This history of Hamptworth Lodge has been compiled from various sources including the Internet. Not all sources are 100% reliable and subsequently this account may also perpetuate some of those errors. The information contained in this document is therefore for general information purposes only. Whilst I have tried to ensure that the information given is correct, I cannot guaranty the accuracy or reliability of the sources used or the information contained in this document.
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Section 1 – The history of Hamptworth Lodge

Following the Norman Conquest, Hamptworth was part of a large estate first held by the bishop of Winchester. It was bounded to the west by the woodland at Loosehanger and by Langley Wood and to the north by the river Blackwater. Hamptworth common then stretched southwards as far as Nornamsland and eastwards to merge into Landford common.

The house of Hamptworth Lodge

While the ancient manor of Hamptworth dates from the 11th century, it is thought that the first house was built on the current site of Hamptworth Lodge in about 1620.

Between 1601 and 1609 some 22 acres of Hamptworth common near Langley wood were inclosed by William Stockman. That was possibly the site of Hamptworth Lodge which, with Newhouse in Whiteparish, may therefore have been built for Stockman as one of a pair of hunting lodges. A picture of the house reveals its 17th-century origin and its considerable size. It was substantially altered in the late 19th century by George Morrison who renewed most of the windows and gables. When Harold Moffatt inherited the estate in 1910, except for a few rooms in the north servants' wing the house was completely demolished and rebuilt as he thought it might well have been in its original form.

In 1912 a large house in the vernacular style was built for Harold Moffatt on the original site and incorporated the surviving rooms of the old house. It is a monument to the Edwardian Arts and Crafts movement. Harold Moffatt, who was a great follower of the movement, commissioned the architect Sir Guy Dawber to design the house, possibly to the design of the original 1620s house. It is built in Flemish bond brick and timber-framing with brick nogging in different patterns and a tiled roof with groups of different ornamental brick stacks. It is laid out in a large rectangular plan on a north-south axis with the main rooms to the south end and services to north. It contains a large hall, and much of the interior is panelled with woods from the estate. It housed Moffatt's collection of early furniture as well as many reproduction pieces and other works in wood by his own hand and these pieces are an accurate copy of the Jacobean Style. The house stands in woodland with formal gardens on the south and west fronts. Around the estate are several red-brick cottages with cast iron window-frames, all in a characteristic style.

Family history of the Hamptworth estate

Between 1066 and 1086 free tenure of an estate in Hamptworth and Charlton, held of the bishop of Winchester, was acquired by Waleran the huntsman. Waleran was succeeded by his son William, grandson Waleran, great grandson Walter Waleran, and great-great-grandson Walter Waleran (d. 1200–1) who left daughters Cecily, Isabel, and Aubrey as coheirs. The estate at Hamptworth and Charlton was held in the earlier 13th century by William Neville, Isabel's husband. The Nevilles left a daughter Joan, but by 1247 it apparently belonged to Aubrey, formerly wife of Robert de Pole and John of Ingham, and then wife of William de Botreaux. In the 1260s John of St. Quentin held it of the heir of his wife, perhaps Aubrey, but at her death c. 1270 Aubrey de Botreaux again held Hamptworth.

The manor of Hamptworth passed to Aubrey's son Oliver Ingham (d. c1282), grandson Sir John Ingham (d. c1310) who in 1294 devised it for life to Ralph de Brightwell, precentor of Salisbury cathedral, and great-grandson Sir Oliver Ingham, Lord Ingham (d. 1344). It was held by Lord Ingham's widow Elizabeth
until her death in 1350 when it reverted to his daughter Joan (suu jure Baroness Ingham), widow of Sir Roger Lestrange, Lord Strange (d. 1349), and afterwards wife of Sir Miles de Stapleton (d. 1364). She died in 1365. The manor passed with the Ingham title through the Stapleton family until the death of Sir Miles de Stapleton in 1466 when a partition of Sir Miles's land was ordered between his heirs Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Calthorpe, and Joan, wife of Christopher Harcourt (later knighted). There is no evidence that any of the manor passed to the Calthorpes. Joan and Sir Christopher were succeeded by their son Sir Simon (d. 1547), grandson Sir John Harcourt (d. 1565), and great-grandson Sir Simon Harcourt. In 1579 the manor was sold with land in West Dean to Henry Giffard (d. 1592). It passed to his sons William (d. c. 1597) and Sir Richard who sold it to William Stockman of Barford in 1603–4.

From the later 15th century all the customary land of the bishop of Winchester in Barford, Barford farm, was leased and from 1564 to John Stockman. In 1566 Stockman also acquired copyhold of inheritance land of Downton manor adjoining his Barford lands to the south and east. The leasehold and copyhold estates, both by then very favourable tenures, passed to his son William with his freehold estate as one manor. John died in 1605 but his lands had been held since c.1594 by William, who in 1598 and 1599 received royal grants of them, and who bought one of the Hamptworth manors, presumably the original land that formed the initial Hamptworth estate and on which he built Hamptworth Lodge. William was succeeded in 1635 by his son William who died in 1650 leaving as heir his brother Joseph (d. after 1670). Joseph had sons William, John, and Joseph and left a widow Constance but between 1673 and 1677 his lands at Barford were sold to Sir Francis Chaplin (d. 1680), an alderman of London. Sir Francis had sons. John, to whom the freehold and leasehold passed, and Robert, to whom the copyhold passed. The whole estate was sold c1690 to the wealthy banker and politician Sir Charles Duncombe (d. 1711). His brother, Anthony Duncombe, who was also MP for Hedon, died before him. Anthony’s son and Sir Charles Duncombe’s nephew and heir, also called Anthony, was later ennobled as Lord Feversham. Sir Charles Duncombe’s sister Ursula Duncombe inherited half of his fortune, including the Barford estates and was the ancestor of the present-day Barons Feversham.

The Barford estate then passed to Ursula’s son Thomas, to his son Thomas, and then to his sole heir Anne Duncombe. She married Robert Shafto (of ‘Bobby Shafto’ fame). Thereafter the manor of Hamptworth passed with the freehold part of Barford manor to their second son Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto (d. 1848) and to his son Robert Duncombe Shafto (d. 1889) who sold it c1870 to George Morrison (d. 1884). After the death of George's widow Barbara in 1907 it passed to his nephew H. C. Moffatt (d. 1945), of Goodrich (Herefordshire), who settled it on his nephew H. C. Cumberbatch. After Cumberbatch’s death in 1957 it passed as the Hamptworth Lodge estate to Moffatt’s grandson Nigel J. M. Anderson, Esq, the owner in 1975 and then to his son Donald Anderson. About 2012 it was decided to reduce the size of the estate and 4 lots were offered for sale. Hamptworth Lodge along with its gardens and parkland, consisting of approximately 132 acres and including five cottages, was sold to Mr Everett in 2014. After further negotiations, two more of the lots were obtained by the RSPB in 2018 to create the reserve known as Franchises Wood after the ancient name of this part of the estate.

History of the Hamptworth estate

By the early 13th century settlement in the area was still very light and scattered and probably only Pensworth and Hamptworth were nucleated communities. Manor Farm at Hamptworth is of medieval origin and the settlement is first mentioned by name in 1306.
A 'court', presumably a manor-house, stood at Barford c.1300. A manor-house, possibly the same building, stood on the freehold estate in 1539. In 1568/1569 John Stockman of Barford was building a new house to replace it. His son William possibly built Newhouse and Hamptworth Lodge as its hunting lodges.

Cultivation at Hamptworth before enclosure was confined to the rectangle defined on the north side by the Blackwater, on the south by Black Lane, on the east by Landford, and on the west by the road north from the present Home Farm. Outside that rectangle to the west, between Black Lane and the Blackwater, was ancient oak forest, a continuation of Langley wood; south of Black Lane was predominantly rough pasture. The division into two estates made by the late 16th century cut the rectangle north-south into almost equal squares. The land west of Hamptworth Green belonged to the manor which passed to the Shaftos, east of it was the land belonging to the Webbs. The regularity of the division and the general lack of evidence of more than a single estate in the Middle Ages suggest a 16th century partition. In the late 16th century and the 17th both estates consisted of small or moderately sized farms.

Between 1533 and 1544 Edmund son of Thomas Estcourt claimed that land in Hamptworth had descended to him from his ancestors but that Robert Kellaway was depriving him of it. Robert had a son John and by 1566 he and Edmund Estcourt had apparently settled the disputes between the two families. John then conveyed the land in Hamptworth to Edmund. Edmund had a son Thomas and a grandson Thomas Estcourt and in 1596 the two Thomases conveyed their manor of Hamptworth to John Webb (d. 1625), the nephew of Edmund’s son Giles. The manor thereafter passed from father to son in the Webb family of Odstock to Sir John (d. 1680), Sir John (d. 1700), Sir John (d. 1745), Sir Thomas (d. 1763), and Sir John (d. 1797) who devised it to Frederick Webb, one of his illegitimate sons. Between 1822 and 1837 some 245 acres passed to Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto, presumably by sale. The remainder was sold in 1858, and later passed with the Hamptworth Lodge estate.

Woodlands on the downs on the east side of the Avon valley remained part of the bishops’ manor until 1592 when they were disparked and allotted in strips to those with rights to repair their leasehold and copyhold tenements with the bishop’s wood. The bishop’s wood in the Franchise, containing some 181 acres between Pound bottom and Franchises wood, was sold in 1874 to George Morrison and became part of Hamptworth Lodge estate. By then the estate had expanded to approximately 3000 acres.
## Section 2 - Table of Owners/Occupiers of Hamptworth Lodge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1579</td>
<td>Henry Gifford owned the estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1606</td>
<td>William Stockman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1635</td>
<td>William Stockman (son of above)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1650</td>
<td>Joseph Stockman (brother of William)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1670</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.1675</td>
<td>Sir Francis Chaplin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1680</td>
<td>John Chaplin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1690</td>
<td>Sir Charles Duncombe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1711</td>
<td>Ursula Duncombe (sister of Sir Charles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1721</td>
<td>Thomas Duncombe (son of Ursula)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1746</td>
<td>Thomas Duncombe (son of Thomas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1779</td>
<td>Anne Duncombe (sole heir of Thomas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1783</td>
<td>Robert Shafto (husband of Anne Duncombe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1797</td>
<td>Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1815</td>
<td>(put up for Sale by Auction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Robert Duncombe Shafto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>(put up for Sale by Auction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>George Morrison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Barbara Morrison (wife of George)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>H C Moffatt (nephew of George)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>H C Cumberbatch (nephew of H C Moffatt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>N J M Anderson (Grandson of H C Moffatt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.2012</td>
<td>Donald Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Donald Anderson and Mr Everett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Donald Anderson, Mr Everett, RSPB</td>
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Section 3 – Family connections with the Hamptworth Estate

William Stockman (1560-1635)

Born about 1560, the eldest son of John Stockman of Downton and his 2nd wife Dorothy, the daughter of (?) John Good of East Tytherley, Hants. William was educated at Thavie’s Inn, Lincolns Inn, 1579. He married firstly Jane (bur 5 Jan 1614) with whom he had six sons, of which four predeceased him. On 9 Nov 1619 he then married Anne (bur 12 Apr 1645), the daughter of Thomas Ernley of Brembridge, Westbury, Wilts, the widow of Henry Dove (d.1616) of Salisbury, Wilts. They had one son, Joseph (b. 1621, d. 1675). William succeeded his father in 1606. He was buried on 2 Nov 1635.

The Stockman family had been settled at Downton, Wiltshire since the early sixteenth century. In the 1560s his father, John, purchased a 61-year lease of the bishop of Winchester’s local estates, including Barford, where he built a mansion house in 1569. He subsequently leased several other Wiltshire properties from the Crown, as well as the keepership of East Meon Park, Hampshire. By 1575 John belonged to the 2nd earl of Pembroke’s household, perhaps as surveyor of his estates. William Stockman himself took out a lease of five parsonages in Wiltshire, Hampshire and Oxfordshire in 1586, and later purchased a manor in Hampshire. His father settled Barford and another manor on him in 1598, and he inherited the remainder of the family estates in 1606. This made him a landowner of substance: his holding in Whiteparish alone, four miles east of Downton, was worth £500 p.a.

William Stockman’s election for Downton in 1604 can be explained by his links to the bishop of Winchester and with William Herbert, 3rd earl of Pembroke. The returning officer at Downton was the bailiff of the bishop’s liberty, an office held by the Stockman family by right of their lease of Barford manor. If this interest was not sufficient of itself, Stockman’s links to the Pembroke interest doubtless secured him a nomination, as the earl leased Downton manor from the bishop. Stockman made no recorded contribution to the work of the Commons, and though he became receiver of Pembroke’s Wiltshire estates by 1610, he was not returned to Parliament again.

By 1619 Stockman had built extensive hunting lodges close to Downton at Hamptworth and Newhouse. The latter was constructed in hexagonal form, and was probably modelled upon nearby Longford Castle, recently rebuilt by Sir Thomas Gorges. However, these undertakings may have contributed to his financial embarrassment, for he began selling numerous farms to honour mounting debts. He also encountered difficulties with the bishop, who sued him in 1613 for allegedly mismanaging certain woodland. However, Stockman’s lease of the bailiff’s office at Downton was renewed in 1628. Stockman immediately leased the office to Thomas Pinchon, but when the bishop withheld the latter’s fees for three years for failing to collect revenues, Pinchon sued Stockman for the recovery of his £100 purchase price.

Stockman made his will on 7 June 1635. He asked to be buried in the chancel at Downton by the side of his father, wife and four sons who had predeceased him. He left a total of £340 to various relatives and £55 to the poor of Downton and neighbouring Whiteparish. His farm stock and chattels were left to his wife, while two manors in Hampshire and land in Whiteparish were to be settled on two of his surviving sons. Stockman died on 2nd November following and was buried at Downton on the same day. No further member of the family served in Parliament. Stockman himself was remembered in Downton by a charity established in 1626, derived from a farm in Whiteparish. Kelly’s Directory for Downton, dated 1915, states that this charity was worth £44 yearly “for distribution to such poor persons who are surcharged with children”. Family details are given below.
John Stockman   bur 3 Jul 1606
In the 1560s purchased Barford estate and built mansion house in 1569. By 1575, he belonged to Earl of Pembroke’s household.
m. ?

m. Dorothy, dau (John?) Good of East Tytherley, Hants
s. William       See below

William Stockman (c1560-1635)   b. c1560       Educated Lincoln’s Inn in 1579   bur 2 Nov 1635
In 1586 took out lease on 5 parsonages; Barford settled on him in 1598, inherited rest in 1606.
Elected MP for Downton in 1604, receiver of Pembroke’s estates by 1610. In 1619 built hunting lodges at Hamptworth and Newhouse.
m. Jane or Joyce   bur 5 Jan 1614
s. John           bur 13 Oct 1616
m. Ann
   d. Dorothy     bur 21 Jun 1669
s. William       b. c1589  bur 9 Aug 1658
   s. John        bur 21 Apr 1625
s. Samuel        bur 27 Mar 1626
s. Walter         bur 5 Jul 1626
s. Thomas         bur 21 Feb 1634
s. Edward        bur 29 Dec 1641

m. 9 Nov 1619, Anne (bur 12 Apr 1645), wid Henry Dove (d. 1616), dau Thomas Ernley of Bembridge, Westbury
s. Joseph        bap 23 Sep 1621  bur 1 Nov 1675
m. Ann, dau Thomas Leigh (b. c1589)  d. 22 Feb 1674, bur 26 Feb 1674
   d. Elizabeth    bur 6 Oct 1671
s. John          b. c1640  d.1686

The Chaplin family

There have been Chaplins in Suffolk for many centuries. The first to be recorded was Robert Chaplin who was born around 1504. Many of the earlier generations lived and presumably worked around Tarnes Farm, Long Melford, where they were local land owners and farmers. Robert’s wife was named Elizabeth (b. c1508) and they were supposedly married around 1522, at which stage if the dates are correct, she would have been fourteen. Their documented children were Clement (b.1528), William (b.1530), Joan (b.1532) and Thomas (b.1534). Little is known of these other than William. His descendants are well documented as his daughter Alice is the ancestor of many American families, who have traced their ancestry in considerable detail.

The three recorded children of William by his first wife Alice Thompson, were Alice (b.1551), William (b.1552 or 1555) and Edmund (b.1554). William Chaplin (b.1552 or 1555) and his wife Elizabeth Ansty (b.1560) had a large family of twelve children. Amongst the younger sons were Thomas (b.1591) and Robert (b.1601). Thomas, who lived in Bury St Edmunds, became a linen draper and was the MP for the town in 1659 and 1660 during the last parliament of the “Commonwealth” under the rule of Oliver Cromwell.
Robert (b.1601) was the ancestor of a significant line of Chaplins who left Suffolk to live mainly in Lincolnshire over the next three centuries. A son of Robert and his wife Elizabeth Astye was Francis Chaplin who became the Lord Mayor of London in 1677 and was knighted.

**Sir Francis Chaplin (1628-1680)**

Sir Francis was born 20 Feb 1628 in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. He married Anne Hutt, daughter of Daniel Hutt of Essex. They had three sons and two daughters.

He was described as a clothier of Thames Street, St. Botolph, Billingsgate, London, and he was an alderman of London from 1668 until his death in 1680, a Sheriff of London in 1669 and also Lord Mayor of London 1677–1678. Sir Francis became a prosperous London merchant.

Sir Francis died on 27 Jun 1680 at Berey Street, London and was buried at St Catherine Cree, London. He left estates in Suffolk, Wiltshire and Jamaica and over £1,000 in personal property, including stock in the Royal African Company. His son John Chaplin succeeded his father in 1680.

**John Chaplin (1657-1714) of Tathwell, Lincs.**

Born 29 Jan 1657, the first son of Sir Francis Chaplin and Anne, daughter of Daniel Hutt of Essex. He was a brother of Sir Robert Chaplin, 1st Bt. He was first married in 1678 to Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Sir John Hamby (d.1675) of Lamberhurst, Kent and Tathwell, Lincs. They had four sons and one daughter. His second marriage was on 3 Feb 1692 to Frances, daughter of Thomas Archer of Umberslade Hall, Tanworth, Warwickshire. She was the sister of Andrew Archer and widow of Sir Francis Rouse, 3rd Bt., of Rouselench, Worcs.

Unlike his father, John Chaplin does not appear to have entered trade, although one of his brothers took advantage of their father’s connexions to become a colonial merchant and administrator. Through his first marriage John acquired Tathwell, which proprietorial interest helped him to fight a successful campaign to become MP for Grimsby in 1690. He also held the office of Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1690, and it was also in that year that he sold the Barford estate, including Hamptworth, to Sir Charles Duncombe. He was not active in parliament, although in the fourth session he was granted a leave of absence on 13 Dec 1693, and the following month successfully sued for breach of privilege against two men for arresting one of his servants. In the next session he was reported to be ‘very ill’ on 22 Feb 1695 and was granted leave to go into the country. Sickness may thus have been the reason for his decision not to stand at the general election held later that year.

John Chaplin did not return to Parliament until 1702, when he emerged at the top of the poll at Grimsby. Having suffered a resounding defeat at Grimsby in 1705, he did not stand again. He died on 11 Nov 1714, and was buried at Tathwell. John Chaplin was the ‘founder’ of the Lincolnshire line of Chaplins. He was the sole heir to the estates of Sir Francis Chaplin and all the Hamby estates. John Chaplin and Elizabeth Hamby are entombed in the Hamby-Chaplin Memorial at Tathwell Church. His descendants were wealthy and significant enough for their sons to marry daughters of the aristocracy.

Further information regarding the Chaplin family is given in *Appendix 1 – Families associated with Landford and their ancestors.*
The Duncombe family

This branch of the Duncombe family came from Buckinghamshire. Family ancestry is given in Appendix 1 – Families associated with Landford and their ancestors

Alexander Duncombe (1619-1716) of Barley End, near Ivinghoe, Bucks, was the son of William Duncombe and Margaret Theed. He married Mary Paulye (c.1619-1716)) on 15 May 1645, the daughter of Richard Paulye, Lord of the Manor of Whitchurch, Bucks. They had three known children, namely Ursula, Anthony and Charles (1648-1711) and they lived at Drayton, Bucks.

Sir Charles Duncombe (1648-1711)

Charles Duncombe was born on 16 Nov 1648, the second son of Alexander Duncombe and Mary Paulye. He was brought up on the family farm known as Barley End (now Duncombe Farm). Some histories say that Charles was poor when he travelled to London, but he was likely of middle class farm stock as Barley End was a fairly large and prosperous farm with an average farm house. His Duncombe relatives, such as John Duncombe of Stocks, were known as very wealthy landowners in the area.

On the 21 Apr 1665 Charles was apprenticed to Alderman Edward Backwell, the leading goldsmith of London, who had a shop on Lombard Street and who, according to his nephew Anthony, was a relation of Charles' mother, a kinsman of Charles' aunt Ursula Paulye's husband, Robert Backwell, and whose son and heir was married to the daughter of Lord Tyringham. The banker in Backwell's time was then a goldsmith, a Bullion dealer, a banker, a pawn broker, and often a money scrivener. Previously, until the reign of Charles I, the whole and proper business of London goldsmiths was to buy and sell plate and foreign coins of gold and silver, to melt and cull them to supply the mint, the refiners, workers in plate, and merchants. In the troublesome times of that King's reign, merchants and tradesmen found their case unsafe in their own houses and deposited it in the Mint, which had the credit of a bank, and it was also for many years the Treasury of all the vast payments transmitted from Spain and Flanders. After the monarch had arbitrarily seized on £200,000 of their deposits to satisfy his exigencies, all confidence in the Mint was lost by both the foreigner and the nation. Although the money was repaid in a few months, the Mint never recovered its credit.

Charles was an astute and quick pupil, managing to avoid entanglement in difficulties which his master encountered. His enormous fortune was made in the City of London where he set up on his own account as a goldsmith under the Sign of the Grasshopper in Lombard Street. This was probably one of the coffee houses in which the City's business was conducted. Later it became Martin’s Bank. The first mention of his career as a banker is in the London Directory of 1667. In the list of "Goldsmiths who kept running cashes", occur the names of "Chas. Duncombe and Rich. Kent at the Grasshopper in Lombard Street" and the firm is stated to have been established there a few years before that date. He became a Freeman in 1672, a Liveryman in 1674, and Prime Warden of the Goldsmith's Company 1684/85. During this time he negotiated a new charter for the company.

In 1683 he moved to Teddington, buying a property from the Marquis of Winchester that had probably been built in about 1665 by John and Anne Crofts. He altered the house, which became known as Teddington Place, incorporating ceilings painted by Verrio and panelling by Grinling Gibbons. He extended his estate in 1683 by buying three further properties that year, 7 further acres in 1689, 32 acres...
in 1701 and yet more land in 1702. Some parcels of this land lay across the parish boundary with Twickenham, later coming into the occupation of Horace Walpole.

Within the next decade or so, Charles amassed a gigantic fortune, reputedly becoming the richest commoner in the land. He was elected to Parliament in 1685, and represented Hedon, Yarmouth (Isle of Wight) and Downton, supporting the Tories and became Receiver General of the Excise. During this period he opposed the establishment of the Bank of England.

It was the custom of the London goldsmiths, including Sir Charles Duncombe, to lend their money to the Exchequer at their usual rate of 5 or 6 per cent in the name of King Charles II. One of Duncombe's working papers survives in the Wiltshire County Record Office, which is unusual since most of his papers, mostly bonds, survive in the records of the Goldsmiths' Company in London. This document is a security for a loan to the King by Duncombe of £31,600 "upon the credit of Our Revenue of Excise at the interest of six per cent." which reveals that Duncombe, then 29 years old, was of sufficient standing for the monarch to come to him for a loan and suggests that Duncombe had already been appointed to the public office of Receiver of Customs, a position he is known to have held until 1698, a year when he was to be imprisoned in the Tower. (See further explanation below)

King Charles II was always in want of money and, not wishing to go before the House of Commons as he had done so frequently before, he took counsel of his Ministers as to the best way of obtaining £1,500,000 without the aid of Parliament. The King promised a reward of the Lord Treasurer's post to whoever would suggest the means to this end. Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper pointed out that the goldsmiths held approaching the required sum deposited in the Exchequer and that by the simple expedient of closing the Exchequer and refusing to pay the bankers, the King could have the money he required immediately. The King was apparently charmed at the idea of such perfidy and cried, "Odds fish! I will be as good as my word, if you can find the money".

The Exchequer was closed on 2 Jan 1672, a black day for almost all the goldsmith bankers who were ruined, including Edward Backwell who moved to Holland, where he died in 1679. A red letter day for Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper, soon to become the First Earl of Shaftesbury and for Charles Duncombe his bank manager. Having fortuitously received a timely warning from Lord Shaftesbury of the projected closure of the Exchequer by the King, Duncombe removed "a very great sum of his own" deposits from the Exchequer a few days before the closure, along with £30,000 belonging to an influential client, the Marquis of Winchester, later to become the first Duke of Bolton, a favour which was to reap great benefit for Charles in later years. Another Duncombe, Sir John, became Chancellor of the Exchequer on the resignation of Lord Shaftesbury later that year.

The King had his money, Lord Ashley was upwardly mobile, and Charles Duncombe had a mountain of cash to lend out with most of his competitors eliminated. He remained a City Banker until 1695, when Luttrell records in his diary, "This week Charles Duncombe sold all his effects in the Bank of England, being £80,000."

From Hasted's "History of Kent" volume 8: "Gomeldon [Sheriff of London, 1674] with Mr. Morris and Mr. C. Duncombe of the West were private treasurers and managers to that unfortunate prince, James II, in his mercantile capacity; for not only while he was Duke of York, but after he came to the throne, he carried on a considerable traffic as a merchant."
The reign of this Catholic King proved to be very short. James II could not stem the tide of Protestant revolt which culminated in the invasion of England by William of Orange with a Protestant army on 5 Nov 1688. When the King fled to France, they apparently had a large balance in hand which he soon after demanded of them, but they denied the King the money and so it remained with them. Out of this money, Morris paid for Horton Manor, Gomeldon purchased Somerfield, and Duncombe who had by far the largest proportion used it to further his accumulation of property including three magnificent estates; Teddington in Middlesex, Barford near Downton in Wiltshire bought in 1690, and the 40,000 acre Helmsley estate in Yorkshire, purchased for the princely sum of £90,000 in 1695. Charles Duncombe had been Cashier of Excise since 1680.

Not long after this coup, Sir Charles sold his business assets, retiring from business pursuits to enjoy his investments and live on his vast estates in Wiltshire and Yorkshire while in public service. He served as Alderman for Broad Street ward in the City of London from 1683 to 1686 (from which he was discharged by Royal Commission) and for Bridge Within ward from 1700 until his death in 1711. The business which he founded eventually became Martin's Bank. (Now part of Barclays Bank) He opposed the formation of the Bank of England. He remained a city banker until 1695, the year he purchased the Helmsley estate, when Lutrell records in his diary, "This week Charles Duncombe sold all his effects in the Bank of England, being £80,000.00."

On 25 Jan 1697, Charles Duncombe, MP, was charged with making false endorsements on Exchequer Bills and on the 29 January was committed close prisoner to the Tower [of London]. Obliged to pay £10,000 to public funds, Sir Charles paid in Exchequer Bills to save himself about £400 in interest, but one of the Bills was discovered to have been wrongly endorsed as having been issued twice. Being ill, his apothecary and his brother Anthony were permitted to see him. He confessed his guilt and was expelled from the house.

A bill was brought in for seizure of his estates which was passed on 26 February after great opposition, with 138 for the motion and 103 against it. It was entitled 'An Act for punishing C. Duncombe Esq. for contriving and advising the making of false endorsements of several bills made forth at receipt of the Exchequer commonly called Exchequer Bills'. In other words a tax fraud. This being sent to the Lords, they desired a conference with the Commons and not being satisfied, though he had acknowledged the fact, they discharged him from the Tower. On 31 March the Commons re-committed him. We do not find in the journals of the House of Commons that anything further was done. He was expelled from Parliament in 1697 after having been imprisoned in the Tower.

After much debate in the House of Lords, the bill against Charles Duncombe was rejected on 15 Mar 1698 by one vote. The Duke of Bolton, "remembering Duncombe's good offices in 1672, exerted all his interest on behalf of the accused" and the Duke of Leeds gave his casting vote in favour of Charles after the vote had been equally divided.

Charles was re-committed to the Tower by order of a still resentful Lower House on 31 Mar 1698 and kept prisoner there until parliament was prorogued on 7 Jul 1698. On 4 Feb 1699 he was tried at the Court of the King's Bench where he was eventually found not guilty on 17 Jun 1699. Being a prisoner in the Tower of London was not necessarily as bleak an existence as the image may convey. The Tower was not a prison in the traditional sense, but was more of a secure "house arrest for the well-connected, wealthy, and titled who stayed in well-appointed rooms located on the Tower green.
In 1693 Sir Charles Duncombe bought Little Brickhill Manor, Little Brickhill, near Ivinghoe, Bucks, not far from where ancestral Duncombes had lived for centuries. In 1708, Charles settled Little Brickhill on himself and his "first son to be begotten", but he died unmarried and intestate three years later.

In 1695 Sir Charles purchased the 40,000 acre Helmsley Estate in Yorkshire from the Executors of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, for £90,000. George, the 5th and last Duke of Buckingham, who was famous for his extravagance and profligacy, died without legitimate heirs in 1687 and the settlement of his affairs had been very difficult. An act of Parliament was passed in 1689 for enabling his trustees to sell the Helmsley and other estates to pay his debts. They published a notice in the "London Gazette" dated 28 Mar 1695 as follows, "The Manor of Helmsley in Yorkshire and other Manors adjoining of the late Duke of Buckingham are upon sale, and such persons who will treat for the same are desired to meet at Helmsley on Easter Monday next where Commissioners appointed by the Court of Chancery will meet to Treat and receive Proposals". Charles obviously made an offer that the executors of the Duke's estate couldn't refuse and in 1695, these trustees conveyed all the manors in this parish with the castle and borough to Charles Duncombe and others. Sir Charles never intended to live on the property in Helmsley as he had purchased it as an investment, much to the dismay of some. After his death in 1711 it passed to his sister Ursula and thence to her son Thomas Brown, who changed his name to Thomas Duncombe and commissioned the building of the present house at Duncombe Park.

When Charles retired from business in 1695, he bought Barford House on the outskirts of the village of Downton, where there is a memorial to him in the church. He also bought several homes in central Downton.

Charles quickly recovered from his Exchequer Bill ordeal. He was elected Sheriff of London in 1699 and was knighted on 20 October that same year. Sir Charles was MP for Ipswich in 1701, a Colonel in the Green Regiment in 1702-13, and Treasurer of the Honourable Artillery Company in 1703-04. Sir Charles became Lord Mayor of London on 29 Sep 1708. In fulfilment of his vow that if he ever became Lord Mayor, he would donate a clock for the tower of St. Magnus the Martyr Church, in 1709 he donated the present large projecting clock made by Langley Bradley at a cost of £485 5s. 4d. In 1712 Sir Charles presented the church with a magnificent organ, the first swell organ in England or anywhere else.

Sir Charles Duncombe died on 9 Apr 1711 in his manor at Teddington, unmarried and intestate. He was survived by his mother who died and was buried at Teddington aged 97 in 1716. A leading figure in financial circles, becoming very wealthy in his twenties, Sir Charles was said to be "the richest commoner in England" at the time of his death. At first, he was to be interred in St. Paul's Cathedral in London, but the required Act of Parliament to secure permission was proceeding too slowly, so he was buried in an elaborate crypt located in the south transept of St. Laurence's church in Downton, Wiltshire.

He left half of his considerable estate to his nephew, Anthony Duncombe, 1st Baron Feversham of Downton, son of his brother also named Anthony who had predeceased him. The other half was inherited by Sir Charles' sister Ursula Duncombe who was the ancestor of the present-day Barons Feversham.

His estates passed to his mother and his sister Mary Ursula Brown, the wife of Thomas Brown, after her husband agreed to assume his wife's maiden name of Duncombe to keep the Duncombe lineage intact through the female line. Sir Charles' mother died shortly afterwards in 1716 and his sister and her husband died in 1721 and 1720 respectively. Sir Charles' property then descended to his nephew, Anthony Duncombe and to Thomas Duncombe, the son and heir of Sir Charles' sister Ursula.
Teddington Place came into the hands of his nephew, Anthony (1695-1763), later Baron Feversham of Downton. Anthony married three times. His first wife Margaret Verney died in 1755 and is buried at Teddington, together with their three infant children. His second wife was Frances Bathurst whom he married in 1756. She died in 1757, leaving a daughter, also Frances who married John Bowater. In 1758 he married his third wife Anne, the niece of Dr Stephen Hales. Widowed, Anne then married William Bouverie later 1st Earl of Radnor of the 2nd creation. Their daughter Anne married Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie who became the 2nd Earl of Radnor.

It would seem that Little Brickhill Manor ultimately fell to the share of Thomas Brown who assumed the surname of Duncombe, since Thomas Duncombe his son and heir, was lord of Little Brickhill Manor in 1764.

After Sir Charles' death, his heir Thomas Duncombe moved into the remnants of Helmsley Castle on the Helmsley estate and built a new home in 1711 where none had been before. This 40,000 acre estate, one of the largest in England is now called Duncombe Park.

The Barford Estate passed via Ursula Duncombe to her son Thomas Duncombe of the Yorkshire branch of the family, and then eventually to Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto, the son of Anne Duncombe and Robert Shafto. [Otherwise known as "Bonnie Bobby Shafto"] Barford House was pulled down in 1815. The estate went to the Nelson family of neighbouring Trafalgar House in about 1835, and later to the Radnor family into which the widow of the First Earl Feversham had married.

An authoritative biography has been written on Sir Charles Duncombe; "Great Goldsmith, the Life of Sir Charles Duncombe ", by Peter Duncombe, Leonard Communications and Marketing Pty, Ltd, 2000, Chippendale, NSW, Australia. Available from Amazon UK.

Anthony Duncombe, 1st Baron Feversham (c. 1695 – 1763)

Born in 1695, Anthony Duncombe was the son of Anthony Duncombe and Jane Cornwallis, daughter of the Honourable Frederick Cornwallis, younger son of Frederick Cornwallis, 1st Baron Cornwallis. In 1721 he succeeded to half of the enormous estates of his uncle, Sir Charles Duncombe. The same year he was returned to Parliament as MP for Salisbury, a seat he held until 1734, and then represented Downton between 1734 and 1747. The latter year he was raised to the peerage as Lord Feversham, Baron of Downton, in the County of Wilts.

Lord Feversham was thrice married. He married firstly the Honourable Margaret Verney, daughter of George Verney, 12th Baron Willoughby de Broke, in 1716. There were no children from this marriage. After her death in October 1755 he married secondly Frances Bathurst, daughter of Peter Bathurst, in 1756. They had one child, the Honourable Frances Duncombe (1757–1827). Lady Feversham died shortly after the birth of her daughter. Lord Feversham married thirdly Anne Hales, daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, 3rd Baronet, in 1758. They had one daughter, the Honourable Anne Duncombe (d. 1829), who married her step-brother Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, 2nd Earl of Radnor.

Lord Feversham died on 18 Jun 1763. As he had no sons the barony died with him. Lady Feversham married as her second husband William de Bouverie, 1st Earl of Radnor. She died in June 1795. The barony was revived in 1826 in favour of Lord Feversham's kinsman Charles Duncombe, a descendant of Feversham's aunt Ursula Duncombe, who had inherited the other half of Sir Charles Duncombe's fortune.
Ursula Duncombe (1658-1721)

Ursula Duncombe was born on 16 Apr 1658, the daughter of Alexander Duncombe and Mary Paulye and sister of Sir Charles Duncombe. In 1678 she married John Brown, confusingly also known as Thomas Brown, who agreed to legally assume his wife's maiden name of Duncombe to keep the Duncombe lineage intact through the female line. He lived at St. James's, Westminster, London. He was a merchant and held the office of Receiver-General of the Excise. In 1718 he built the house of Duncombe Park and formed the park there. They had a son Thomas (d.1746) who inherited the Barford manor estate and a daughter Mary Brown.

Mary Brown was born circa 1682. A contract for the marriage of Mary Brown and Field Marshal John Campbell, 2nd Duke of Argyll was signed on 30 Dec 1701. She and Field Marshal John Campbell, 2nd Duke of Argyll were separated. She acted as Lady Mayoress during her uncle Sir Charles's term of office as Lord Mayor of London. Her married name became Campbell. As a result of her marriage, Mary Brown was styled as Duchess of Argyll on 25 Sep 1703. After a long illness she died on 16 Jan 1716 or 1717 without issue. She was buried on 19 January that same year at Westminster Abbey, Westminster, London.

Thomas Duncombe, MP (c.1683-1746)

Thomas Duncombe was born c.1683, the only son of John or Thomas Brown and Ursula Duncombe. He was educated at Christ Church College Oxford, graduating in 1703 at the age of 19. He became a member of the Inner Temple in 1709. On 18 Aug 1714 he married Sarah Slingsby, daughter of Sir Thomas Slingsby, 4th Bt., of Scriven in Yorkshire. They lived at Duncombe Park, Helmsley, Yorks. They had three sons; Thomas Duncombe, MP (d.1799), Henry Duncombe, MP (1728-1818) and Charles Slingsby Duncombe (d.1803) and a daughter Barbara Duncombe.

Thomas Duncombe’s father had been concerned with his uncle, the banker Sir Charles Duncombe, in making government loans in the reign of Charles II and continued to do so on his own after 1690, lending various amounts. In 1711 he succeeded to his uncle’s Yorkshire estates, and was returned unopposed for Downton in the by-election necessitated by his uncle’s death. Duncombe was probably a Tory like the rest of his family, although his Commons career is obscured by the presence of namesakes in the chamber. However, he is not recorded as having voted in any of the divisions during his time in Parliament. He was MP for Downton 1711-1713 and did not stand for Parliament in 1713. He held the office of High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1727-1728. He did not stand again for parliament until 1734, when he was returned as MP for Ripon from 1734 to 1741. He died 23 Mar 1746 and was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas.

Thomas Duncombe, MP (c.1724-1779)

Born about 1724, he was the first son of Thomas Duncombe, MP, of Duncombe Park. He was educated at Westminster and Christ Church College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1742 at the age of 17. His first marriage was to Lady Diana Howard (d.1770) on 9 Feb 1749, the daughter of Henry, 4th Earl of Carlisle. They had two daughters. On 24 Feb 1772 he married Anne (d.1777), daughter of Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, 1st Bt. They had one daughter. On 25 Jun 1778 he subsequently married Charlotte, daughter of William Hale of King’s Walden, Herts.
Initially Thomas Duncombe was MP for Downton from 1751 to 1754, when he then became MP for Morpeth on the family Howard interest until 1768. In 1754 he was classed as a Tory but in 1761 was Newcastle’s parliamentary whip. His parliamentary attendance was irregular, and nobody knew what to make of him: Rockingham in November 1766 classed him as ‘Whig’, Townshend in January 1767 as ‘Government’, and Newcastle in March as ‘doubtful or absent’. He voted with the Opposition on the *nullum tempus* bill on 17 Feb 1768. [*nullum tempus* means that the crown can proceed with actions that would be barred if brought by an individual due to the passage of time.]

On the death of his cousin Lord Feversham in 1763 he inherited an interest at Downton, and in 1768 was returned as MP unopposed. His first recorded vote in this Parliament, 6 Feb 1772, was for the petition of the clergy against the 39 Articles. In Robinson’s first survey on the royal marriage bill he is classed as ‘doubtful, present’; in the second, as ‘contra, present’; and he voted against the commitment of the bill on 11 Mar 1772. His only other vote in this Parliament was for Grenville’s Election Act, 25 Feb 1774, when he was classed as normally a friend of Government.

In 1774 his control of Downton was challenged by Lord Radnor, and Duncombe was unseated on petition. He was returned unopposed in 1779, but died a few weeks later on 23 Nov 1779. There is no record of his having spoken in the House. He was succeeded by his daughter Anne.

**Anne Duncombe (1725-1783)**

Anne Duncombe was the daughter and sole heir of Thomas Duncombe (d.1779) of Duncombe Park and his wife Lady Diana Howard. On 18 Apr 1774 she married Robert Shafto (d.1797) of Whitworth Hall, near Spennymoor, County Durham. He was MP for County Durham 1760-1768 and afterwards for Downton, Wilts. He was the “Bonnie Bobby Shafto” in the well-known song. They had three sons, John (1775-1802), Robert (1776-1848) and Thomas (1777-?).

Anne Duncombe Shafto died on 16 Mar 1783 and is buried at Downton. Her estate passed to her husband Robert Shafto (c.1732-1797).

**The Shafto family**

The Shafto’s were originally a prominent border family in Northumberland, and the family can claim five generations of MPs for the City of Durham. The family ancestry is given in *Appendix 1 – Families associated with Landford and their ancestors*.

Mark Shafto, third son of Edward Shafto of Bavington, married Margaret Riddell of Newcastle. He became a merchant in that city and served as its Mayor in 1548. His first son Edward was a merchant adventurer, who married Isabel Ogle (see Ogle family). His second son Mark was Sheriff of Newcastle in 1575 and Mayor in 1578. A third son Ninian married a daughter of Henry Brandling (see Brandling of Newcastle).

Ninian's son was Robert Shafto, Sheriff of Newcastle in 1607. He bequeathed Benwell Towers to his eldest son also named Robert. In 1652 he purchased the Whitworth Hall estate in Co Durham. Robert’s younger brother Mark Shafto (1601-1659) was a Grays Inn barrister, and was appointed Recorder of Newcastle in 1648.
Mark’s son Sir Robert Shafto (1634-1705) was also a barrister and was appointed Recorder of Newcastle in 1660. He was knighted in 1670 and was appointed Sergeant at law in 1674. He married Catherine Widdrington. Their son Mark Shafto (d.1723) was High Sheriff of County Durham in 1709. Two of their sons represented Durham City in Parliament. Robert (1690-1729) from 1712 to 1713 and from 1727 until his death in 1729 and John 1729-1742. His eldest son Robert (d.1729) who was knighted, succeeded to the Whitworth estate but died without issue, leaving as heir his brother John Shafto.

John's son Robert Shafto (1732-1797) was a politician known famously as 'Bobby Shafto'. He married heiress Anne Duncombe. He was a celebrated courtier and a man of fashion in his day and is said to have squandered a good deal of the money that his wife brought to him. He was MP for Co. Durham 1760-1768 and later for Downton, Wiltshire, 1780-1790. He was succeeded by his eldest son John who died without issue in 1802, thus leaving the estate to his brother Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto (1776-1848) of Whitworth and MP for Co. Durham 1804-1808. He added the additional surname of Eden following his marriage to Catherine Eden (see Eden baronets).

Their son Robert Duncombe Shafto (1806-1889) was MP for North Durham 1847-1868. His son Robert Charles died in 1909 without a male heir. His daughter Rosa married her cousin Robert Charles Duncombe Shafto (b.1879), the second son of Rev Slingsby Duncombe Shafto of Beamish. The Hall at Whitworth was severely damaged by fire in 1872 and apart from the library wing, was demolished and replaced with a new house about 1900. The estate was sold by the family in 1981.

### Robert Shafto (c.1732-1797)

Robert Shafto was born about 1732 at his family seat of Whitworth near Spennymoor in Co. Durham, described as ‘one of the best family mansions in the county’. He was the eldest of the four children of John Shafto (d. 1742) of Whitworth, and his wife Mary (d. 1768), daughter of Thomas Jackson of Nunnington, Yorkshire. He was educated at Westminster School, London, from 1740 to 1749, whence he entered Balliol College, Oxford, where he matriculated on 10 Nov 1749.

He succeeded to the family estate on the death of his father John on 3 Apr 1742. Both his father and his uncle Robert Shafto had been Tory MPs. He continued this tradition becoming MP for County Durham in 1760, using his nickname "Bonny Bobby Shafto" and the now famous song for electioneering purposes, defeating the Whig Sir Thomas Clavering, with a campaign supported by Henry Vane, 1st Earl of Darlington, Thomas Pelham-Holles, Duke of Newcastle and the bishop of Durham. However, once in parliament he dropped this allegiance, supporting the administrations of John Stuart, 3rd Earl of Bute and Pitt the elder. In 1767 he was recorded as a supporter of the Chatham administration. He held the Durham seat for two parliaments until he declined to stand in the election of 1768.

Robert Shafto married Anne Duncombe (d. 1783), daughter and heiress of Thomas Duncombe of Duncombe Park, Yorkshire, on 18 April 1774 at her uncle's house in Grosvenor Square, London. The ceremony was conducted by Shafto's brother, Thomas Goodfellow Shafto, who was the rector of St Brandon's church, Brancepeth, Co. Durham. They had three children; John (1775–1802), Robert (1776–1848), and Thomas (b. 1777).
His wife Anne had inherited property in the borough of Downton in Wiltshire and he became its MP in 1780 until 1790. In 1778 he was appointed to the post of Comptroller of Fines and Forfeitures from the outports. The 1784 election was actually contested by candidates supported by Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, 2nd Earl Radnor who was a coheir of the Duncombe property. Shafto was re-elected, but only after the Commons had to decide the merits of rival ballots run by the Shafto and Radnor factions. He is known to have supported William Pitt the Younger during the regency crisis of 1788/89. He did not seek re-election in 1790. Robert Shafto died on 24 November 1797, and is buried in the Shafto family crypt beneath the floor of Whitworth Church.

The principal beneficiaries of his will were Susanna Becroft of the Upper Wall, Hammersmith, Susanna Atkinson (née Becroft), Charlotte Becroft, Dorothy Becroft, and Robert Becroft. They may have been his mistress and a second family born outside wedlock. He was succeeded at Whitworth by his eldest son John.

The house that Robert Shafto knew was destroyed by fire in 1876, only part of the original library and kitchens surviving. The house was rebuilt from a three- to a two-storey building, and became a hotel in 1997.

**John Shafto (1775-1802)**

Born on 3 Feb 1775 at Whitworth, Co. Durham, first son of Robert Shafto and Anne Duncombe. Very little information is available concerning his life and he died in Jul 1802 at the age of 26. He was unmarried and so the Shafto/Duncombe estates passed to his brother Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto.

**Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto (1776–1848)**

He was born Robert Duncombe Shafto and added the Eden to his surname on marriage to Catherine Eden.

Robert was born on 23 Mar 1776, the second son of Robert Shafto of Whitworth Hall, Spennymoor, Co. Durham and Anne Duncombe (see above). Robert was also the younger brother of John Shafto who died in 1802, whence Robert inherited the Whitworth and Barford estates. He married Catherine Eden on 25 Oct 1803, the daughter of Sir John Eden, 4th Bt., of Windlestone, Co. Durham, at Lambeth Palace, London. They had six sons and two daughters.

Robert became ‘a young man of affluent fortune’ when he succeeded his elder brother to the family estates, about seven miles from Durham, in 1802. The following year he married the daughter of his second cousin Sir John Eden, a former Whig Member for the county. When the election for Durham of Richard Wharton was declared void in 1804, the corporation and a group of freemen, resenting Wharton’s attempt to foist a Northumbrian on them, invited Robert, whose grandfather and great uncle had represented the city, to come forward. After declining at first, he then agreed and was returned after a contest.

He did not take his seat until 9 May 1804. He opposed Pitt’s additional force bill in June, was listed under ‘Fox and Grenville’ in September and voted against government on the Melville scandal, 8 April and 12 June 1805. He joined Brooks’s on 5 June and was classed as ‘Opposition’ in July. He supported his Whig friends in power and voted for the repeal of the Additional Force Act, 30 Apr 1806.
He is not known to have spoken in the House. He offered again for Durham at the general election but, overawed by the prospect of an expensive contest with Wharton who, as a Pitt-ite, had secured the financial backing of Lord Lowther, he withdrew with a bad grace.

Robert added the library to Whitworth Hall where he who used to entertain royalty and kept a large establishment. The place resounded with merriment and the young people of Windlestone and Brancepeth used to revel in amateur theatricals and all kinds of fun. There was a small brewery and everybody who had business there was given a horn of ale. The butler of the period was fond of practical jokes and would sometimes bring out Whitworth ale that had stood for 25 years and give it to the lads to drink, with the result that they staggered into the nearest hedge to sleep off the effects of the ale.

All of Whitworth township was owned by Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto. In the 1830s he leased some of his land to the Durham County Coal Company for a colliery and some miners’ houses.

From the 1841 Census, it would appear that Robert and his wife Catherine were residing at Hamptworth Lodge. Most of their children were adults by then and only their son Thomas was living at the family estate of Whitworth Hall. Robert served as High Sheriff of Durham in 1842.

A dispute arose regarding the inheritance of the estates of Sir Charles Duncombe, which is given in detail under “Cases of Chancery – 1805, the Earl of Radnor versus Shafto”. Sir Charles Duncombe made a Will in 1708 regarding his freehold estates in the counties of Wilts and Middx. Under the terms of that Will, because he died in 1711 without a male heir, these estates passed to his nephew Lord Feversham who also died in 1763 without male issue. Thus Thomas Duncombe became entitled to the settled estates.

Lord Feversham left two daughters, Lady Radnor and Frances Bowater as co-heiresses. By his Will he devised his several estates in Wilts, Middx and Leicester as trusts subject to annuities for his children, in case he should leave just daughters, to be equally divided between them as tenants in common and to their respective heirs. In a codicil dated 22 Apr 1761 he directed that should he leave no son, the estates should be sold for the benefit of his children and to prevent any disputes, he requested that his kinsman Thomas Duncombe or whoever after his decease was entitled to the estates settled by Sir Charles Duncombe, would have first refusal to purchase them. If they refused to do so, then the estates were to be sold for the best price they could get for them. All proceeds of the sale were to be divided equally amongst his daughters.

After the death of Lord Feversham, Thomas Duncombe took possession of the settled estates. He died in Nov 1779 leaving his daughters Ann Shafto and Frances Duncombe and no male issue. Ann Shafto, or her husband Robert Shafto in her right, entered upon the estates devised to her for life. She died 16 Mar 1783 leaving her second son Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto tenant for life under the Will of his grandfather. Frances Duncombe meanwhile married George Henry Rose and they had a son who was first tenant in tail under the Will of Thomas Duncombe as Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto and surviving brother did not have issue at present.

Questions were raised as to the right of pre-emption under the Will of Lord Feversham, claimed by the defendant Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto and fellow defendant Mrs Frances Duncombe Rose. After much legal argument, the Chancellor ruled that this right of pre-emption does not exist in any one at present.
Another source of information states that the manor of Downton was in the possession of the Bishops of Winchester from the time of the Norman Conquest and for much of the time was leasehold under that See. In 1742 the lease was sold to Anthony Duncombe Esq. afterwards Lord Feversham and under whose Will was sold by order of the Court of Chancery and held by Sir Philip Hales as a trustee for the Earl of Radnor.

Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto died on 17 Jan 1848 and after his death his widow continued for a time to keep up the traditional hospitality of the house, but the terrible expense of her son's parliamentary contests impoverished the estate and forced the family to economise. He was succeeded by his son Robert Duncombe Shafto.

**Robert Duncombe Shafto (1806–1889)**

Robert Duncombe Shafto was born at Holtes Street, St. George, London, on 7 Apr 1806, the first son and heir of Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto and his wife Catherine Eden. On the 23 Oct 1838 he married Charlotte Rosa Baring (1818–1898) at Harrington Hall, Lincs, daughter of William Baring of Lulworth Castle, Dorset, who was a minor son of Sir Francis Baring, 1st Bt. Baring of London. There were two children of this marriage; Edith Rosa Duncombe Shafto (b.c1840) and Robert Charles Duncombe Shafto, born in 1842 at Hamptworth, Wilts.

He served as MP for North Durham 1847–1868. He was also a local JP and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Durham. In the London street directories the occupier of 2 Cromwell Houses in 1865 and 1870, 23 Cromwell Road in 1871, and 3 Cromwell Gardens in 1875, is noted as Robert Duncombe Shafto M.P.

Robert Duncombe Shafto was an aspiring Member of Parliament and is reputed to have spent no less than £100,000 in his attempt to capture the Southern Division of the County of Durham in 1832, but he was unsuccessful in that campaign to become a County Durham M.P. However, he was eventually elected in 1847 and was M.P. for North Durham until 1868. Three of his brothers were clergymen at livings related to the family estates. Both John and Arthur Duncombe Shafto were Rectors of Brancepeth and Slingsby Duncombe Shafto was Rector of Buckworth until his early death.

In 1697 an arrangement was made between the creditors of Edward Backwell, bankrupt, and his sons John and Richard, for the sale of the manor of Buckworth, in the county of Huntingdon. It was conveyed in 1700 to Sir Charles Duncombe, Lord Mayor of London. (See Sir Charles Duncombe above) Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto was dealing with the manor and advowson in 1827, and died in 1848. His son and heir Robert Duncombe Shafto sold the Buckworth manor some twelve years or more (c.1876) before his death and the manor became the property of John Remington Mills.

Robert Duncombe Shafto sold the Hamptworth estate to George Morrison in 1870. The sale of several of their estates enforces the point that the incredible expense of his parliamentary contests impoverished the estate and forced the family to economise. It would appear that the family had developed a habit of spending beyond their means, as Robert’s son and heir Robert Charles Duncombe Shafto of No.2 Cromwell Houses, South Kensington, Middx., was declared bankrupt on 26 Apr 1870. That was before his father’s death in 1889.

The church at Spennymoor, Durham, was erected in 1857 and enlarged in 1870. It is in the Gothic style, and has a western tower that was erected in 1891 to the memory of Mr Robert Duncombe Shafto, and has a peal of eight bells. The church contains several stain-glass windows given in memory of members of the
Shafto family. The last to be buried in the family vault in the church was Robert Duncombe Shafto, following his death on 22 Mar 1889.

**The Morrison family**

Family ancestors and descendants given in *Appendix I – Families associated with Landford and their ancestors*

James Morrison created the family fortune. He is described in various records as a haberdasher, merchant banker, moneylender, landlord, radical Whig MP, art collector and art patron, and is now recognised as the richest commoner in the 19th century. A real ‘rags to riches’ career if ever there was one.

**James Morrison (1789-1857)**

James Morrison was born in 1789, the second surviving son of Joseph Morrison (c.1731-1804) and his second wife Sarah Barnard (c.1761-1803) of Somerton. His father was the innkeeper at the Lower George Inn, Middle Wallop, Hants.

Morrison began his career in a very humble capacity in a London warehouse. His industry, sagacity and integrity eventually secured him a partnership in the general drapery business of Joseph Todd in Fore Street. In 1814 Morrison married the proprietor’s daughter Mary Ann Todd (1795-1887) and they had seven sons including George Morrison (see below) and four daughters including Lucy Morrison, the mother of Harold Moffatt. (See below).

Morrison was one of the first English traders to depend for his success on the lowest remunerative scale of profit. He thus endeavoured to secure a very rapid circulation of capital, his motto being "small profits and quick returns". He made an immense fortune, a great part of which he expended in buying land in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Kent, Wiltshire, Yorkshire and Islay in Argyllshire (which island he purchased for nearly £½m in 1854). In his Life and Correspondence, Robert Southey records how he saw Morrison at Keswick in September 1823. He was then worth some £150,000 and was on his way to New Lanark on the Clyde and intended investing £5,000 in Robert Owen's philanthropic community "if he should find his expectations confirmed by what he sees there".

From his earliest settlement in London, Morrison was associated with the liberal party in the city. In 1830 he entered Parliament as member for St. Ives (Cambridgeshire), which he helped to partially disfranchise by voting for the Reform Bill. He did not return to his offended constituents but in 1831 he secured a seat at Ipswich, for which he was again elected in December 1832. He was defeated there on the 'Peel Dissolution' in January 1835. On an election petition, the current members were unseated and Morrison, with Rigby Wason, headed the poll in June 1835. At the succeeding dissolution in July 1837, Morrison remained out of parliament and in the following December on the occasion of a by-election for a vacancy at Ipswich, he was defeated in a contest with Joseph Bailey. In March 1840 he re-entered the House of Commons as member for the Inverness Burghs and was again returned unopposed in the general election of 1841 but on the dissolution of 1847, his health being much impaired, he finally retired from politics.

In the 1830’s Morrison established the American trading company, Morrison, Cryder & Co., and invested heavily in the railway industry both in the United States and in France. On 17 May 1836 he made an able speech on moving a resolution urging the periodical revision of tolls and charges levied on railroads and
other public works. In 1845 he moved similar resolutions and again in March 1846 when he finally succeeded in obtaining a select committee for the better promoting and securing of the interests of the public in railway acts. His draft report, not altogether adopted, was drawn with great skill and many of its principles were adopted in subsequent legislation.

Though an entirely self-educated man, Morrison possessed considerable literary tastes, which were exercised in the formation of a large library. He was likewise a lover of art and made a large collection of pictures of the old masters, Italian and Dutch, together with many fine examples of the English school. It was a ‘collection of a very high class’ housed in both his London house in Harley Street as well as at Basildon Park, Berks., which by 1842 had completely replaced the Pavilion at Fonthill (Wiltshire) as his favoured country estate. It included works by Constable, Da Vinci, Hogarth, Holbein, Poussin, Rembrandt, Reynolds, Rubens, Titian, Turner and Van Dyck.

Morrison’s London and country houses were palaces of art, filled with the physical evidence of his wealth and good taste; he never squandered, only increased his immense fortune, which was shared between his wife and all his surviving children. He was a model millionaire. When he died in 1857, his fortune was said to be of the order £4-6m, which equalled 0.8% GNP at that time.

His sons included Charles Morrison of Basildon Park and Islay; Alfred Morrison of Fonthill (Wiltshire), a notable art collector (see The Morrison Triptych), High Sheriff of Wiltshire in 1857 and the father of Major James Archibald Morrison of Fonthill and Basildon; Frank Morrison of Hole Park (Kent) and Strathraich (Ross); Henry Morrison; Walter Morrison of Malham Tarn, (Yorks); George Morrison (see below); and Allan Morrison.

Of his four daughters, the eldest Lucy Morrison (1825-1876) married George Moffatt in 1854 and they had one son Harold Moffat (see below) besides daughters Alice, Ethel and Hilda.

**George Morrison, MA (1839-1884)**

[Picture – George on the right with his brother Walter]

George Morrison was born in 1839, the 6th son of James Morrison (see above) and his wife Mary Ann Todd. He was educated at Eton and was a crew member in the Eton VIII in 1856. He continued his sporting interests at Oxford University where he studied at Balliol College where he graduated with a 2nd Class Honours Degree in Literature and the Humanities and went on to gain his MA. He was a crew member of the Oxford VIII in 1859-1861 and became President of the Oxford Union Boating Club.

In 1867 a small National School was built on Hamptworth Common for the children of Hamptworth and Nomansland. It was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott and funded by George Morrison of Hamptworth Lodge. It could accommodate 40 children but at times the attendance was over 50.

In 1881 George Morrison held the position of High Sheriff of Wiltshire.
George Morrison married Barbara Jane Poore. There were no children of this marriage and following his
death on 4 Apr 1884 his estate was valued at £331,000. His wife continued to live at Hamptworth Lodge
until her death on 24 Jun 1907, whence the estate passed to his nephew Harold Moffatt. (See below)

The Moffatt family

Family tree details given in Appendix 1 – Families associated with Landford and their ancestors

George Moffatt (1806–1878)

George Moffatt was born on 11 May 1806, the sixth son of the seven children of William Moffat and his
wife Alice (d. c1847). His father was a tea agent and broker at 4 Fenchurch Buildings, London, and early
in life George entered the family tea business of Moffatt & Co. George became a well-known tea broker
and politician. From 1834 onwards he enjoyed a cordial business relationship with Jardine, Matheson &
Co., traders in China. In a precarious business Moffatt succeeded by giving his suppliers clear indications
of market requirements and by selling on tea at the average daily market price plus half a penny per
pound.

George Moffatt served his political apprenticeship negotiating with successive governments over the
scale of tea duties, and he served as treasurer and chief mover of the Mercantile Committee of radical city
businessmen, formed in 1838, to promote Sir Rowland Hill's uniform penny postage proposals. He
unsuccessfully contested by-elections at Ipswich in June 1842 and at Dartmouth in December 1844,
before winning Dartmouth in a by-election in July 1845. At the 1852 election he was elected MP for
Ashburton, where Jardine, Matheson & Co. had a strong electoral interest because of the town's
manufacture and export of woollens to China. In parliament Moffatt was a free-trader; he also advocated
the total abolition of church rates and was in favour of the ballot and a large extension of the suffrage. He
was financial adviser and friend to a close political associate, Richard Cobden, but he disagreed with the
latter's pacifism in the early 1850s.

In the mid-1840s, as part of his business life, George Moffatt made extensive foreign travels, which were
to include visits to Russia and the United States. In 1845 Moffatt acquired 103 Eaton Square as a London
home, and from the 1850s he had another residence at St Leonard's Hill, Windsor. Expanding and
diversifying his interests, he became chairman of the Lhynvi Iron and Coal Company and invested in
United States railway stocks. By this time his tea company had offices in Mincing Lane, Fenchurch
Street, and in Liverpool.

In 1856 he married Lucy Morrison (1825–1876), the eldest daughter of another merchant prince, James
Morrison (see above), and they had a son and three daughters, namely Harold (1859-1945), Alice (1858-
1922), Ethel and Hilda (d.1947).

George Moffatt lost his Ashburton parliamentary seat in 1859, perhaps from insufficient largess with a
small electorate but more probably from his inability to halt the town's continuing economic decline.
Moffatt then sat as MP for Honiton from 1860 to 1865, when he won a seat at Southampton. In the latter
year he sat on the Commons committee on trademarks and published a pamphlet on bankruptcy law
reform.
In the 1868 election Moffatt lost his seat in a contest portrayed by George Meredith in Beauchamp's Career (1876), in which he figures as the long-winded and non-radical Mr Cougham. In 1869 he was appointed to the royal judicature commission, but he failed to be nominated to defend a parliamentary vacancy at Hastings. In June 1870 he unsuccessfully defended a vacancy at the Isle of Wight and again failed at Southampton in 1874.

In 1871 he purchased Goodrich Court, near Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire, a Gothic mansion, together with its remaining collections of armour, to which he added. He became a JP and deputy lieutenant for Herefordshire, settled down as a country gentleman, and was still purchasing property locally at the time of his death at the Imperial Hotel, Torquay, on 20 Feb 1878. He was buried in the churchyard at Goodrich on 27 Feb 1878.

Further to the Moffatt family.

Alice Lucy Moffatt (1858-1922) was the eldest child of George Moffatt and Lucy Morrison. She married Alphonzo Elkin Cumberbatch F.R.C.S (1847-1929) and they had 4 children; Ailsie Maud (b. Jan 1882); Elizabeth Hilda (b. Jul 1883); Hugh Charles (1885-1957, see below); and Helen Dorothy (b. Oct 1889). On 3rd February 1922, just three weeks before she died, Alice inherited £200,000 in the will of her uncle Col. Walter Morrison. Her brother Harold Charles Moffatt also received an equivalent sum.

From notices in The Times newspaper, dated 4 Sep 1922, Mrs Alice Lucy Cumberbatch, of Park Crescent, Portland Place, London, who died on 23 Feb 1922, left estate in her own disposition valued for probate at £351,730 gross, with net value £351,549. The duties on the property at this valuation amount to about £80,000. Mrs. Cumberbatch left:-

- £50,000 to her son Hugh Charles Cumberbatch (unless she had given such sum to him recently), as each of her daughters had received a similar sum from the Morrison family;
- £1,000 each to the executors; and the rest of her fortune to her family.

Hilda Eva Moffatt (c.1863-1947) was the third and youngest daughter of George Moffat. On 13 Mar 1884 she married Col Hon George Hugh Gough CB (1852-1900), son of George Stephens Gough, the 2nd Viscount Gough of Goojerat. Her husband served in the 14th Hussars and was killed in action at Norval's Pont, South Africa on 29 Mar 1900. They had four sons and two daughters. The sons followed their father into the army, all of whom were serving commissioned officers. Hilda died on 3 Jun 1947.

Harold Charles Moffatt (1859-1945)

Harold Moffatt was born in 1859, the only son of George Moffatt (see above) and Lucy Morrison, who was the sister of George Morrison (see above).

Harold Moffatt inherited the Goodridge Court estate on the death of his father in 1884, wisely choosing not follow his father into the family business, but rather to apprentice himself to a firm of boat builders (on the River Thames just below Christchurch College), where he learnt the intricacies of working with wood.

In furniture, his chief interest lay in early English oak and in English marquetry and walnut of the great period round the end of the seventeenth century. He began to buy while he was an under-graduate at Trinity College, Oxford, and his collection at Goodrich Court, Herefordshire, was formed between 1879
and 1895. Some of the Hamptworth pieces were bought during the same period, but most of them between 1909 and 1927. The principal pieces from both were illustrated and described in a catalogue privately printed at the University Press in 1928.

Being a recognised authority on the Elizabethan and Tudor periods, Moffatt had a considerable collection of period furniture which was housed at Goodridge Court. On inheriting Hamptworth Lodge estate in 1907 from his widowed aunt Barbara Jane Morrison, (George Morrison’s widow), he proceeded to build a house worthy of displaying this collection. He dismantled the existing house and with the aid of Sir Guy Dawber as his architect, built the current Lodge between 1910 and 1913.

The duo complemented each other perfectly; Dawber was famous for his country house designs and was later instrumental in establishing the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, whilst Moffatt employed only traditional building methods. The brickwork designs of this house are of particular note, as is the interior panelling, which was not completed until the eve of the Second World War.

Harold Moffatt was a worthy heir: he inherited Goodrich Court and its contents from his father and set about adding to the collection by buying fine sixteenth and seventeenth century English furniture from 1879 onwards. Like his uncle Alfred Morrison, he was also interested in sharing his collection with a wider public, publishing a catalogue of photographs and descriptions of over one hundred examples of furniture at Goodrich Court and Hamptworth Lodge.

He was High Sheriff of Herefordshire in 1892.

It would appear that Harold Moffatt was a very discreet person and there is very little detailed information available regarding his private life. Clearly from the above, he spent most of his time building up his collections held at Goodridge Court and Hamptworth Lodge. According to other sources, he inherited £200,000 in the will of Col. Walter Morrison in February 1922.

He was a generous benefactor, as shown by the donations and interest he took in St. Margaret’s Parish Church, Ewyas Lacy, Herefordshire. An entry in The Parish Book 1865-1931 reads: ‘The Screen was taken down and repaired and restored at the expense of a few subscribers. Harold Charles Moffatt Esquire of Goodrich Court was the chief subscriber. The restoration was completed November 1930.’ Moffatt had already generously paid for the restoration of the presses in the Chained Library at Hereford Cathedral and was known to have an interest in rood screens. Eventually he was to subscribe some £850 to the total cost of £900 for the screen’s restoration.

There is no record of why the work that was done in 1930 was undertaken in that particular year. One may legitimately speculate that it was a case of ‘now or never’. What is certain is that it was taken out of the hands of the PCC and became Moffatt’s own particular enterprise. He it was who appointed the architect W E H Clarke of Nicholson & Clarke, Hereford, to oversee the work. And together they engaged the builder, Walter Davies of Hereford, to do the work.

On 6 May 1930 Davies moved in with his men and erected a large shed in the churchyard on the north side of the church. The screen was dismantled and then re-erected piece by piece in the shed - and it was at this stage that various discoveries were made, the most serious of which prompted a crisis meeting at the church on 25 June. Clarke records: ‘It was found that really the loft was holding up the walls (of the nave) and the latter were built of thin slabs of stone and the joints filled with earth. In the course of time
the roof leaked and this played havoc washing out the earth'. On that day, 25 Jun 1930, Moffatt undertook to pay for the rebuilding of the walls as well as the screen.

It was also discovered that the screen had been taken down previously and wrongly reassembled - many of the running mouldings were in the wrong groove. Sadly the heavy white enamel paint applied during the nineteenth century made it impossible to identify the original colours which had been used to decorate the carvings. But close examination of those horizontal running carvings revealed that all were made from split, and not sawn, timber. The grain of the timber is thus true and the carvings do not warp and do not require numerous heavy fixings.

All the new, beautiful, intricate carving was carried out by 25 years old John Evans of Worcester who had the honour of signing the new Visitors Book on its first page on 30 Oct 1930. Five weeks later 'Harold Charles Moffatt...visited St Margaret's Church with the Dean of Hereford also Mr Clarke, Architect at 2.00 p.m. … to inspect the work at the walls and restoration of the Rood Loft Screen. Mr Moffatt was very pleased.' And six months later, on Thursday 11 Jun 1931, 115 people crowded into the little church for the dedication of the work by the Dean of Hereford, Dr R Waterfield MA DD.

Five years later, to the very day, 11 Jun 1936 the present pulpit (in oak to harmonize with the screen) was dedicated by the Archdeacon to the glory of God and in memory of Ernest Hardwick Wood who died 1 Apr 1935 and who is buried at Vowchurch. And less than a year later, on 14 Apr 1937, John William Jordan was buried in the south-west corner of the churchyard. Strangely nobody ever affixed even a little plaque to commemorate Harold Charles Moffatt's generosity. [Comment - Perhaps he wished to remain anonymous?]

A stained window was put in the East end of the Chancel by Mr Davies of Bromsgrove Guild, Worcestershire. The Donor of the Window did not wish his name to be known. (Communion Table, Cross and Candle sticks by same donor). This magnificent anonymous gift deserves a pamphlet to itself. Suffice it to say it is a splendid example of the Victorian tradition of stained glass, executed by a master craftsman, utterly unique and incapable of being installed in any other building. [Comment - Considering the cost involved, the donor would have to be wealthy to afford such a gift and probably with local connections. Considering his interest in period furniture and wood working, could this anonymous donor possibly be Harold Charles Moffat?]

Further to Harold Charles Moffatt

**Goodrich Court.** In 1870 Colonel Augustus Meyrick sold it to George Moffat, who enlarged it greatly. His son Harold Charles Moffat made over the property during his lifetime to his daughter Dorothy, who married Guy Rawson Trafford.

**Hill Court Manor.** A manor built in 1700 at Hom Green near Ross-on-Wye in Herefordshire. After the death of Captain Kingsmill Manley Power in 1888, Hill Court was bought by Major Lionel James Trafford. He was succeeded in 1900 by his brother Guy Rawson Trafford who married his neighbour's daughter and heiress Miss Dorothy Moffatt (daughter of Mr Harold Moffat) and they had four children. The eldest son died young, but the second son John Lionel, lived there until he died in 1978. He was a man of excellent taste but not the marrying sort and he left the estate to his cousin. Guy Rawson had two daughters, Cicely and Anne, both of whom are musicians.
After the death of her brother in 1916 Dorothy became heiress to Goodrich Court and so the two estates were united creating one estate of nearly two thousand acres, spanning several parishes.

In 1933 the main gate piers were moved to the position they are in today in front of the house, and details of the sad story connected with them can be found on a brass plate attached to one of the piers. It reads:-

‘These piers, moved from the east end of the avenue were in course of erection and the gates were in the making as a 21st Birthday present to Guy Harold Trafford when he was killed in a motor accident on his way to Queen’s College Oxford, 8 October 1933.’

Dorothy's mother, Mrs Harold Moffatt of Goodrich Court, died in 1938. Upon her mother's death Dorothy left Hill Court and went to live at Goodrich Court to be joined after the outbreak of war by the evacuated Felstead School who also occupied Hill Court until March 1945. When Felstead School left it became clear that it was impossible to maintain two large houses, so Dorothy Trafford moved back to Hill Court. There was no apparent use for Goodrich Court and so in 1946 it was pulled down.

The Cumberbatch family

John Edward Cumberbatch was the son of a mulatto slave, Elizabeth, once the property of Lawrence Trent Cumberbatch, who was probably the natural father of John Edward Cumberbatch. He was a joint owner of St. Nicholas Abbey in St. Peter, Barbados until his death in December 1833.

John Edward Cumberbatch married Julia Belgrave (b. 1805) and their eldest son was John Belgrave Cumberbatch (1826-1854). They also had two more sons and two daughters.

John Belgrave Cumberbatch married Elizabeth Hall and they had three sons and one daughter. The second son was Alphonzo Elkin Cumberbatch (1847-1929) who was born in Bridgetown, Barbados, on 11 Apr 1847. He married Alice Lucy Moffatt. They had three daughters and a son, Hugh Charles Cumberbatch.

Hugh Charles Cumberbatch (1885-1957)

Hugh Charles Cumberbatch was born in April 1885 in Marylebone, London. He was the eldest son of the eminent Aural Surgeon Alphonzo Elkin Cumberbatch F.R.C.S. and his wife Alice Lucy Moffatt.

On 3 Feb 1922, just three weeks before she died, his mother Alice Lucy Cumberbatch inherited £200,000 from the estate of her uncle Col. Walter Morrison who died in 1921. Her brother Harold Charles Moffatt received a similar sum. Alice's mother Lucy was a daughter of James Morrison who made a considerable fortune.

Hugh Cumberbatch was educated at Eton before he went up to Trinity College, Oxford, in 1904. He inherited a large fortune, including Hamptworth Lodge and its contents, from his uncle Harold Charles Moffat who died in 1945. Harold Moffat had attended Trinity in 1878, three years before his lifelong friend Dr. Blakiston. Harold Moffatt was a well-known authority on English silver and furniture, and himself a skilled and indefatigable designer and craftsman.
Hugh Charles Cumberbatch died on 26 Apr 1957, aged 72. Details of his will were published in The Times newspaper. Trinity College, Oxford, benefited by a sum of more than £100,000 under the terms of his will. His estate totalled £314,451 gross, with a net value of £308,405. The duty paid was £196,696. After personal legacies totalling £4,000 he left the residue to the president, fellows, and scholars of Trinity College for the general purposes of the college.

The Anderson family

The Morrison/Moffatt/Cumberbatch/Anderson family tree is given in Appendix 1 – Families associated with Landford and their ancestors


Nigel Anderson was born in 1920 in Melbourne, Australia. He was educated at Marlborough College from 1934 to 1938 and matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1938, with the intention of following his father and grandfather into the medical profession.

In 1939, some months before the outbreak of the Second World War, he joined the 4th (Territorial Army) Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and was commissioned a second lieutenant on 27 May 1939. First posted to Northern Ireland, he took part in the Norwegian Campaign of April to June 1940, one of the first British engagements of the war, in which his unit covered the withdrawal of the Scots Guards from Krokstrand. At the age of twenty, he won one of the earliest Military Crosses of the war. On his return from Norway, he was posted to No.2 Commando and took part in raids on the French coast. He was seriously wounded in 1941.

After the war Nigel Anderson studied geography and anthropology and became a schoolmaster at Radley College. He was the commanding officer of the school's Combined Cadet Force from 1948 to 1953.

In 1952 he inherited the Hamptworth estate from a cousin and went to live there the next year. He was first elected to Wiltshire County Council in 1953 and on which he served for thirty years. He chaired a number of committees, was an alderman of the county, and was Chairman of Council from 1979 until he retired in 1983.

In October 1974 he was Gazetted a Deputy Lieutenant for Wiltshire and in 1991 he was appointed as the 999th High Sheriff of Wiltshire. From 1981 to 1985 he chaired the committee of the Wiltshire Victoria County History. He was also chairman of the Wiltshire Scouts Association and president of the Wiltshire Youth Orchestra and of the Wiltshire branch of the Country Landowners Association. He died on 23 May 2008, at the age of eighty-eight.

In his book Battling for Peace (1999), Richard Needham, Wiltshire member of parliament and Northern Ireland minister, recalls attending a service at Westminster Abbey in 1991:

The former chairman of the county council and high sheriff for the year, Nigel Anderson, was a redoubtable old soldier who had a profound dislike of Mrs Thatcher and kept muttering "Well done, keep it up" in a loud whisper at every opportunity when there was a lull in the service

Nigel Anderson met his wife Daphne while serving with the British Army in Northern Ireland and they had one son, Donald Anderson, who succeeded to the estate.
A History of Landford in Wiltshire

Part 11 – Hamptworth Lodge

Extracts from the Newspapers

Salisbury and Winchester Journal - Monday 10 April 1815
The HAMPTWORTH ESTATE, in Wiltshire.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, Messrs. Skinner, Tuchin and Forest, on Tuesday the 18th day of April, at two o’clock, at the White Hart Inn, Salisbury, in nine Lots,—A valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, situate at Hamptworth, near Landford, about ten miles from Salisbury, and a short distance from the turnpike roads leading from thence to Southampton, Romsey, and Bramshaw, in the New Forest: comprising the Manor of Hamptworth, Hamptworth Lodge, and sundry Farms, Lands, and Woods; containing in the whole upwards of 448 Acres, the chief-part lying within a ring fence, with farm-houses, out-buildings, and cottages; now in the occupation of the Rev. C. Shuckburgh, Mrs. Barter, Mrs. Rice, Messrs. King, Andrews, and others; a small part lett on Life Leases, the remainder for short terms, and to tenants at will: the Manor and Woods are in hand.—Hamptworth Lodge is beautifully situated, and might, at a moderate expense, be fitted up for a Sporting Residence for a gentleman.

Also Whitehouse Farm on the edge of the turnpike road at Landford, containing 68 acres; on lease to J. P. Tinney, Esq. but in the occupation Mr. Wm. Hudson.—A neat Cottage and seven Acres, Witchett’s Green, on lease to the widow Winter.—A Farm, called Red Hills, in Whiteparish, containing 52 Acres, lying compact, with a farm-house and outbuildings; late in the occupation Samuel Curtis.

An Act has lately passed for Inclosing Hamptworth Forrest, which contains upwards of 1300 Acres, and is presumed the principal part will be allotted to the above Estate.

To be viewed by applying to the tenants of whom printed particulars may be had; also at the King’s Arms and Bull Inns, Downton; Dolphin, Southampton; George, Winchester; White Horse, Romsey; Bear Devizes; Demezy's, Hartford Bridge; of Messrs. Brodie and Dowding, Salisbury; Garraway's; Messrs., Wharton and Ford, solicitors, Temple; and of Messrs. Skinner, Tuchin, and Forestt, Aldersgate Street, London, where a plan may be seen.

Salisbury and Winchester Journal - Saturday 12 June 1858
WILTSHIRE, ON THE BORDERS OF HAMPSHIRE. The very desirable Freehold Sporting Property, known as the LANDFORD ESTATE, comprising a neat Bailiff’s Residence, several Homesteads, Cottages, and about 760 acres of Arable, Meadow, and Wood Land, the greater portion in hand, having beautiful sites for the erection of a mansion, and commanding extensive views the New Forest, with unlimited Rights of Common and Sporting; also a small Dairy Farm about 50 acres, in the parish of Redlvnch.

Messrs. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE are instructed SELL, at Garraway's, on Wednesday, June 30, 12, in lots, the very desirable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, known as the Landford Estate, comprising a newly-erected bailiff’s residence, several convenient homesteads, cottages, and gardens, and about 760 acres of arable, meadow, wood, and pasture land, in the parishes of Downton, Landford, and Whiteparish, in the county of Wilts. [JM – Details similar to advert below]

Salisbury and Winchester Journal - Saturday 18 September 1858
The very desirable Freehold Sporting Property known as the HAMPTWORTH LANDFORD ESTATES in the parishes of Downton, Landford, and Whiteparish, comprising a neat Bailiff's Residence, several Homesteads, Cottages, and about 720 acres of Arable, Meadow, and Wood Land, the greater portion in
hand, having beautiful sites for the erection of a Mansion, and commanding extensive views of the New Forest, with unlimited rights of Common and Sporting.

**The Hereford Journal - 3 May 1919**

MARRIAGES.


Ps. A.I.F stands for Australian Imperial Forces

**The Argus (Victoria, Australia) – 25 May 1934**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre
British History Online
WIKIPEDIA
Kelly’s Directories
The Chaplins of Long Melford, Suffolk
R. Gatty, Portrait of a Merchant Prince, James Morrison, 1790-1857
Salisbury and Winchester Journal and General Advertiser
The History of Ewyas Lacy