

**SUTTON COLDFIELD CORPORATION MEMBERS
1723-1886**

by

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SEAL OF THE CORPORATION, 1619
(From the Visitation of Warwickshire)

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SUTTON COLDFIELD CORPORATION MEMBERS FROM 1723 TO 1886

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INTRODUCTION

When a member was appointed to the Corporation (after the accession of King George 1) he (and it always was a he) was required to observe several formalities within six months of his appointment. These were:

1. To deliver in open court (at one of the General Sessions of the Peace presided over by the Warden and the two Capital Burgesses) a certificate of his having received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper (i.e. taken holy communion in the Church of England). The certificate was signed by the officiating priest.

2. To take an oath of allegiance, as follows:

"I do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King George. So help me God!"

[taken from the Corporation's Minute Book for 1801]

3. To take an oath of abjuration, as follows:

"I do swear that I do from my heart abhor detest and abjure as impious and heretical that damnable doctrine and position that Princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope or any authority of the See of Rome may be deposed or murdered by their subjects or any other whatsoever And I do declare that no foreign Prince Prelate State or Potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction power superiority pre-eminence or authority ecclesiastical or spiritual within this Realm. So help me God!"

[taken from the Corporation's Minute Book for 1801]

4. To take an oath of supremacy, as follows:

"I do truly and sincerely acknowledge profess and testify and declare in my conscience before God and the World that our Sovereign Lord King George is lawful and rightful King of this Realm and all other his Majesty's Dominions and Countries thereunto belonging And I do solemnly and sincerely declare that I believe in my conscience that not any of the descendants of the Person who pretended to be Prince of Wales during the life of the late King James the Second and since his decease pretended to be and took upon himself the stile and title of King of England by the name of James the Third or of Scotland the name of James the Eighth or the stile and title of King of Great Britain hath any right or title whatsoever to the Crown of this Realm or any other the Dominions thereunto belonging And I do renounce refuse and abjure any allegiance or obedience to them or any of them And I do swear that I will bear faith and true allegiance to his Majesty King George and him will defend to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his Person Crown or Dignity And I will do my utmost endeavours to disclose and make known to his Majesty and his successors all treasons and traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatsoever which I shall know to be against him or any of them And I do faithfully promise to the utmost of my power to support maintain and defend the succession of the crown against the descendants of the said James and against all other persons whatsoever which succession by an Act intituled an act for the further limitation of the crown and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia Electress and Dutchess of Hanover and the heirs of her body being Protestants And all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear according to these express words by me spoken and according to the common plain sense and understanding of the same words without any equivocation mental evasion or secret reservation And I do make this recognition acknowledgement abjuration renunciation and promise heartily willing and truly upon the true faith of a Christian. So help me God!"

[taken from the Corporation's Minute Book for 1801]

5. To make a declaration against transubstantiation, as follows:

"I do declare that I do believe that there is not any transubstantiation in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper or in the elements of Bread and Wine at or after the Consecration thereof by any person whatsoever."

[taken from the Corporation's Minute Book of 1801]

6. To swear the oath of a member, as follows:

"I swear that I will to the utmost of my power aid and assist the Warden and his successors Wardens of this Town Manor and Lordship for the time being, as well as in all things in the oath of the Warden contained, as also in all other things belonging to his office And that I will observe on my part all things in the said oath contained so far as relates to me. So help me God!"

[taken from the Corporation's Minute Book for 1776]

The member's oath follows the wording of clause 16 of the 1528 Charter.

To be able to conscientiously swear the member's oath it would be necessary for a new member to know the wording of the Warden's oath, as follows:

"I swear that so long as I shall continue in the office of Warden I will behave myself towards our Sovereign Lord the King his Crown and Dignity and his Heirs and Successors Kings of this Realm And that I will execute the said office as far as I am able to the quiet use and profit of the Inhabitants of this Town Manor and Lordship And to the utmost of my power and abilities administer Justice as well to the Poor as to the Rich And that I will cause just true and right weight number and measure in all things to be used within the same and put in execution the Law against Vagabonds and other idle Persons and also against those that are retained contrary to the Statute in that case made and provided and take care that none so retained have a vote in the election of any Member of this Society either active or passive And that I will not impose any execution upon any of the Inhabitants contrary to Law nor suffer any such to be done by others And that I will apply and dispose of the Rents and Profits of the Lands and Tenements belonging to the Warden and Society to and for such uses and purposes as are in that behalf expressed in the Charter. So help me God!"

[taken from the Corporation's Minute Book for 1776]

The Warden's oath repeats the wording of clause 14 of the 1528 Charter, but the new member would also need to know that that clause sets out the uses and purposes for which the rents and profits are to be applied, as follows:

"yearly distributed for the Relief of the Poor Inhabitants, within the Lordship or Town aforesaid, out of the quinzine or any other of the King's Subsidy (if any such Payments shall happen there) or for the building Houses within the Lordship or Town aforesaid, or for the Marriage of Poor Maids or any other Secular pious use."

[taken from an 1836 translation of the Charter]

Any member who failed to comply with all these requirements within six months automatically ceased to be a member. The Corporation's Minute Books record that the member either refused or neglected to take the oaths, but any such disqualified person was eligible to be re-elected.

There was a strange rule, contained in clause 11 of the 1528 Charter, that if a member was elected as Warden but declined to take that office he was automatically disqualified from continuing as a member of the Corporation.

In the following list of the members of the Corporation the commencement date in square brackets is the earliest known date of membership. The first 22 named members were in office at the beginning of 1723, the date of the earliest surviving Minute Book, and this date is therefore adopted as the commencement date except where it is known that the member was the Warden at an earlier date,

in which case the date of wardenship is adopted as the commencement date. All members were appointed for life, but they were disqualified if they left the district (the rule that members had to live in Sutton was not always complied with). In most case the Minute Books state the reason for a person ceasing to be a member (death, leaving the district, resignation or disqualification by reason of refusing the office of Warden when elected). Vacancies were generally filled on an annual basis at the Corporation's 'Warden Choice' meeting held on All Souls Day (2nd November) until 1796 and subsequently at the next meeting following the occurrence of a vacancy. The Minute Books record that a member has died but do not give the date of death. In the following list, and in the absence of information from another source, the year of the meeting at which the death was announced has been adopted as the date of death. In a couple of instances a question mark has been placed after 'died' where the Minute Book is silent, but death is presumed.

It will be seen from the list of elected members who refused or neglected to take the required oaths that several of them were subsequently re-elected and qualified as a member. Several persons were elected and failed to take the oaths on more than one occasion.

Following the lists of members there is list of capital burgesses, an office created by the 1664 Charter of King Charles II in the following words:

"That from henceforth there shall be two persons of the more honest and discreet men of that society chosen, to be named capital burgesses – George Pudsey, esq., and Henry Pudsey, his son to be the first two, and for life; in case of death or removal the warden, &c., to elect from their body to fill up the vacancy. The warden and capital burgesses to be our justices of the peace in the lordship, to determine all manner of riots, routs, oppressions, extortions, forestallers*, regrators*, transgressions, offences, matters, articles, and things that can belong to the office of justice of the peace, so that they do not determine of any matter touching life or limb without our special mandate."

[Paraphrase of the extremely verbose original clause, taken from Agnes Bracken.]

* foretaller: a person who buys or contracts to buy goods before they come to market, or dissuades others from bringing their goods to market, or persuades them to enhance the price when there, such practices making the market dearer for the eventual buyer.

* regrator: a person who buys up goods in advance and sells them at a higher price.

This article also contains a list of the Wardens of Sutton Coldfield (correcting various errors in Riland Bedford's list), a list of the Corporation members in 1619, a list of the Capital Burgesses, and biographical details of some of the Corporation members from 1723 to 1885 and of some of the Wardens prior to 1723, mostly taken from sources other than the Minute Books.

A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION 1723-1886

W. = Warden. CB. = Capital Burgess.

Henry Hurst [1699]-1759 (W. 1699, 1710, 1722) died
William Jesson [1723]-25 died
Ralph Floyer [1723]-29 died
Gowen Priest [1723]-24 died
Edward Bennett [1695]-1727 (W. 1695, 1713) died
John Addyes [1723]-62 (CB. 1726-28, 1730-62) died
Richard Ashford [1705]-33 (W. 1705) died
Thomas Cooper [1707]-39 (W. 1707, 1719) died
William Sanders [1723]-24 left Sutton
William Lunn [1706]-28 (W. 1706) died
John Clifton [1711]-27 (W. 1711) died
John Wilkins [1723]-26 died
Henry Gibbons [1714]-32 (W.1714) died
John Barnes [1712]-48 (W.1712) died
Edward Homer [1723]-45 died
Thomas Aldridge [1717]-29 (W. 1717) died
Thomas Hunnyborne [1720]-28 (W. 1720, 1721) died
Robert Field [1723]-46 died
Henry Stibbs [1723]-65 (W. 30/4/1731-2/11/1731, 1731) died
Rev Richard Riland [1723]-57 died
John Wood [1723]-27 (W. 1723) died
John Whyle [1723]-35 (W. 1724) died?
Thomas Brookes 1723-39 (W. 1729) left Sutton
Paul Lowe 1724-64 (CB. 1748-64) died
William Devitts 1724-32 (W. 2/11/1732-19/12/1732) died
Peter Kinnersley 1724-54 (W. 1725) left Sutton
Pudsey Jesson 1725-48 (W. 1726, 1727. CB.1728-48) died
John Riland 1726-65 died
Thomas Eaves 1726-59 (W. 1738) died
William Jesson 1727-28 died
Josiah Hunnyborne 1728-31 (W. 2/11/1730-30/4/1731) died
Marshall Greswold 1728-29 died
Samuel Kempson 1728-75 (W. 1739) died
Christopher Veasey 1730-57 (W. 1734) died
John Lee 1730-76 (W. 1736, 1737) died
John Rochford 1731-58 (W. 1735) died
John Welch 1731-82 (W. 1745) died
William Hilliard 1732-35 (W. 19/12/1732-2/11/1733, 1733) died?
Rowland Collins 1732-32 died
John Higginbottom 1732-54 died
Thomas Cockersall 1733-66 died
Nathaniel Whyle 1734-61 died
Richard Hyde 1735-42 left Sutton
Richard Woodhouse 1736-67 (W. 1740, 1741) died
Robert Duncckerley 1736-73 (W. 1744) died
Andrew Hacket 1739-76 resigned
Bowyer Adderley 1739-48 died
Joseph Gibbons 1742-58 (W. 1742, 1743) died

Abraham Austin 1745-63 (W. 1746, 1747) died
 John Kendrick 1746-97 (W. 1748, 1749, 1755) died
 Thomas Woodhouse 1748-69 (W. 1752) died
 John Orton 1748-64 (W. 1753, 1754) died
 John Austin 1749-56 (W. 1750, 1751) died
 John Onions 1754-55 left Sutton
 Nicholas Dolphin 1755-72 (W. 1756, 1757) died
 Robert Powell 1756-64 (W. 1758) died
 Thomas Weaman 1756-61 (W. 1759) died
 Joseph Duncumb 1757-93 (W. 1760, 1761. CB. 1768-93) died
 Rev Richard Bisse Riland 1757-90 (W. 1771. CB. 1762-69) died
 Samuel Osborne 1758-66 died
 Rev John Riland 1758-65 (W. 1762) left Sutton, and 1790-92 declined office of Warden
 Samuel Kempson jnr. 1759-81 died
 Rev William Inge 1760-68 (W. 1763. CB. 1764-68) left Sutton
 Thomas Terry 1761-1816 (W. 1765, 1766) died
 John Hacket 1762-76 (CB. 1769-75) resigned
 Edward Croxall 1764-70 (W. 1764) left Sutton
 Rev John Brailsford 1764-66 left Sutton
 William Webb 1764-1817 (W. 1772. CB. 1775-1816) died
 Joseph Oughton 1764-73 (W. 1767) died
 Joseph March 1765-1804 (W. 1773, 1774) died
 John Sawyer 1765-72 died
 Walter Peyton 1765-82 died
 Rev Samuel Martin 1766-67 left Sutton
 Henry Curzon 1766-1810 died
 Thomas Cooper 1766-90 died
 Aldersley Dickon 1767-76 (W. 1768, 1769) died
 Rev Dr Benjamin Spencer 1767-1806 (W. 1770) left Sutton
 Richard Woodhouse 1767-90 left Sutton
 Capt. William Smith 1769-77 left Sutton
 Sir Robert Lawley Bt. 1770-93 (W. 1775, 1776) died
 Sir Charles Holte Bt. 1770-82 died
 Rev Jeremiah Roberts 1772-80 left Sutton
 William Kendrick 1772-1819 (W. 1792) died
 George Dalloway 1773-82 died
 Joseph Scott 1773-78 resigned
 Joseph Webster I 1775-80 died
 Thomas Hoo 1776-91 died
 Joseph Finch 1776-82 (W. 1777) left Sutton
 Thomas Bell 1776-88 died
 John Plant 1776-89 (W. 1782, 1783) left Sutton
 Francis Gamble 1777-95 (W. 1778, 1779) died
 Richard Whateley 1778-92 declined office of Warden
 Rev Francis Blick 1780-1803 (W. 1780, 1781) resigned
 Joseph Webster II 1780-88 died
 Charles Wilson 1781-82 died
 James Parker 1782-85 left Sutton
 Thomas Houldbrooke 1782-94 died
 Capt. Rowland Mainwaring 1782-93 (W. 1786, 1787) left Sutton
 Joseph Finch 1782-83 left Sutton

John Brown 1782-1800 died
 Thomas Hurdman 1782-88 died
 Rev James Hastings 1783-87 (W. 1784, 1785) resigned
 Hugh Bateman 1785-88 resigned
 William Cary 1787-91 (W. 1788, 1789) left Sutton
 Henry Torre 1788-90 left Sutton
 Thomas Milner 1788-96 died
 Adam Read Shaw 1788-1815 died
 Major John Bull 1789-90 left Sutton
 William Taylor 1789-93 (W. 1790, 1791) left Sutton
 Rev Robert Boon 1790-1800 (W. 1795, 1796) left Sutton
 John Wright 1790-1810 died
 Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp 1792-1833 (W. 23/4/1824 – 2/11/1824. CB. 1793-1818) died
 Pritchard Smith 1792-97 (W. 1793,1794) left Sutton
 Richard Yates 1793-1804 left Sutton
 William Nevill 1794-1806 left Sutton
 Rev James Bosquet 1795-98 left Sutton
 Thomas Holbeche 1796-1807 (W. 1797, 1798) resigned and 1842-48 died
 Brabins Butler 1796-1822 died
 Joseph Shutt 1797-1811 (W. 1800, 1801) left Sutton
 Charles Nevill 1797-1826
 Joseph Carver 1797-98 died
 Thomas Kendrick 1797-1816 died
 Benjamin Wyatt 1797-1813 died
 Shirley Farmer Steele Perkins 1798-1826 (W. 1804. CB. 1816-26) resigned
 Samuel Aston 1798-1803 left Sutton
 Roger Vaughton 1798-1817 died?
 Richard Smith 1798-1806 left Sutton
 Humphry Arden 1799-1809 (W. 1799) died
 Samuel Kempson 1800-33 died
 Gerard Gosselin 1800-04 (W. 1802, 1803) left Sutton
 Thomas Farnell 1804-26 died
 Joseph Pimlot 1804-16 (W. 1805, 1806) died?
 John Smith 1804-32 (W. 1824, 1825) died
 Robert Pooley Nicholson 1804-36 (W. 1818,1819) died
 Joseph Webster III 1805-26 (W. 1809, 1810) resigned, and 1833-41 resigned
 George Wakefield 1806-44 left Sutton
 Charles Cooper 1806-48 (W. 1826, 1827) died
 Martin Farnell 1806-16 died
 Rev Joseph Mendham 1807-29 (W. 1807, 1808) resigned
 Edward Lambley 1809-31 (W. 1820, 1821) died
 Henry Grimes 1810-15 (W. 1811, 1812) left Sutton
 John Biddulph 1810-12 left Sutton
 John Oughton 1811-49 (W. 1813, 1814 CB. 1826-49) died
 Francis Beynon Hacket 1813-38 (W. 1815,1816, 1817. CB. 1818-26) left Sutton
 George Harry William Fleetwood Hartopp 1813-24 (W. 2/11/1823 – 23/4/1824) died
 John Wright 1816-28 died
 James Hughes 1816-37 died
 Solomon Smith 1817- 57 (W. 1847) died
 William Marler 1817-32 died
 Robert Darwin Vaughton 1817-20 left Sutton

William Twamley 1817-25 died
 Edward Broad 1817-35 died
 Lucas Chattock Jenkins 1817-43 died
 William Smith 1819-38 died
 Richard Brown 1821-57 left Sutton
 Rev William Riland Bedford 1822-43 (W. 1822) died
 Joseph Clarke 1824-33 died
 Edmund Cradock Hartopp (Sir Edmund 1833) 1825-49 (CB. 1826-49) died
 John Grew 1826-37 died
 Charles Brockas 1826-46 died
 Rev James Packwood 1826-69 (W. 1828, 1829, 1830. CB. 1849-67) died)
 Thomas Rochford 1826-46 died
 William Steele Perkins 1828-65 died
 Rev Hyla Holden 1829-36 (W. 1831, 1832) left Sutton
 George Browne 1831-73 (W. 1833, 1834) died
 Samuel Kempson 1832-66 died
 Richard Horton 1832-49 (W. 1841, 1842) resigned
 William Edmund Cradock Hartopp 1833-45 (W. 1835) resigned and (Sir William 1849) 1849-64 (CB. 1849-59) died
 Charles Barker 1833-42 (W. 1836, 1837) died
 Rev Joseph Webster 1835-37 left Sutton
 Henry Grimes 1836-44 (W. 1838, 1839, 1840) left Sutton
 Francis Lloyd 1836-41 resigned
 Charles Smith 1837-67 died
 James Beale 1837-57 left Sutton
 Thomas Field 1837-66 died
 James Keir Moilliet 1838-42 left Sutton
 John Smith 1838-50 left Sutton
 Baron Dickinson Webster 1841-60 (W. 1843, 1844, 28/2/56 - 2/11/56, 1856, 1857, 1858. CB. 1859-60) died
 Joseph Grove Todd 1841-76 died
 Richard Sadler 1842-56 died
 Robert Garnett 1843-59 (W. 1849, 1850, 1851. CB. 1859) resigned and 1860-66 (CB. 1860-66) left Sutton
 Joseph Pimlott Oates 1843-48 (W. 1845, 1846) left Sutton
 Rev Solomon Cadman Saxton 1844-59 died
 Rev Richard Williamson 1844-50 (W. 11/6/49 - 2/11/49) left Sutton
 James Eccleston 1845-49 (W. 2/11/48 - 6/6/49) resigned
 Rev Archibald James Douglas 1846-48 left Sutton
 Rev Gilbert William Robinson 1846-82 resigned
 Dr George Bodington 1848-81 (W. 1852, 1853. CB. 1874-76) resigned
 Thomas Procter 1848-60 left Sutton
 Rev William Kirkpatrick Riland Bedford 1848-55 (W. 1854, 2/11/55 – 28/2/56) resigned and 1857-67 resigned
 James Cooper 1849-71 died
 Rev Richard Carter Smith 1849-50 left Sutton
 Morris Grundy 1849-52 died
 Hugo Mavesyn Chadwick 1850-54 died
 Josiah Wright 1850-63 (W. 1859, 1860, 1861) resigned
 Dr Benjamin North Arnold 1850-54 left Sutton
 Rev William Graham Green 1850-52 left Sutton

Dr Thomas Chavasse 1852-72 (W. 1862, 1863. CB. 1870-72) resigned
 Robert Honeybourne Rochford 1852-75 died
 Thomas Studholme Wilkins 1854-77 resigned
 John Wiggan 1854-75 died
 Rev Robert Riland Mendham 1856-57 died
 Joseph Dutton 1857-86
 Joseph Clive 1857-78 died
 Thomas Storer Eddowes 1857-86 (W. 1871, 1872, 1873)
 Rev Edward Hooper Kittoe 1857-77 (W. 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870. CB. 1866-67, 1872-74) resigned
 John Charles de Heley Mavesyn Chadwick 1859-76 (CB. 1867-73) resigned
 Edwin Jenkins 1859-82
 Rev Montagu Webster 1861- 86 (W. 1874, 1875. CB. 1876-86)
 Thomas Colmore 1863-70 (W. 1864, 1865, 1866. CB 1867-70) died
 William Smith 1864-83 died?
 Edmund Steele Perkins 1865-72 resigned
 Sir John William Cradock Hartopp 1866-67 resigned
 Harry Smith 1866-75 died
 Henry Edwin Farnell Shaw 1866-78 died
 William Sheldon Bellamy 1867-74 died
 John Samuel Jerome 1867-73 died
 Joseph Foster Lloyd 1867-70 resigned
 Dr James Johnston 1869-81 (W. 1876, 1877, 1878. CB. 1874-76) resigned
 Edward Arthurs 1870-72 died
 Sampson Samuel Lloyd 1870-77 (CB. 1873-74) resigned
 Richard Hurst Sadler 1871-86
 Dr James Henry Lakin 1872-77 died
 Thomas Hayward 1872-86
 Edwin Wellington Simkin 1873-86 (W. 1879, 1880. CB. 1881-86)
 Edward Peyton 1873-79 (CB. 1876-79) left Sutton
 William Barker 1874-86
 Henry Allbut 1874-75 left Sutton
 Samuel Allen Taylor 1875-86
 John Henry Cull 1875-80 died
 Edwin Thomas Walters 1875-86
 Matthew William Wilson 1876-84 resigned
 Lawson William Bourne 1876-77 died
 Rev Albert Smith 1876-86
 John Grove Todd 1877-86
 Dr Henry Duncalfe 1877-86 (W. 1881-6/4/1886. CB. 1879-91)
 William Buggins 1877-79 died
 Henry Hodson Plante 1877-78 resigned, and 1882-86
 Arthur Winkler Wills 1877-86
 Henry Elliott 1878-86
 John Townsend Glover 1878-86
 Frank Cooper 1879-86
 Allen Lepard Crockford 1879-86
 Alfred Ludlow 1879-86
 George Lowe 1881-86
 Dr Alfred Henry Evans 1881-86
 Edward Farmer Todd 1881-86
 Rev William Campbell Riland Bedford 1882-86

A LIST OF THE CORPORATION MEMBERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Bowyer Adderley 1739-47
John Addys [1723]-62
Thomas Aldridge [1717]-29
Henry Allbut 1874-75
Humphry Arden 1799-1809
Benjamin North Arnold 1850-54
Edward Arthars 1870-72
Richard Ashford [1705]-33
Samuel Aston 1798-1803
Abraham Austin 1745-63
John Austin 1749-56

Charles Barker 1833-42
William Barker 1874-86
John Barnes [1712]-48
Hugh Bateman 1785-88
James Beale 1837-57
Rev William Campbell Riland Bedford 1882-86
Rev William Kirkpatrick Riland Bedford 1848-56 and 1857-67
Rev William Riland Bedford 1822-43
Thomas Bell 1776-88
William Sheldon Bellamy 1867-74
Edward Bennett [1695]-1727
John Biddulph 1810-12
Rev Francis Blick 1780-1803
Dr George Bodington 1848-81
Rev Robert Boon 1790-1800
Lawson William Bourne 1876-77
Rev James Bousquet 1795-98
Rev John Brailsford 1764-66
Edward Broad 1817-35
Charles Brockas 1826-46
Thomas Brookes 1723-39
John Brown 1782-1800
Richard Brown 1821-57
George Browne 1831-73
William Buggins 1877-79
Major John Bull 1789-90
Brabins Butler 1796-1822

Joseph Carver 1797-98
William Cary 1787-91
Hugo Mavesyn Chadwick 1850-54
John Charles de Heley Mavesyn Chadwick 1859-76
Joseph Clarke 1824-33
Dr Thomas Chavasse 1852-72
John Clifton [1711]-27
Joseph Clive 1857-77

Thomas Cockersall 1733-66
Rowland Collins 1732-32
Thomas Colmore 1863-70
Charles Cooper 1806-48
Frank Cooper 1879-86
James Cooper 1849-71
Thomas Cooper [1707]-39
Thomas Cooper 1766-90
Allen Lepard Crockford 1879-86
Edward Croxall 1764-70
John Henry Cull 1875-80
Henry Curzon 1766-1810

George Dalloway 1773-82
William Devitts 1724-32
Aldersley Dickon 1767-76
Nicholas Dolphin 1755-72
Rev Archibald James Douglas 1846-48
Dr Henry Duncalfe 1877-86
Robert Duncckerley 1736-73
Joseph Duncumb 1757-93
Joseph Dutton 1857-86

Thomas Eaves 1726-59
James Eccleston 1845-49
Thomas Storer Eddowes 1857-86
Henry Elliott 1878-86
Dr Alfred Henry Evans 1881-86

Martin Farnell 1806-16
Thomas Farnell 1804-26
Robert Field [1723]-46
Thomas Field 1837-66
Joseph Finch 1776-82
Joseph Finch 1782-83
Ralph Floyer [1723]-29

Francis Gamble 1777-95
Robert Garnett 1843-59 and 1860-66
Henry Gibbons [1714]-32
Joseph Gibbons 1742-58
John Townsend Glover 1878-86
Gerard Gosselin 1800-04
Rev William Graham Green 1850-52
Marshall Greswold 1728-29
John Grew 1826-37
Henry Grimes 1810-15
Henry Grimes 1836-43
Morris Grundy 1849-52

Andrew Hacket 1739-76
Francis Beynon Hacket 1813-38
John Hacket 1762-76
Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp 1st Baronet 1792-33
Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp 2nd Baronet 1825-49
George Harry William Fleetwood Hartopp 1813-24
Sir John William Cradock Hartopp 4th Baronet 1866-67
Sir William Edmund Cradock Hartopp 3rd Baronet 1833-45 and 1849-64
Rev James Hastings 1783-87
Thomas Hayward 1872-86
John Higginbottom 1732-54
William Hilliard 1732-35
Thomas Holbeche 1796-1807 and 1842-48
Rev Hyla Holden 1829-36
Sir Charles Holte 1770-82
Edward Homer [1723]-45
Thomas Hoo 1776-91
Dr Richard Horton 1832-49
Thomas Houldbrooke 1782-94
James Hughes 1816-37
Josiah Hunnyborne 1728-31
Thomas Hunnyborne [1720]-28
Thomas Hurdman 1782-88
Henry Hurst [1699]-1759
Richard Hyde 1735-42

Rev William Inge 1760-88

Edwin Jenkins 1859-82
Lucas Chattock Jenkins 1817-43
John Samuel Jerome 1867-73
Pudsey Jesson 1725-48
William Jesson [1723]-25
William Jesson 1727-28
Dr James Johnston 1869-81

Samuel Kempson 1728-75
Samuel Kempson 1759-81
Samuel Kempson 1800-33
Samuel Kempson 1832-66
John Kendrick 1746-97
Thomas Kendrick 1797-1816
William Kendrick 1772-1819
Peter Kinnesley 1724-54
Rev Edward Hooper Kittoe 1857-77

Dr James Henry Lakin 1872-77
Edward Lambley 1809-31
Sir Robert Lawley 1770-93
John Lee 1730-76
Samuel Lewis 1816-17

Francis Lloyd 1836-41
Joseph Foster Lloyd 1867-70
Sampson Samuel Lloyd 1870-77
George Lowe 1881-86
Paul Lowe 1724-64
Alfred Ludlow 1879-86
William Lunn [1706]-28

Capt Rowland Mainwaring 1782-93
Joseph March 1765-1804
William Marler 1817-32
Rev Samuel Martin 1766-67
Rev Joseph Mendham 1807-29
Rev Robert Riland Mendham 1856-57
Thomas Milner 1788-96
James Keir Moillet 1838-42

Charles Nevill 1797-1826
William Nevill 1794-1806
Robert Pooley Nicholson 1804-36

Joseph Pimlott Oates 1843-48
John Onions 1754-55
John Orton 1748-64
Samuel Osborne 1758-66
John Oughton 1811-49
Joseph Oughton 1764-73

Rev James Packwood 1826-69
James Parker 1782-85
Edmund Steele Perkins 1865-72
Shirley Farmer Steele Perkins 1798-1826
William Steele Perkins 1828-65
Edward Peyton 1873-79
Walter Peyton 1765-82
Joseph Pimlott 1804-16
John Plant 1776-89
Henry Hodson Plante 1877-78 and 1882-86
Robert Powell 1756-64
Gowen Priest [1723]-24
Thomas Procter 1848-60

John Riland 1725-65
Rev John Riland 1758-65 and 1790-92
Rev Richard Riland [1723]-57
Rev Richard Bisse Riland 1757-90
Rev Jeremiah Roberts 1772-80
Rev Gilbert William Robinson 1846-82
John Rochford 1731-58
Robert Honeybourne Rochford 1852-75

Thomas Rochford 1826-46
Richard Sadler 1842-56
Richard Hurst Sadler 1871-86
William Saunders [1723]-24
John Sawyer 1765-72
Rev Solomon Cadman Saxton 1844-59
Joseph Scott 1773-78
Adam Read Shaw 1788-1815
Henry Edwin Farnell Shaw 1866-78
Joseph Shutt 1797-1811
Edwin Wellington Simkin 1873-86
Rev Albert Smith 1876-86
Charles Smith 1837-67
Harry Smith 1866-75
John Smith 1804-32
John Smith 1838-50
Prichard Smith 1792-97
Richard Smith 1798-1806
Richard Smith 1816-17
Rev Richard Carter Smith 1849-50
Solomon Smith 1817-57
Capt William Smith 1769-77
William Smith 1819-38
William Smith 1864-83
Rev Dr Benjamin Spencer 1767-1806
Henry Stibbs [1723]-65

Samuel Allen Taylor 1875-86
William Taylor 1789-93
Thomas Terry 1761-1816
William Terry 1816-17
Edward Farmer Todd 1881-86
John Grove Todd 1877-86
Joseph Grove Todd 1841-76
Henry Torre 1788-90
William Twamley 1817-25

Robert Darwin Vaughton 1817-20
Roger Vaughton 1798-1817
Christopher Veasey 1730-57

George Wakefield 1806-44
Edwin Thomas Walters 1875-86
Thomas Weaman 1756-61
William Webb 1764-1817
Baron Dickinson Webster 1841-60
Joseph Webster 1775-80
Joseph Webster 1780-88
Joseph Webster 1805-26 and 1833-41
Rev Joseph Webster 1835-37
Rev Montagu Webster 1861-86

John Welch 1731-82
Richard Whateley 1778-92
John Whyle [1723]-55
Nathaniel Whyle 1734-61
John Wiggan 1854-75
John Wilkins [1723]-26
Thomas Studholme Wilkins 1854-77
Arthur Winkler Wills 1877-86
Rev Richard Williamson DD 1844-50
Charles Wilson 1781-82
Matthew William Wilson 1876-84
John Wood [1723]-27
Richard Woodhouse 1736-67
Richard Woodhouse 1767-90
Thomas Woodhouse 1748-69
John Wright 1790-1810
John Wright 1816-28
Josiah Wright 1850-63
Benjamin Wyatt 1797-1813

Richard Yates 1793-1804

A LIST OF ELECTED MEMBERS WHO REFUSED OFFICE OR FAILED TO TAKE THE REQUIRED OATHS

* Indicates that the person was subsequently re-elected and qualified as a member, or in the case of Joseph Webster III had previously been a member.

1723	Edward Bennett
	John Riland *
1724	Thomas Leake
1725	John Riland *
1727	Charles Adderley
	Edward Bennett
1728	William Weaman
	John Rochford *
1729	Samuel Stevenson Allen
	William Weaman
	John Rochford *
	Richard Scott
1730	Charles Sacheverell
	Rev Thomas Taylor
	John Rochford *
1731	Thomas Cooper
	John Rochford
	Richard Scott
	Nicholas Dolphin *
1732	Charles Sacheverell
	Joseph Bell
1733	Henry Sedgwick
	Joseph Bell
1748	Nicholas Dolphin *
1754	Thomas Weaman *
1755	John Sawyer *
1759	Daniel Simms
1761	William Whateley
1762	Andrew Hacket
1763	George Kent
	William Twamley
	William Parkes
1764	Charles Sacheverell
1765	Humphrey Gibbons
1766	John Dawson
1768	Charles Floyer
	Mr Sedgwick
1788	Major John Bull *
1790	Benjamin Brown
	William Terry
1791	Samuel Kempson
	Thomas Rochford
	Humphrey Hollis
	John Hacket
1792	Henry Curzon
	John Smith

Humphrey Arden*
 Jarvis Booth
 1793 George Wakefield *
 John Hart
 Thomas Farnell
 Shirley Farmer Steele Perkins *
 John Hayward
 William Holmes
 John Griffis
 1794 John Hacket
 Shirley Farmer Steele Perkins *
 Edward Croxall
 Humphrey Hollis
 1795 Rev Joseph Mendham *
 Edmund Crawley
 Mr Morris
 Edward Loyns
 John Wright
 Joseph Pimlott*
 William Peate
 1796 Rev Joseph Mendham*
 Theodore Price
 Charles Chadwick
 William Wilkins
 Thomas Wardell
 William Booth
 1797 Theodore Price
 Charles Chadwick
 William Webb
 1798 Gerard Gosselin *
 1800 William Parr
 1803 John Humberston Cawley
 Charles Chadwick
 1804 Rev John Riland
 1812 Francis Beynon Hackett *
 1815 William Smith *
 Solomon Smith *
 1820 James Stretch Oates
 1836 William Pepper
 1848 Joseph Webster III *
 James Cooper *
 1849 Hugo Mavesyn Chadwick *
 1877 Edward Jones
 1882 Charles James Harcourt
 1884 Henry Fisher
 Rev John Westley Davies
 1885 Joseph Ansell
 Charles Edkins

A LIST OF THE WARDENS OF SUTTON COLDFIELD

The Warden was appointed for one year on All Souls Day (2nd November) at an annual meeting of the Corporation known as 'Warden's Choice'. Occasionally the meeting was held on 3rd November if All Souls Day fell on a Sunday. If a casual vacancy arose, through death or resignation, it was filled at the next meeting. The following list of Wardens corrects that appearing in Riland Bedford's *History of Sutton Coldfield* in some respects. For instance, Riland Bedford omits Nicholas Dolphin in 1756 and 1757, gives Edwin Simkin in 1879 the wrong initial and wrongly credits him with having been reappointed in 1881, and in several cases confuses father and son with the same name (e.g. William Gibbons, the first Warden, died in 1543 and could not have been Warden in 1557).

William Gibbons 1528, 1529
John Leveson 1530
Thomas Keene 1531, 1548
Thomas Hurst 1532
Thomas Gibbons 1533, 1542
William Underwood 1534
Hugh Turner 1535
Richard Turner 1536, 1558, 1564
Christopher Veasey 1537, 1556
Richard Veasey 1538
Thomas Yardley 1539
John Harman 1540, 1547
John Fisher 1541
Robert Pudsey 1543, 1554
William Harman 1544
Thomas Lisle 1545, 1551, 1563
George Charnley 1546
William King 1549
Henry Sedgwick 1550
George Biggins 1552
John Fisher 1553
John Hargrave 1555
William Gibbons 1557, 1569
Thomas Blackham 1559, 1570
John Nurthall 1560
Humphrey Fisher 1561
Nicholas Turner 1562
Simon Ashford 1565
Thomas Keene 1566
William Davenport 1567
John Veasey 1571
Richard Turner 1572
Thomas Gibbons 1573, 1576, 1581
High Smallwood 1574
John Duckett 1575
Ralph Harman 1577
John Harman 1578, 1589
Raphael Sedgwick 1579, 1588, 1598
Simon Parratt 1580, 1590
George Pudsey 1582, 1604

Raphael Symonds 1583, 1587, 1595, 1603
 Francis Clapham 1584
 William Hawkesford 1585
 John Sharp 1586
 Raphael Harman 1591
 William Gibbons 1592, 1600, 1607
 Raphael Massey 1593
 George Heath 1594, 1608, 1625
 John Blackham 1596, 1609
 Simon Veasey 1597
 Robert Field 1599
 Richard Sharp 1601, 1614
 Thomas Yardley 1602
 Thomas Taylor 1605, 1618
 Thomas Stanton 1606
 Edward Willoughby 1610, 1615, 1621, 1624, 1634
 Hugh Turner 1611
 William Fisher 1612, 1620
 John Scott 1613, 1622
 Kenelm Yardley 1616
 Ralph Cowper 1617
 Randle Spooner 1619
 Walter Peyton 1623
 Robert Holmes 1626
 John Turner 1627
 William Hawkesford 1628, 1641
 Henry Sedgwick 1629
 John Jackson 1630
 Francis Wass 1631, 1652
 John Hall 1632
 Thomas Addyes 1633, 1642, 1651
 Raphael Sedgwick 1635
 George Pudsey 1636, 1650
 Dr John Burges 1637
 Christopher Veasey 1638
 Richard Turner 1639, 1644
 Richard Scott 1640
 John Priest 1643
 John Heath 1645
 John Yardley 1646
 Edward Yardley 1647
 Richard Summerland 1648
 William Hill 1649
 John Allport 1653, 1670
 Robert Freeman 1654
 Thomas Veasey 1655
 Joseph Powell 1656
 Abraham Pemberton 1657
 Richard Swinfen 1658 (died in office)
 Raphael Sedgwick 1658/59, 1667
 John Rostell 1659

John Turner 1660
Ambrose Cooper 1661
William Wood 1662
Thomas Cater 1663
William Chancey 1664
Thomas Scott 1665
Gowen Priest 1666, 1696
Thomas Addyes 1668
Richard Ford 1669
Ralph Cooper 1671
William Taylor 1672
George Keates 1673
John Addyes 1674, 1688
Edward Bennett 1675, 1687
William Wood 1676
Henry Sedgwick 1677, 1693
John Thompson 1678, 1697
William Allport 1679, 1694
Richard Turner 1680
John Cooper 1681, 1689
Joseph Mason 1682
Thomas Miles 1683
John Eagles 1684
George Cater 1685, 1698
John Cook 1686, 1700
William Gibbons 1690
Thomas Wright 1691, 1703, 1718
Thomas Addyes 1692
Edward Bennett 1695, 1713
Henry Hurst 1699, 1710
Thomas Jesson 1701
Henry Wright 1702
Edward Parker 1704
Richard Ashford 1705
William Lunn 1706
Thomas Cooper 1707, 1719
Edward Sheldon 1708
Nathaniel Ford 1709
John Clifton 1711
John Barnes 1712
Henry Gibbons 1714
John Day 1715, 1716
Thomas Aldridge 1717
Thomas Hunnyborne 1720, 1721
Henry Hurst 1722
John Wood 1723
John Whyle 1724
Peter Kinnersey 1725
Pudsey Jesson 1726, 1727
John Riland 1728
Thomas Brookes 1729

Josiah Hunnyborne 1730 (died in office)
 Henry Stibbs 30/4/1731-2/11/1731
 William Devitts 1732 (died in office)
 William Hilliard 19/12/1732-2/11/1733, 1733
 Christopher Veasey 1734
 John Rochford 1735
 John Lee 1736, 1737
 Thomas Eaves 1738
 Samuel Kempson 1739
 Richard Woodhouse 1740, 1741
 Joseph Gibbons 1742, 1743
 Robert Dunckley 1744
 John Welch 1745
 Abraham Austin 1746, 1747
 John Kendrick 1748, 1749, 1755
 John Austin 1750, 1751
 Thomas Woodhouse 1752
 John Orton 1753, 1754
 Nicholas Dolphin 1756, 1757
 Robert Powell 1758
 Thomas Weaman 1759
 Joseph Duncumb 1760, 1761
 Rev John Riland 1762
 Rev William Inge 1763
 Edward Croxall 1764
 Dr Thomas Terry 1765, 1766
 Joseph Oughton 1767
 Aldersley Dicken 1768, 1769
 Rev Benjamin Spencer 1770
 Rev Richard Bisse Riland 1771
 William Webb 1772
 Joseph Marsh 1773, 1774
 Robert Lawley 1775, 1776
 Joseph Finch 1777
 Francis Gamble 1778, 1779
 Rev Francis Blick 1780, 1781
 John Plant 1782, 1783
 Rev James Hastings 1784, 1785
 Rowland Mainwaring 1786, 1787
 William Cary 1788, 1789
 William Taylor 1790, 1791
 William Kendrick 1792
 Pritchard Smith 1793, 1794
 Rev Robert Boon 1795, 1796
 Thomas Holbeche 1797, 1798
 Humphrey Arden 1799
 Joseph Shutt 1800, 1801
 Gerard Gosselin 1802, 1803
 Shirley Farmer Steele Perkins 1804
 Joseph Pimlott 1805, 1806
 Rev Joseph Mendham 1807, 1808

Joseph Webster 1809, 1810
 Henry Grimes 1811, 1812
 John Oughton 1813, 1814
 Francis Beynon Hacket 1815, 1816, 1817
 Robert Pooley Nicholson 1818, 1819
 Edward Lambley 1820, 1821
 Rev William Riland Bedford 1822
 George Harry William Fleetwood Hartopp 2/11/1823-before 23/4/1824 (died in office)
 Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp 23/4/1824-2/11/1824
 John Smith 1824, 1825
 Charles Cooper 1826, 1827
 Rev James Packwood 1828, 1829, 1830
 Rev Hyla Holden 1831, 1832
 George Browne 1833, 1834
 William Edmund Cradock Hartopp 1835
 Charles Barker 1836, 1837
 Henry Grimes 1838, 1839, 1840
 Dr Richard Horton 1841, 1842
 Baron Dickinson Webster 1843, 1844, 28/2/1856-2/11/1856, 1856, 1857, 1858
 Joseph Pimlott Oates 1845, 1846
 Solomon Smith 1847
 James Eccleston 2/11/1848-6/6/1849 (resigned)
 Rev Richard Williamson 11/6/1849-2/11/1849
 Robert Garnett 1849, 1850, 1851
 Dr George Bodington 1852, 1853
 Rev William Kirkpatrick Riland Bedford 1854, 2/11/1855-28/2/1856 (resigned)
 Josiah Wright 1859, 1860, 1861
 Dr Thomas Chavasse 1862, 1863
 Thomas Colmore 1864, 1865, 1866
 Rev Edward Hooper Kittoe 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870
 Thomas Storer Eddowes 1871, 1872, 1873
 Rev Montagu Webster 1874, 1875
 Dr James Johnston 1876, 1877, 1878
 Edwin Wellington Simkin 1879, 1880
 Dr Henry Duncalfe 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885*

* Duncalfe was not officially reappointed as Warden in 1885, but continued to act in that capacity until the last meeting of the Warden and Society on 7th April 1886, two days before the first meeting of the new Town Council. This was despite the fact that the Charter dated 31st December 1885 appointed William Stratford Dugdale, a barrister of Merevale Hall Warwickshire, or failing him Jesse Herbert, a barrister of 121 Colmore Row Birmingham, as the interim Mayor of Sutton Coldfield from 1st January to 9th April 1886.

A LIST OF CORPORATION MEMBERS IN 1619 appearing in Riland Bedford's *History of Sutton Coldfield*, taken from the 'Visitation of Warwickshire'

Thomas Taylor *
George Pudsey Esq *
Edward Willoughby Esq *
Kenelm Yardley Gent *
George Heath *
John Blackham *
Richard Sharp *
William Fisher *
John Scott *
Ralph Cooper *
John Heath *
Christopher Veasey *
Thomas Best
Robert Holmes *
Richard Turner *
Thomas Bull
John Holioke
John Heath
William Swift
John Hall
Thomas Bissell
Randolph Spooner *
Thomas Brookes
(+ two vacancies)

* indicates that the member also held the post of Warden at some time (see 'A List of the Wardens of Sutton Coldfield')

A LIST OF THE CAPITAL BURGESSES

George Pudsey 1664-74
Henry Pudsey 1664-78
William Jesson [1723]-25
Ralph Floyer [1723]-29
John Addyes 1726-28, 1730-62
Pudsey Jesson 1728-48
Paul Lowe 1748-64
Rev Richard Bisse Riland 1762-69
Rev William Inge 1764-68
Joseph Duncumb 1768-93
John Hackett 1769-75
William Webb 1775-1816
Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp 1st Baronet 1793-1818
Shirley Farmer Steele Perkins 1816-26
Francis Beynon Hacket 1818-26
John Oughton 1826-49
Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp 2nd Baronet 1826-49
Sir William Edmund Cradock Hartopp 3rd Baronet 1849-59
Rev James Packwood 1849-67
Robert Garnett 1859 and 1860-66
Baron Dickinson Webster 1859-60
Rev Edward Hooper Kittoe 1866-67 (resigned on being elected as Warden) and 1872-74
Thomas Colmore 1867-70
John de Heley Mavesyn Chadwick 1867-73
Dr Thomas Chavasse 1870-72
Samuel Sampson Lloyd 1873-74
Dr George Bodington 1874-76
Dr James Johnston 1874-76 (resigned on being elected as Warden)
Edward Peyton 1876-79
Rev Montagu Webster 1876-86
Dr Henry Duncalfe 1879-81 (resigned on being elected as Warden)
Edwin Wellington Simkin 1881-86

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF SOME OF THE MEMBERS

Bowyer Adderley (1705-47) was the son of Charles Adderley who traced his ancestry back to Thomas Adderley who died in 1538. His mother was Mary Bowyer. He lived at Hams Hall and married his cousin Lettice Adderley. Hams Hall passed to his son Charles Bowyer Adderley (died 1826) and then to the latter's great-nephew, another Charles Bowyer Adderley (1814-1905), the Conservative politician who was created 1st Baron Norton of Norton-in-the-Moors Staffordshire in 1878.

John Addyes (1684-1762) inherited Moor Hall in 1706 from his father, another John Addyes who was Warden of Sutton Coldfield in 1674 and 1688. On the son's death without issue Moor Hall passed to his great-nephew John Hacket (qv). He was a Capital Burgess for many years, but the Minute Book is unclear as to the precise dates; he is named as the successor to William Jesson in 1726 and also as the successor to Ralph Floyer in 1730, without any explanation. It is assumed that he stood down for a short period.

Henry Allbut was living at Penns Hall in 1874 as the tenant of James Horsfall, the one-time partner of Baron Dickinson Webster (qv) in the wire-making business at Penns Mill. Allbut left Sutton two years later. He was a director and shareholder of the Wolverhampton, Walsall & Midland Junction Railway Company Ltd and accordingly supported the building of a railway line through Sutton Park in 1872.

Humphry Arden (d. 1809) lived at 'The Rookery' in the High Street, as the tenant of Elizabeth Pudsey Lynch (née Jesson), from 1790 to 1811. Arden was probably related to the Ardens who owned Peddimore Hall from c. 1280 to 1643 and who traced their ancestry via Turchill de Arden (fl. 1040-88) back to the pre-Conquest Earls of Warwick.

Edward Arthars (1806-72) was a wealthy retired linen and woollen draper who lived at Fox Hill House off Fox Hill Road. In 1869 he purchased Moat House in the High Street (later part of Lichfield Road) from Edward Steele Perkins (qv) for £5,525. He was unmarried and after his death in 1872 Moat House was sold to Richard Hurst Sadler (qv) and his brother Ralph Stanley Sadler.

Charles Barker (1793-1842) was the Headmaster of Bishop Vesey's Grammar School from 1817 until he fell off his horse and was found dead in the road in 1842. He was not a dedicated teacher and steadfastly opposed all attempts to make the school more popular by widening the curriculum to include more than the classics, as a consequence of which the school had only one pupil in 1840. He was more interested in managing the school estates, the income of which constituted his salary, and in indulging his passion for hunting. In addition to his involvement in local politics he was also something of a poet, inspired by the beauties of Sutton Park.

William Barker is described in the Corporation Minute Book as a manufacturer living at Wylde Green. The opening of the railway line between Sutton and Birmingham attracted many Birmingham business men to move to Wylde Green where the air was cleaner than in the smoky metropolis. Barker may be the William Barker who with his brother Matthias Barker were silversmiths trading as Barker Brothers with factory premises in Paradise Street Birmingham in 1871.

John Barnes (d. 1748) was the nephew and heir of the architect Sir William Wilson of Moat House. When Wilson's wife Jane Pudsey died in 1697 Barnes moved into Moat House and his uncle moved to a less prestigious house. Barnes was a stonecutter by trade. He inherited Moat House on his uncle's death in 1710. His only son, another John Barnes, died in 1730 aged 18. When Barnes died in Moat House passed to his nephew William Lunn.

Hugh Bateman appears to be Sir Hugh Bateman (1756-1824) who was created 1st Baronet of Hartington Hall Derbyshire in 1806. He married Temperance Gisborne in 1786 and the marriage register at Barton-under-Needwood gives his place of residence as Sutton Coldfield. He owned Four Oaks Hall from 1785 to 1792. His daughter Catherine Juliana married Sir Edward Dolman Scott 2nd Baronet of Great Barr, and their son Francis Edward Scott 3rd Baronet of Great Barr succeeded as 2nd Baronet of Hartington Hall.

Rev William Campbell Riland Bedford (1852-1922) was the eldest son of Rev William Kirkpatrick Riland Bedford (qv) and was appointed as the Rector of Sutton Coldfield when his father retired in 1892, having been his father's curate from 1882 to 1889. He himself retired in 1909, the last of the Riland family to hold the post after a continuous period of 220 years. He married Phoebe Chance, the daughter of a wealthy glass manufacturer who lived at Four Oaks Hall as tenant of Sir John William Cradock Hartopp (qv). He lived in a house in Rectory Road opposite the Rectory, known as 'Broomie Close', which his father had built for him in 1882 (later the site of Good Hope Hospital).

Rev William Kirkpatrick Riland Bedford (1826-1905) was the son of Rev William Riland Bedford (qv) and was Rector of Sutton Coldfield from 1850 to 1892. He is particularly remembered today for his two books *Three Hundred Years of a Family Living Being a History of the Rilands of Sutton Coldfield* (1889) and *History of Sutton Coldfield* (1891) which, although not totally reliable, have been major source books for later local historians. He resigned as Rector following the death of his wife Amy, the mother of his eleven children, but in 1898 he took the post of vicar of St. John's Church in Walmley for three years, before he retired to London with his second wife. He was succeeded as Rector by his son Rev William Campbell Riland Bedford (qv), the eighth and last of his family to hold that post, through seven generations.

Rev William Riland Bedford (1794-1843) was the Rector of Sutton Coldfield from 1822 to 1843. He was the grandson of Rev Richard Bisse Riland (qv), the great-nephew of Rev John Riland (qv), whom he succeeded as Rector, and the great-grandson of another Rev John Riland (qv).

William Sheldon Bellamy (d. 1874) is described in the Corporation Minute Book as a woolstapler, that is a middleman who bought wool from a producer, graded it and sold it to a manufacturer. Bellamy was a shareholder in the Wolverhampton, Walsall and Midland Junction Railway Company Ltd and a supporter of a railway line being constructed through Sutton Park in 1872. He also owned land outside the Park which the Railway Company purchased for the line.

Edward Bennett (d. 1727), who called himself a gentleman, was the son of another Edward Bennett, a yeoman farmer with a farm of over 100 acres in Wishaw. The father was Warden in 1675 and 1687.

Rev Francis Blick M.A. (St. John's College Oxford) (1754-1842) was ordained as a deacon in 1776 and as a priest in 1778. He was the Curate of St. Peter's Church Coughton with Sambourne Warwickshire from 1776 to 1779 and the Curate at Holy Trinity Church Sutton Coldfield from 1779 to 1791. He fell out with the Rector, Rev John Riland, after preaching a sermon which Riland took exception to and moved to Tamworth. He was the Vicar of St. Editha's Church Tamworth from 1796 until his death and was a Canon of Lichfield Cathedral from 1828.

Dr George Bodington (1799-1882) came to live at Driffold House in Maney from Erdington in 1836 and he also took possession of 'The White House' (demolished in 1935 when the Odeon Cinema, now called the Empire, was built), which he converted into a sanatorium for the treatment of patients with tuberculosis. In 1840 he published *The Treatment and Cure of Pulmonary Consumption* in which he advocated a wholesome diet, exercise and fresh air, as opposed to the traditional methods of blood-letting and the use of medicines. The medical establishment poured scorn on his theories, but they

became generally accepted within thirty years. In the meantime, Bodington gave up the White House sanatorium and devoted his time to a lunatic asylum which he had established at Driffold House in 1836. In this field, he gained a reputation as an enlightened and caring mental health practitioner, again ahead of his time. Bodington retired in 1867 and his son George Fowler Bodington took charge of the asylum.

Rev Robert Boon may be Rev Robert Boon B.D., M.A. (c. 1759-1844) Bursar of St. John's College Cambridge 1798-1809, Rector of St. Peter's Church Stockerston Leicestershire 1793-1844, and Rector of St. Andrew's Church Ufford Northamptonshire 1808-44.

Rev James Bousquet (d. 1819) was at the date of his death the Rector of St. Edmund's Church Hardingstone Northamptonshire; his daughter Mary Jane married Rev Hon Thomas Lawrence Dundas, the Rector of All Saints Church Harpole Northamptonshire and son of Thomas 1st Baron Dundas of Aske Yorkshire. Bousquet may have been a curate at Holy Trinity Church before he left Sutton in 1798.

Rev John Brailsford (d.1775) was the son of Rev John Brailsford (fl. 1712-39) poet and Rector of St. Wilfrid's Church Kirkby in Ashfield Nottinghamshire. He graduated from Emmanuel College Cambridge (B.A. 1744, M.A. 1766) and he was the curate at Holy Trinity Church Sutton Coldfield for a few years until 1766 when he was appointed as the Headmaster of the Free Grammar School of King Edward VI in Birmingham, a post which he held until his death. He was also the Vicar of St. Peter and St. Paul's Church North Wheatley Nottinghamshire, and Chaplain to Francis 3rd Baron Middleton (1726-74), the High Steward of Sutton Coldfield from 1758 to 1774.

Charles Brockas (1774-1846) was a tailor, according to the list of 1833 Corporation members, but he also acted as an undertaker. As a tailor he supplied mourning clothes and this led him to deal with other aspects of a funeral, such as hiring coaches and ordering refreshments. He undertook the funeral arrangements for Edward Sadler, the High Street attorney who died in 1838.

Richard Brown was a glazier, according to a list of Corporation members made in 1833. Also a plumber, in 1824 he was the tenant of Emmanuel College Cambridge of a house and eight acres of land known as Rough Leys.

George Browne (d. 1873) was a saw and spade manufacturer operating from the Blade Mill at the White Cottage (later Park House) in Sutton Park. He was one of a triumvirate whom Sarah Holbeche called "the three big Bs" in her diary, the others being Charles Barker (qv) and Rev William Riland Bedford (qv), when they unsuccessfully attempted to get their crony Shirley Farmer Steele Perkins (qv) elected as High Steward of Sutton in 1835.

William Buggins (b. 1828) was one of the ten children of John Buggins (1796-1859), an influential Sutton farmer who owned Booth's Farm, just south of Powell's Pool. The senior Buggins was a keen supporter of bringing a railway line to Sutton, and a founder of the Sutton Park Protection Society. He was also a Roman Catholic and he donated the land on which St. Nicholas's Roman Catholic Chapel in Boldmere was built. To become a member of the Corporation William Buggins would have sworn an oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria, which included a declaration that "no foreign prelate hath or ought to have any authority ecclesiastical or spiritual within this realm".

Brabins Butler(1724-1822) was an attorney who bought 'The Anchorage' in the High Street (later part of Lichfield Road) following the death of John Riland (qv) in 1765, and he lived there for the next 57 years, dying at the age of 98.

William Cary lived at 'The Rookery' in the High Street (now part of Lichfield Road) for two years from 1787 as the tenant of Elizabeth Pudsey Lynch, neé Jesson.

Charles Chadwick (1753-1829) inherited New Hall in 1793 under the will of his uncle Charles Sacheverell Chadwick (1705-79), following the deaths of successive life tenants, his aunt Dorothy Chadwick, who died in a fire at New Hall in 1784, and his great-uncle-by-marriage Ralph Floyer of Hints Hall (d. 1793).

Hugo Mavesyn Chadwick (1793-1854) inherited New Hall from his father Charles Chadwick (qv) in 1829; he let the property to various tenants until he himself moved in in 1851. During the last three years of his life he restored much of the building, which he and his father had neglected.

John Charles de Heley Mavesyn Chadwick (1834-97) inherited New Hall from his father Hugo Mavesyn Chadwick (qv) in 1854. Mavesyn is alternatively spelt Malvesyn, from the old Norman name Malvoisin. His death in 1897 without male issue brought his family's ownership of New Hall to an end after 182 years. He was a lieutenant in the Second Dragoon Guards during the Indian Mutiny of 1857, and was a Deputy Lieutenant of Warwickshire. He spent a considerable fortune on major alterations to New Hall, where he was a generous and extravagant host. He was also an inveterate gambler and as a consequence was forced into bankruptcy in 1883.

Dr Thomas Chavasse (1800-84) was a wealthy surgeon, the son and grandson of surgeons, who in 1861 lived at Wylde Green House in Birmingham Road with his wife Miriam, eight children and six live-in servants. He was one of the promoters of the ill-fated Sutton Royal Hotel Company in 1865. His son Thomas Frederick Chavasse (1854-1913) also became a surgeon and was knighted for services to medicine. Another son, Rev Francis James Chavasse (1846-1928), became the Bishop of Liverpool.

Joseph Clarke was a farmer who in 1824 took a lease from Emmanuel College Cambridge of twenty-six acres of land known as the Wheelways and Beard Moors to the east of Birmingham Road in Wylde Green.

John Clifton (1663-1727) was the youngest son of Thomas Clifton, a prosperous dyer and shearsman who lived next door to the Three Tuns Inn in the High Street and owned land to the west of the High Street known as Clifton Hills. The present-day Clifton Road and Upper Clifton Road are named after the father.

Joseph Clive (d. 1878) was a farmer who in March 1846 took a lease for 21 years from Emmanuel College Cambridge of eight acres of land known as Thatch Moor near New Hall Brook (part of the Ebrook) and Holly Hedge Piece near the Driffold in Maney. He also ran the gun-barrel grinding mill in the district known as Holland for a decade following the death of John Oughton (qv) in 1849.

Thomas Cockersall (d. 1766) signed his name with a mark. The Cockersole family owned a farmhouse at the top of Coleshill Street (later the Old Sun Public House, now the Vesey Gardens in front of Holy Trinity Church) from 1703 to 1751. Another branch of the family lived at Maney. With such an uncommon name and the vagaries of 18th century spelling, it seems likely that these Cockersoles were related to Thomas Cockersall.

Thomas Colmore (1803-70) was a Birmingham solicitor who purchased Ashfurlong House (later Ashfurlong Hall) at the junction of Tamworth Road and Weeford Road from Francis Beynon Hackett (qv) when the latter got into financial difficulties in about 1860. According to the 1861 census he lived at Ashfurlong House with his wife, five children and six servants. In the next ten years he acquired more land around the house and the estate comprised 118 acres when he died. The Bishop Hackett

panel in the Bishops Window in the Vesey Chapel at Holy Trinity Church was dedicated to his memory as a tribute to his public services.

Charles Cooper (d. 1848) was a farmer. In 1803 he purchased five houses with eight acres of land on the corner of Rectory Road and Bedford Road for £650 from the Hacket family. In 1818 he was the tenant of the Trustees of Bishop Vesey's Grammar School of a piece of land near the rectory for which he paid a rent of £1.2.1d. per year, but following the 1825 Enclosure Scheme the Trustees gave him this land in exchange for some land which he had been allotted under the Scheme. In 1817 he and Joseph Webster III (qv) as Overseers for the Poor were technically the prosecutors of Abraham Thornton for the alleged murder of Mary Ashford. In 1830 he was the victim of a burglary, but only a carpet, a hearth rug and a cheese were stolen. Another Charles Cooper, believed to be his son, was appointed as the Corporation's Surveyor in 1850 and for over thirty years was the Surveyor for Bishop Vesey's Grammar School.

James Cooper (d. 1871). As Charles Cooper (qv) died in 1848 and James Cooper was appointed to the Corporation in the same year (he failed to take the necessary oaths within six months of his appointment but was reappointed the following year) it may be assumed that James was Charles's son, since son following father was a common occurrence.

Allen Lepard Crockford (1828-97) was a mercer or draper in partnership with John Ross Grove and Edward Loud who had a shop at 101/102 Bull Street Birmingham, specialising in the sale of mourning articles for funerals. He lived at 'The Limes' Doe Bank in Sutton and was a Governor of Bishop Vesey's Grammar School from 1882 to 1895. His son, Arthur Leslie Crockford (1859-1933), a solicitor, was Mayor of Sutton Coldfield in 1897.

Edward Croxall (1741-1825) lived at Shustoke Warwickshire. His son, another Edward Croxall, was the Deputy Steward of Sutton Coldfield from 1805 to 1832, and his grandson Edward Croxall Willoughby was the Deputy Steward from 1832 to 1845.

John Henry Cull (d. 1880) was a schoolteacher who ran a private academy known as the Preparatory School for Young Gentlemen from 56 High Street, where he and his family also lived. Richard Holbeche, who wrote a Diary in 1892, recalled his school days under Cull from the age of five in 1855. The school catered for pupils up to the age of twelve including boarders, and according to Holbeche Cull's wife Ann "a kind motherly woman, did most of the teaching". Cull was also the Registrar of Births and Deaths for Sutton Coldfield.

Henry Curzon (d. 1810) was a farmer who lived in Hill Village Road. In 1782 he and Edward Adcock, a yeoman of Shenstone, were granted a lease by the Corporation of "the Pond or Stew at Mare Green in Sutton called Mare Pool" for 21 years at an annual rent of one shilling with "one good dish of meat fish fit to be eaten". Curzon was illiterate and signed his name in the Corporation's Minute Book with a mark.

William Devitts (d. 1732) is on record as the shortest-lived Warden; appointed on 2nd November 1732, he was dead by 19th December 1732 when William Hilliard was appointed in his place.

Nicholas Dolphin (d. 1772) and Edward Homer, the Corporation's Deputy Steward, were granted a lease by the Corporation of land in Sutton Park in 1757, with licence to create a pool (Blackroot Pool). Dolphin was the nephew of Joseph Addyes who owned 15 Coleshill Street. Addyes died in 1730 and left the property to his nephew, who sold it to Thomas Butler, an attorney, for £175 in 1770. Dolphin's address in 1762 was Doe Bank, the name of part of Lichfield Road between the junctions with Tamworth Road and Four Oaks Road.

Rev Archibald James Douglas. Nothing is known about Rev Archibald James Douglas's life in Sutton before he left in 1848 to become the vicar of St. John the Baptist's Church in Mathon near Malvern Worcestershire. He was evidently interested in Scottish ecclesiastical history, judging from a letter he wrote in 1849 correcting information appearing in Bishop Robert Keith's *History of the Affairs of Church and State in Scotland*. His address was still given as Mathon Vicarage when he was one of the subscribers to Riland Bedford's 1889 *Three Hundred Years of a Family Living*, which suggests he may have been a curate at Holy Trinity in his younger days.

Dr Henry Duncalfe (1828-1901) was a general practitioner in West Bromwich until 1874 when he retired to live at a house called 'Aragon' in Tudor Hill Sutton Coldfield, and started taking an interest in local affairs. Appointed as Warden in 1882, he was re-elected for the following three years and consequently was Sutton Coldfield's last Warden, presiding over the abolition of the Warden and Society after 358 years. In addition to his municipal duties, he was a leading light of the Sutton Coldfield Institute and Reading Room, a founder of the Sutton Park Preservation Society and instrumental in setting up adult art classes in Sutton which led to the building of the School of Art in Lichfield Road. He was also a Governor of Bishop Vesey's Grammar School, and he left a legacy to the School to fund a prize for the best academic student, which is still awarded every other year as the Duncalfe Exhibition (alternately with the Wilkinson Exhibition).

Joseph Duncumb (1717-93) purchased Moat House from William Lunn in 1750. In 1759 he became a partner of Nicholas Dolphin and Edward Homer, the lessees of Blackroot Pool, and obtained permission from the Sutton Corporation to build a leather-mill there powered by a water-wheel, and the pool became known as Duncumb's Pool. In 1778 Duncumb was one of the promoters of a scheme for enclosing all the common land in Sutton, including the Park, and allocating it to private landowners. Opposition to the proposal was so strong in the town that the Corporation were obliged to vote against it. Duncumb's only child, Elizabeth, married Shirley Farmer Steele Perkins (qv).

Joseph Dutton was a farmer and miller, who jointly with his brother Thomas took a lease for 21 years of Warren House Farm and New Hall Mill from John Charles de Heley Chadwick (qv), in succession to their father William Dutton, in 1861. Joseph himself lived in a substantial three-storey house on a farm of 350 acres in Little Sutton. He and Thomas sold the Chadwick lease in 1866. Dutton also owned a house on the Dam, which he let out.

James Eccleston (1816-50) was the Headmaster of Bishop Vesey's Grammar School from 1843 to 1849. He was keen to promote the interests of the school – unlike his predecessor Charles Barker (qv) – and to build up the boarding-house side of the school, but, despite the handsome remuneration he received of £300 p.a., he was hopelessly incapable of managing his own finances and he fell heavily in debt, particularly to Richard Sadler (qv), Clerk to the Governors, who had lent him £600. In desperation, he resigned as Headmaster and as Warden and tried to flee from Sutton, but he was arrested in Birmingham and taken to the debtors' prison in Warwick. He was then made bankrupt, but managed to secure the post of Rector of the High School at Hobart in Van Diemen's Land (later Tasmania). Within three months of taking up this post he died from a brain tumour, aged thirty-four. In 1847 Eccleston published *An Introduction to English Antiquities* which became a standard school text book and is still in print.

Thomas Storer Eddowes (1825-1903) was a Derby solicitor who was taken into partnership by Richard Sadler (qv) in 1855. He continued in practice at 46 High Street until his death and he was also the Clerk to the Governors of Bishop Vesey's Grammar School for forty-seven years from 1856 to 1903. Eddowes lived in a sandstone house in Coleshill Street when he first moved to Sutton from Derby, and after fifteen years moved to a larger house at the south end of the High Street. He moved to a more modern house in Tudor Hill in the 1890s.

Henry Elliott is described in the Minute Book as “of the Park” (Park House?).

Dr (later Sir) Alfred Henry Evans (1847-1938) practised medicine at 1/3 High Street Sutton Coldfield from 1874 to 1938, initially in partnership with Dr James Henry Lakin (qv) until his death in 1877, and later with his nephew Dr Howard Sidney Chavasse. He was a Town Councillor from 1886 and was Mayor of Sutton Coldfield in 1890. His father, Robert Evans, was a half-brother of the novelist George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans).

Thomas Farnell (d. 1826) was a builder who was engaged by the Corporation in making alterations to the Moot Hall, workhouse and prison in Mill Street in the 1870s.

Ralph Floyer (1677-1729) was the great-grandson of Ralph Floyer who acquired Hints Hall, just across the northern boundary of Sutton, in 1601. He inherited Hints Hall from his father Matthew Floyer and was a Trustee of Bishop Vesey’s Grammar School from 1709 until his death.

Francis Gamble (1733-95) lived in the High Street in the property now known as the Townhouse (formerly the Royal Hotel), which had previously been called ‘The Bear’ and was owned by the Corporation’s Deputy Steward Edward Homer until his death in 1763. Gamble’s daughter Sarah married Thomas Holbeche (qv), the Corporation’s Deputy Steward from 1825 to 1848.

Robert Garnett was the son of a wealthy Manchester merchant. He lived at Moor Hall for twenty-two years from 1842, following James Keir Moilliet (qv) as tenant of Francis Beynon Hacket (qv).

Henry Gibbons (1691-1731) and Joseph Gibbons (d. 1758). Bishop Vesey’s brother-in-law William Gibbons was Sutton Coldfield’s first Warden in 1528 and seven later Wardens with the surname Gibbons were appointed between 1533 and 1743, who may well have been the first Warden’s descendants. Henry Gibbons had a memorial stone on the chancel floor of Holy Trinity Church, now lost. See Henry Stibbs.

John Townsend Glover (1847-1929) was an estate agent living at Little Sutton and was also the manager of the Canwell Estate. He became a member of the Town Council in 1886 and was Mayor of Sutton Coldfield in 1891, 1900 and 1901. At the time of his death he was living in a house in Anchorage Road which he named ‘Mancetter’ after the Warwickshire village where one of his ancestors who was burnt at the stake had lived.

Major Gerard Gosselin (1769-1859) was the son of Col Joshua Gosselin who, in addition to having a successful military career of forty years, was a noted artist, botanist and antiquarian. Gerard Gosselin also pursued a military career. In 1794 he was a Major in the 130th Regiment of Foot, and was promoted to Colonel in 1810 and to Major General in 1812, serving in the West Indies, Italy and America in various British campaigns. After his retirement from active service he was promoted by seniority to Lieutenant General in 1825 and General in 1841. During his short stay in Sutton he lived at Doe Bank House, part of the Four Oaks Hall estate, as the tenant of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp (qv).

Rev Marshall Greswold (1678-1729) was born in Warwickshire. After gaining an M.A. degree from Trinity College Cambridge he was ordained as a deacon in 1706 and as a priest in 1707. He was the Rector of All Saints Church Beckingham with Fenton and Stragglethorpe Lincolnshire from 1721 until his death on 14th July 1729. The coincidence of the unusual name and the date of death leads to the possibility that this Rev Greswold was a member of the Sutton Corporation for the last two years of his life.

Henry Grimes was living at Ashfurlong House (later Ashfurlong Hall) as the tenant of Francis Beynon Hacket (qv) in 1841. His father, also Henry Grimes, had been Warden thirty years earlier.

Morris Grundy (1781-1852) was a well-to-do currier and patent leather manufacturer, a member of the firm of Horton and Grundy with premises in Bradford Street Birmingham. He retired to Sutton in 1847, living at the house in the High Street which subsequently became the Swan Hotel, then the Royal Hotel and now the Townhouse. He moved to Bowden in Cheshire in 1850 where he died two years later, but retained a base in Sutton which qualified him to remain as a member of the Corporation. His son William Morris Grundy (1806-59) was a well-known pioneering photographer who exhibited his extremely fashionable stereoscopes to critical acclaim in Birmingham and London.

Andrew Hacket (d. c. 1785). There were five generations of Andrew Hackets from Sir Andrew Hacket of Moxhull Hall, a son of John Hacket Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry (1592-1670), to Andrew Hacket who died in 1815. The Corporation member was the grandson of Sir Andrew and the grandfather of the fifth Andrew Hacket. He inherited Moxhull Hall from his father's elder brother Lisle Hacket.

Francis Beynon Hacket (1784-1864) was the son of Andrew Hacket (qv) of Moxhull Hall and the nephew of John Hacket (qv). He inherited Moor Hall from his uncle in 1810 and spent a considerable sum of money in improving and modernising it. He also owned Ashfurlong House (later Ashfurlong Hall) off Tamworth Road. He was greatly disappointed when his brother, the fifth generation Andrew Hacket, left Moxhull Hall to his widow, rather than leaving it to his brother with his widow having a life interest as everyone expected, and he was even more disappointed when the widow remarried and gave birth to a son. As a consequence, he found he had stretched his finances too far and he was obliged to let Moor Hall and Ashfurlong House, sell most of his other assets and move to a property in York, which belonged to his wife, where he could live within his means. He was the father of four sons, all of whom predeceased him, and six daughters.

John Hacket (d. 1810) was the younger son of the third generation Andrew Hacket of Moxhull Hall (qv). He inherited Moor Hall from his great-uncle John Addyes (qv) in 1762 and changed his name to John Addyes Hacket. He rebuilt Moor Hall in about 1770.

Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp (1749-1833) was born Edmund Bunney, the son of Joseph Bunney and Mary Cradock. He married Anne Hurlock, the granddaughter and heiress of Sir John Hartopp 4th Baronet Hartopp of Freeby. On inheriting property from his uncle Joseph Cradock and from his wife's grandfather, he changed his name to Cradock Hartopp (sometimes hyphenated). He was High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1781 and MP for Leicestershire from 1798 to 1806; he was created 1st Baronet Hartopp (second creation) in 1796. He bought Four Oaks Hall from Hugh Bateman for £12,000 in 1792.

Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp (1789-1849) of Four Oaks Hall succeeded his father, also Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp (qv), as 2nd Baron Hartopp in 1833, his elder brother George Harry William Fleetwood Hartopp (qv) having died in his father's lifetime. He was the High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1838.

George Harry William Fleetwood Hartopp (1785-1824) was the eldest son of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp 1st Baronet (qv). He died before his father without issue and the title passed to his younger brother Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp 2nd Baronet (qv). He was given the name Fleetwood because his maternal great-grandmother was the daughter of the Cromwellian General Charles Fleetwood. He lived at Doe Bank House in the Four Oaks Hall Park, on the corner of Lichfield Road and Wentworth Road, which he adapted as a bachelor's residence. He was the Tory MP for Dundalk in County Leith Ireland from 1820.

Sir John William Cradock Hartopp (1829-88) became the 4th Baronet Hartopp when he inherited the title and Four Oaks Hall from his father Sir William Edmund Cradock Hartopp (qv) in 1864. Sir John chose not to live at Four Oaks Hall but let it to tenants. He became involved in a protracted lawsuit over a property in 1877, and, despite selling Four Oaks Hall to the Four Oaks Park Company Limited in 1880, he was forced into bankruptcy in 1886. The title survived until the death of his great-nephew Sir Kenneth Alston Cradock Hartopp 10th Baronet in 2000.

Sir William Edmund Cradock Hartopp (1797-1864) lived at Doe Bank House in the Four Oaks Hall Park until he inherited the Hall and became the 3rd Baronet Hartopp when his brother Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp (qv) died without issue in 1849. He was the High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1853. The 1861 census shows that there were twenty-five servants living at Four Oaks Hall, a housekeeper, twelve maids, a butler, an under-butler, a cook, a coachman, two valets, two footmen, a groom, a postillion, a stable-boy and a messenger-boy. Richard Holbeche, writing in 1892, recalled that Sir William and his family always arrived late for the Sunday morning service at Holy Trinity Church making a great display of going to their seats in single file “with ridiculous dignity”.

Rev James Henry Hastings (1755-1856) attended Wadham College Oxford and was ordained in 1779. In 1781 he married Elizabeth Paget (aged 18) and spent his honeymoon at Bole Hall Tamworth, her brother’s estate. Her father, a banker, died when she was 11 and her mother died ten years later, leaving her very wealthy. He was an assistant curate at Holy Trinity Church Sutton Coldfield for a short time from 1781, and was the Rector of Martley Worcestershire for 61 years from 1795 to 1856. He was the father of nine children. In 1806 a riding accident rendered him a lunatic incapable of speech, but he lived for another 50 years, dying at the age of 100. In 1785, as Warden of Sutton Coldfield, he presided over the General Sessions of the Peace when Edward Hand a shoemaker and Protestant Dissenter, who lived in a cottage in Blake Street (later part of the Blake Barn Inn – now the Quill and Taper) as tenant of the Corporation, applied for his house to be registered as a Place of Worship under the 1688 Act of Toleration as amended in 1779. The registration was duly granted as the Act required it to be if the applicant swore an oath of allegiance and a declaration of belief in the Scriptures. However, Hand’s delight was short-lived as the very next day Hastings chaired a meeting of the Corporation at which a resolution was passed to give Hand notice to quit. In this way the intolerant Hastings got round the Act of Toleration.

Thomas Hayward (1823-1900) was a timber merchant operating from the sawmill at Wyndley Pool for over twenty years until it was closed down in about 1880. In his younger days he lived at the White Cottage on the corner of Birmingham Road and Manor Road (known later as Ye Olde Pie Shoppe), but, with increasing prosperity, he was able to move to the more prestigious Manor House on Manor Hill. His widowed mother lived at Bleak House in Lichfield Road. In 1855 he was a leading light in the movement petitioning for the replacement of the Warden and Society by a democratically elected council, and in 1859 he was a strong supporter of the proposed railway line from Birmingham to Sutton (many of the old guard opposed it).

Thomas Holbeche (1772-1848) was an attorney who lived and had his office at 36 High Street and, from 1817, at 1/3 Coleshill Street. He was the Corporation’s Deputy Steward from 1825 to 1836, and was succeeded in that post by his son Vincent Holbeche (1806-67) and his grandson Thomas Vincent Holbeche (1846-1904) until 1886, when Thomas Vincent was appointed as Sutton’s first Town Clerk.

Rev Hyla Holden. Riland Bedford tells us that Holden was “a clergyman of good local connections” who lived in a house “of some size and pretension” on the road to Birmingham in Wylde Green. It appears that he was the son of Hyla Holden of Wednesbury who died in 1816 leaving him various houses and land in Darlaston.

Sir Charles Holte (1721-82) was the son of Sir Clobury Holte 4th Baronet of Aston Hall and the brother of Sir Lister Holte 5th Baronet. He became the 6th Baronet in 1770 and was M.P. for Warwickshire from 1774 to 1780. He married Anne, the daughter of Pudsey Jesson (qv), but having no son the title became extinct on his death.

Edward Homer (d. 1745) was the grandson of Thomas Homer whose address was the Bull Sutton Coldfield, which implies that he was a publican. His father, another Thomas Homer, married Elizabeth Sadler, the daughter of William Sadler a wealthy attorney from Castle Bromwich. Edward himself may have been an attorney; his son, also Edward Homer, was the Corporation's Deputy Steward from 1751 to 1763. It is believed that Edward Homer snr built a house in the High Street called 'The Bear' in 1739, being the oldest part of the Townhouse, formerly the Royal Hotel.

Richard Horton was a surgeon who was a partner of Thomas Terry (qv) in his Driffold House private lunatic asylum, which he continued to run after Terry's death in 1816. The business was subsequently taken over by Dr George Bodington (qv). According to Riland Bedford Horton lived in "a substantial brick house, now [1891] pulled down, with a pleasant garden and good stabling attached" in the High Street, probably the property that was demolished when Midland Drive was laid out as an access to Sutton Town Railway Station in 1879.

Thomas Houldbrooke (d. 1794) was another member of the Corporation who was illiterate and signed his name with a mark.

James Hughes (d. 1837) is described as a woolstapler (a merchant who buys wool from a producer, sorts and grades it and sells it to a manufacturer) in an 1833 list of Corporation members. He lived in a house in the High Street on the corner of Clifton Street, a narrow road which ran off the High Street along the northern boundary wall of the Three Tuns Hotel. He owned the land behind his house on which he built a large wool warehouse measuring 44 feet by 20 feet.

Josiah Hunnyborne (d. 1732) is likely to have been the son of Thomas Hunnyborne (qv); Thomas died in 1728 and Josiah was appointed as a Corporation member in the same year. He was elected as Warden in November 1731 but died five months later.

Thomas Hunnyborne (1675-1728) was the son of Thomas Hunnyborne (1645-1706) and the grandson of James Hunnyborne (d. 1647) both of them prosperous farmers. The name is also spelt Honnyburne, Honnyborne, Hunnyburne and Honeyburne amongst various other spellings. Thomas Honnyborne was a tenant of the Trustees of Bishop Vesey's Grammar School in 1724 and Honeyborne Road on the School Farm Estate is named after him. When Bishop Vesey introduced a kersey weaving industry to Sutton in the 1520s he provided housing for skilled weavers from the Worcestershire village of Honeybourne, and it is believed that the later Honnybornes were descended from them.

Henry Hurst (d.1759). The Warden of Sutton Coldfield was a Henry Hurst in 1699, 1710 and 1722. As it is unlikely that the 1699 Warden lived until 1759, it is reasonable to assume that two Henry Hursts were members of the Corporation, one of whom was Warden in 1699 or in 1699 and 1710 and the other of whom was Warden in 1722 or in 1710 and 1722. Riland Bedford, however, lists only one Henry Hurst, which could be correct if he lived well into his eighties. A long line of Hursts lived at Hurst Green, including John Othehurst (of the Hurst or Wood) in the early 15th century, Thomas, George and Henry Hurst, who were Constables of Sutton Coldfield in the 16th century, and two generations of Henry Hurst who owned the fifty-acre Hurst Green Farm in the 17th century, dying respectively in 1670 and 1689. The Henry Hursts who were members of the Corporation may have been the son and grandson of the yeoman farmer who died in 1689. Hurst Green Farm, Hurst Brook and Hurst Green Road are still to be found on a modern map.

Rev William Inge B.A. (Emmanuel College Cambridge) (d. 1807) was ordained as a deacon in 1745 and as a priest in 1746. He held the following posts:

- 1745-48 Curate of St. Peter and St. Paul's Church Seal Kent
- 1748-59 Rector of Seal Church
- 1759-62 Rector of St. Constantine's Church Thorpe Constantine Staffordshire
- 1759-1802 Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity Church Berkswich with Walton Staffordshire
- 1760-61 Vicar of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Chad's Church Brewood Staffordshire
- 1762-69 Vicar of St. Lawrence's Church Biddulph Staffordshire
- 1767-1807 Rector of St. Oswald's Church Brereton cum Smethwick Cheshire
- 1780-1807 Canon of Lichfield Cathedral
- 1797-1807 Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral

According to *The History of Sutton-Coldfield by an Impartial Hand* (1762) "the ancient seat of the Jessons at Langley is now inhabited by the Rev. Mr. Inge, Esq. brother of the late Theodore William Inge Esq; whose social virtues and integrity of manners he amply inherits". Theodore Inge (1711-53) lived at Thorpe Hall, the manor house of Thorpe Constantine.

Edwin Jenkins (d. 1882), probably the son of Lucius Chattock Jenkins (qv), was a farmer of Wylde Green who in 1867 took a lease of fifty acres of land from Emmanuel College Cambridge, known as the Tunnel Grounds lying between Birmingham Road and Green Lanes, New Meadow, Upper and Lower College Close and Upper and Lower Cobblers Leasow lying between Coles Lane and Maney Lane (Maney Hill Road), and Dawsons Hill and Broomhills at Wylde Green.

Lucius Chattock Jenkins was a farmer who in August 1824 took a lease for 21 years from Emmanuel College Cambridge of thirty-one acres of land known as Dawsons Hill, Broom Hill and Maddocks Hill, on the east side of Birmingham Road between Maney and Wylde Green.

John Samuel Jerome (d. 1873) was a gun barrel manufacturer who inherited Holland House and the adjacent mill from his brother Charles in 1861, only a couple of years after the latter had purchased the property following the deaths of John Oughton (qv) and his widow. Jerome demolished the mill and drained the ponds which had been used to harness the Ebrook to power the mill, apart from Jerome's Pool, which was drained when the Empress Cinema was built in 1922. Jerome was a cousin of Jerome K. Jerome the Walsall-born author of *Three Men in a Boat*.

Pudsey Jesson (1696-1748) was the eldest son of William Jesson who built 'The Rookery' (qv), and he inherited that property on his father's death in 1725.

William Jesson (1666-1725) was the son of Sir William Jesson, a Coventry glovemaking who became wealthy enough to buy Burleigh Hall Loughborough Leicestershire. Sir William's father and grandfather, also called William Jesson, had both been the MP for Coventry. The fourth generation William Jesson married Anne Pudsey, the daughter of Henry Pudsey of Langley Hall and step-daughter of Sir William Wilson, in 1696, and he had a grand mansion called 'The Rookery' built in the High Street for himself and his wife.

William Jesson (1698-1728) was the second son of William Jesson who built 'The Rookery' (qv), and the younger brother of Pudsey Jesson (qv).

Dr James Johnston was a fourth generation medical practitioner, assuming, as is believed to be the case, that he was the son of Dr James Johnstone (1806-69) who married Maria Mary Payne Webster the daughter of Joseph Webster III (qv) of Penns Hall and had twelve children. However, there is a difference in the spelling, the older doctor having an 'e'. The younger doctor signed his name in the Corporation Minute Book without an 'e', but Riland Bedford credits him with an 'e' in the list of

Wardens in his *History of Sutton Coldfield*. Dr James Johnston, sensing that reform of the undemocratic Corporation was inevitable, was a keen advocate of Sutton being granted a municipal charter. This end was achieved in 1886. He was also instrumental in founding the Sutton Volunteer Rifle Corps in 1880. Johnston lived in a large house called 'Goldieslie' in Birmingham Road Maney.

Samuel Kempson (d. 1775), his son Samuel Kempson (d. 1781) and his grandson Samuel Kempson (d. 1833) were prosperous tanners whose house adjoined the village green in Little Sutton.

Samuel Kempson (d. 1866), presumed to have been the son, grandson and great-grandson of the three earlier Samuel Kempsons (qv), was a surveyor, valuer and auctioneer, frequently engaged by the Corporation and by the Trustees of Bishop Vesey's Grammar School.

John Kendrick (d. 1797), yeoman, took a lease from Emmanuel College Cambridge in 1764 of their Sutton Coldfield estate, comprising eight buildings and eighteen pieces of land totalling 142 acres let to 21 tenants, for 21 years at an annual rent of £70, on condition that he maintained the estate in good order. Amongst other things, he was required to demolish the Bulls Head half way down Mill Street and erect a five-bedroomed house with good quality materials at a cost of at least £150. Later he was employed by the Sutton Coldfield Corporation to create a new plantation at Westwood Coppice in the Park by ploughing the ground "with a double-furrow trenching plough" and then sowing a crop of barley to bring the ground into better heart for tree-planting. The minutes of a Corporation meeting held in December 1776 record that "it having appeared to this Body Corporate that Mr John Kendrick has been paid the sum of £19.6.6d. over and above by valuation what he ought to have received for the late ploughing etc of Westwood Coppice, and not being willing to enter into litigious action with one of their own members but at the same time thinking it incumbent upon them to reprobate and give every kind of discouragement to what has ever the appearance of unfair imposition, it is hereby determined by a majority of eight voices to two [only 10 of the 25 members attended the meeting] that the said John Kendrick shall not hereafter by them or any of them receive any future employment on the public business having thereby forfeited the confidence of the Corporation". Kendrick was a member of the Corporation for over fifty years.

William Kendrick (d. 1819). His appointment as Warden in 1792 was somewhat unusual. He, Rev John Riland and Richard Whateley were the candidates; Riland was elected but declined to accept the position. For a second round of voting the candidates were Kendrick, Whateley and Thomas Milner; Whateley was elected but he also declined the post. A third round of voting, between Kendrick and Milner, resulted in Kendrick's appointment.

Rev Edward Hooper Kittoe (d. 1894) was a curate at Holy Trinity Church under Rev William Kirkpatrick Riland Bedford (qv) in the 1850s until he was appointed as the first vicar of St. Michael's Church Boldmere in 1857, having played a prominent and generous role in the establishment of the new church and vicarage and in subsequent additions and improvements. He held the post of vicar at Boldmere for 37 years until his death in 1894. He was described as "a dignified, scholarly, fine old English gentleman with a personality which commanded the esteem and confidence of the parish".

Dr James Henry Lakin (d. 1877) was a general practitioner living at and working from 1/3 High Street Sutton Coldfield, which he rented from Emmanuel College Cambridge at £47 p.a. He died in an accident in 1877 when his horse-drawn carriage was involved in a collision. The lease of 1/3 High Street was assigned by his executors to his partner Dr (later Sir) Alfred Henry Evans (qv), the nephew of the novelist George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans).

Edward Lambley (d.1831). The 1824 Corn Rent Schedule names Edward Lambley as the landlord of the Barley Mow public house in Hill Village Road and also the tenant of a malt-house attached to Mary Pimlott's property at 41 Coleshill Street.

Sir Robert Lawley (c. 1736-93), the son of Sir Robert Lawley 4th Baronet of Canwell Priory, lived at Canwell Hall and was M.P. for Warwickshire from 1780 to 1793. He became the 5th Baronet on his father's death in 1779, and was himself the father of Sir Robert Lawley 6th Baronet who was created 1st Baron Wenlock in 1831. Strictly speaking Lawley did not qualify to be a member of the Corporation as Canwell Hall was in Staffordshire just beyond the Sutton boundary.

Joseph Foster Lloyd (1833-90) is described in the 1867 Corporation Minute Book as an ironmaster living at Moor Hall. The 1871 census records that Sampson Samuel Lloyd (qv) was living at Moor Hall by that date. Sarah Holbeche recorded in her Diary for August 1866: "Lloyds brothers made their appearance as occupants of Moor Hall and the pew [belonging to Moor Hall in Holy Trinity Church] – specimen of Black Country gentry." The Lloyds were tenants of George Algernon Beynon Disney Hacket, the grandson of Francis Beynon Hacket (qv) from whom he inherited Moor Hall in 1864.

Sampson Samuel Lloyd (1820-89) was a wealthy iron-founder and mine-owner from Wednesbury; the Old Park Ironworks there was a flourishing business employing 1,200 workers. He was also a shareholder in Lloyds Banking Company Limited from 1865 and chairman of the bank from 1884. He was the MP for Plymouth from 1874 to 1880 and for South Warwickshire from 1884 to 1885. The 1871 census shows that he was living at Moor Hall, which he rented from George Algernon Beynon Disney Hacket, with his second wife Marie Wilhelmine Sophie Christiane Menckhoff, daughter of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Wilhelm Menckhoff of the Prussian Army, eight children and nine servants.

George Lowe lived at 2 Wellington Terrace in Lichfield Road. Under the 1885 Charter he was named as one of the first trustees of the Sutton Coldfield Municipal Charities, which took over the charitable functions of the Warden and Society.

Paul Lowe B.A. (d. 1764) was the Headmaster of Bishop Vesey's Grammar School for 40 years until his death, having previously been an assistant master at the Free Grammar School of King Edward VI in Birmingham for two years. 'Agricola', the author of the third part of *The History of Sutton-Coldfield by an Impartial Hand* written in 1762 said of Bishop Vesey's Grammar School: "It was formerly, till within these 12 or 15 years, a school of great repute, and was a seminary of learning for most of the gentlemen's sons in this part of the country. Many scholars went with credit to the universities and to business, and did honour to their master, who, when in the vigour of his life, was both capable and active, his scholars rather lov'd than fear'd him; he led them forward thro' the thorny path of learning with a parent's hand; he fed them with mother's milk; if he had a fault, it was a profuse generosity, becoming indeed the gentleman, but inconsistent with the school-master. He was caress'd and esteem'd by rich and poor, till an unhappy event, and its unhappy consequences, gradually reduced his fame too low, too late to be recover'd." Unfortunately, 'Agricola' gives no hint as to what this unhappy event was.

William Lunn (d. 1728) married a niece of Sir William Wilson of Moat House, the sister of John Barnes (qv). He died leaving a son, also William Lunn, who inherited Moat House when Barnes died in 1748, which he sold to Joseph Duncumb (qv) two years later.

Capt Rowland Mainwaring was granted a lease for 21 years at one shilling p.a. by the Sutton Corporation in 1783 of "a small parcel of land lying before his House at Dove Bank".

William Marler (d. 1832). The 1824 Corn Rent Survey shows that William Marler rented 96 acres of land in Little Sutton from Francis Beynon Hacket (qv) and was also the landlord of the Fox and Dogs public house in Little Sutton Road, as Hacket's tenant. Marler was a wheelwright and he owned fields known as Turners or Coopers Croft and the Lesser or Little Jackamoore in Little Sutton and two houses there, one known as the Stone House.

Rev Samuel Martin was born in 1743 at Newton Regis Warwickshire where his father was the Rector of St. Mary the Virgin's Church. He attended Manchester Grammar School and St. John's College Cambridge (B.A. 1760, M.A. 1767, Fellow 1766-69), and was ordained as a deacon in 1766 and as a priest in 1767; presumably he was a curate at Holy Trinity Church Sutton Coldfield during these two years. His subsequent posts were:

1767-82 Rector of St. Peter's Church Nottingham

1775-82 Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral

1782 Rector of St. Peter's Church Tollerton Nottinghamshire

He died in 1782 following a fall from his horse.

Rev Joseph Mendham (1769-1856) married Maria Riland, the daughter of Rev John Riland (qv) and in the same year was appointed as a curate at Holy Trinity Church, a post which he held for 32 years. He then spent his time in study and writing treatises of a religious nature, mainly critical of the papacy. In 1835 he was appointed as the first incumbent of the newly-built St. James's Chapel in Hill, but only on a temporary basis until a permanent incumbent could be appointed (see Rev Solomon Cadman Saxton). He lived at 'The Firs' on the corner of Lichfield Road and Boswell Road (later incorporated within the site of Bishop Vesey's Grammar School and demolished).

Rev Robert Riland Mendham (1798-1857) was the son of Rev Joseph Mendham (qv). He acted as his father's assistant both in his literary works and in his parochial duties. He never married and survived his father by only seven months; he left money in his will for building a spire at St. John's Church Boldmere.

Thomas Milner. See William Kendrick.

James Keir Moilliet (1806-78) lived at Moor Hall, as the tenant of Francis Beynon Hacket (qv), for about six years until he left Sutton in 1842. He was a Birmingham banker in partnership with his father, Jean Louis Moilliet who originated from Geneva in Switzerland. The bank, Moilliet & Sons, amalgamated with Lloyds Banking Company in 1865 and James Moilliet continued as a director of Lloyds until his retirement a year before he died.

Robert Pooley Nicholson (d. 1836) was a carpenter, according to a list of Corporation members made in 1833.

Joseph Pimlott Oates was a surgeon whose advice was sought in 1859 on the site of the proposed Sutton Railway Station; he thought it would be a mistake to build the station in Lower Parade as the damp air there would give passengers the ague. As a member of the Corporation he was particularly interested in educational matters. He was also an enthusiastic amateur trumpet player, contributing solos to concerts in the town, and patenting designs for an improved cornet and a drawing-room cornepean (large trumpet). It seems likely that Oates was the son of Ann Pimlott (1788-1825) who married James Stretch Oates in 1807, and that Ann Pimlott may have been the daughter of Joseph Pimlott (qv).

John Orton (d. 1764) was married to Rebecca Snell, the daughter of Mary Snell whose father was John Veasey, the owner of the Stone House in Maney. Orton sold the Stone House to Thomas Wheeler in 1761 (see Christopher Veasey).

John Oughton (d. 1849) was the grandson of Joseph Oughton (qv); he inherited Holland House and the adjoining mill from his father, also Joseph Oughton, in about 1790. After his widow's death in about 1859 Holland House and the mill were sold to Charles Jerome, a Birmingham gun-barrel maker.

Joseph Oughton (d. 1773) was a Birmingham gunmaker who owned three closes called Stonebed Moors, lying to the west of the lower part of the town of Sutton, on which there was a gun-barrel grinding mill. In about 1760 he built a residence there, which was later called Holland House (because the low-lying land, which was prone to flooding, was reminiscent of the terrain of Holland).

Rev James Packwood (1793-1869) was a curate at Holy Trinity Church from about 1825 until his death at the age of seventy-five. In 1866 Sarah Holbeche wrote in her diary that she hoped a new cushion provided for the pulpit would "mollify the hard words of the Rev JP", and her nephew Richard Holbeche remembered Packwood as having a monotonous and soporific voice. When his wife Alice died in 1851 he wrote a book entitled *A Christian Life and its Close* in her memory.

Edmund Steele Perkins (born 1830) was the son of William Steele Perkins (qv) and he inherited Moat House in Lichfield Road (then part of the High Street) from his father in 1864. Perkins was a solicitor in partnership with his father with an office at Moat House; he did not stay there for long, but sold the property to Edward Arthurs (qv) in 1869. Thomas Storer Eddowes (qv) acquired his legal practice and Perkins left Sutton; details of his later life have not come to light.

Shirley Farmer Steele Perkins (1768-1852) was a barrister from Orton Hall Orton-on-the-Hill Leicestershire. He married Elizabeth Duncumb a month after she had inherited Moat House from her father Joseph Duncumb (qv) in 1793, and under the law that married women could not own property he became the new owner of Moat House, where he lived for the next 59 years. During the Napoleonic wars Perkins was a Major in the 1st Regiment of the Warwickshire Militia and the Commander of the Sutton Coldfield Volunteer Corps. He also held the post of Deputy Lieutenant of both Warwickshire and Leicestershire. He had the ambition to become the High Steward of Sutton Coldfield when Henry Willoughby 6th Baron Middleton died in 1835 and persuaded three of his friends on the Corporation to nominate him; however, he was outvoted in favour of Heneage Finch 5th Earl of Aylesford.

William Steele Perkins (1799-1864) was the younger son of Shirley Farmer Steele Perkins (qv) of Moat House. He was a solicitor who practised from offices in Mill Street, rented from Emmanuel College Cambridge, until he inherited Moat House in 1852 and moved his office to that property, having built an extension on the north end. He was for many years the Clerk to the Aston Division of the Warwickshire County Magistrates.

Edward Peyton lived at Doe Bank House, standing within the Four Oaks Hall estate on the corner of Wentworth Road and Lichfield Road, in 1864, with his wife, five children and five servants. He rented this substantial property, formerly known as the Dower House, from Sir John William Cradock Hartopp (qv) for £100 p.a. Peyton owned a factory making bedsteads in Bordesley Birmingham with 450 employees. He and his brother Henry patented a bedstead design in 1850 and the business flourished for a time, but after Henry's death Edward ran into financial difficulties and was forced to file for bankruptcy in 1883.

Walter Peyton (d. 1782) is presumed to have been a descendant of the Walter Peyton (1584-1639) who, after a successful and lucrative career as a merchant-adventurer and sea-captain, retired to Sutton in 1617, was appointed as Warden in 1623, married Dorothy Stanton, a granddaughter of George Pudsey of Langley Hall, and built Marlpit Hall in Roughley. This earlier Walter Peyton had a son, also Walter Peyton, who was born in 1624, but no further record of the family has been traced.

Joseph Pimlott (d. 1816?). Nothing is known about Joseph Pimlott, but the unusual surname occurs in several Sutton records. The 1824 Corn Rent Schedule names Mary Pimlott as the owner of 41 Coleshill Street, who may have been Joseph's widow. In 1834 a payment was made by the Corporation to Peter Pimlott for shoes for schoolchildren and he is named as a shoemaker of Lower Parade in 1861. James Pimlott was the landlord of the Coach and Horses in Lower Parade in 1861. See also Joseph Pimlott Oates.

John Plant was a glazier and painter who was engaged by the Corporation in work on the Moot Hall in Mill Street in the 1780s.

Thomas Procter. A Mr and Mrs Proctor are recorded as living at the Manor House in Manor Hill as tenants of Lord Somerville in 1857. The difference in spelling may be a vagary of the times.

John Riland (1690-1765) was the son of Rev John Riland, Rector of Sutton Coldfield from 1689 to 1720. In about 1730, with a family of nine children, he decided to build a new house to accommodate them. He purchased two fields known as Finger Post Piece and First Piece in the fashionable part of the town known as the Top of Sutton. This was on the west side of the High Street which at the time stretched as far as the junction with Tamworth Road before becoming Lichfield Road. The imposing early Georgian style mansion which he built was later named 'The Anchorage'; it was demolished in 1959 to make way for the Fire Station.

Rev John Riland (1736-1822) attended Queen's College Oxford and then, in 1759, became a curate at Holy Trinity Church Sutton Coldfield as assistant to his brother Rev Richard Bisse Riland (qv). In 1762 he was appointed as the curate of St. Mary's Church in Huddersfield until he returned to Sutton in 1790 as Rector in succession to his brother. Unlike his brother, he was universally admired for his amiable disposition, his goodness of heart and his care for the poor, sick and elderly.

Rev Richard Riland (1695-1757) was the Rector of Sutton Coldfield from 1720 to 1757 in succession to his father Rev John Riland (qv); he was succeeded by two of his sons, Rev Richard Bisse Riland (qv) and Rev John Riland (qv).

Rev Richard Bisse Riland (1732-90) was the Rector of Sutton Coldfield from 1758 to 1790, in succession to his father Rev Richard Riland (qv), and was followed by his brother Rev John Riland (qv) after whom his grandson, great-grandson and great-great-grandson were successively Rectors of Sutton Coldfield from 1822 to 1909. He was one of the promoters of the scheme to enclose the Park and other common land in Sutton in 1778, which did not endear him to his parishioners.

Rev Jeremiah Roberts graduated from Merton College Oxford and was the curate of Holy Trinity Church from about 1772 to 1780, at an annual salary of £50. He left Sutton to become a minor canon of Worcester Cathedral

Rev Gilbert William Robinson (1810-84) was the first vicar of St. John's Church in Walmley, which was built from a donation of £1,000 gifted by Lucy Riland, daughter of Rev John Riland (qv), on land given by the Corporation, and consecrated in 1845. He remained in post at Walmley until his death thirty-nine years later. A sermon preached by Robinson was appended to *A Christian Life and its Close* by Rev James Packwood (qv).

Robert Honeybourne Rochford was presumably related to two families of Sutton farmers, Rochford and Honeyborne (see Thomas Rochford and Thomas Hunnyborne).

Thomas Rochford (d. 1846). There were Rochfords living in Sutton in the 18th century. William Rochford bought a thirty-three-acre farm in Little Sutton in 1759 and Thomas Rochford of Mere Green died in 1779. In 1824 Edward Rochford was the landlord of the White Lion public house in Hill Village Road. The relationship of these various members of the Rochford family is unknown. In a list of 1833 Corporation members Thomas Rochford is described as a yeoman (a farmer who owned and cultivated a smallholding).

Richard Sadler (1798-1856) was a solicitor who lived at 36 High Street, with an office at the rear of the premises. He was the first Clerk to the Governors of Bishop Vesey's Grammar School in 1844. Until 1837 he was in partnership with his father, Edward Sadler, who successfully defended Abraham Thornton on a charge of murder in 1817, the last occasion when trial by battle was invoked, and acted for William Twamley (qv) and others in proceedings against the Corporation from 1788 to 1825. Richard Sadler took Thomas Storer Eddowes (qv) into partnership in 1855.

Richard Hurst Sadler (1847-1917), generally known by his middle name, was the son of Richard Sadler (qv), being nine years old when his father died. Following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather Edward Sadler he became a solicitor and was in partnership with Thomas Storer Eddowes (qv) for about thirty years from 1870, leaving the firm to set up on his own account in Birmingham after Eddowes's son Herbert Macaulay Eddowes joined the firm. Sadler went on to become a Town Councillor, was Mayor of Sutton in 1903, 1904 and 1905, and was appointed as an alderman in 1910. The 1906 foundation stone of the Town Hall in King Edward Square bears his name as Mayor. Sadler bought Moat House from the estate of Edward Arthurs (qv) jointly with his brother Ralph Stanley Sadler in 1872. Hurst purchased his brother's half share in the property for £2,000 in 1889 and remained living at Moat House for the rest of his life.

William Saunders M.A. was appointed as the Headmaster of Bishop Vesey's Grammar School for life in 1687, but he resigned after 37 years in 1724, probably on account of ill-health or old age. This was at a time when the School was at the top of Blind Lane (later Trinity Hill) adjacent to the Parish Church. Four years after his resignation the School moved to its present site in Lichfield Road, and the old School was said to have fallen down.

Rev Solomon Cadman Saxton (1796-1859) was the curate of St. Helen's Church in Darley Dale Derbyshire before moving to Sutton in about 1836 to take up the post of incumbent or perpetual curate of St. James's Chapel in Mere Green Road, from 1852 the parish church of Hill. He died at the Hill Parsonage.

Joseph Scott is possibly the Joseph Scott (1752-1828) who was the son of William Scott of Great Barr Hall. He was High Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1799 and M.P. for Worcester from 1802 to 1806, when he was created 1st Baron Scott of Great Barr. He was the father of Sir Edward Scott 2nd Baronet who married a daughter of Sir Hugh Bateman (qv), and the grandfather of Sir Francis Edward Scott 3rd Baronet who married a daughter of Sir William Edmund Cradock Hartopp 3rd Baronet (qv).

Henry Edwin Farnell Shaw (1801-78) was a surgeon who lived with his second wife Maria and four children on the east side of Coleshill Street, a few houses up from another property he owned where his sisters Elizabeth, Lucy and Emily ran a private day-school.

Edward Wellington Simkin. The name Simkin crops up in the Corporation Minute Book of 1776 when John Kendrick (qv) was accused of overcharging the Corporation for creating Westwood Coppice in Sutton Park after Messrs Adcock and Simkin were asked to value the work carried out. Whether Edward Wellington Simkin was this Simkin's descendant is a matter of conjecture. No doubt he acquired his middle name in homage to the renowned national treasure Arthur Wellesley 1st Duke of

Wellington who died in 1852. Simkin was a director and shareholder of the Wolverhampton, Walsall and Midland Junction Railway Company Ltd who supported the construction of a railway line through Sutton Park.

Rev Albert Smith (1834-1919) succeeded Josiah Wright (qv) as the Headmaster of Bishop Vesey's Grammar School in 1863 and remained in post for thirty-nine years, retiring in 1902 to take up the position of vicar of St. Mary Magdalene's Church in the small Oxfordshire village of Duns Tew. He had previously been an assistant master at King Edward's Grammar School in Birmingham, having obtained a first class honours degree in classics at Lincoln College Oxford, as well as honours in mathematics. While at King Edward's he had obtained a Masters degree and had been ordained. During his time at Bishop Vesey's he oversaw the building of a large extension on the south side of the 1728 School House, and the number of pupils rose from 20 to 130. By all accounts he was well respected for his integrity, modesty and devotion to the interests of the school and its pupils.

Charles Smith (1790-1867) started a coach service between Sutton and Birmingham in 1816. By the 1851 census he was living at 41 Coleshill Street, his occupation being given as a maltster, there being a brewhouse at the rear of his property. In his 1892 memoirs Richard Holbeche remembered him as "old Charles Smith a genial and kindly man who had driven the Birmingham and Sutton coach".

John Smith (d. 1888) was the son of William Smith (qv) from whom he inherited Hollyfield House, which he sold to Henry Addenbrooke, the Corporation's Deputy Steward, in 1863. It was demolished in 1949. Smith also owned Wylde Green Farm, but his principal seat was in the village of Britwell Salome at the foot of the Chiltern Hills in Oxfordshire.

Prichard Smith. The minutes of the Corporation meetings do not often state the occupation of the members, but they do refer to Prichard Smith as an attorney.

Rev Richard Carter Smith (1802-64) lived at the White Cottage (later Park House) in Sutton Park for several years and was a curate at Holy Trinity Church under Rev Richard Williamson (qv) whose sister Mary he married. Riland Bedford described him as "a clergyman of more than average merit". His daughter Anne Marie Carter Smith (1835-1909) was in her day a popular novelist and short-story writer.

Solomon Smith (d. 1857) was a well-to-do builder who lived at 'The Larches' in Four Oaks Road (now No 64). He was engaged by the Corporation on many building projects over a number of years. For instance, he built the Corporation school in Mere Green Road (now the Old School House Restaurant) in 1826 at a cost of £360. In the same year he was employed by John Sutherland Valentine to build the Regency-style Fox Hill House off Fox Hill Road, and when Valentine was bankrupted in 1835 Smith bought Fox Hill House at auction for his own residence. He owned twenty acres of land in Four Oaks, and also acted as a valuer, surveyor and auctioneer.

William Smith I (d.1838) was a wealthy farmer, described as a gentleman in the 1833 list of Corporation members, who lived at Hollyfield House, on the corner of Hollyfield Road and Rectory Road, which he enlarged from a small farmhouse into a substantial gentleman's residence.

William Smith II is described in the Corporation Minute Book as a chemist.

Rev Benjamin Spencer D.Ll. (d. 1823) was a curate at Holy Trinity Church before being appointed as the Vicar of St. Paul's and St. Peter's Church Aston Birmingham in 1771, a post which he held for 52 years until his death. He was one of two men appointed in 1791 to carry out annual inspections of the lunatic asylum run by Thomas Terry (qv).

Henry Stibbs (d. 1765) signed his name with a mark. He was appointed as Warden in 1730 to replace Josiah Hunnyborne part-way through his term of office and was then reappointed in November 1731. Agnes Bracken lists as a monument on the chancel floor of Holy Trinity Church: "Henry Stibbs (?), warden, died April 12, 1731, aged 39." Stella Thebridge lists as a lost memorial: "Henry Stibbs, warden in 1731, died that year aged 39." The Corporation Minute Book confirms that Stibbs was re-elected as warden on 2nd November 1731, having been a member of the Corporation for at least forty-two years, and there is no earlier Henry Stibbs who was the warden. The inconsistency between these sources can only be resolved by giving due weight to the question mark employed by Miss Bracken because the name was difficult to decipher, and concluding that it was Henry Gibbons (qv), Warden in 1714, who died in 1731. The Minute Book records that he was replaced on 2nd November 1732; why he wasn't replaced a year earlier is not apparent.

Samuel Allen Taylor (d. 1914) was a prosperous Birmingham button-maker (possibly Heaton & Taylor of Goodman Street), who lived at 'The Laurels' and later at 'The Hollies' in Four Oaks. One of his sons died of fever at Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State, during the Boer War in 1900.

Thomas Terry (d. 1816) was a surgeon and apothecary who in 1791 was licensed "to keep a house in Sutton Coldfield for the reception of lunatics not exceeding ten in number". He had to pay a fee of £10 for this licence and give a bond for good behaviour in the sum of £100 "pursuant to the Act regulating Madhouses". He was a member of the Corporation for fifty-five years.

Edward Farmer Todd was possibly a son of Joseph Grove Todd (qv) and brother of John Grove Todd (qv). He became a Town Councillor in 1886.

John Grove Todd was probably the son of Joseph Grove Todd (qv), since John was appointed in 1877, the year after Joseph's death.

Joseph Grove Todd (d. 1876) was a farmer of New Shipton who in 1846 took a lease from Emmanuel College Cambridge of twenty-six acres of land known as the Wheelways and Beard Moors to the east of Birmingham Road in Wylde Green, as successor tenant to Joseph Clarke (qv).

William Twamley (d. 1825) was the miller at New Hall Mill, the last of four William Twamleys who held that position since 1730. In 1817 Twamley was involved in the trial of Abraham Thornton for the murder of Mary Ashford as a witness for the defence. He had been responsible for dredging the pond where Mary's body was found and then initiated enquiries which led to Thornton's arrest. He also established the exact times at which the events occurred, reconciling the clocks of Birmingham, Erdington and Castle Bromwich, which greatly assisted in proving Thornton's alibi. In 1788 Twamley was one of four Suttonians who filed information against the Corporation with the Attorney General. Their complaint was that "for many years many and great disorders and abuses in the management and application of their income had been introduced, practised, countenanced and connived at by the Corporation to the undue benefit and advantage of the Warden and Society, their favourites and friends, but to the great detriment and prejudice of the local inhabitants and contrary to the charitable designs of King Henry VIII". Based on the information filed the Attorney General commenced proceedings against the Corporation in the Court of Chancery. The litigation lasted for thirty-seven years. It might appear strange that Twamley was elected as a member of the Corporation, but by 1817, the year of his appointment, the Warden and Society had accepted that they needed to change their ways, and the complainants, on behalf of the freeholders of Sutton Coldfield, were keen to obtain a Scheme of the Court to regulate the future management of the town's affairs, rather than raking over old abuses. The Scheme was finally approved in May 1825, but Twamley himself had died a couple of months earlier.

Robert Darwin Vaughton may have been the brother-in-law of John Oughton (qv), who married the daughter of Thomas Vaughton of Ashfurlong House.

Roger Vaughton (d. 1817?) may have been a relative of Thomas Vaughton who converted Ashfurlong House on the corner of Tamworth Road and Weeford Road into a gentleman's residence in about 1800. Thomas was a wealthy Tamworth man who wanted a prestigious house in Warwickshire to qualify to become the High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1804. He also owned Wheatmore Farm on the other side of Tamworth Road with sixty acres of land.

Christopher Veasey (d. 1757). The surname variously spelt as Veasey, Veisey, Vesye and Vesey crops up several times in the list of Wardens: Christopher in 1537, Richard in 1538, Christopher in 1556, John in 1571, Simon in 1597, Christopher in 1638 and Christopher in 1734. Three generations of Christopher Veaseys owned the Stone House in Maney in the 16th and 17th centuries, and it then passed to Thomas Veasey and his son John Veasey until it was sold in 1761. It is likely that the Christopher Veasey who died in 1757 was related to the Maney Veaseys. Histories of Sutton Coldfield usually refer to the earlier Veaseys as relatives of Bishop Vesey, without saying how they were related, but sometimes hinting that they were Bishop Vesey's illegitimate progeny.

George Wakefield was a farmer who in 1824 owned Minworth Greaves Farm on the north side of Kingsbury Road near the Birmingham & Fazeley Canal, on the southern boundary of Sutton Coldfield. On the other side of the road there was an old farmhouse which had been converted into three farmworkers' cottages. In an 1833 list of Corporation members Wakefield is described as a gentleman.

Edwin Thomas Walters (1841-1918) was born in Staffordshire and after leaving school at the age of thirteen he worked on his father's farm until 1861 when he moved to Sutton to take on the management of the 160 acre New Hall Farm. He married a daughter of William Brockas, of the old Sutton farming family, who lived in the High Street. Walters strongly opposed the building of a railway line through Sutton Park in 1872, but was outvoted. He gave up farming in 1882 and became a partner in a firm of auctioneers, Messrs Lythall Mansell & Walters of Birmingham and Shrewsbury, which specialised in the sale of farming stock. He was elected as a Town Councillor in 1886, was Mayor of Sutton in 1893 and was subsequently appointed as an alderman.

William Webb B.A. (Brasenose College Oxford) was the Headmaster of Bishop Vesey's Grammar School for 53 years from 1764 until his death in 1817. The School became known as Webb's School during his later years. He was the father of Dr William Webb, the Master of Clare Hall, later Clare College, Cambridge and Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, and of two unmarried daughters, Anne and Mary, who lived at 'The Rookery' in the High Street where for a short time they ran a girls' school; they were well-known for their charitable works in the town.

Baron Dickinson Webster (1818-60) of Penns Hall, the great-grandson, grandson and son of Joseph Webster I, II and III (qv), took over the running of Penns Mill in 1842. He was appointed as Warden of Sutton Coldfield on a record six occasions and was very active in furthering the interests of the town, notably the building of a new Town Hall in Mill Street, opened in 1859, and the promotion of a railway line from Birmingham, which came to fruition in 1862 two years after his death. Riland Bedford remembered him with affection in 1891: "Mr Baron Webster was a leading sportsman, an active magistrate, and an efficient officer of yeomanry. He was conspicuous in Sutton affairs, and a most useful member of all public bodies with which he was connected."

Joseph Webster I (1720-80) was the son of a Birmingham ironmaster who owned the Lower and Upper Mills on the River Tame at Perry Barr. He joined his father's business in about 1738 and a few years later they acquired Penns Mill in Walmley on lease. After his father's death in 1757 he took a lease of

Penns House, later called Penns Hall. He created Penns Lake, fed by the Ebrook, which enabled the wire-mill at Penns to flourish for the next 100 years.

Joseph Webster II (1750-88), son of Joseph Webster I, inherited his father's wire-drawing business and the Penns estate in 1780. Four years later he bought the freehold interest in the mill and Penns Hall, which he rebuilt as a more substantial gentleman's residence. He was killed in a horse-riding accident at the age of 38.

Joseph Webster III (1783-1856), son of Joseph Webster II, was only five years old when his father died. His mother kept the wire-drawing business at Penns Mill going during his childhood, but handed control of the business to him when he attained the age of 18. He was the youngest ever appointed Warden at the age of 26. He extended Penns Hall to accommodate his family of twelve children, three of whom died in infancy. He retired in 1844 to Breadsall Priory near Derby, but when his wife died four years later he moved back to Sutton, taking a lease of Ashfurlong Hall from Francis Beynon Hackett (qv) of Moor Hall. Dying in 1856, he was buried in an ostentatiously large vault surrounded by an iron fence in the graveyard at Holy Trinity Church.

Rev Joseph Webster (1812-58) was the eldest son of Joseph Webster III (qv) of Penns Hall, and the older brother of Baron Dickinson Webster (qv). He decided to enter the church rather than joining his father's wire-manufactory business at Penns Mill, and became the Rector of St. James's Church in Hindlip near Worcester.

Rev Montagu Webster (1819-1903) was the younger brother of Baron Dickinson Webster (qv) of Penns Hall. He was a curate at St. Peter's Church Netherseal and St. Matthew's Church Overseal in Derbyshire before becoming the vicar of St. James's Church at Hill in 1860, a post he held for the rest of his life. He married Frances Vavasour in 1853, who died at Hill Vicarage in 1871 aged forty-one.

Richard Whateley. See William Kendrick.

John Wiggan (1797-1875) was a prosperous Birmingham gunmaker in partnership with his nephew Henry Elliott. The Blade Mill powered by the stream flowing from Keepers Pool closed down in 1847; Wiggan purchased the site in 1851, demolished the mill and converted the mill-house into a gentleman's residence, which he called Park House, with ornamental gardens and walks beside the stream. The new house was badly affected when the dam at Keepers Pool broke during a storm in 1859.

John Wilkins (1661-1726) of Ravenstone near Coalville Leicestershire (formerly partly in Derbyshire) was a self-made coal magnate who was M.P. for Leicestershire from 1698 to 1708 and High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1694. John Wilkins is a common name, and only the date of death would suggest that this M.P. might have served on the Sutton Corporation were it not for the fact that John Wilkins of Ravenstone Derbyshire was appointed as a Trustee of Bishop Vesey's Grammar School in 1709. In 1707 Wilkins donated Sharratt Field in Hill to trustees to use the rental income for the distribution of religious books by way of reward "to such poor children and other indigent inhabitants of Sutton Coldfield as shall have been publicly catechised in the parish church".

Thomas Studholme Wilkins. Little is known about Thomas Studholme Wilkins, but the surname Wilkins was common in 19th century Sutton. At a banquet to mark the opening of the railway line from Birmingham to Sutton in 1862, Wilkins spoke of the prosperity which would be brought to Sutton by well-heeled Birmingham manufacturers coming to live there, even if they built factories with tall chimneys, which last remark did not go down at all well. He married a local girl, Lucy Arnold. In April 1877 a letter purporting to contain his resignation as a Corporation member was read out at a

Corporation meeting and his resignation was recorded. However, six months later the Warden reported that Wilkins claimed that the letter had been written by his family without his knowledge and consent and he was accordingly reinstated as a member, but later the same month a genuine letter of resignation was received from him. One can imagine his wife standing over him with a rolling-pin as he wrote it.

Rev Richard Williamson DD (d. 1865) was the grandson of Rev Richard Bisse Riland (qv) whose daughter Phoebe had married Rev Edmond Williamson. When his cousin Rev William Riland Bedford (qv) died suddenly in 1843, his son William Kirkpatrick Riland Bedford (qv) being too young to take up the post of Rector of Sutton Coldfield, Williamson was appointed, but he resigned in 1850 after his cousin's son was ordained. Before his appointment as Rector Williamson was the Headmaster of Westminster School in London from 1828 and he retained that post for a further three years after becoming Rector. After 1850 he became the vicar of the Church of the Holy Cross in Pershore Worcestershire (Pershore Abbey), rural dean and a canon of Worcester Cathedral. The diarist Sarah Holbeche, who in common with many others greatly admired Williamson during his time at Sutton, paid for a stained-glass window in his memory, which can be seen in the north wall of the Vesey Chapel at Holy Trinity Church.

Arthur Winkler Wills (1833-1903) was the owner of a factory making edge tools in Birmingham, and, like many well-to-do Birmingham manufacturers, he lived in Wylde Green, his house being called 'Claregate'. He was highly critical of the building of a railway line through Sutton Park, accusing its leading proponents of having vested interests. He was also a Governor of Bishop Vesey's Grammar School. He was the son of a barrister, and his brother Sir Alfred Wills was a High Court judge, best remembered for presiding over the trial of Oscar Wilde on a charge of gross indecency.

Matthew William Wilson (1824-91) was a schoolteacher. At the age of twenty-one, in 1845, he was appointed as the master of the newly-opened Corporation Upper School (secondary school) in Church Hill off Mill Street and he lived in part of the old workhouse next to the school. The school was short-lived and, mainly at the instigation of Joseph Wright (qv), it was closed down in 1853, the pupils transferring to Bishop Vesey's Grammar School. Wilson was dismissed, but he set up his own private school, first at Doe Bank in Four Oaks, and two years later at 'The Anchorage' in Lichfield Road, opposite the Grammar School. In 1861 Wilson had thirty-five pupils, including fourteen boarders, whilst the Grammar School was struggling to maintain more than twenty pupils. In 1871 Wilson moved to bigger premises at Ashfurlong Hall set in fifty-six acres, under the name Ashfurlong Classical College. He was also the treasurer of the Sutton Coldfield Cricket Club. Wilson retired to Handsworth, where he died.

John Wood (d. 1727). John Wood is a common name. The miller of the Manor Mill at the bottom of Mill Street when it was severely damaged in a flood in 1668 was John Wood. He or a son of the same name may have been Sutton's Warden in 1723.

Thomas Woodhouse (d. 1768) owned 1/5 Coleshill Street before Rev Richard Bisse Riland (Rector 1758-90) (qv) bought it in 1757 for occupation by his mother, the widow of Rev Richard Riland (Rector 1720-57) (qv). In a 1742 rental the property was referred to as 'The Swan', which suggests it might have been a public house. The older histories state that the property was the rectory before the Queen Anne rectory was built in Rectory Park in 1701, but it is now thought that there was a Tudor rectory on the site of the 1701 building.

Josiah Wright (1824-94) was the Headmaster of Bishop Vesey's Grammar School from 1849 to 1863 in succession to James Eccleston (qv). Wright presided over the building of a large extension on the north side of the school to accommodate an anticipated increase in the number of pupils, which only happened slowly over the next decade. Disappointed with this slow progress, Wright thought that

establishing his own private school was a better prospect in terms of both job satisfaction and remuneration. He accordingly gave in his notice at Sutton and opened Barnham House at St. Leonards-on-Sea in Sussex. He had also decided to take holy orders, which under Bishop Vesey's foundation deed meant he would no longer be eligible to be Headmaster at Sutton. He was ordained in 1865, and became a curate at St. Mary Magdalen's Church St. Leonards-on-Sea. He was the author of *David King of Israel* and *History of Greece* (in Greek).

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF SOME OF THE WARDENS PRIOR TO 1723

John Addyes (c.1645-1706) was the son of the Thomas Addyes who died in 1670 (qv). He married the daughter of Leicester Grosvenor, the owner of Moor Hall from 1651 to 1671.

Thomas Addyes (Warden 1633, 1642,1651) (d. 1670) was a wealthy landowner with estates in Maney and Great Barr. His descendants owned Moor Hall for over a century.

Thomas Addyes (Warden 1668) (c. 1640-c. 1690) was the son of the 1633 Warden of the same name (qv).

Thomas Addyes (Warden 1692) (1664-1723) was the son of the 1668 Warden of the same name (qv).

Simon Ashford was a farmer from Maney who was reported to the Court Leet (local court) in 1582 for permitting three of his pigs to go unringed and unyoked.

Edward Bennett (d. 1692) was a wealthy yeoman farmer with a hundred acres of land in Wishaw; his goods were valued at £275 at the time of his death, and he was owed £410 which he had lent to neighbours secured by personal bond.

Dr John Burges, not to be confused with his father Rev John Burges Rector of Sutton Coldfield from 1617 to 1635, practised as a Doctor of Medicine in Sutton. His wife was one of Bishop Vesey's great-great-nieces; he built the Brick House (later Vesey House) in the High Street in about 1639.

William Chancey (or Chancy) (d. 1687) was the Headmaster of Bishop Vesey's Grammar School from 1659 to 1687, having previously been the Headmaster of Market Bosworth Grammar School.

Humphrey Fisher was a farmer who took a lease of New Shipton Farm in Walmley from the Warden and Society of Sutton Coldfield for eighty years in 1547.

William Fisher, a direct descendant of Humphrey Fisher (qv), now owned New Shipton Farm as a freehold property, having somehow converted the long lease into absolute ownership, as a result of either incompetence on the part of the Warden and Society or a breach of trust.

William Gibbons (Warden 1528, 1529) (d. 1543) married Bishop Vesey's younger sister Agnes Harman in about 1490. A local farmer whose family lived at Little Sutton, he was of a lower social standing than his wife, but his appointment as the town's first Warden in 1528 and the gift of New Hall from Bishop Vesey at about the same time raised him to become one of the most prominent and wealthy men in Sutton.

William Gibbons (Warden 1557, 1569) (d. 1593) was the son of Bishop Vesey's nephew Thomas Gibbons (qv). He purchased New Hall from his brother Thomas Gibbons (qv) in 1591.

William Gibbons (Warden 1592, 1600, 1607) was Bishop Vesey's great-great-nephew, the son and grandson of previous wardens named Thomas Gibbons (qv).

Thomas Gibbons (Warden 1533, 1542) (c. 1495-1575) was the son of Bishop Vesey's sister Agnes Harman and her husband William Gibbons (qv). He inherited New Hall from his father in 1543. He was also the owner of Stonehouse Farm in Boldmere, one of Bishop Vesey's original fifty-one stone houses.

Thomas Gibbons (Warden 1573, 1576, 1581) (d. c. 1615) was the eldest son of Bishop Vesey's nephew Thomas Gibbons (qv). He married Sybil Lisle of Moxhull Hall.

John Hargrave was a draper who was fined by the Court Leet in 1549 for selling sheepskins at the Sutton Market without the necessary licence.

John Harman (c. 1510-c. 1560) was the eldest son of Bishop Vesey's brother Hugh Harman by his second wife Joyce Rugeley. He inherited Moor Hall from his uncle.

Ralph Harman (d. 1607) was Bishop Vesey's great-nephew, the son of William Harman (qv).

William Harman was the younger brother of John Harman (qv).

George Heath was described as "a gentleman"; he owned land in Maney.

William Hill (1619-1667), born in Curdworth Sutton Coldfield, was the Headmaster of Bishop Vesey's Grammar School from 1639 to 1647. He married a daughter of Dr John Burges (qv).

Thomas Hurst was the Constable of Sutton Coldfield, whose family lived at Hurst Green Farm in Wishaw Lane to the south of Peddimore Hall from the 15th to the 19th centuries.

Thomas Keene (Warden 1531, 1548) was the husband of Joan Gibbons, Bishop Vesey's niece. In 1533 the Warden and Society transferred the ownership of the profitable Manor Mill at the bottom of Mill Street to Keene, "mindful of the many and great benefits conferred on us by the venerable father John Bishop of Exeter, who through his efforts, costs, works and expenses has caused the town of Sutton to change from a poor ruinous country place to one populous and flourishing".

Thomas Keene (Warden 1566) was the son of the earlier warden of the same name (qv), who inherited the Manor Mill from his father.

John Leveson was the husband of Bishop Vesey's elder sister Amy Harman; he came from a wealthy Wolverhampton family who had made their money as wool merchants.

Thomas Lisle (d. 1567) was the owner of Moxhull Hall, who traced his ancestry back to Herbert de Insula in the early 13th century.

Raphael Massey was the son of Bishop Vesey's niece Joyce Harman and her husband John Massey of Erdington.

Simon Parratt (also called Perrott or Parrott) (d. 1597) was a substantial landowner with a large estate at Maney, including a manor house, Maney Hall, where he lived. He also owned the White Hart Inn in the High Street, the Bulls Head in Mill Street and the Blade Mill in Sutton Park. However, he got into financial difficulties and in 1594 sold his Sutton estates to Emmanuel College Cambridge, and died in poverty in Ireland. His wife Ann was the granddaughter of Bishop Vesey's niece Joan Keene.

Walter Peyton (otherwise Walker Peyton) (1584-1639), a Londoner by birth, made his fortune as a sea-captain for the East India Company, and he retired to Sutton in 1617, acquiring Marlpit Hall and converting it into a splendid mansion. He married Dorothy Stanton, a granddaughter of George Pudsey (qv).

George Pudsey (Warden 1582, 1604) (d. 1625) was the owner of Langley Hall, the son of Robert Pudsey (qv). His mother was one of Bishop Vesey's eleven nieces and his second wife was Bishop Vesey's great-great-niece Margaret Gibbons.

George Pudsey (Warden 1636, 1650) (d. 1674) of Langley Hall was the grandson of the former warden of the same name (qv). He and his son Henry Pudsey were the first two Capital Burgesses of Sutton Coldfield (magistrates) appointed under the 1664 Charter.

Robert Pudsey (d. 1558) was the husband of Bishop Vesey's niece Eleanor Harman and was the owner of Langley Hall.

Henry Sedgwick (d. 1576) was a farmer who lived at Stud Farm off Wylde Green Road.

Nicholas Turner (d. 1569) was a farmer who lived in Little Sutton.

Christopher Veasey (d. 1559) lived at the Stone House in Maney, one of the fifty-one stone houses which Bishop Vesey built "for his poor kinsmen", which suggests that he was related to the Bishop, perhaps a cousin originally named Harman who changed his name to Veasey (or Vesey) to take advantage of Bishop Vesey's status. Alternatively, it has been suggested that he was Bishop Vesey's illegitimate son or grandson.

Edward Willoughby was the younger brother of Sir Percival Willoughby of Middleton Hall. He married a distant cousin Winifred Willoughby, whose elder sister Bridget was Sir Percival's wife. He acted as the managing agent for Emmanuel College's Sutton estates. In 1623 he built a stone house in the High Street (now No. 1). He also owned the Blade Mill in Sutton Park.

William Wood lived at the newly-rebuilt Peddimore Hall in 1670.

Thomas Yardley was married to Alice Gibbons, one of Bishop Vesey's nieces.

For later Wardens see 'Biographical Details of Some of the Members'.

Kerry Osbourne
July 2023

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