick burning by destitute farm labourers which preceded the passing of the first Reform Bill, she finally returned to Worcester. She let the house to Harris Bigg-Wither, who in turn let Manydown to Sir Richard Rycroft.

Two years later she sold Tangier Park (175 acres), Sheerdown Farm (160 acres) and 60 acres at Ramsdell to Harris's son, Lovelace Bigg-Wither, for £5,300[21].

Penelope never married though she seems to have been a beauty. Her cousin Eliza wrote of her in 1766 "One of the finest Young Creatures I ever beheld"[22]. She lived to the great age of 91 and was buried in the cloisters of Worcester Cathedral, where there was formerly a monument to her memory.

In her will[23], dated January 11, 1839, she bequeathed £2,100 to her niece, Charlotte Penelope Jordan, £25 to her godchild, Elizabeth Mary Bramston Bigg-Wither, and a number of other small legacies to relations, friends, servants and charities. She left all her manors, lands, messuages, tenements and other real estate and the residue of her personal estate to her nephew, William Lutley Sclater, whom she appointed sole executor.

### *Bartholomew Lutley Sclater*, 1753-1804

RICHARD'S younger son, Bartholomew Lutley, by his second marriage to Penelope Lutley, was born in London in 1753, but after his father's death in 1754 his mother returned to Henwick, near Worcester, where his childhood was spent. He was educated at Harlebury Grammar School, Worcestershire, and Worcester College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship for a Hartlebury boy in 1769. He graduated B.A. in 1773, and became M.A. in 1776. He was elected into an Open Fellowship at Oriel College in 1774, became Junior Treasurer in 1776 and remained a Fellow until his marriage in 1785. At this time Oriel fellowships, while not, as they became twenty years later, the highest honour Oxford had to offer, were still a considerable distinction. Among his contemporaries was Gilbert White of Selborne.

He had intended to read for the Bar and had been admitted to the Middle Temple in 1770, but while at Oxford reached the conviction that his vocation lay in the Church. Having been ordained in 1776, he became Vicar of Feltham in Middlesex in 1778, but resigned after five years on being appointed Rector of Drumconrath and Almoritia in Ireland. He exchanged these livings in 1791 for that of Whittingham in Northumberland. In 1799 he was presented by his wife's cousin, Robert Bristow of Broxmore Park, to the rectory of Sherfield English in Hampshire. He held both these livings until his death but continued to live mainly in Middlesex and was evidently a typical absentee Rector of the period. In the absence of his portrait or any of his letters he remains a shadowy figure, who failed to make the best of his undoubted abilities.

His character is described in the words of an obituary written by Robert Burd Gabriel, D.D., his contemporary a Worcester College, Oxford, and neighbour at Feltham:

"In his friendship he was warm and active, in his spirit firm and independent, his piety was sincere, his faith was orthodox and his honesty most inflexible, the justness of his character no man will dispute. The equanimity of his temper and the excellence of his disposition was such that few mortals have it in their power to boast the like."

He married on July 16, 1785, by licence at St. Martin's Outwich, London, Elizabeth Rebecca (1756-1825), elder daughter and heiress of George Bristow (1727-1815) of the Clockhouse, Ashford, Middlesex. George Bristow was the youngest son of Robert Bristow[24] of Micheldever, Hampshire, by his wife Sarah, daughter of Sir John Warde of Squerries, Kent. He was Clerk to the Merchant Taylor's Company from 1763 to 1802, in which post he succeeded his father-in-law, George North. A portrait of George Bristow by John Opie hangs in the Hall of the Company, and another by Allan Ramsay, formerly in the possession of the Bristow family, is now in the Scottish National Gallery.

Bartholomew had five children:

1. George Thomas (1787-1784).
2. William Lutley (1789-1885).
3. John May (1791-1818).
4. Eliza Penelope (1796-1831), who married the Rev. Lancelot Miles Halton and had two children.
5. Charlotte Penelope (1801-1877), who married her second cousin, the Rev. Gibbes Walker Jordan (1800-1856) and had seven children.

*GEORGE BRISTOW*
*by Allan Ramsay*

Bartholomew died suddenly of apoplexy at the age of 51 at the house of his wife's cousin, Anna Maria Bristow, in New Street, Spring Gardens, London, on February 2, 1804, and was buried at Feltham in Middlesex. He left no will and administration of his estate, valued at £600, was granted to his widow, Elizabeth Rebecca Sclater.

On her father's death in 1815 his property at Ashford was sold and his estate was held in trust for her four surviving children, share and share alike. Elizabeth Rebecca then lived for a time at Woburn Place, Russell Square, London. She died and was buried at Sherbourne, Warwickshire, on October 28, 1825. In her will dated July 18, 1824[25], she confirmed the appointment of gifts of £7,000 to her son, William Lutley Sclater, on his marriage and £5,250 to her daughter, Charlotte Penelope, on her marriage. She left £5,250 to her other daughter, Eliza Penelope, and, after bequests to her servants, the rest of her estate to be equally divided between her two daughters. The will was proved on November 15, 1825, by her executors, William Lutley Sclater and Gibbes Walker Jordan.

**References**


1. A. H. Stenning, *The Record of Old Westminsters*
2. W. L. Sclater, *Sterne's Eliza*
3. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1784, p.73
4. W. Addison, *V.C.H.* Hants
5. A commission in the army
6. An incumbency in the Church
7. These included the ruins of Basing House at Old Basing
8. *Recollections of the Vine Hunt by a Sexagenarian* (1865)
9. *D.N.B.*
10. One of which was £500 to Thomas's sister, Elizabeth Sclater

11. At Wootton St. Laurence on October 5, 1721
12. Leased from the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The property consisted mainly of Manor Court Farm of 800 acres and the "Plume of Feathers" Inn. The old Manor House, where Queen Elizabeth had slept, had been pulled down about 1780. Thomas did not inherit the great tithes of Crondall and Yately worth £1,000 a year, which John Limbrey had leased from St. Cross Hospital for £30 a year plus a lump sum to the Master. These counted as personal estate and passed to the Marquess of Winchester.
13. *Sporting Reminiscences of Hampshire by Aesop* (1864)
14. Edgar Stevens, *The Clerks of the Counties* 1360-1960
15. R. W. Chapman, *Jane Austen's Letters*
16. R. F. Big-Wither, *The Wither Family*
17. W. L. Sclater, *Sterne's Eliza*
18. *P.C.C.* Bridport, Folio 494
19. These courts were held annually for nearly a thousand years until abolished in 1866
20. R. W. Chapman, *Jane Austen's Letters*
21. R. F. Big-Wither, *The Wither Family*
22. W. L. Sclater, *Sterne's Eliza*
23. *P.C.C.* 1843, Folio 136
24. A history of the Bristow family is given in A. B. Milner's "History of Micheldever". Portraits of Robert and Sarah Bristow by Hogarth remained in the possession of the family until 1945
25. *P.C.C.* St. Albns, Folio 597

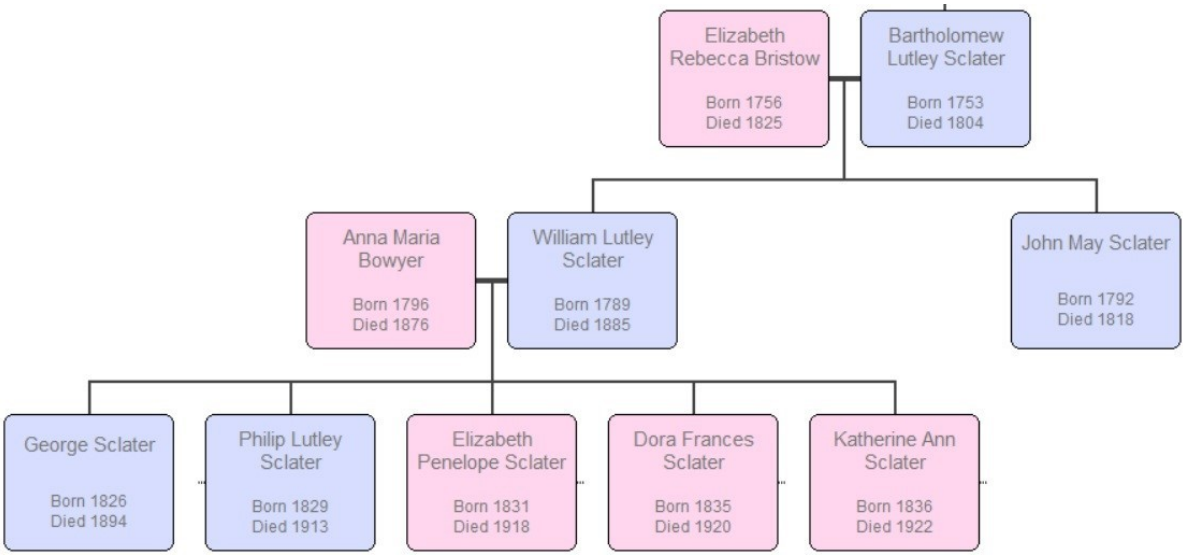
CHAPTER 7

# WILLIAM LUTLEY SCLATER AND JOHN MAY SCLATER

## *William Lutley Sclater* (1), 1789-1885

BARTHOLOMEW'S elder surviving son, William, was born at Ashford, Middlesex, on January 22, 1789. During his early years he lived with his parents and maternal grandparents at Ashford, and he used to relate how, on his father's yearly visits to his living at Whittingham in Northumberland, he would ride all the way on his white pony following his father's gig.

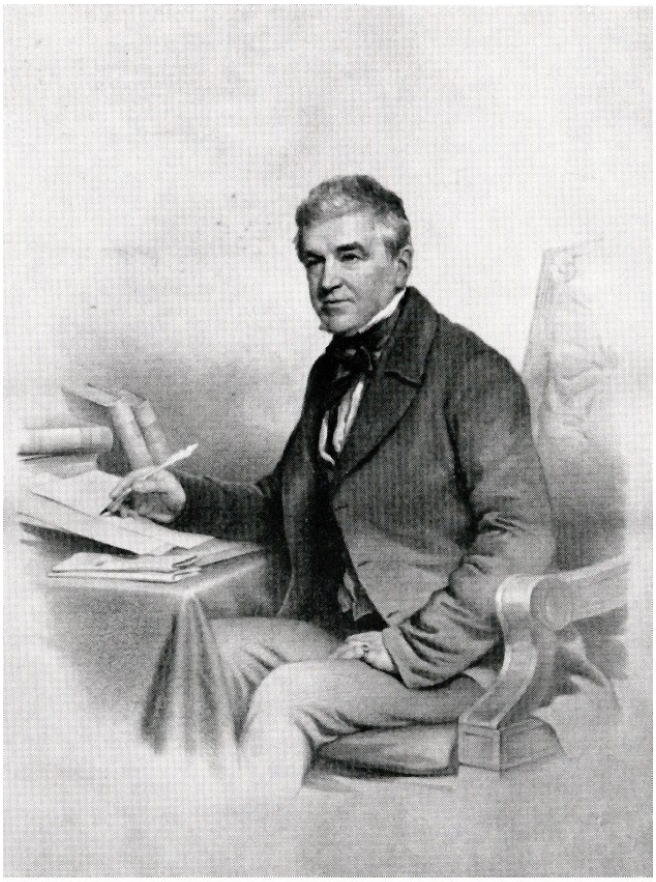
He was educated at Winchester, where he was a Prefect, and at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A with a second class in 1811 and became M.A. in 1814. He entered the Middle Temple in 1816, was called to the Bar in 1819, and practised successfully on the Western Circuit for several years.




As a young man he had lived with his aunt, Penelope Sclater, at Tangier Park, but in 1833 she sold it and returned to Worcester, giving him the larger family property Hoddington, which had fallen vacant after being leased to the Russells since John Limbrey's death in 1802. Ten years later on his aunt's death he inherited the rest of her estates. William gave up his practice and settled at Hoddington, where he spent the rest of his long life, devoting himself to the improvement of his property and the welfare of his tenants and work-people, and playing a vigorous part in local affairs.

He was appointed a justice of the Peace in 1831 and served as Chairman of Basingstoke Divisional Petty Sessions for over fifty years. In 1834 the Poor Law Amendment Act introduced a new system of relief for the destitute, with the hated "Workhouses" replacing outdoor employment, and with responsibility transferred from the Parishes to a number of "Unions" controlled by locally elected Boards of Guardians, answerable to the Poor Law Board in Whitehall. William was elected as the Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Basing Union, one of the largest in Hampshire containing 37 parishes, a thankless task which he performed in as humane a manner as possible. He regularly attended the weekly meetings and was re-elected annually for 40 years. In December 1836 he published a closely reasoned pamphlet, *An Open Letter to the Poor Law Commissioners*, pointing out the many defects of the new system and urging the Board to liberalise their regulations. Similar action

was taken by other enlightened local Squires, notably C. E. Lefroy of Itchell Manor, Crondall, and the conditions were gradually improved.



*WILLIAM LUTLEY SCLATER*
*by F. R. Say*

William was an officer in the North Hants. Yeomanry from the date of its first embodiment in 1830. He was also a great foxhunter, with the Vine Hunt when he lived at Tangier, and later with the Hampshire Hunt after he moved to Hoddington. He continued to ride to hounds when past ninety. He appears in the well known sporting print of "The Hampshire Hunt crossing the Wey near Neatham Mill" by the Rev. P. Aubertin.

He was married on July 26, 1821, by his bride's uncle, the Rev. Packington George Tomkyns, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, to Anna Maria, younger daughter of William Bowyer (1763-1827) of Hartley Wintney and the King's Remembrancer's Office, and his wife Dorothea, daughter of Thomas Tomkyns, of the famous family of composers and organists. Anna Maria's elder sister Frances was married to Thomas Moore Wayne, squire of the neighbouring manor of South Warnborough, who was a trustee of William's marriage settlement. Her brothers, William Bohun, who rose to the rank of Rear-Admiral after a distinguished naval career, and Charles, who succeeded his father in the King's Remembrancer's Office, completed the family circle.

William and Anna Maria lived to celebrate their Golden Wedding and had eleven children:

1. Frederick Limbrey (1822-1823).
2. Anna Maria (1823-1838).
3. Thomas Lutley (1825-1825).
4. George (1826-1894).
5. Charles Limbrey (1828-1833).
6. Philip Lutley (1829-1913).
7. Elizabeth Penelope (1831-1918), married William Edmund Crofts of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers and had five children.
8. William (1833-1842).
9. Dora Frances (1835-1920), married the Rev. James Elwin Millard, D.D., Vicar of Basingstoke, and had seven children.
10. Katherine Ann (1836-1922), married her second cousin, William Barneby, of Clater Park and Saltmarsh Castle, Herefordshire, and had four children.

11. Frederick Booth (1838-1856).

William's wife, Anna Maria, died in 1876, aged 80, after which his niece, Amy Jordan, kept house for him.

Towards the end of his life the long period of prosperity for Hampshire farming, which had lasted since the Napoleonic Wars, came to an end. The market was flooded with cheap imported corn and meat and prices dropped disastrously. Many farmers gave up their tenancies and the landlords had to take their farms in hand. This happened at Hoddington and William's younger son, Philip, came to help with the management of the estate. A partial solution was found in running a large flock of ewes over the combined farms[1], but the heyday of country Squires had ended.

William died on December 15, 1885, at the great age of 96, and was buried at Upton Grey by the side of his wife. On the Sunday following his funeral the Rev. J. Wallace Kidston, Vicar of Upton Grey, preached a memorial sermon on the text Genesis XXV.8. "Died in a good old age, an old man and full of years: and was gathered to his people". A printed copy has survived and the following extract is worth recording:

> "I dwell among mine own people." From his circumstances it was quite open to him to have done otherwise: and his natural abilities would have fitted him for a wider sphere than that of a country squire. But this was the position in which he chose to remain. He was, I believe, almost constantly resident at Hoddington. Nor did he merely live 'among' his own people: he lived 'for' them. The testimony of those who were immediately related to him as tenants or work-people is an unvarying testimony to his goodness and kindness - displayed in the friendly greeting and genial word, in a constant consideration for their well-being, in a thoughtful care for them in sickness and trouble.

A good portrait of him by F. R. Say, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1854, was presented to him by the members of the Board of Guardians over whom he presided.

In his will he confirmed gifts of £5,000 to the trustees of each of his daughters' marriage settlements, left May's Farm at Ramsdell and all his stock and shares in the London and South Western Railway Company to his younger son Philip, and all the rest of his property to his elder son George. His personal estate was valued at £31,000.

## *John May Sclater*, 1791-1818

BARTHOLOMEW's younger surviving son, John, was born at Ashford, Middlesex, on December 4, 1791. He was Scholar at Winchester and a Postmaster at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1814, becoming M.A in 1817. He entered Holy Orders and his widowed mother, Elizabeth Rebecca, purchased the advowson of the rectory of Terwick in Sussex to provide a living for him.

Here he was instituted in March 1816 and died unmarried on August 8, 1818. He left no will and administration of his estate, valued at £1,500, was granted to his brother William. He was the last member of the family to enter the Church, and, after presenting his successor, his mother sold the advowson.

A memorial tablet in the little church of St. Peter's, Terwick, probably erected by his mother, reads:

Near this place are deposited the remains of
JOHN MAY SCLATER
Rector of this Parish

who died August 8th 1818 aged
twenty six Beloved, respected and
lamented.
He was distinguished among the circle of his acquaintance for his amiable disposition and his noble conduct and as the patient and benevolent instructor of his Parishioners particularly of the youthful part of them.
He was excelled by none
“Unspotted youth is old age”

Wisd. of Sol. IV. 9 68

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1. John Simpson, Church, Manor, Plough

CHAPTER 8

# THE SCLATER BOOTHS

### *George Sclater Booth* (1), 1st Lord Basing, 1826-1894

GEORGE, the eldest surviving son of William Lutley Sclater (1), was born at 29 Bernard Street, London, on May 19 1826, but a few years later his father inherited Hoddington House, Upton Grey, where the family were brought up. He was educated at Winchester, where he was a Prefect and won the Gold Medal for Latin Verse. One of his letters from Winchester to his younger brother Philip written in November 1838 has survived. It reads:

> My dear Philip,
>
> As you wrote me such a long letter the other day I think I must write to you next. I see the hounds meet at Herriard Common Monday so I suppose you will meet them there. Mrs Wither, who I saw a few days ago, sent her kindest love to Mamma; she is looking very well and her son is quite well again. There have been as yet no more cases of the small pox, and I hope it has passed off.
>
> I suppose if Mamma goes to Richmond at all, she will go soon for it is past Papa's usual time of going to Worcester. I still continue quite well except the cold which I have had ever since I came back here, and which I daresay I shall keep all the winter.
>
> You told me in your letter that you had been watching the fireworks, but I could not understand what fireworks you meant. Tell Aunt Wayne the contents of the basket were very good.
>
> I think Papa's trip to London and back between breakfast and dinner is quite extraordinary. The Quicksilver coach is taken I am sure, but I am not certain about the Telegraph, but let me hear all about it when I hear again. The grand match at football between the Commoners and College is to be played on Friday week, I believe.
>
> I must now leave off this short letter and remain my dear Philip.
>
> Your affectionate brother
>
> George Sclater

On leaving Winchester in 1844 George went, not to his father's old College, Brasenose, but to Balliol, which was emerging as the pre-eminent College at Oxford, and where the famous Benjamin Jowett was his Tutor. Jowett had introduced new concepts of teaching, and his training and the sense of duty he inspired left a lasting influence on his students. George's career at Oxford was not outstanding; he graduated with a second class in Classics, but he was prominent at the Union, taking part in many debates and gaining valuable experience in public speaking. He was also a good oar and went with some friends on a remarkable rowing expedition up the Rhine, an account of which was published by R. B. Mansfield in *The Log of the Water Lily*.

At home in Hampshire George played the part of a young man of fashion, becoming a Cornet in the North Hants Yeomanry and joining the Bramshill Cricket Club and the North Hants. Hunt Club, which was founded by Lord Portsmouth, "who was very active in his endeavours to enliven the somewhat monotonous routine of Hampshire society"[1].

*THE FIRST LORD BASING*

After leaving Oxford George entered the Inner Temple and was called to the Bar in 1851. He went on the Western Circuit but his heart was not in Law and he made little effort to secure a practice. He was becoming increasingly interested in politics and his chance came in 1857 when he was selected as one of the two Conservative candidates for the Northern Division of Hampshire at the approaching General Election. In the outcome he and the other Conservative candidate, William Wither Bramston Beach, were both elected, capturing the seat from their Liberal opponents, Sir Henry Mildmay and the Hon. Dudley Carleton. George held his seat for the next thirty years and William Beach became the "Father" of the House.

George's political ambitions had been encouraged by his elderly cousin, Anna Maria, the widow of Frederick Booth (1749-1831), Solicitor to the Tax Office, who had given him £3,000 towards his election expenses and also her fine house in Westminster, 15 New Street, Spring Gardens, which stood on Crown land near Trafalgar Square. It had been acquired in 1757 by her father, Robert Bristow (1712-1776), who was M.P. for Winchilsea and Clerk to the Board of Green Cloth (the committee for supervising the Royal Household accounts). Mrs. Booth was first cousin to George's grandmother, Elizabeth Rebecca Bristow, the wife of Bartholomew Sclater. She had another house at Tunbridge Wells where the Sclaters usually stayed with her for the Christmas holidays. She died on August 8, 1857, aged 87, leaving amongst other legacies £30,000 in trust to William Lutley Sclater with remainder to George and £70,000 in trust to George with remainder to his eldest son. She imposed the condition that he should assume the additional name of Booth and he did this by Royal Licence in the following year.

George was thus enabled to marry Lydia Caroline, his fourth cousin once removed, the only daughter of Major George Birch, late of the Hon. East India Company's Service, of Clare Park, near Crondall and his wife, Lydia Diana daughter of the Rev. Samuel Dashwood of Stanford Hall, Notts. Their wedding took place on December 8, 1857, at Crondall.

George took to the life of a politician with much zest, and, though he spoke infrequently, he served diligently on numerous committees. In March 1867 he became Secretary to the Poor Law Board in Lord Derby's administration, an office which gave considerable scope since his chief, the Earl of Devon, sat in the Upper House. A year later, when Disraeli became Prime Minister, he was promoted to Financial Secretary to the Treasury, but his party went out of office in December 1868.

While in opposition during the five years of Mr. Gladstone's first government he served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts. He also became a director of several companies, including the Sun Insurance Office and the Sun Life Assurance Society, of which he later became Chairman. He was the first Chairman of the Mercantile Investment and General Trust.

In 1874, when the Conservatives returned to power under Disraeli, George took office as President of the Local Government Board, which had been created three years before to administer all the public health services together with the work of the old Poor Law Board. At the same time he was admitted to the Privy Council and a year later he entered the Cabinet. For the next five years he was one of the

most prominent figures on the Treasury Bench and ably piloted many measures of reform through Parliament, including the Rating Act, the Registration Act of 1874 and the epoch-making Public Health Act of 1875, which still remains the backbone of our sanitary law.

His efforts to reform local government were less successful. His County Government Bill of 1878 made a rather timid attempt to introduce the elective principle into local administration, which was still in the hands of the Justices of the Peace. The measure was opposed by the Liberals as not sufficiently progressive, and its rejection was seconded, as a betrayal of Conservative principles, by the young Lord Randolph Churchill, who was thoroughly out of sympathy with his party over their foreign and Irish policies, and chose this moment to launch a devastating attack on the Government. His insolence was concentrated on the unfortunate George and he was reported to have concluded his speech with the sneer, "Strange how often we find mediocrity dowered with a double-barrelled name." To the secret relief of many Conservatives the bill was quietly dropped.

In opposition again from 1880 George served as Chairman of Grand Committees in the House, but when the Conservatives returned to power in 1885 he was not included in Lord Salisbury's administration. On July 7, 1887, he was raised to the Peerage on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee as Baron Basing of Basing Byflete and Hoddington.

There is a strong family tradition that the Queen had offered him a peerage several years earlier as she wished him to become Viceroy of India, but that he declined owing to the problem of educating his large family. This cannot be confirmed from the Royal Archives, a large part of which relating to that period has been destroyed.

After taking his seat in the Lords, he introduced a few bills dealing with Home Affairs, but ill-health increasingly restricted his appearances. In 1888, when County Councils were established, George was elected as the first Chairman of the Hampshire County Council. He was also Deputy Lieutenant of Hampshire, an official Verderer of the New Forest, a Fellow of the Royal Society and a Governor of Winchester College.

According to The Times his parliamentary career was "useful rather than ambitious, solid rather than distinguished". Nevertheless he was an excellent hard-working administrator and a fine committee chairman. It is a tragedy that none of his political papers seem to have survived, for this period is beginning to attract the attention of social historians and the importance of his place in Disraeli's great reforming Ministry of 1774 to 1780 is not likely to receive due recognition without adequate documentation.

Though brought up to hunt and shoot he was more interested in the Arts and was a talented artist and musician. In 1871 the lease of his house in New Street expired and part of the Admiralty now stands on the site. He bought Odiham Priory, a fine Queen Anne House, partly dating from the fifteenth century, and lived there until 1885 when he inherited Hoddington on his father's death. He then enlarged Hoddington House and added several farms, including Blounce and Humbly Grove, to the estate.

George and Lydia had twelve children:

1. Diana Maria Penelope (1858-1900), who kept house for her father after her mother's death in 1881 and died unmarried.
2. George Limbrey (1860-1919), 2nd Baron.
3. Charles Lutley (1861-1931).
4. Lydia Averilla (1862-1865).

5. Theodora Mary (1863-1936), who married in 1889 Remington White-Thomson (1861-1916), an Eton House Master, and secondly in 1921 his brother Colonel Sir Hugh White-Thomson (1866-1922). She had no children.
6. Penelope Magdalen (1864-1934), who married in i886 Charles Bovill (1855-1932) and had three children.
7. Frances Mary (1864-1864).
8. Anthony de Bohun (1865-1880), who died as a Naval Cadet in H.M.S. Britannia.
9. Lydia Katherine (1868-1946), who married in 1893 Frank Walkinshaw (1861-1934) and had five children.
10. Walter Dashwood (1869-1953).
11. Eleanor Birch (1871-1963), who married in 1898 Henry Wilson Fox, M.P. (1863-1921), and had one son.
12. Amy Cicely (1873-1937), who married in 1893 Francis Marshall (d. 1922). She had no children.

George died on October 22, 1894, and was buried at Upton Grey by the side of his wife. A portrait of him is in Lord Basing's possession and another is in the County Council Chamber at Winchester.

### *George Limbrey Sclater Booth*, 2nd Lord Basing, 1860-1919

LIMBREY, the eldest son of the first Lord Basing, was born on January 1, 1860, at New Street, Spring Gardens London, and was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1881 with a second class in law. Entering the Army in 1882 he was commissioned in the 1st Royal Dragoons. He took part in the South African War, and was present at the Relief of Ladysmith, Colenso, Spion Kop, Vaal Krantz, Tugela Heights and Pieters Hill From July 1901 to May 1902 he commanded a Column. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and commanded his regiment in India from 1902 to 1906 when he retired. He was gazetted C.B., twice mentioned in despatches, and awarded the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle. On the outbreak of war in 1914 he rejoined and was given command of a Brigade, subsequently being appointed Staff Officer for Volunteer Services.

On the death of his father in 1894, Limbrey succeeded to the title and estates, and became a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of Hampshire. He married on December 12, 1889, at Maiden Earley, Berks., Mary, second daughter of John Hargreaves of Maiden Earley and Whalley Abbey, Lancs., and his wife Mary Jane, daughter of Alexander Cobham Cobham of Shinfield Manor, Berks., and had:

1. John Limbrey Robert, 3rd Baron.
2. Joan Penelope, born 1892, married in 1919 Captain Roger Grenville Peek, 9th Lancers, who was killed on active service in Ireland in 1921. They had two sons.
3. Lydia Joyce, born 1898, married in 1921 Captain Anthony Harley Mark Bell, and had three children.

Lady Basing died in India on June 1, 1904. After this Limbrey's life lost its meaning and he never fully recovered his spirits or took much part in public affairs. He died on April 8, 1919, at Hoddington, and was buried at Upton Grey. Some account of him may be found in C. Chenevix Trench's *My Mother told me*.

### *Charles Lutley Sclater Booth*, 1862-1931

CHARLES, the second son of the first Lord Basing, was born on May 6, 1862, and, like his father, was educated at Winchester and Balliol, where he graduated B.A. with a second class in law in 1884. He was a fine athlete who rowed and played cricket and football for his College. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1885, and later became a Justice of the Peace for Hampshire. He joined his father on the board of the Sun Insurance Office in 1890, and remained a full-time director until 1929, in spite of being handicapped by a stroke, brought on by over-exertion at games, which had left him partially paralysed.

He married in 1900 Ellen Geraldine, daughter of George Jones of Mitton Manor, Staffordshire, and widow of W Tudor Frere. They had one son, George Lutley, born on December 7, 1903, who is the heir presumptive to the Basing peerage.

They lived at Basing House, Old Basing, until 1913, when Charles acquired Odiham Priory from the executors of his uncle, Philip Sclater. They remained there until his death on January 23, 1931. His widow then lived at Denham, Bucks., and died on January 12, 1957, at the great age of ninety-eight.

George was educated at Winchester and married in 1938 Jeanette, who died in 1957, daughter of Neil Bruce MacKelvie of New York. He has a son, Neil Lutley, born in 1939, educated at Eton and Harvard. George's first marriage was dissolved in 1944 and he married again in 1951 Cynthia, widow of Carl H. Beal of Los Angeles.

### *Walter Dashwood Sclater Booth*, 1869-1953

WALTER, the third surviving son of the first Lord Basing, was born on February 1, 1869, and was educated at Wellington College and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He obtained a commission in the Royal Artillery in 1887, and was promoted to Lieutenant in 1890, Captain in 1898, and Major in 1903.

At the outbreak of the 1914-1918 war he was in command of "L" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, which played a celebrated part in the action at Néry, during the retreat from Mons, in the early hours of September 1, 1914. He himself was disabled at the beginning of the battle, when, surrounded by the German army, his battery fought on until all its guns but one were silenced and all its ammunition expended. Casualties were heavy and three Victoria Crosses were awarded.

Walter was badly wounded and saw no further active service. He served in England for the rest of the war, retiring shortly afterwards with the rank of Brigadier-General. He was awarded the D.S.O. in 1915, C.B. in 1917, and C.M.G in 1919.

He married on June 24, 1913, Frances Mary, eldest daughter of Rowland Burdon of Castle Eden, Durham, and had three children:

1. Eleanor Mary, born April 3, 1914.
2. Nora Frances, born April 8, 1916.
3. John Walter Limbrey, born January 26, 1922, was educated at Winchester, and served in the Royal Air Force in World War II. He married in 1947 Kathleen Fouracre and died on February 27, 1965, without issue.

They lived at Newnham House, Hook, and afterwards at Upton Grey Lodge.

Walter was a very fine shot, fisherman, and horseman who played polo for his regiment. He was a Justice of the Peace for Hampshire and served on the Basingstoke R.D.C. for thirty years. He died on January 10, 1953, and was buried at Upton Grey by the side of his wife who had died on July 8, 1949.

### *John Limbrey Sclater Booth*, 3rd Lord Basing, b. 1890

JOHN, better known as Jack, the only son of the second Lord Basing, was born on December 3, 1890, and was educated at Eton and the R.M.C., Sandhurst. He was commissioned in his father's old regiment, the 1st Royal Dragoons, and served in France throughout World War I, afterwards commanding the 43rd Wessex Divisional Signals (T.A.). He retired in 1934 but rejoined to serve as Staff Officer (Movements) from 1939 to 1945 at Basingstoke and Reading, and from 1945 to 1947 as D.A.Q.M.G. (Movements) at Berlin.

On the death of his father in 1919 he succeeded to the title and Hoddington Estate, then of about 2,700 acres and famous for its shooting. In 1924 he married Mary (Molly) Alice Erie, younger daughter of Colonel Richard Erie Benson, and has three daughters:

1. Diana Penelope Florence, born 1925, married on August 1, 1946, to James Tennant Bailward of the Malayan Civil Service.
2. Barbara Amy, born 1926, married on April 27, 1961, to Peter Michell Luttman-Johnson.
3. Gabrielle Mary, born 1929, married on April 18, 1953, to Commander Martin Parnell Seth-Smith, R.N.

Hoddington was used as a Convalescent Hospital during World War II during which Molly served as its Assistant Commandant and was awarded the Order of Mercy. Jack had sold some of the outlying farms including Blounce and Humbly Grove in 1933, and in 1945 he sold the rest of the estate and moved to the Malt House, Gillingham, Dorset but retained the Lordship of the Manors of Hoddington and Basing Byflete.

He has represented Gillingham on the Dorset County Council for many years, becoming a County Alderman in 1962 He has been a Deputy Lieutenant for Hampshire from 1939 to 1950 and for Dorset since 1959.

He inherited a love of music and was a talented pianist. He was also very fond of amateur theatricals and he and Molly took part in many productions. He was an excellent shot and fisherman.

### References

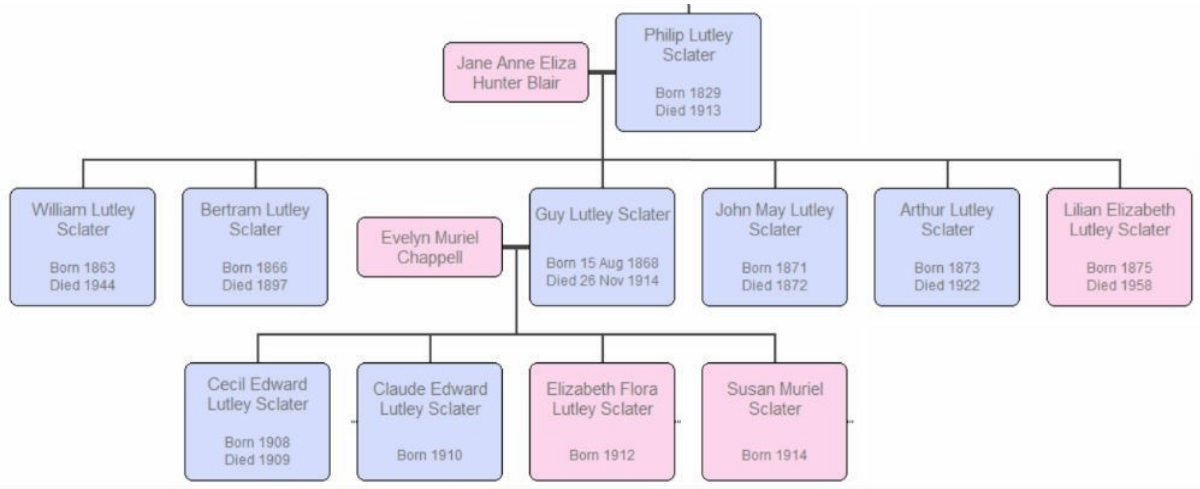
1. *Sporting Reminiscences of Hampshire by Aesop* (1864)

CHAPTER 9

# PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER AND HIS SONS

### *Philip Lutley Sclater* 1829-1913

PHILIP, the younger surviving son of William Lutley Sclater, was born on November 4, 1829, at Tangier Park Wootton St. Lawrence, but most of his childhood was spent at Hoddington House, Upton Grey, another property to which the family moved in 1833. Some of his early letters and journals which have survived show that he was a precocious boy, endowed with a great thirst for knowledge, keen powers of observation and a retentive memory. It was thus small wonder that the beautiful countryside surrounding his father's estate inspired him with a love of nature. One of his favourite haunts was Bidden Water, the home of many varieties of wildfowl and he developed a special interest in the study of birds.

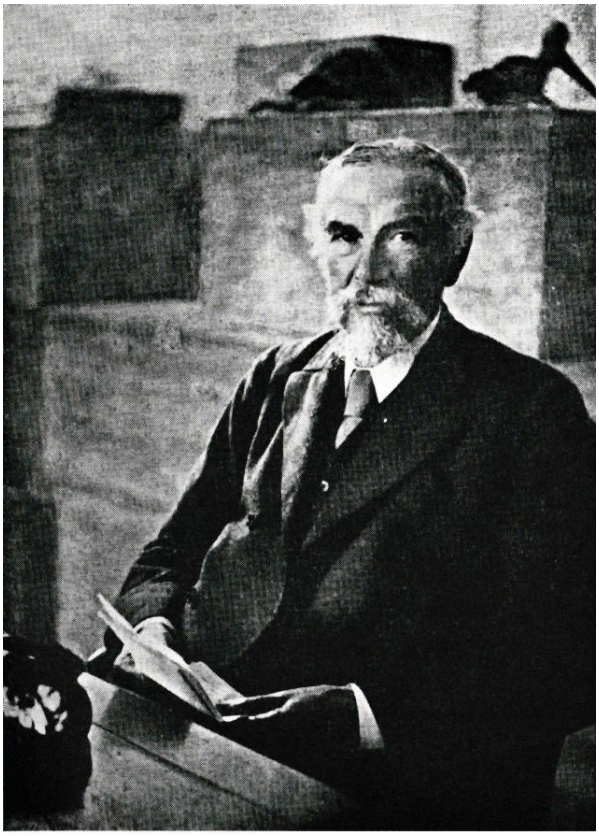



Two of his earliest memories were the beating of the Bounds of the Manor of Hoddington on May 12, 1834[1], when he was present on his father's horse, and a run with the Hampshire Hunt at Herriard in March 1837, when he was at the kill on his grey pony and cried after being "blooded".

At the age of nine he went to Twyford School, near Winchester, being taken there by his father in a one-horse chaise. He records that while there he had measles, was flogged twice, got "books" and became head boy and top of the school. In September 1842 he entered Winchester College, where his brother, George, was a Prefect. In 1845, when only fifteen, he won the scholarship for a native of Hampshire to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, but did not go into residence until the following Easter, spending his last two terms as a Prefect at Winchester. Corpus, where several of his ancestors had preceded him, was a very small College with only about twenty undergraduates, but its standards were high and it produced a large proportion of distinguished men. His tutor was the Rev. Bartholomew Price, F.R.S., afterwards Master of Pembroke.

At that time Science was not taught at Oxford and Philip read Classics in which he obtained a pass and Mathematics in which he graduated B.A. with first-class honours in December 1849. He was an active member of the Oxford Union taking part in many debates and serving on the committee, but most of his spare time was devoted to Ornithology. He studied with, and became a close friend of, Hugh Strickland, then Reader in Geology and the only ornithologist at Oxford, whose death a few years later in a railway accident came as a severe blow to Philip. Strickland persuaded him that the best way to learn the different forms was by collecting bird-skins. In those days this was a popular hobby and there were Bird Shops in London, where collectors, in addition to shooting their own, could purchase

specimens sent in from many parts of the world. Philip's breakfast parties in College at which he displayed his latest acquisitions were long remembered by his contemporaries. He later specialized in South American birds, then little known, and his great collection, numbering 8,824 specimens, was eventually acquired by the Natural History Museum. By that time he had classified more than a thousand new species of American birds.



*PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER*

The Sclater family were keen travellers and had toured Wales in 1844, the Lake District in 1845 and Scotland in 1846. Philip wrote and illustrated detailed journals of these expeditions. While at Oxford he spent most of his Long Vacations travelling on the Continent with College friends, starting in 1848 with a "Grand Tour" in the company of his brother George. He would call on museum officials and local naturalists during the day and spend the evenings at the Opera or Ballet. During visits to Paris he became friendly with, and received much encouragement from, the great ornithologist, Prince Charles Bonaparte.

Philip stayed on at Oxford studying Natural History and Modern Languages until he received his M.A. in 1851. He then went down to read Law at Lincoln's Inn, taking a set of Chambers at 49 Pall Mall, opposite the Oxford and Cambridge Club of which he was then a member. (He later transferred to the Athenaeum).

In June 1855 he was called to the Bar and in the next few years practiced occasionally on the Western Circuit, but a generous allowance from his father gave him the freedom to travel and devote most of his time to Natural History. In December of the same year he returned to Oxford to be elected a Fellow of Corpus. He was appointed Bursar in 1861 but had to relinquish these posts on his marriage in 1862 since Oxford Dons were not then permitted to be married. However he always maintained contact with his College and many years later, in 1894, was given its highest honour - Honorary Fellowship, while the University was to award him its newly created degree of Doctor of Science in 1901.

In 1856 he visited America with an Oxford friend, the Rev. George Hext, for a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Saratoga. Afterwards they crossed the Great Lakes from Niagara to Superior City which at that time consisted of twenty wooden houses. They then travelled on foot with two Canadian Voyageurs through the backwoods to the St. Croix River, which they descended in a birch-bark canoe, bought from Chippeway Indians, to the Mississippi. Philip's account of this journey was published in *Illustrated Travels*, Vol. III.

He then visited Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, Montreal, Quebec, Boston and Philadelphia, where he stayed a month studying the birds in the Academy of Sciences Museum. He received much kindness from the well-known American naturalists Asa Gray, John Cassin, Joseph Leidy and John Le Conte.

Unlike many of his compatriots Philip was greatly attracted by America and the Americans and was pleased at being mistaken for one by an Englishman he met in Boston. He wrote to his mother in a letter dated October 19 from Philadelphia:

> "But the fact is I take so much interest in American Politics I don't care about the affairs of the petty kingdoms of the Old World! The place I intend to squat in on the whole is somewhere on the St. Peter's or Minesota river in Black-Earth county beyond the South Bend - but I shall be back in England first just to pack up my traps…"

And on November 1 he wrote:

> "There is nothing going on at present in the way of gaiety as the season does not commence until after Christmas, but I have made acquaintance with several families and adopted the sensible American custom of paying evening visits so my time passes very pleasantly. I shall stay here another week and then go to Washington for a week then take a run down to South Carolina to see some slaves … I confess I should like very much to come back and pass another month or two here during the season. The people are civilized though they sympathize rather too much with the South against the North to please me … There is a most correct church, St. Mark's, which I attend - where divine service is performed in a seemly manner … Altogether if I ever cut *London* it will be for the sake of living in Philadelphia."

However he duly sailed from New York in time to arrive home for Christmas. He only returned to North America once again many years later in 1884 when the British Association held a meeting at Montreal, after which he went to the United States and met many former friends.

In later years Philip visited many parts of Africa, the West Indies, Russia and Spitzbergen, and paid annual visits to most of the Zoological Gardens of Europe, acquiring an unrivalled knowledge of systematic ornithology. In 1858 he took the lead in founding the British Ornithologists' Union and edited its journal, The Ibis, for more than fifty years. He was Chairman of the British Ornithologists' Club from its foundation in 1892 until his death.

In 1854 Philip had paid the first of many visits to Switzerland and in 1860 he took seriously to the new sport of Alpine climbing. In that year he crossed the Strahlegg, a feat which gained him membership of the Alpine Club in the third year of its existence. Although he never attempted any spectacular first ascents he made a number of creditable climbs in company with Professor John Tyndall, the conqueror of the Weisshorn.

Philip was most widely known through his long connection with the Zoological Society of London, which had been founded thirty years earlier by Sir Stamford Raffles. He had become a Fellow in 1850 and a member of the Council in 1857. On April 30, 1859, he was elected Secretary at a salary of £250 a year in succession to D. W. Mitchell who had gone to Paris to take charge of the newly instituted *Jardin d'Acclimatation*. The Society's affairs were in a sad state of neglect and for the next three years nearly his whole time was occupied in bringing its records and publications up to date, reorganizing the Gardens into separate departments under the Superintendent, and having many of the animal houses rebuilt. The Society's offices were in Hanover Square, whence Philip would ride out daily on his old hunting horse to Regent's Park to inspect the Gardens. But his chief interest lay in the Society's scientific and literary activities and he gave much care to building up the valuable zoological library. He was re-elected as Secretary annually for forty-three years and during his tenure the Society prospered in every way, the membership doubled and a loan of £12,000 was paid off.

His long and increasingly autocratic administration inevitably led in time to criticism, which came to a head with complaints that the collection of living animals was being neglected. When the news leaked out that Philip was retiring at the age of seventy-two a rumour spread that bad management was the cause. The President, the Duke of Bedford, arranged for a Special Committee, headed by Sir Harry

Johnston, to examine all the affairs of the Society and the administration of the Gardens. After a stringent investigation Philip was completely exonerated, but Clarence Bartlett, the Superintendent, was blamed for mismanagement at the Gardens and asked to resign[2]. He was in poor health at the time and died soon afterwards. Philip's resignation took effect on October 22, 1902, when his eldest son, William, was appointed as Secretary.

Philip's great contribution to biological thought was his pioneer work on Zoological Distribution, first published in the Journal of the Linnean Society in 1858. In his Paper, using birds as the basis, he divided the earth's surface into six main zoological regions, which he defined and named the Palaearctic, Aethiopian, Indian, Australian, Nearctic and Neotropical, and his system, slightly modified, is still in use. In the next few years his heavy administrative task at the Zoological Society left little time for further biological research and possibly deprived him of a place in the front rank of nineteenth century scientists. With his encouragement, however, his work was continued in greater detail by his friend, Alfred Wallace[3], who gained renown with his comprehensive *Geographical Distribution of Animals* published in 1876, but Philip can justly be regarded as the originator of the Study of Zoogeography, which after some years of neglect is once again claiming the attention of scientists.

Philip had read his thesis to the Linnean Society on June 16, 1857, a year before Darwin and Wallace's first Paper on *The Origin of Species* was read before the same audience. When he wrote it Philip inclined to the view that each of his regions was a separate centre of Creation, but the evidence of fossils soon convinced him that animals which are now confined to one region must have existed in other regions in earlier Geographical periods. He did not take part in the violent opposition to the Theory of Evolution, but kept an open mind, put forward difficult questions, and when the majority of these were answered to his satisfaction, gradually came to accept evolution, at least at the species level. He made his position clear in a public lecture in 1874[4] and an article in The Nineteenth Century in 1878. He wrote:

> "if we adopt the Darwinian hypothesis of the derivative origin of species as a working principle, we shall find it a key which will unlock nearly all the most perplexing phenomena of distribution."

According to family tradition, which cannot be confirmed from his extant writings, Philip never accepted Darwinism as far as the origin of Man was concerned, and maintained his belief to the end of his life that mankind was specially created in God's image. He was a devout Christian and regular church-goer, and unlike the majority of Victorian scientists, who called themselves Agnostics, his faith was never undermined by the discoveries of the age. In fact he did not like to be described as a scientist, but preferred the appellation "scientific person", denoting perhaps that he always regarded himself as an amateur.

Nevertheless he was no mere dilettante as his extraordinary output of scientific publications bears witness. G. Brown Goode in The Published Writings of P. L. Sclater lists 1,287 separate titles published before 1896 and there were many more in later years. The first, *A Note on the Water Rail*, appeared in *The Zoologist* when he was only fifteen. His beautifully illustrated books on birds and mammals are now extremely rare and valuable. Among the most important are:

Exotic Ornithology, 1869.
Nomenclator Avium Neotropicalium, 1873.
A Monograph of the Jacamars and Puff-birds, 1882.
Argentine Ornithology, 1888.
Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum, Vols. XI, XIV, XV and XIX.
The Book of Antelopes, 1894.

Philip was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society at the age of thirty-one and served for two periods on its Council. He joined the British Association for the Advancement of Science while at Oxford,

regularly attended its meetings, and in 1875 as President of Section D gave an address on The Present State of our knowledge of Geographical Zoology. In 1876 he was elected one of the two general secretaries and served in that capacity for five years. He was on the Council of the Royal Geographical Society and promoted many expeditions to little known parts of the world. Among the best-known of these were Professor Balfour's visit to Socotra in 1880 and Sir Harry Johnston's expedition to Mount Kilimanjaro in 1884[5]. Philip was also a Fellow of the Linnean Society, the Geological Society and the Philosophical Society, besides being an honorary member of forty leading foreign learned societies. The University of Bonn made him an Honorary Ph.D. in 1860.

In 1874, when his brother George took office as President of the Local Government Board, Philip served as his private Secretary for two years, and was offered a permanent post in the Civil Service, but declined, preferring to devote himself to Natural Science.

Philip was a man of intense energy and great capacity as is obvious from the remarkable range of his activities and interests. He was an excellent linguist, being fluent in French, German and Italian, and maintained a vast correspondence with Zoologists all over the world. For more than forty years he was a central figure at every important scientific gathering in London and many foreign naturalists were made welcome at his home in Elvaston Place. Among his more famous scientific friends were Charles Darwin, T. H. Huxley, who was his constant supporter on the Council of the Zoological Society, W. H. Hudson, and Alfred Newton, Professor of Zoology at Cambridge. He stimulated the researches and furthered the careers of many young zoologists. His predominance was recognised by the naming of over forty newly discovered animals after him.

In addition to his love for Natural History Philip was devoted to his native county of Hampshire and was a mine of information about its history and antiquities. It is much to be regretted that he never found time to write down any of this extensive knowledge. For several years before the death of his father, aged 96, in 1885 he spent much time at Hoddington helping to manage the property. Like his father he was a great foxhunter and claimed that he had never missed a season with the Hampshire Hunt from the age of six until the last year of his life, when he still turned out frequently on his horse "The Frog", so named from its ability to jump. He is reported to have been the only person to have cleared the Hackwood Park palings.

After his marriage in 1862 he rented a number of different houses in Hampshire and on his father's death he inherited May's Farm at Ramsdell but sold it and purchased Odiham Priory from his brother George, who had inherited the Hoddington estate. Philip became one of the senior magistrates on the Odiham bench, where he dealt out justice in a humane but somewhat arbitrary manner. He had great sympathy for the Hampshire countryman, and an old poacher who had appeared before him on several occasions used to relate how, after fining him, Philip would always visit him afterwards and refund the fine.

Philip had a musical voice and liked to sing, one of his favourite songs being a ditty which he wrote himself, "The Okapee." This refers to the discovery in 1900 of this unicorn-like beast which created much controversy and which he and Sir Ray Lankester agreed to name *Ocapia Johnstoni* after its discoverer, Sir Harry Johnston. Philip also wrote the doggerel verses which appear in *The Guide to Odiham*, beginning:

He who to Odiham comes should see the C's,
The Church, the Chalkpit and the Clump of Trees.

Philip married on October 16, 1862, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Jane Anne Eliza, the youngest daughter of Sir David Hunter Blair, Bt. (1778-1857), of Blairquhan, Ayrshire, and his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Hay, Bt. Jane was a connection of Philip's sister-in-law, Lydia Birch, as her aunt Clementina had married Lydia's uncle, General John Francis Birch. As a family man Philip

seems to have been in many ways a typical Victorian tyrant, and stories used to be told about his stern treatment of his wife and Sons. But his imposing presence and gruff manner hid a very kind heart and he was the first to help anyone in trouble.

He and Jane lived to celebrate their golden wedding and had six children:

1. William Lutley (1863-1944).
2. Bertram Lutley (1866-1897).
3. Guy Lutley (1868-1914).
4. John May Lutley (1871-1872).
5. Arthur Lutley (1873-1922).
6. Lilian Elizabeth Lutley (1875-1958), who married firstly in 1909 Harington Morgan, a Judge of the Civil Courts of Justice of the Soudan, who died in 1914, and secondly in 1920 Douglas Walter Campbell (1877-1926), cousin and heir-presumptive to the 10th Duke of Argyll. By her first marriage she had two daughters.

Philip died at Odiham on June 27, 1913, as the result of a carriage accident, and was buried at Upton Grey. On his tombstone is inscribed the text from Psalm 50, verse II, "I know all the fowls of the mountains".

After his death Odiham Priory was sold to his nephew, Charles Sclater Booth, and his widow Jane lived at 12 Chester Terrace, London, until her death on May 23, 1915. She was buried at Upton Grey by the side of her husband. A large brass tablet in the Church at Odiham commemorates them and their sons, Bertram and Guy.

### *William Lutley Sclater* (2), 1863-1944

PHILIP'S eldest son, William, was born on September 23, 1863, and educated at Winchester and Keble College Oxford, where he graduated B.A. with first-class honours in Natural Science in 1885, and became M.A. in 1890. He was a Research Student at University College, London, and then Demonstrator to Adam Sedgwick at Cambridge. In 1886 he went to British Guiana to collect specimens of natural history, bringing back living examples of Peripatus[6], and in 1887 he was appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

In 1891 he returned to England to become a Science Master at Eton, but in 1895 he resigned, and accepted the directorship of the South African Museum, Capetown. On February 1, 1896, he married at St. George's, Hanover Square, Charlotte Seymour (1858-1942), daughter of William Procter Mellen of Colorado Springs, U.S.A. She had previously been married to Ernest Perry Stephenson, but had obtained a divorce on the grounds of desertion in 1888. They lived in Capetown during the South African war and Charlotte organised the Field Force Fund to supply comforts for the troops. She was decorated with the Royal Red Cross. In 1914 she again started a similar fund in London under the patronage of Queen Alexandra and was awarded the C.B.E.

During William's tenure of office the Capetown Museum Collections were moved to new buildings and re-arranged, the staff and scope of the Museum were largely increased, and a journal *Annals of the South African Museum* established. At this time William made his most valuable contribution to Zoological literature, editing the first two volumes of *The Fauna of South Africa, Birds*, and writing the last two volumes. He was also responsible for the two volumes on Mammals in the same series.

After the resignation of his father from the secretaryship of the Zoological Society in 1902, William was appointed as his successor, but many of the Fellows thought it was time for a change after forty-three years of Sclater domination, and a year later reversed their Council's decision, electing Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell by a small majority. Sir Harry Johnston relates that twenty years later he was surprised to find William still on the Council of the Zoological Society and on the best of terms with Chalmers Mitchell[7].

In 1906 William and his wife, when returning to England, travelled overland from Mombasa to Cairo via Victoria Nyanza, the White Nile and Khartoum, a notable journey in those days. Resigning his post at Capetown, he went to Colorado Springs to manage Colorado College Museum at the invitation of General W. J. Palmer, his wife's brother-in-law.

In 1909 he returned to England and settled at 10 Sloane Court, London, where, although offered various posts, he remained for the rest of his life, working on the supernumerary staff of the Natural History Museum, and devoting himself to Ornithology. He had joined the British Ornithologists' Union in 1891, succeeding his father as editor of The Ibis from 1913 to 1930, and was President from 1928 to 1933. He was awarded the Godman-Salvin Gold Medal in 1930. He was President of the British Ornithologists' Club from 1918 to 1924.

With his wife he travelled extensively and they made a journey round the world in 1919-20. He was for many years on the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, being Honorary Secretary from 1931 to 1944, and wrote many scholarly reviews in its journal. He died on July 4, 1944, at the age of eighty as a result of a flying bomb which fell near his house in Sloane Court. The funeral service was held at St. Saviour's, Walton Street, and his body was cremated at Golder's Green.

William was a kind-hearted man of genial disposition, but he lacked some of the energy and force of character of his father. He had no children and left all he possessed to his sister Lilian.
His principal publications were:

Catalogue of the Mammals in the Indian Museum
List of Birds' Eggs in the Indian Museum
List of the Batrachia in the Indian Museum
The Geography of Mammals (with P. L. Sclater), 1899
The Fauna of South Africa, 1900-1906
A History of the Birds of Colorado, 1912
Sterne's Eliza (with Arnold Wright), 1922
Systema Avium AEthiopicarum, 1924
The Birds of Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate
(based on the M.S.S. of Sir F. Jackson), 1938

## *Bertram Lutley Sclater*, 1866-1897

PHILIP'S second son, Bertram, was born on February 22, 1866, and was educated at Wellington College and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers in 1885, and was promoted to Captain in 1895.

In 1891 he was seconded to the staff of Mr. (afterwards Sir Harry) Johnston, Commissioner for British Central Africa. During his two years stay in Nyasaland he made a survey of the newly established Protectorate, and, by the construction of roads, materially assisted in opening up the country. He took part in several military expeditions against the slave-raiding Arab chiefs and was awarded the Central African Medal.

In 1895 Bertram was selected by the Foreign Office for service in East Africa, and was entrusted with the task of building a road, suitable for wheeled traffic, from Mombasa to Victoria Nyanza, a distance of 60 miles. This was successfully completed towards the end of 1896 and he received the thanks of the Foreign Office. This road now forms the motor road from the coast to Uganda and is known as the Sclater Road. There is also a street in Mombasa named after him.

Although in poor health and due to return to England he was persuaded to supervise the transport of a steamer in sections along his road to Lake Victoria Nyanza. On the way he was severely attacked by fever and had to be carried back to Mombasa. From there he was taken to hospital in Zanzibar where he died, unmarried, on July 24, 1897. His body lies in the European Cemetery in Zanzibar.

For his explorations in Nyasaland he was awarded the Cuthbert Peek Grant of the Royal Geographical Society, and he was the author of *Routes and Districts in Southern Nyasaland* published in their journal in 1893. He was a most promising young officer whose early death was a severe blow to his father, who had been instrumental in having him attached to Sir Harry Johnston's staff. Present day Africans would do well to remember with gratitude pioneers such as Bertram Sclater who gave their lives to bring peace and stability to the Dark Continent.

### *Guy Lutley Sclater*, 1868-1914

PHILIP'S third son, Guy, was born at Hoddington on August 15, 1868, and baptised at All Saints, Margaret Street, London. He was educated at Burney's Naval Academy, Gosport, and in H.M.S. *Britannia*.

In February 1884 he joined H.M.S. *Temeraire* at Malta as a Naval Cadet, becoming a Midshipman in April, but was invalided home with Malta fever six months later. In February 1885 he joined H.M.S. *Raleigh* and spent two years on the Cape of Good Hope Station.

On June 15, 1888, he was promoted to Acting Sub-Lieutenant and joined the Royal Naval College where he passed the examinations for Lieutenant, obtaining one first and four second-class certificates.

In December 1889 he was appointed to H.M.S. *Imperieuse*, the Flagship on the China Station, but after six months was transferred to H.M.S. *Leander*, where he remained until August 1891, when he was promoted to Lieutenant. He then joined H.M.S. *Royalist* in the Solomon Islands and was in her when she visited the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. The British flag was hoisted on every island, over forty in number.

In May 1893 Guy returned to England and qualified as a Torpedo specialist, passing out first of his class. He then spent three years as Torpedo Officer of H.M.S. *Hawke* in the Mediterranean, and two years on the staff in H.M.S. *Vernon*. On December 31, 1901, he was promoted to Commander at the early age of 33.

In April 1902 he was appointed Secretary of the Electrical Committee, which sat at the Admiralty until August 1903, and received the thanks of Their Lordships for this service. The Committee's report resulted in a great increase in the use of electricity in the Navy.

In November 1903 Guy was appointed Commander of H.M.S. *Donegal*, first cruiser squadron, and in November 1905 he returned to the Admiralty to supervise the torpedo and electrical equipment of ships being built by contract. He was promoted to Captain on December 31, 1907.

He then commanded successively H.M. Ships *St. George*, *Euryalus*, *Hawke*, *Glory* and *Aboukir*. At the outbreak of war in 1914 he was in command of H.M.S. *Bulwark*. During the early morning of November 26, 1914, when lying in the Medway near Sheerness after embarking ammunition, an

internal explosion occurred, and the battleship sank instantly with her company of 700 men, of whom only twelve escaped. Guy's body was recovered and buried at Odiham, Hants., with full naval honours.

The findings of the subsequent enquiry were never published[8], but it is believed that the disaster was attributed to faulty ammunition, though the Germans claimed that it was the result of sabotage by one of their agents.

Guy was an able and popular officer, devoted to his profession, in which he would undoubtedly have risen to high rank. Unlike his three brothers, who were all six feet tall, he was of moderate stature, but wiry and possessed of a fine voice. He was a good horseman and took every opportunity to hunt with the Hampshire Hunt. He sailed, shot and played golf well, and was one of the earliest owners of a motor car in Hampshire.

He married on September 12, 1907, at Odiham, Evelyn Muriel, only daughter and, after the death of her brothers, Wickham and Claude, heiress of Edward Chappell, a director of the well known music publishing house, and his wife, Flora, daughter of E. M. Ward, R.A. They made their home at Odiham Close and had four children:

1. Cecil Edward Lutley (1908-1909).
2. Claude Edward Lutley, born 1910.
3. Elizabeth Flora Lutley, born 1912, who married on September 8, 1933, at Bombay Captain (afterwards Major General) Edward Barrington de Fonblanque, of the Royal Horse Artillery, and has three children.
4. Susan Muriel, born 1914, who married on January 6, 1954, at Hong Kong, as his second wife, Colonel Hugh Vincent Rose, formerly of the Third Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, and has one son.

Claude was educated at Twyford School and the R.N.C. Dartmouth, going to sea as a Midshipman in H.M.S. *Hood* in 1927. In 1930 he took the courses for Lieutenant, obtaining two first and three second-class certificates. He then served for two years in H.M.S. *Folkestone* on the China Station, after which he transferred to the Surveying Service and assisted with surveys in the Shetland Isles and uncharted waters off Borneo and Malaya, becoming a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

At the outbreak of World War II he was serving in the battleship *Royal Oak* and was fortunate to escape when she was torpedoed in Scapa Flow with the loss of 833 lives. In 1940 he was promoted to Lieutenant-Commander and, having previously passed the Destroyer Command Examinations, was appointed to command H.M.S. *Wild Swan*. His ship took part in a number of sweeps across the Channel, destroying enemy shipping and invasion barges, and was afterwards on Convoy Escort duty in the Atlantic, based at Liverpool, Gibraltar and Freetown. Much action was seen and in June 1942, when returning alone to Plymouth to refit the Wild Swan was attacked and sunk by twelve German bombers, not before four of them had been shot down. After 15 hours in an open boat he and most of his crew were rescued and he was awarded the D.S.O.

He then took command of a new destroyer, H.M.S. *Obdurate*, based at Scapa Flow, screening the Home Fleet and escorting convoys to North Russia. He took part in the Battle of the Barentz Sea when a heavy German force was beaten off and the convoy passed through unscathed. For his part in this action a Bar was added to his D.S.O. A year later his ship was struck by a homing torpedo, fired from a U-boat which he was attacking, but after temporary repairs in the Russian dockyard at Murmansk she limped back to Newcastle on one engine and was paid off.

After the Allied invasion of France Claude served for a year as Chief Staff Officer in Antwerp, clearing and operating the port, and being awarded the Belgian order of Officer of the Crown. He then commanded a division of minesweepers in H.M.S. Hound, based at Queenstown to clear the minefields

which had been laid in the St. George's Channel, and was mentioned in Despatches for this work. He afterwards served for five years as Resident Naval Officer, Orkney, in charge of the Naval Base at Lyness, where a house was provided and he was at last able to enjoy some family life.

Retiring as a Commander in 1955 Claude was appointed Domus Bursar of King's College, Cambridge, where he spent nine years, becoming a Fellow of his College and M.A. Cambridge. As a result of years of neglect due to the war and building restrictions his main task, after looking after the creature comforts of the Fellows and Undergraduates, was to supervise the restoration of the College buildings, including re-roofing the Chapel and Gibbs's Building.

Claude married on March 2, 1935, Helen Mansel, only daughter of Commander Mansel Colvile, D.S.O., and his first wife Helen Marion, only child of John Withers of St. John's, Newfoundland. They have five children:

1. Edward Guy Lutley, Lieutenant, R.N., born 1936, educated at Gordonstoun and the R.N.C. Dartmouth, married on December 14, 1963, to Elizabeth Eleanor, eldest daughter of Montague de Courcy Ireland of Abington Pigotts Hall near Royston, Herts. They have a daughter, Alice Eleanor Pigott, born on October 22, 1965.
2. Christopher John Lutley, born 1939, educated at Gordonstoun, tea-planting in Assam 1960-1964.
3. Nigel William Lutley, Lieutenant, R.A., born 1943, educated at Gordonstoun and the R.M.A. Sandhurst, married on July 23, 1965, to Jennifer Alexa, only daughter of William Crabbie, w.s., of Edinburgh. They have a son, Niall Lutley, born on August 9, 1966.
4. Penelope Caroline, born 1949.
5. Anne Mary, born 1952.

### *Arthur Lutley Sclater*, 1873-1922

PHILIP'S fourth surviving son, Arthur, was born on September 24, 1873, at 44 Elvaston Place, London. He was educated at Winchester and, after leaving school, went to Ceylon as a tea planter. He had always wanted to enter the Navy like his brother Guy, but his father would not agree, maintaining that one sailor in the family was enough. On the outbreak of the South African War Arthur enlisted in the Montgomeryshire Imperial Yeomanry and served with distinction, receiving the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the Queen's Medal with 6 clasps and the King's Medal with 2 clasps.

He subsequently settled in Southern Rhodesia on the farm Helvetia, which was bought for him by his father, in the Melsetter district, but returned to England in 1914 on the outbreak of war and obtained a commission in the R.A.S.C. He served in France until the Armistice and displayed great courage when a troop train, in which he was travelling up to the Front, was shelled. The engine driver was killed and many of the passengers, including Arthur, were wounded, but he succeeded in reaching the engine and driving the train back to safety. For this exploit he was recommended for the V.C., but was finally awarded the M.C. and *Croix de Guerre*.

After demobilisation in 1919 he returned to his farm in Rhodesia. Arthur married on August 5, 1911, at Wilford, Nottinghamshire, Mabel Frances Clifton, second daughter of the Rev. John Clough, rector of Wilford. She died in 1919 and on May 26, 1921, he married at Cape Town her younger sister, Cicely. He had no children by either marriage and died at Chipinge in Southern Rhodesia on May 2, 1922.

## References


1. The boundaries of the Manor were then still identical with those given in King Edward the Confessor's Charter of 1046 A.D., having been handed down by word of mouth through the centuries (see John Simpson's *Church*, *Manor*, *Plough*, Appendix I)
2. Sir Harry H. Johnston, *The Story of my Life*, p.356
3. Wilma George, *Biologist Philosopher*
4. Science Lectures for the People, Manchester, 1874
5. Sir Harry H. Johnston, *The Story of my Life*, p.110
6. A small, sluggish and beautifully coloured animal with sensitive antennae and twenty-seven pairs of legs, which ejects a slimy fluid when irritated
7. Sir Harry H. Johnston, *The Story of my Life*, p.357
8. Note by N.L.Sclater: see *http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Bulwark_(1899)* A naval court of enquiry into the causes of the explosion held on 28 November 1914 established that it had been the practice to store ammunition for Bulwark's 6 in (150 mm) guns in cross-passageways connecting her total of 11 magazines. It suggested that, contrary to regulations, 275 six-inch shells had been placed close together, most touching each other, and some touching the walls of the magazine, on the morning of the explosion. The most likely cause of the disaster appears to have been overheating of cordite charges stored alongside a boiler room bulkhead, and this was the explanation accepted by the court of enquiry. It has also been suggested that damage caused to one of the shells stored in the battleship's cross-passageways may have weakened the fusing mechanism and caused the shell to become 'live'. A blow to the shell, caused by it being dropped point down, could then have set off a chain reaction of explosions among the shells stored in Bulwark's cross-passageways sufficient to detonate the ship's magazines.

APPENDIX I

# SCLATER EPITAPHS

***Epitaph of Anthony, Christopher and William Sclater in Leighton Buzzard Church***

M.S.

*THE SCLATER MEMORIAL AT LEIGHTON BUZZARD*

Hic juxta sub lapide coerulea depositae sunt Exuviae Antonii, Christophori et Wilhelmi Sclater. Antonius ex antiqua prosapia in Northumbria oriundus primo Mariae Reginae hujus ecclesiae tutelam suscepit primo Caroli Pmi deposuit simul et vitam ano aetat XCVI. Tres post se reliquit fihios. Wilhelmum Johannem et Christophorum. Wilhelmus S.T.B Rector Eccles Pitmasterensis in agra Somerset Super Epistolam S. Pauli ad Thessalon tractatum edidit dere aureum in piorum manibus, magno eorum comodo hodie versatum. Johannes S.T.B. Coil Divi Johannis Cant. Socius Recto Eccles de Church Lawford in agro Warwicensi. Christophorus S.T.B. Coil. C.C. Oxon. Socius patris in hac Eccles Successor obiit Ano aetat LXIII. Filius ejus unicus Wilhelmus S.T.P. monumentum hoc in Paterni nominis memoriam propriis sumptibus Testamento legatis erigit curavit, qui in CCC Oxon bonis literis educatus Flagrante bello Civile regias partes secutus. In acie Regia Equitum Signifer, deinde Subpraefectus Rege decollato haeredi in exilio fidelis mandata Principis exsequendo captus et incarceratus coram pseudo judicibus sistere coactus ac devita periclitatus sed testibus proditoriis descripantibus in allegatis sanguinolentas evasit manus. Carolo Secundo reducit, sacris ordinibus initiatus ano MDCLXVI Rector Eccles S. Jacobi Clerkenwell London et post quinquennium Rector Eccles Clifton in hoc Comit. In utraque Eccles. munus pastorale fideliter obivit ad novissimum vitae Diem quam caducam et fragilem cum aeterna commutavit III Martii AD.MDCXC Aetat suae LXVIII.

This can be translated as follows:

Near this place, under a blue stone, are deposited the remains of Anthony, Christopher, and William Sclater. Anthony sprung from an old family in Northumberland, undertook the care of this church in the first year of Queen Mary. In the first year of Charles I he resigned it together with his life in the 96th year of his age. He left behind him 3 sons William, John, and Christopher.

William S.T.B., Rector of Pitmaster Church in Somerset, published a Commentary on the Epistle of St Paul to the Thessalonians, truly of great value in the hands of good men, and used much to their advantage to this day.

John, S.T.B. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Church Lawford in Warwickshire.

Christopher S.T.B. Fellow of Corpus Christi College Oxford, successor to his father in this Church, died aged 63. Hi only son William, S.T.P. caused this monument to be placed to his father's memory, at his own expense, as left in his will, and he when at Corpus Christi College Oxon, being educated in good learning, followed the King's side during the terrible civil war, as standard bearer in the King's horse and was afterwards made lieutenant. When the King was beheaded he, faithful to the heir in exile, and while obeying the orders of his Prince was taken prisoner and forced to appear before false judges; his life was in danger but, the traiterous witnesses disagreeing in things alleged against him, he escaped their bloodstained hands, and when Charles the Second was restored, he having entered holy orders became Rector of St James Church Clerkenwell London in 1666 and after 5 years Rector of Clifton in this county. In each church he discharged his pastoral office faithfully to the last day of his life, which frail and fleeting he exchanged for eternal life March 3rd 1690 in the 68th year of his age.

### *Epitaph of Francis Sclater*
### *formerly in the Church of St. James, Clerkenwell*[1]

H.S.E.

Franciscus Sclater, S.T.B. C.C.C., Oxon. olim socius, Eccles. Anglicanae Spes, academiae gloria, Eruditorum desiderium, Sanae doctrinae contra omnes regnantes errores, etiam inter iniquissima tempora propugnator acerrimus. Vir fuit ingenio acri et vivido judicio sagaci candore animi egregio. Quibus accessit eloquentia singularis atque doctrina omnibus numeris absoluta. Ideoque sive dissererit, sive concionaretur, ab illius ore non populus magis quam clerici et literati avide pendebant. Postquam per duos Annos apud St. Mariam Woolnoth in hac Civitate Verbi Divini Ministerio summa cum Laude fungeretur, Variolis correptus, obiit. Maii. 12. d. A.D.1685. aet. 35. Deflendus quidem multum, sed magis imitandus, Gulielmus SS. T.P. moestissimus Pater P.

This can be translated as follows:

Francis Sclater, Batchelor of Sacred Theology, formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Hope of the Anglican Church, glory of the University, greatly missed by Scholars, a most keen champion of healthy doctrine against all prevailing errors even in most unfavourable times. He was a man of keen and lively wit, shrewd judgement and exceptional honesty of mind. Moreover he was of rare eloquence and of excellent all-round learning. And so while he was writing or speaking scholars and educated men hung on his lips as eagerly as the general public. Afterwards he served the Ministry of the Word of God at St. Mary's Woolnoth in this City for two years with the highest praise, contracting Small-Pox he died on May 12, 1685, at the age of 35. Much to be mourned but more to be imitated.

William, Professor of Sacred Theology, his most sorrowful father, set this up.

## References

1. The Monument disappeared when the church was rebuilt in 1792, but the inscription is given in E. Hatton, *New View of London* (1708), Vol. I, p.286; T. K. Cromwell, *History of Clerkenwell* (1828), p.194; N. & Q., Vol. 5, p.518

APPENDIX II

# PUBLISHED WORKS OF WILLIAM SCLATER (1) AND (2)

### *Published Works of William Sclater (1)*

1. A Threefold Preservative against three dangerous diseases of these latter times. 1: Non proficiency in grace. 2: False hearted hypocrisie. 3: Backsliding in Religion. Prescribed in a Sermon at St. Pauls Crosse in London Sept. 17, 1609 by William Sclater, Batchelor in Divinity and sometime fellow of King's College in Cambridge. London 1610. On Heb. VI, 4, 5, 6, dedicated "to Master John Colles, Esquire, at Wilcombe in Somerset."

2. A Key to the Key of Scripture, or an exposition with notes upon the Epistle to the Romans; the first three chapters: begun at Walsall in Staffordshire, concluded at Pitminster in Somerset. By William Sclater Batchelor in Divinitie, and Minister of the Word of God at Pitminster in Somerset. London 1611, 2nd ed. 1629.
   This is an enlargement of previous discourses on Romans I-III, dedicated "to the Right Worshipfull Sir Henry Hewley, Knight, and other Somerset Gentlemen of puritan leanings".

3. The Minister's Portion, by William Sclater Batchelar of Divinity & Minister of the word of God at Pitminster in Somerset. Oxford 1612. Dedicated "to the Worshipfull Mr. Thomas Southcot Esquire, at Moones-Ottery in Devon." A sermon on I Cor. IX, 13, 14.

4. The Sick Soul's Salve, by William Sclater Batchelar of Divinity, a Minister of the word of God at Pitminster in Somerset. Oxford 1612. Dedicated to John and Anna Horner of Melles in Somerset. The sermon on Prov. XVIII, 14.

5. The Christian's Strength, by William Sclater Batchelar of Divinity and Minister of the word of God at Pitminster in Somerset, Oxford 1612. Dedicated to William Hill of Pitminster. A sermon on Phil. IV, 13.

6. An exposition with notes upon the first epistle to the Thessalonians by William Sclater D.D., and Minister of the word of God at Pitminster in Somerset. London 1619. Dedicated to the Right Honorable the Lord Stanhope Baron of Haringdon, whose chaplaine the author states he is.

7. The Quaestion of Tythes revised: Arguments for the Moralitie of Tything, enlarged and cleared: Objections more fully and distinctly answered: Mr Selden's Historie, so farre as Mistakers have made it Argumentative against the Moralitie viewed by William Sclater D.D. and Minister of Pitminster in Somerset. London 1623. Dedicated "Reverendo in Christo Patri ac Domino, Arthuro Providentia Divina Bathoniensi ac Wellensi Episcapo."

The following works were published after his death by his son William Sclater (2):

8. An exposition with notes upon the first and second Epistles to the Thessalonians by W. Sclater. London 1627. 2nd. ed. 1630.

9. A briefe Exposition with notes upon the second Epistle to the Thessalonians. By William Sclater Doctor of Divinitie, and Minister of Pitminster in Summerset.
   The second Edition Corrected and Amended. London. 1629. 1st. ed. London 1627. Dedicated "to the Righ Worshipfull John Powlett Esquire, my very Honourable good Patron, and to the truly Religious, and right vertuous Elizabeth his wife etc."

10. A Funerall Sermon (on Hebr. IX, 27, 28) Preached at the Buriall of the Right Worshipfull Mr. John Colles Esquire, one of his Majesties Justices of Peace & Quorum in Sommersetshire Anno. Dom. 1607. By William Sclater, of Kings College in Cambridge Minister of God's Word at Pitminster. London 1629. Dedicated "to the worshipfull Mr. George Colles Esquire."

11. A Sermon preached at Tawnton in Sommerset. (On 2. King. IX, 31) By William Sclater, Doctor of Divinity, and Minister of the word of God at Pitminster. Now published by his Sonne of King's College in Cambridge. London
1629. Dedicated "to the worshipfull Mr. Edward Warre Esquire; and to the truly religious and right vertuous Elizabeth his wife, at Chipley in Sommerset."

12. A sermon preached at St. Manes in the University of Cambridge. The Spiritual Warfare. (On 1 Peter II, 11). By William Sclater Doctor of Divinity, sometimes Fellow of Kings Colledge, and Minister of the word of God at Pitminster in Sommersetshire. Now published by his Sonne of the same, Kings Colledge in Cambridge. London 1629. Dedicated "to that pious root of Religion and vertue, the worshipful and devout gentlewoman Mistrisse Jane Still. Together with her tender branches at Hutton in Sommerset."

13. Utriusque Epistolac ad Corinthios Explicatio analytica. Una curn Scholiis. Authore Gul. Sclatero S.S. Theol. Doctore. nunc tandem a filiosuo Coll. Regalis in Academia Cantab. Socio in edita. Oxoniae 1633 am. Dedicated to Dr. Edw. Kellett & Mr. George Goade the latter William Sclater Junior's tutor at Cambridge.

14. Sermons Experimentall: on Psalms CXVI & CXVII very usefull for the Wounded Spirit. By William Sclater D.D. sometimes Rector of Limsham, and Vicar of Pitminster, in Summerset-Shire. Published by his Son William Sclater Mr. of Arts, Late Fellow of King's Colledge in Cambridge, now a Priest, and Preacher of the Gospel in the City of Exeter, in Devon-shire. London 1638. Dedicated "to the Right Reverend Father in God Joseph Lord Bishop of Exeter."

15. A brief and plain commentarry with notes; not more useful than seasonable, upon the whole Prophecie of Malachy. Delivered Sermonwise divers years since at Pitminster in Summerset by William Sclater. Now published by his son William Sclater. London 1650.

16. An Exposition with Notes, on the whole Fourth Chapter to the Romans. Wherein the grand Question of Justification by Faith alone without Works, is controverted stated, cleared and fully resolved to the satisfaction of any judicious, conscientious Protestant. Together with variety of other solid observations, interwoven throughout the Work. By William Sclater, Doctor in Divinity sometimes Minister of God's word at Pitminster, in Summerset.
Now Published by his Son William Sclater, Batchelar in Divinity, Minister at Collompton in Devon. London 1650. Dedicated to "John Bampfield of Poltimore, in the County of Devon. Esquire et et."

### *Published Works of William Sclater* (2)

1. The Worthy Communicant rewarded; laid forth in a sermon on John VI, 54, preached in the Cathedral of St. Peter in Exeter, on Low Sunday, being the 21st of April Anno 1639. By William Sclater, Master of Arts, late Fellow of King's Colledge in Cambridge, now Chaplaine of the right reverend Father in God, the Lord Bishop's Barony of St. Stephens, and Preacher also at St. Martin's in the same city. London 1639.

2. Death's summons and the Saint's Duty. Laid forth first summarily in a sermon on 2 Kings XX, I in the Cathedral of St. Peter in Exeter. Jan. 24, 1638, at the solemne Funerall of a well

deserving Citizen. Since somewhat enlarged for the common good by William Sclater, Master of Arts, late Fellow of King's Colledge in Cambridge, now a Preacher of Gods Word in the City of Exeter. London 1640.
Dedicated "to the Right Worshipfull, Peter Sainthill of Bradynch Esquire, one of the Masters of His Majesties Court of Chancery et et."

3. The Remedie of Schisme or, a mean to settle the Divisions of the Times, set forth in a reasonable Sermon before an Honourable Assembly in the City of London. By William Sclater, Batchelar in Divinitie, Preacher of God's Word in the City of Exeter. London 1642. Dedicated to the Right Honourable Sir John Paulet, Knight, Son and Heir to the Right Honourable John Lord Paulet, Baron of Hinton St. George, one of the Knights of Somersetshire for this present Parliament et et. Text 1. Cor. II, 18, 19.

4. Papisto-Mastix or Deborah's Prayer against Gods enemies, Judg. V, 31, explicated and applyed, in the Cathedrall of Saint Peter in Exon, November the first, 1641. By William Sclater, Batchelar in Divinity, Prebend of that
Church. London 1642. Dedicated "to the truly Noble and eminent example of the best worth, Mr Henry Murray Esquire, one of the Groomes of his Mties. Bedchamber."

5. 'Εν Χαιρω λόγοσ sine concio ad clerum, Latine habita in Ecciesia B. Mariae Cantabrigiae, June 17, 1651. De Natura, Necessitata, et Fine Haeredium. A Guilielmo Sclatero S.S. Theologiae Doctore, Collegii Regalis in eadem Academia non ita pridim Socio: posteo apud Exonenses, & Collamptonenses in comitatu Devon: Nunc tanden apud S. Petrum P. in vico vulgo vocato Broadstreet, in Civitate Londiniensi Concionatora. London 1652.

   Dedicated "Illustrissimo, ac Magnificentissimo Domino, Henrico, Dorcastriae Marchioni, Comiti Kingston et et. Text 1 Cor. II.19.

6. The Crowne of Righteousnes or the glorious Reward of Fidelity in the Discharge of our Duty as it was laid forth in a Sermon preached in St. Botolph's Aldersgate, London, Sept. 25, 1653, at the solemn Funerell of Mr Abrah. Wheelock B.D., the first Publick Professor, and Reeder of Arabick, and of the Saxon in the University of Cambridge. Whereunto is added An Encomium of Him. By William Sclater, Doctor of Divinity, now Preacher of the Word of God in Broad Street, London. London 1654.

   Dedicated "to the Right Worshipfull Thomas Adams Esq., Alderman of the City of London et et." Text 2 Tim. IV, 7, 8.

   7. Civil Magistracy by Divine Authority Asserted and laid forth in a Sermon Preached at the Assises holden at Winchester for the County of Southampton, Thursday, the 4th March, 1651/52. By William Sclater, Doctor of Divinity, Preacher of the Word of God in Broad Street, London. London 1653.
   Dedicated "to the Worshipfull John Trott of Laverstoke Esquire; High Sheriffe of the County of Southampton et et." Text 2 Chron. XIX, 6,7.

8. A Divine Cordiall for a devout Soule. Composed out of a serious Discourse upon the Sinne against the Holy Ghost. As it was laid open in the full Nature and Appendices thereof. In a Sermon Preached at Taunton in the County of Somerset, upon Monday April 4th, 1653. In the Assize week. By William Sclater, Doctor of Divinity, Now Preacher of the Word of God in Broad Street, London. London 1676.

   Dedicated "to the Right Worshipfull George Luttrell of Dunster Castle, Esq.: High Sheriffe of the County of Somerset.

APPENDIX III

# OTHER SCLATERS

### *Sclater of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cambridgeshire*

SHORT pedigrees of Sclater appear in the Herald's Visitations of Lancashire in 1664[1], London in 1664 and Cambridgeshire in 1683[2]. These are three branches of the same family which descended from Richard Sclater, a farmer of Keighley in the West Riding of Yorkshire, whose will, dated April 26, 1545, is preserved in the Borthwick Institute at York. There are numerous entries relating to this family in the Keighley Parish registers, where, however, the name is mis-spelled "Slater". Several members of the family seem to have been lawyers.

The most prominent of the family was Sir Thomas Sclater[3], Bt., second son of William Sclater, attorney, of Halifax. Thomas was born at Halifax on July 9, 1615, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became a Fellow in 1637. He was ejected from his fellowship during the Civil War and took the degree of M.D. at Oxford on June 13, 1649. He then returned to Cambridge, where he incorporated M.D., and practised as a physician. On February 25, 1654, he married Susan, the wealthy widow of Dr. Thomas Comber, the ejected Master of Trinity College. She was a Miss Freston of Norwich and her first husband's name was Cotton. They continued to live in Cambridge and in 1659 Thomas Sclater was elected M.P. for the University. Soon after the Restoration he was created a Baronet, and in 1670 became a Freeman of Cambridge. He was J.P. for Cambridgeshire and Sheriff in 1680. He bought the estate of Catley Park at Linton, and rebuilt part of Nevile's Court, Trinity College, in which his old rooms still exist with the coat of arms which he adopted moulded in plaster on the ceiling. His portrait is at Trinity College, where he was buried on December 10, 1684, and his notebooks survive in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

He left no children and under his will the bulk of his large property passed to his great-nephew, Thomas (1665-1736), son of Edward and Mary Sclater of Hull. This Thomas Sclater, who later assumed the additional name of Bacon, was educated at St. Paul's, Trinity College, Cambridge, and Gray's Inn. He was M.P. for Bodmin from 1713 to 1715 and for Cambridge from 1722 to 1736. He married Catherine Woodward, a widow, in 1698, but died childless in 1736. He left his property to Thomas Sclater King who sold Catley Park in 1768[4] and died in 1777, a ruined gamester, by drowning in the canal in Hyde Park.

Sir Thomas's elder nephew, Henry Sclater, was a Merchant at Hull who moved to London after the Restoration. He married Lariza, heiress of Sir Francis Gordon of Scotland, and adopted the same arms, *argent a saltire azure*, which were already being used by William Sclater (4). At the London Visitation of 1664 the Heralds registered his pedigree and these arms.

He lived at Putney between 1672 and 1678, when the baptism and burial of several of his children and the burial of his mother-in-law, Lady Gordon, were recorded in the parish register. He seems to have gravely displeased his uncle who left nothing to him in his final will, although he had made him his heir in a previous one. No further details have come to light about him.

Another prominent member of the same family was Sir Henry Sclater of Lightoaks, Leigh, and Denham, Brindle, both in Lancashire. He was the elder son of John Sclater (1574-1623) of Keighley, and was educated at Trinity College Cambridge, where he was a contemporary of his first cousin, Sir Thomas Sclater, and at the Inner Temple. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royalist army, was taken prisoner at Naseby and fined £130 for being in arms against the Parliament[5], but was pardoned after

taking the Covenant. He was knighted after the Restoration. He married by licence at Manchester Cathedral on July 29, 1637, Rachel, daughter of Thomas Brooke of Norton Priory, Cheshire. He died in 1675 and in his will dated July 11, 1672, preserved in the Lancashire Record Office, mentions five children, Henry, Agnes, Thomas, Peter and Frances, wife of William Lyndale. One of his executors was his cousin, Sir Thomas Sclater Bart.

The Denham estate, which was leased from the Duke of Devonshire passed to his son, Thomas (1649-1719), and then to Thomas's only son, Henry Sclater of Bermondsey (1692-1770). Henry of Bermondsey married Elizabeth, daughter of John Stuart of the parish of St. Anne, Westminster. Their only son, Thomas Sclater, was baptised at Bermondsey on April 1, 1729, and was a Scholar at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1752 becoming M.A. in 1755. He was elected a Fellow of King's in 1750, and became Rector of Boxworth, near Cambridge, in 1754. He died unmarried in 1760 and administration of his estate was granted to his father, Henry Sclater, on August 8, 1760. He seems to have been the last of his line.

### *Edward Sclater of Putney and his descendants*

THIS Edward Sclater is described in Wood's Athenae Oxonienses as "the son of Edward Sclater, a Merchant Taylor of London, and descended from those of his name living at Sclater or Slaughter in Gloucestershire". He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford, graduating B.A. in 1644 and M.A. in 1648. He was Royalist and High Churchman, and was ejected from St. John's by the Parliamentary Visitors in 1648.

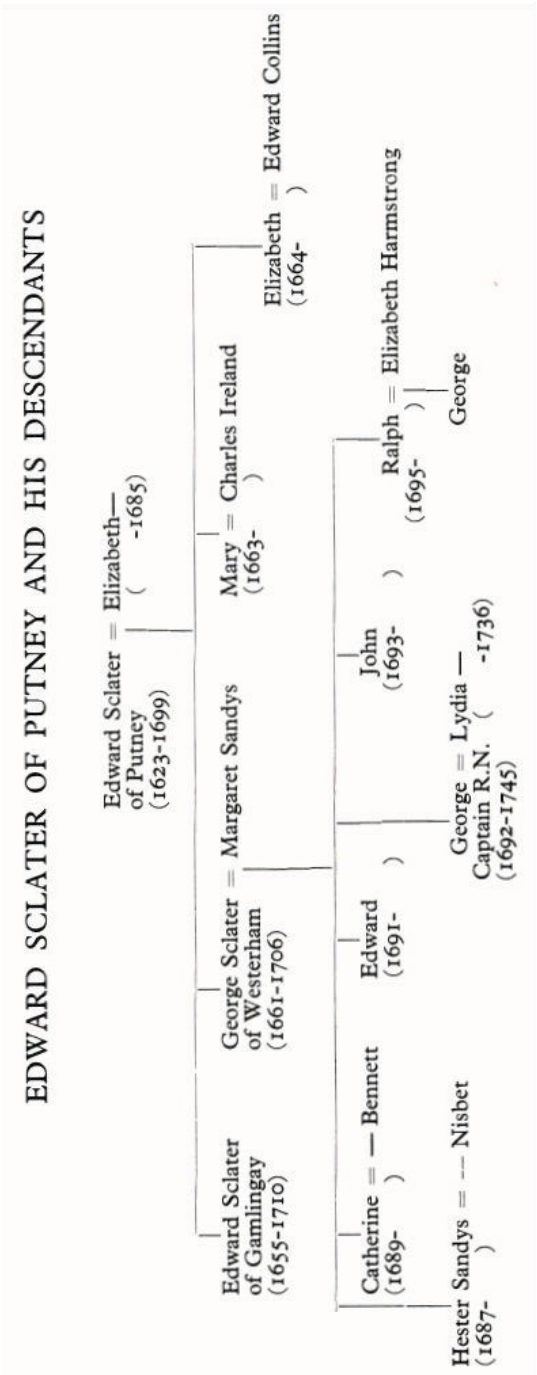
In 1663 he was appointed perpetual curate of St. Mary's, Putney, and Vicar of Esher, Surrey. In 1685, on the accession of James II, he became a Roman Catholic, vindicating himself in two books, Nubes Testium and Consensus Veterum, but recanted publicly in 1688. An Account of Mr. Edward Sclater's Return to the Communion of the Church of England was published by Anthony Horneck, D.D., in 1689.

He had four children: Edward (1655-1710); George (1661-1706); Mary (1633- ), who married in 1683 Charles Ireland, Cheese-monger of Cambridge; Elizabeth (1664- ), who married on December 16, 1685, Edward Collins, Clerk, of Wimbledon.

He died in 1699 and administration of his estate was granted to his younger daughter, Elizabeth Collins.

His elder son, Edward, matriculated from Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1671, aged 16, and graduated B.A. in 1675 becoming M.A. in 1679. He was elected a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, in 1676 and became Rector of Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire, in 1684. He had several children who are all believed to have died in infancy. He died at Gamlingay in 1710.

George, the younger son of Edward of Putney matriculated from Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1676, aged 15, and graduated B.A. from Merton College, Oxford, in 1684. He became M.A. of Clare College, Cambridge, in 1696. After curacy at Wandsworth he was appointed Rector of Hayes, Kent, in 1688 and Westerham, Kent, in 1696.




He married by licence in May 1686 Margaret Sandys of Wrotham, Kent, and had six children: Hester (1687- ) Catherine (1689- ), Edward (1691- ), George (1692-1745), John (1693- ), Ralph (1695- ). He died at Westerham in February 1705/6.

George, the second son of George of Westerham was baptised at Hayes, Kent, on July 19, 1692, and served in the Royal Navy. In *The Gentleman's Magazine* there are two references to him:

1732 "Captain Sclater of the Hound, Sloop, was presented with a gold snuff box worth £70 for bringing the Spanish Ambassador from Calais to Dover."

1742 "Captain Sclater commands H.M.S. Somerset, 80 guns."

He was one of the officers tried by court martial after the indecisive battle of Toulon in February 1743/4 but was acquitted.

He married but apparently left no children, unless the Catherine Sclater of Fareham who married John Warriner at St. Lawrence Jewry on March 28, 1747, was his daughter. His wife, Lydia, died on March 20, 1736/7, aged 35, and he died on February 3, 1745/6. They were both buried at Fareham, Hants. In his will[6] dated March 10, 173 5/6, he mentions only his brother, Ralph Sclater, sisters, Hester Nisbet and Catherine Bennett, and nephew, George Sclater, appointing his wife, Lydia, sole executrix. Since she had predeceased him, administration was granted to his brother, Ralph Sclater, who had married on July 26, 1716, at St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street, London, Elizabet Harmstrong.

After this the descendants of Edward Sclater of Putney either died out or sank into obscurity.

### *Sclater of Newick, Sussex*

DETAILS of this family are given in Burke's *Landed Gentry*. It is descended from Gilbert Sclater, of an Orkney family, who moved to England about 1690 and died in 1735.

His son, also Gilbert (1712-1785), was captain of an East India Company's ship, Deputy Master of Trinity House, and founder of the family fortune.

The family have resided at Newick, Sussex, since 1815, when the property was acquired by James Henry Slater, J.P., D.L. (1793-1864), whose son, James Henry Sclater, J.P., D.L. (1819-1897), restored the spelling of the family name to Sclater.

A distinguished member of this family was General Sir Henry Sclater, G.C.B. (1855-1923), who was Adjutant-General from 1914 to 1916, and G.O.C. Southern Command from 1916 to 1919.

### *Sclater of Virginia, U.S.A.*

THE following information has been supplied by Mr. Hoskins Mallory Sclater of Roanoke, Virginia:

1. John Slater of Oxford, was buried at St. Peter's-in-the-East, Oxford, on June 5, 1680, near his father's grave. In his will (now in the Bodleian Library) he names four sons, James, Thomas, Gilbert and John, and two daughters.
2. His son the Reverend James Sclater (1659-1723) was educated at St. Edmund Hall, B.A. 1677, M.A. 1680. He matriculated as Slater but graduated as Sclater. He was Vicar of Charles Parish, York County, Virginia, from 1686 until his death. He married Mary Scasbrooke of York County and had:
3. James Sclater, Jr. (1697-1727), who married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Sclater of York County, and had:
4. Richard Sclater (1721-1777) of York County, who married Martha-, and had:
5. John Sclater (1747-1797) of York County, who married Mary Sheild Kerby of York County, and had:
6. William Sheldon Sclater (1785-1815), who married Mary Hollier Lowry of Elizabeth City, Virginia, and had:
7. James Sclater (1814-1902), who married three times, his second wife being Jane Hoskins of Chowan County, North Carolina, and had:

8. John Mallory Sclater (1848-1915) who married firstly Mary Elizabeth Simkins of Northampton County, Virginia, and had:
9. Robertson Hoskins Sclater, born 1884, B.S. and LL.B., who married Anne Lavinia Richardson of Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia, and had:
10. Hoskins Mallory Sclater, born 1918, B.A., B.S. and LL.B.

## References

1. Cheetham Soc., Vol. 88, p.256
2. Genealogist, Vol. 3, p.309
3. See Cambridge Antiquarian Soc. Proceedings, Vol. 17, p.124
4. Burke's *Extinct Baronetcies*
5. *H.C.J.*, December 57, 1647
6. *P.C.C.* Edmunds, Folio 6