

Most of the money and properties acquired by the children of **Eliza Loveday (born Sharp)** my Great x4 Grandmother came originally from her Great Grandfather on her maternal side, my **Great x7 Grandfather, Charles Lockyer**, to son John Lockyer and John's Granddaughter Eliza through the courts and who was married to **Douglas Charles Loveday** my Great x4 Grandfather

Charles Lockyer - my Great x7 Grandfather (Eliza Lovedays Great Grandfather)

He was from Ilchester, Somerset, England and he died Feb 13 1752 'of a paralytic disorder' at his home in Ealing, Middlesex, England.

He was buried March 1 1752 in Ilchester, Somerset, England, his home town.

England Deaths and Burials, 1538-1991

Charles Lockyer

Gender: Male

Burial: Mar 1 1752

Ilchester, Somerset, England

Indexing Project (Batch) Number: I02079-1

System Origin: England-EASy

GS Film number: 1470919

Reference ID: item 3

Died - Feb 13 1752

He was Member of Parliament for Ilchester in the House of Commons from 1727 – 1747

Sir Francis Wyndham (c. 1653–1715), Charles Lockyer's sponsor, was a Member of Parliament for Ilchester from 1695 to the parliament commencing 21 July 1702

The Lockyers in Parliament

Charles Lockyer, eldest son of Thomas Lockyer, was a Member of Parliament, holding one of two seats in the constituency of Ilchester in Somerset between 1727 and 1734.

The Lockyers must have been a family of considerable means. At that time, the winner of an election was often the man who had successfully bribed or “treated” more voters than his rival. We can be sure; however, that Charles himself didn’t have to do too much treating: his father more or less bought the constituency for him, and he was returned unopposed in two of his three elections.

After Charles stood down from parliament in 1747, his brother Thomas took over the seat. A parliamentary colleague described Thomas as “a dirty, sordid, tyrannical fellow... full of promises, falsehood and deceit.” (Perhaps this opinion was justified. The legal case of Perry v. Phelps mainly concerned whether or not Thomas had behaved ethically in the matter of his brother John’s will.)

For a few years, Ilchester was a Lockyer stronghold, with Thomas in one of the two parliamentary seats and his son, Joseph Tolson Lockyer in the other, but when Thomas died in 1785 the Lockyer family’s connection with Parliament was broken.

Charles was the first son Thomas and Elizabeth Lockyer of Ilchester, Somerset, England

Possible parents of Thomas Lockyer

John Lockyer of Ilchester born 1615

John Lockyer

Deceased

Gender: Male

Birth: Circa 1615

Ilchester, Somerset, England

Marriage: Spouse: Mrs Ann Lockyer

Between 1640 and 1641

Ilchester, Somerset, England

Wife: Mrs Ann Lockyer

Charles had two brothers - Thomas and John but he must have had another brother too, because Thomas (who also became a Member of Parliament) was the fourth son of Thomas and Elizabeth Lockyer. Charles also had a sister Mary

Charles Lockyer belonged to a leading Ilchester dissenting family, owning property in and around the town. He was for some time in the service of the South Sea Company as chief accountant, giving evidence to the secret committee set up in the House of Commons to inquire into the South Sea bubble. Returned unopposed for his native town in 1727, after a contest in 1734, and unopposed again in 1741, he voted consistently with the Government. He stood down in favour of his younger brother Thomas in 1747, and died 'of a paralytic disorder', 13 Feb. 1752.

Charles Lockyer had shares in East India and Bank Stock. He was talking about the East India Company, which was established in England around 1600 for trade with the East Indies (including India). It was a very powerful company, and many people will have had shares in it. The Lockyers would perhaps have been particularly interested in the **East India Company** trade in cloths like cotton and silk, because their family business was textiles.

Charles Lockyer

The life of Thomas Lockyer MP is well-documented, but his older brother Charles is more of a mystery. Was he the Charles Lockyer who travelled the world and published '*An Account Of The Trade In India*' in 1711? Nobody knows. (Well we do know now they are one in the same man) One fact about his career is undisputed: as chief accountant for the South Sea Company, Charles gave evidence to a secret House of Commons committee inquiring into the South Sea Bubble after the bubble burst in 1720 (the British equivalent of the Wall Street Crash).

This letter signed to **Charles Lockyer** by Sir Hans Sloane confirms that the Charles Lockyer who owned shares in the **East India and Bank South, the East India Company** who in 1703, Lockyer sailed from England on the **East India Company's ship Stretham** and wrote the book titled '*Account of the Trade in India*' published in 1711 is also the Charles Lockyer who in The Journal Book of the Royal Society of 18 May 1727 recorded that on 7 December 1713, a Lockyer (forename omitted) was '**Accomptant to the South Sea Company**' when Council approved his election as a Fellow. . A chronological register of both Houses of the British Parliament, from the Union in 1708, to the third Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1807 (Vol. 1). London: Longman, Hurst, Rees & Orme., p. 157) recorded that **this Charles Lockyer (named 'Chief Accomptant') was Member of Parliament (MP) for Ilchester, Somerset, from the 7th to the 9th Parliaments, i.e. from 28 November 1727 to 18 June 1747**

From The Journal of Natural History – Article Dated 1799-

Charles Lockyer: donor to Sir Hans Sloane of the holotype of *Pongo pygmaeus*

On 15 May 1740, a Charles Lockyer of Ealing was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; his first proposer was Hans Sloane

pr

June 7th 1723

Pray permit Mr Edward Lamplugh
to accept for me all such stock as
stands unaccepted in of South Sea Compa-
-my books in the joint names of Sir
Hans Sloane Thomas Gled & John Fuller
Esqrs in Trust for which this shall be
your sufficient authority from

your Humble servant

To Mr Charles
Lockyer Accountant
to of South Sea Company

Hans Sloane

Another undisputed fact is that Charles never married, and for this reason his will is a most interesting document.

The will was made in 1752, shortly before his death, and the chief beneficiary was “John Lockyer otherwise Green”, who was his son by Ann Green, a servant. John was born in 1735, and by 1752 was apprenticed to a coach-maker in Middlesex, so Charles did not bring up his boy to a life of luxury. He left extensive properties in Middlesex and in Somerset to his natural son, with one request: that the young man should go by the name of John Lockyer, “that being the Name he was Christened by and Registered in Lothbury Parish in London”.

In addition to most of his father’s land and property, John was to receive £2000 when he completed his apprenticeship, and there was a generous annuity for his mother Ann.

Within a month, Charles Lockyer died of what he described as “a paralytick disorder”. His brother Thomas might have been “dirty”, “sordid” and “tyrannical”, but on the evidence of his will, Charles himself was very different. Many rich men “got girls into trouble”, but few stood by them, and even fewer passed on such a magnificent inheritance to an illegitimate child.

Charles Lockyer wrote a book titled ‘*Account of the Trade in India*’ published in 1711 describing a three year voyage to Asian countries.

In 1703, Lockyer sailed from England on the East India Company’s ship *Stretham*. He was not the chief supercargo, who was a Mr. Brewster, but he was probably a subordinate. In this capacity, he became fully acquainted with the trading possibilities in Asia, which he described in his book.

The voyage lasted three years. The *Stetham*, a 350 ton ship, left England in

February 1703 and reached Batavia on 9 October. In view of the monsoon, she could not continue directly to China and so traded between Malacca and India. Indeed, Lockyer begins his chronicle in Fort George with a lengthy account of the East India Company’s administration. The *Stretham* left Madras on 17 May, 1704, and headed for Acheen where Lockyer described the foreign exchange market in June, 1704. The cargo included opium which was sold in Acheen for 220 Taels per bahar. The voyage continued to Malacca and then to Pulo Condore, which was reached on 27 July, and finally to China. The *Stretham* reached Macao on 7 August and Whampoa on 18 August before docking in Canton. The latter was not trivial, for it required securing permission and paying various fees, which had to be negotiated.

Business finally began in early September. On 8 September, the *Stretham*’s cargo of broadcloth, lead, and perpetuanoes was sold for cash, and the return cargo was purchased shortly

afterwards. The main item was wrought silk, which was bought on 15 September. We do not know the full cargo on the Stretham's return voyage. The Stretham remained in Canton for three months. The cargo it sold was not actually delivered until November, and Lockyer's price current is dated December 1704. The Stretham left Canton on 14 December and cleared Whampoa the next day. The ship did not return to England immediately but continued to trade around the Indian Ocean. The Stretham headed for Cocheen, which it reached on 10 March, 1705, and where it took on rice and other provisions that were sold at the next stop in Mocho. Then the Stretham headed to Muskat and Goombroon (modern day Bandar Abbas) at the mouth of the Persian Gulf. Afterwards, it was a sail down the west coast of India stopping at Goa, Carwar, Telichery, Calicut, and, once again, at Cocheen. Finally, the Stretham headed back to England, stopping on the way at the Cape of Good Hope and at St. Helena in 1706 before the final run up the Atlantic. While the East India Company had a monopoly on trade between the East Indies and England, it allowed its employees to trade on their own account, and many took advantage of this opportunity.

How to trade your way to riches was the passion behind Lockyer's book. For each port he visited, he listed the English goods that could be sold profitably and the local produce that could be exported to England or sold elsewhere in Asia. In Malacca, for instance, he observed that "The Dutch, who trade in Sloops and small Vessels to Jahore, Quedah, Pegu, and among the Sindy Islands, make very profitable Returns in Tin, Tutanague, Wax, Ivory, Sugar, Pepper &c. all which are much cheaper here than anywhere, to the Westward of the Nicobar Islands, and therefore most of these Commodities are Brought up by Ships bound that way." (Lockyer 1711, p. 72) He always summarized the local weights and measures and their conversions among each other and into English units. Money and coinage received equal attention, both to establish the sterling equivalents of Asian prices and because gold and silver could be shipped around Asia to arbitrage the money markets.

Despite the usual tone of excitement at the prospect of getting rich, there are melancholy passages that suggest that Lockyer, like others in his position, were less successful than they hoped. In Goombroon at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, he wrote, "poor Factors and Writers at 15l. and 5l. per Annum, have a hard Bargain with the Company."

Lockyer, however, concocted a scheme to make the most of the bad situation. "Here's an Opportunity of growing rich sooner than at more healthful Places." The trick was to make an agreement "with another of equal Fortune, that at the Decease of either, the Estate he was possessed of shall fall to the Survivor." Since mortality was so high, "one has a fair Chance in four or five Years time to be in better Circumstances than the best Management in Bunder could otherwise procure. I recommend this to the Consideration of all, who's Fortunes, may lead them in that way." To those who found the plan morbid or were concerned that a man's

estate should be left to relatives in England, Lockyer responded: "A Man is not nearer the Grave for such Provision, or would his Relations at home fare the worse, for the Loss of his Estate by Assignment: For, if by former Events we may judge of what will be, they have reason to conclude, not a third part of what is left with Trustees will be accounted for; often none at all; and to make the Company Executors in Trust is a very tedious way, unless one of the Directors be a Party concerned." (Lockyer 1711, pp. 217-8)

Lockyer's observations paint a vivid picture of economic life in Asia. He found the Malays and Sumatrans to be lazy (Lockyer 1711, p. 78), but he was impressed by the commercial vigor of the Chinese. In Malacca, "Arek, commonly called Bettle-nut," could be purchased cheaply, and it "would bear all Charges of Freight, Package, and China Dutys, and fetch fifty per Cent. Profit in Canton on a large Quantity, towards the End of Anno 1704." This remarkable return "is more than any other Commodity within my Knowledge." However, such high profits would not last, "for the Chinese, who like Bees search all the Coasts betwixt Arracan and their own Country for Profit, have undoubtedly long since brought down the Price by filling their Markets with it." (Lockyer 1711, p. 72)

Lockyer may have had experience in construction, for he was an accurate and interested observer of house and ship building. In Goombroon, "Abdel la Ford, a Moor, is said to have fifteen or sixteen Sail of Ships of his own, from 100 to 500 Tuns Burthen. They are expert in building, and take the Dimensions of all new English Vessels that arrive: If they like the Model, the next they have on the Stocks shall resemble her in all things. They have not the least regard to the Dutch, whose high Sterns seem to be a hindrance to their Sailing. They building altogether with Teak, a firm, lasting sort of Timber: Nor are their Seams ever caulked, as with us; but, instead of it, the Planks are rabbeted, and let one into another so dexterously, that a little Dammer and Oakham laid between, makes them as tight as a dish. They use Coire, or Coconut Cordage; and Anchors and Guns are brought them from Europe." (Lockyer 1711, p. 257-8) Lockyer was also interested in labour costs, living standards and diet. Arab ships

occasionally "get English Men for Pilots, but are always manned with Lascars, who are very good Sailors for the Climate. They serve for small Wages, and are Victual'd at a much cheaper Rate than our Ship's Companys: Salt-fish, Rice, Gee, and Doll, with a few Fowls, being all the Provisions they care for. Doll is a small Grain, less than Fetches, contains a Substance like our white Peas, and being boiled with Rice makes Kutcheree." (257-8) Evidently, kedgerree was not as popular among the British in 1704 as it is today. This is a fact of some consequence, as we will see.

Our immediate interest, however, is not with Lockyer's observations but with the data that he collected. The relative standard of living in pre-industrial Europe and Asia is an issue at the forefront of historical discussion today. The long standing consensus running back to the

classical economists was that Europe was more prosperous than Asia far back into the distant past. The revisionist challenge claims that real incomes in Asia were on a par with those in Europe until the nineteenth century when Europe pulled ahead and Asia declined. Quantitative analysis of the question has been hampered by the absence of information on wages and prices in Asia. Such data are available for Europe due to a century and a half of scholarship that has produced price histories for many European cities. Similar data for many parts of Asia exist but have not yet been collected. Lockyer's book is a case in point, for it contains information on hundreds of Asian prices. I begin with some discussion of the prices, and then consider the comparison of real wages. One reason I begin with prices is that the data make it clear that relative prices were quite different in England and in China. The price divergences lead to significant index number problems in the comparison of real incomes. Some theoretical approaches to this problem are considered. The calculations that result show no significant difference in real wages between Canton and London in 1704.

Asian and European prices in 1704

Lockyer presents information on the prices of hundreds of products across Asia. The major markets he described are Canton, Malacca, and Goombroon. For Canton, he recorded the prices of Chinese export goods as well as many prices "of Stores, Provisions, Herbs, Roots, &c. of Use to Stewards of Factorys, and Surgeons of Ships" (150-1). For Malacca, he summarized the prices of many southeast Asian goods, and for Goombroon he tabulated the prices of Chinese, Indian, and Persian products. Prices were also recorded sporadically for ports around the Indian ocean.

Lockyer (Lockyer 1711, p. 147) thought that lead was the most profitable item to export from Britain to China.

The fact that charcoal was, relatively, the cheapest item in Britain is of considerable interest. Historians from Nef (1932) onwards have claimed that Britain was running out of wood in the eighteenth century, and that its price had been rising steeply since the sixteenth century. Nevertheless charcoal was vastly cheaper in England than in coastal China. British coal provided even cheaper energy. It is not necessary to look beyond prices to understand why the British were inventing techniques to increase energy use in the eighteenth century (e.g. the steam engine), while the Chinese were inventing energy saving technologies (huge kilns for firing pottery).

Table 1 contains some anomalies that, upon analysis, lend credence to the figures. English broadcloth is one. The East India Company was selling it at a lower price in Canton than Westminster College was paying for it in England. The East India Company was required to export some English manufactures. (Lockyer 1711, p. 264) remarked that "The [East India]

Company send Course Cloths, and several sorts of Woollen Manufactures; but, I believe, 'tis here, as in other Parts of India, a good Market when it will pay Charges, and bring the prime Cost." More often, broadcloth was a losing proposition, and the comparison of prices bears that out.

Table 1 raises deep questions about the importance of culture as an explanation of material life. Does culture explain why the Chinese ate rice, while the English diet was based on bread and mutton or were these differences simply questions of economics, i.e. of what was cheapest at each end of Eurasia? People certainly have preferences about the food they eat, but Table 1 raises the question of how deep seated, rigid, and hard to change those preferences are. Do people alter their eating habits easily when put in another environment or do they pay huge sums to eat as they did before? And what of people in the eighteenth century? It turns out that these questions have important implications for comparisons of living standards.

Real wage comparison

Lockyer's data are sufficiently rich that they permit an advance in our understanding of comparative living standards in England and China at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Specifically, we can use them to compare the real wage of unskilled workers in Canton and London since we have information on the relevant wage rates and consumer goods prices in both cities. In addition, because we know the prices of a range of goods in both cases, we can explore theoretical questions about real wage comparisons.

From The Journal of Natural History – Article Dated 1799

Charles Lockyer: donor to **Sir Hans Sloane** of the holotype of *Pongo pygmaeus*

On 15 May 1740, a **Charles Lockyer of Ealing** was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; his first proposer was Hans Sloane. His date of death was 13 April 1752 (Feb 13 1752 – discrepancy explained elsewhere in this document). Lockyer was a 'Gentleman well versed in most Branches of useful and polite Literature, and in particular a Curious Observer of Nature, in Insects and Vegetables, and Author of a Book entitled : *An Account of the Trade in India*' (Royal Society Certificates of Election and Candidature). The last of his nine proposers was Thomas Stack, probably the same Dr Stack involved in Sloane's acquisition of item 1895. Stack was a 'Physician well known to many Members of this Society for his Skill in Anatomy, Chemistry, and Natural history'. Elected on 26 January 1738, he died in 1756. Hans Sloane was also his first proposer (Royal Society Certificates of Election and Candidature). Stack translated several papers from

French or Latin for the *Philosophical Transactions*, which also published a letter from him to Sloane (Stack [1739Stack T](#). 1739. A letter from Thomas Stack, M.D. to Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. Pr. R.S. &c. containing an account of a woman sixty-eight years of age, who gave suck to two of her grand-children. *Phil Trans Royal Soc.* 41:140–142.).

In the preface to his '*An Account of the Trade in India*' written by Charles Lockyer ([1711Lockyer C](#). 1711. An account of the trade in India: containing rules for good government in trade, price courants, and tables: with descriptions of Fort St. George, Acheen, Malacca, Condore, Canton, Anjengo, Muskat, Gombroon, Surat, Goa, Carwar, Telichery, Panola, Calicut, the Cape of Good-Hope, and St. Helena, their inhabitants, customs, religion, government, animals, fruits, &c., to which is added an account of the management of the Dutch in their affairs in India. London: Samuel Crouch.) related how he served in the East India Company at Fort St. George (now Chennai, India) for 20 months before receiving a week's notice of transfer to Acheen (now Aceh, Sumatra, Indonesia; see [Figure 1](#)). He specified no date, but must have arrived at Chennai on or before 9 September 1702 when Thomas Pitt (1653–1726), President at Fort St. George, received from the bearers, 'the young Gentlemen' James Lyde and Charles Lockyer, their letter of introduction by Charles duBois (c. 1657–1740), dated 18 February 1702. Lyde was sponsored by Robert Harley, Speaker of the House of Commons; Lockyer by another MP, Sir Francis Wyndham (Jessop [1989Jessop L](#). 1989. Notes on insects, 1692 & 1695 by Charles duBois. *Bull Br Mus Nat Hist (Hist Ser.)*. 17:1–165.). This was therefore probably Lockyer's debut with the company and his first opportunity to obtain the holotype.

After a short stay in Aceh in about May 1704, Lockyer ([1711Lockyer C](#). 1711. An account of the trade in India: containing rules for good government in trade, price courants, and tables: with descriptions of Fort St. George, Acheen, Malacca, Condore, Canton, Anjengo, Muskat, Gombroon, Surat, Goa, Carwar, Telichery, Panola, Calicut, the Cape of Good-Hope, and St. Helena, their inhabitants, customs, religion, government, animals, fruits, &c., to which is added an account of the management of the Dutch in their affairs in India. London: Samuel Crouch.), whose book does not mention the orangutan, moved to Malacca (now Melaka in West Malaysia) where he was preoccupied with commerce. Lockyer ([1711Lockyer C](#). 1711. An account of the trade in India: containing rules for good government in trade, price courants, and tables: with descriptions of Fort St. George, Acheen, Malacca, Condore, Canton, Anjengo, Muskat, Gombroon, Surat, Goa, Carwar, Telichery, Panola, Calicut, the Cape of Good-Hope, and St. Helena, their inhabitants, customs, religion, government, animals, fruits, &c., to which is added an account of the management of the Dutch in their affairs in India. London: Samuel Crouch., p. 180) spent four months in Canton (now Guangzhou, China). On 17 December 1704, he embarked on the *Stretham* for Mocho (now Al Mukha, Yemen) in the Red Sea (p. 191), briefly calling at Melaka, Anjengo (near Thiruvananthapuram, India), and Callicut Road (now Kozhikode, India). Through poor seamanship or adverse winds (he could not discover which, p.

202) their course was diverted to Gombroon (now Bandar Abbas, Iran), via Muscat (now Masqat, Oman).

On 27 October 1705, heavily laden with freight and passengers, the *Stretham* sailed for Surat, India, arriving on 24 November. Lockyer ([1711Lockyer C. 1711](#). An account of the trade in India: containing rules for good government in trade, price courants, and tables: with descriptions of Fort St. George, Acheen, Malacca, Condore, Canton, Anjengo, Muskat, Gombroon, Surat, Goa, Carwar, Telichery, Panola, Calicut, the Cape of Good-Hope, and St. Helena, their inhabitants, customs, religion, government, animals, fruits, &c., to which is added an account of the management of the Dutch in their affairs in India. London: Samuel Crouch., p. 255) had been suffering from 'Quotidian Ague' (malaria with daily bouts of fever) for the previous 10 weeks and on the Malabar Coast contracted 'Flux' (dysentery) for two months, restricting his ability to document local trade. Leaving Surat on 20 December (p. 265), the *Stretham* reached Goa by Christmas. It departed Goa on 29 December, arrived at Carwar (now Karwar) on 30 December (p. 269), left on 11 January 1706, arrived at Kozhikode on 18 January, then returned to Telichery (now Thalassery) on 25 January, revisiting Kozhikode on 1 February (p. 274).

At Thalassery, black monkeys (*Macaca silenus* or *Semnopithecus johnii*), if tame, were sold for 10–12 rupees (up to 3 German or Venetian ducats) each (p. 276). (On St. Helena, a Venetian ducat was worth 9 English shillings, p. 307). 'The Monkeys about Calicut are larger than ordinary, and keep in great Companys in the Woods. It is very diverting to see with what Agility they jump from Tree to Tree. I cannot tell if we are allowed to shoot them; the Gentoos [= Hindus] in other Places having a religious Regard for them' (p. 282). The *Stretham* left Kozhikode on 10 February, took on provisions at Cocheen (now Kochi) from 12 to 15 February (p. 283–284), and reached the Cape of Good Hope on 22 May, waiting until 12 July for a convoy to accumulate (p. 288). It stopped at St. Helena from 5 to 14 August (p. 304, 307), laying up for two days from 3 September 1706 for wood and water at the small, uninhabited island of John Fernando (perhaps Fernando de Noronha), off the coast of Brazil. Frustratingly, Lockyer's ([1711Lockyer C. 1711](#). An account of the trade in India: containing rules for good government in trade, price courants, and tables: with descriptions of Fort St. George, Acheen, Malacca, Condore, Canton, Anjengo, Muskat, Gombroon, Surat, Goa, Carwar, Telichery, Panola, Calicut, the Cape of Good-Hope, and St. Helena, their inhabitants, customs, religion, government, animals, fruits, &c., to which is added an account of the management of the Dutch in their affairs in India. London: Samuel Crouch.) book ends without mentioning acquisitions, his port of disembarkation, date of arrival, or his occupation in the five years before its publication.

The Journal Book of the Royal Society of 18 May 1727 recorded that on 7 December 1713, a Lockyer (forename omitted) was 'Accomptant to the South Sea Company' when Council approved his election as a Fellow, proposed by Dr (Alexander) Stewart (c. 1673–1742). On

Monday 19 March 1733, the 'Place of Accomptant-General of the South Sea Company, lately possessed by Charles Lockyer, Esq; was by the Directors voted useless; and several Clerks, for the same Reason, were discharged' (Anon [1733](#)Anon. 1733. Domestick occurrences in March, 1733. Gentlemans Mag. 3:153–156., p. 154). Beatson ([1807Beatson](#) R. 1807. A chronological register of both Houses of the British Parliament, from the Union in 1708, to the third Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1807 (Vol. 1). London:Longman, Hurst, Rees & Orme., p. 157) **recorded that this Charles Lockyer (named 'Chief Accomptant') was Member of Parliament (MP) for Ilchester, Somerset, from the 7th to the 9th Parliaments, i.e. from 28 November 1727 to 18 June 1747**

(Beatson [1807Beatson](#) R. 1807. A chronological register of both Houses of the British Parliament, from the Union in 1708, to the third Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1807 (Vol. 1). London:Longman, Hurst, Rees & Orme., p. vi–vii).

Robert Harley (1661–1724), James Lyde's sponsor for his post at Fort St. George, was Speaker from 1701 to 1705, Secretary of State for the Northern Department from 1704 to 1708 and Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1710, when he was created Earl of Oxford and Lord Treasurer in 1711. In May 1711 he co-founded the **South Sea Company** to fund government debt incurred during the War of the Spanish Succession. British participation (allied with the Netherlands) in the war, begun in 1701, ended in 1713 with the Treaty of Utrecht

(Speck [2004Speck](#) WA. 2004. Harley, Robert, first earl of Oxford and Mortimer (1661-1724).

In: [MatthewHCG](#), [Harrison B](#), editors. Oxford dictionary of national biography (Vol.

25). Oxford: Oxford University Press; p.317–326.). Sir Francis Wyndham (c. 1653–1715), Charles Lockyer's sponsor, was MP for Ilchester from 1695 to the parliament commencing 21 July 1702 (Watson and Hanham [2002Watson](#) P, [Hanham](#) AA.2002. Ilchester.

In:[Cruickshanks E](#), [HaytonDW](#), [Handley S](#), editor. The House of Commons 1690-1715: constituencies.Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; p.519–521.).

Thomas Lockyer (1699–1785) was the leading businessman in eighteenth-century Ilchester. His family had been prosperous mercers and prominent town members since the early seventeenth century (Baggs et al. [1974bBaggs](#) AP, [Bush](#) RJE,[Tomlinson](#) M. 1974b.Parishes: Ilchester. In:[Dunning](#) RW, editor. A history of the county of Somerset (Vol. 3).London: University of London, Institute of Historical Research; p.179–203.). Charles' death notice of 12 February 1752 named Thomas as his brother (Anon [1752](#)Anon. 1752. Deaths. Gentlemans Mag. 21:92.). The discrepancy between this date of death and the 13 April 1752 given by the Royal Society might be deemed to refute this Lockyer as the author of *An Account of the trade in India*, but 1752 was the year in which Britain switched from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar (Jessop [1989Jessop](#) L. 1989. Notes on insects, 1692 & 1695 by Charles duBois. Bull Br Mus Nat Hist (Hist Ser.). 17:1–165., p. 15). This or confusion over the date of death and date of notice of death can account for the discrepancy.

In 1722 Charles Lockyer, MP, bought Holly House and in 1728 Coldhall (or West Ealing manor at Little Ealing) and Twyfords. His illegitimate son John Lockyer or Green succeeded him in 1752, and left the estate to his widow Elizabeth and daughter Elizabeth in 1762 (Bolton et al. [1982Bolton DK, Croot PEC,Hicks MA](#). 1982. Ealing and Brentford: manors.

In: [Baker TFT, ElringtonCR](#), editor. A history of the county of Middlesex: vol. 7: Acton, Chiswick, Ealing and Brentford, West Twyford, Willesden. London: University of London, Institute of Historical Research; p.123–128.). Charles Lockyer locally introduced the gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar*) (Wilkes [1773Wilkes B](#). 1773. One hundred and twenty copper-plates of English moths and butterflies. London: Benjamin White., p. 20) and at his Ealing house bred numerous green-brindled crescent moths (*Allophyes oxyacanthae*) or 'Ealing's Glory', being the only person Wilkes ([1773Wilkes B](#). 1773. One hundred and twenty copper-plates of English moths and butterflies. London: Benjamin White., p. 12) knew who had seen many. In 1718 Charles Lockyer 'of London' bought part of the manor of Charlton Mackrell (near Ilchester), bequeathing it in 1752 to John Lockyer 'of Colehall in Ealing', who sold it in 1759 to (his uncle) Thomas Lockyer 'of London (later of Ilchester)' who had meanwhile purchased the rest of the manor. Thomas bequeathed the reunited manor to his daughter Mary (Baggs et al. [1974aBaggs AP, Bush RJE,Tomlinson M](#). 1974a. Parishes: Charlton Mackrell. In: [Dunning RW](#), editor. A history of the county of Somerset (Vol. 3). London: University of London, Institute of Historical Research; p.95–110.).

John Lockyer is buried at St Mary's parish church, Ealing (Lysons [1795Lysons D](#) 1795. Ealing. The environs of London: Vol. 2: county of Middlesex, pp. 223–240.). The last resting place and date of birth of his father, Charles Lockyer, remain a mystery. Large age gaps between siblings were not then uncommon, but his description as a young man in 1702 and Thomas' birth in 1699 suggest that Charles was born in about 1685, although he could have been younger, as Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles (1781–1826), for example, joined the East India Company as a clerk aged 14 (Turnbull [2004Turnbull CM](#). 2004. Raffles, Sir (Thomas) Stamford Bingley (1781-1826). In: [Matthew HCG,Harrison B](#), editor. Oxford dictionary of national biography (Vol. 45).Oxford: Oxford University Press; p. 788–793.).

If Lockyer left the East India Company to join the fledgling South Sea Company in 1711, this could explain why his book was issued in a hurried fashion with many loose ends, notably no attempt to bring it up to date. In the interim it had presumably gathered dust and Lockyer realized that he must publish or abandon the project. The South Sea Company's business, exclusively with Central and South America, would provide scant chance to supplement the book's contents. His employment could also explain why so little is known of Lockyer's life after 1711. Initially, as the South Sea Company inflated, he would probably have been inundated with work. After the crash, and perhaps especially after his enforced redundancy in 1733, he probably would have preferred to gloss over his previous occupation, especially as luminaries,

such as Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727), reputedly lost £20,000 in the speculation (Westfall [1981](#) [Westfall](#) RS. 1981. Never at rest: a biography of Isaac Newton. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; p. 908., p. 861). If this supposition is all correct, then the orangutan holotype was probably obtained before 1711.

Ealing and Somerset

Charles's will refers to his Manor of Coldhawe or Cold-Hall and some other property in Middlesex, but he also mentions property in Compton, Chilthorne, Ilchester, Burrows and South Hay, Charleton Mackrell, Martock and Baulsborough – all of which were parishes in Somerset.

Other members of the Lockyer family also owned properties in both Middlesex and Somerset, and it is not clear which county was the primary residence of the Lockyer family.

Charles died Feb 13 1752 'of a paralytic disorder' at his home in Ealing, Middlesex, England.

Manor of Coldhawe.

The manor of Coldhawe, or Cold-hall, belonged at an early period of the last century, to Gideon Aunsham, Esq. (fn. 21) who inherited it, probably, from Richard Amondesham, or Aunsham, who lies buried in the chancel of Ealing church. In the year 1667 it was alienated by Jane, wife of Henry Mildmay, Esq. and Margaret Aunsham, sisters and coheirs of Robert Aunsham, Esq. to William Denington, Esq. who dying intestate in 1686, his estates were divided between his three sisters. It seems probable that this manor fell to the share of Anne, wife of Thomas Watts; for I find that—Watts held the manor of Coldhawe in 1690 (fn. 22), and that Richard Watts died seised of a freehold estate in Ealing in 1710 (fn. 23). **In 1728 Charles Lockyer paid a fine of alienation to the Bishop of London for having purchased the manor of Coldhawe of John Loving, Esq.** (fn. 24) **It is now the property of Henry Burgoyne Sharpe, Esq. of Hammersmith, who married one of the Lockyer family. — {This is the Father of Charles Lockyer's Great Granddaughter Eliza Loveday (born Sharp)}** The manor-house is in the tenure of the Rev. Dr. Goodenough. <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/london-environs/vol2/pp223-240>

COLDHALL or WEST EALING manor at Little Ealing was probably held of Ealing manor. It was recorded from 1377 when John Torngold, alderman of London, died seised of Coldhall and his daughter Alice was heir. (fn. 53) It may have been held in 1408 by William and Agnes Powe, who exchanged it for a pension with John Spartgrave of Spargrove (Som.), (fn. 54) perhaps in connexion with his marriage: in 1415 Powe was executor of Spartgrave, who left the manor to his wife Agnes, daughter Agnes, and their heirs. (fn. 55) Presumably it was the younger Agnes who married Sir Nicholas Stukeley and later one Montgomery: her son Thomas Montgomery

inherited her copyhold estate and perhaps Coldhall, (fn. 56) which was sold in 1496 by Henry Barnes and his wife Anne, with 250 a. and rent, to Richard Awنشam or Amondesham, alderman of London, (fn. 57) who had been accumulating land in Ealing since 1482 or earlier. (fn. 58) Coldhall descended with other manors in Heston until 1643, when it passed to Robert Awنشam's sisters Jane, wife of Henry Mildmay, and Margaret, later wife of Gideon Awنشam. (fn. 59) Their tenure was disturbed by litigation (fn. 60) until in 1667, by authority of parliament, they sold Coldhall to William Dennington (d. 1681) of the Inner Temple. (fn. 61) Each of Dennington's three sisters and coheirs received some land in Ealing but Coldhall itself was assigned in 1688 to his sister Anne and her husband Thomas Watts, mercer of London, (fn. 62) **who in 1701 sold it to John Loving of Place House. Loving also bought Twyfords in 1708 (fn. 63) and sold Holly House in 1722 and Coldhall and Twyfords in 1728 to Charles Lockyer of Ilchester (Som.), M.P., who had made at least nine other purchases by 1735. (fn. 64) Lockyer was succeeded in 1752 by his illegitimate son John Lockyer or Green, (fn. 65) who left the estate in 1762 to his widow Elizabeth and daughter Elizabeth. The elder Elizabeth was admitted to the copyhold estate in 1764 (fn. 66) and the younger, who had married Henry Burgoyne Sharp, to 134 a. of copyhold in 1774: (fn. 67) the total estate including Coldhall totalled c. 330 a. c. 1774 (fn. 68) and 302 a. in 1817, when some had been sold. (fn. 69) In 1819, following Sharp's death, the copyhold estate was held jointly by Francis Brodrip's trustees and Lockyer Sharp. (fn. 70) Frederick Sharp was admitted in 1828 and on his death, trustees were admitted in 1835. (fn. 71) Much had been sold, perhaps including Coldhall, by 1840, when the total estate of the executors of Brodrip and William Sharp was only 174 a. (fn. 72) Coldhall later belonged to the Meacock family: in 1886 it was sold by John and William Meacock, (fn. 73) perhaps already to Blondin (Jean François Gravelet) the tightrope walker, who renamed the house Niagara and died there in 1897.** (fn. 74) The manor house, mentioned in 1693, (fn. 75) probably stood beside the modern Northfield Avenue, Little Ealing, (fn. 76) near Niagara and Blondin avenues. <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol7/pp123-128>

M. J. Leonard, a researcher in England, a little search for the Sharp family vault, and came up with some very interesting facts about **Lockyers and Sharps in Ealing** - see the attached file about the **Coldhawe (Coldhall) Manor**. Charles Lockyer was a member of parliament originally from Somerset and ended up living in Coldhawe. I love the idea that the house the Sharps lived in might be the one later bought by Blondin, who renamed it Niagara.

Ealing and Brentford: Manors

A History of the County of Middlesex: Volume 7, Acton, Chiswick, Ealing and Brentford, West Twyford, Willesden ed. T F T Baker and C R Elrington (London, 1982), pp. 123-128
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol7/pp123-128>

COLDHALL or **WEST EALING** manor at Little Ealing was probably held of Ealing manor. It was recorded from 1377 when John Torngold, alderman of London, died seised of Coldhall and his daughter Alice was heir. (fn. 53) It may have been held in 1408 by William and Agnes Powe, who exchanged it for a pension with John Spartgrave of Spargrove (Som.), (fn. 54) perhaps in connexion with his marriage: in 1415 Powe was executor of Spartgrave, who left the manor to his wife Agnes, daughter Agnes, and their heirs. (fn. 55) Presumably it was the younger Agnes who married Sir Nicholas Stukeley and later one Montgomery: her son Thomas Montgomery inherited her copyhold estate and perhaps Coldhall, (fn. 56) which was sold in 1496 by Henry Barnes and his wife Anne, with 250 a. and rent, to Richard Awنشam or Amondesham, alderman of London, (fn. 57) who had been accumulating land in Ealing since 1482 or earlier. (fn. 58) Coldhall descended with other manors in Heston until 1643, when it passed to Robert Awنشam's sisters Jane, wife of Henry Mildmay, and Margaret, later wife of Gideon Awنشam. (fn. 59) Their tenure was disturbed by litigation (fn. 60) until in 1667, by authority of parliament, they sold Coldhall to William Dennington (d. 1681) of the Inner Temple. (fn. 61) Each of Dennington's three sisters and coheirs received some land in Ealing but Coldhall itself was assigned in 1688 to his sister Anne and her husband Thomas Watts, mercer of London, (fn. 62) who in 1701 sold it to John Loving of Place House. Loving also bought Twyfords in 1708 (fn. 63) and sold Holly House in 1722 and Coldhall and Twyfords in 1728 to Charles Lockyer of Ilchester (Som.), M.P., who had made at least nine other purchases by 1735. (fn. 64) Lockyer was succeeded in 1752 by his illegitimate son John Lockyer or Green, (fn. 65) who left the estate in 1762 to his widow Elizabeth and daughter Elizabeth. The elder Elizabeth was admitted to the copyhold estate in 1764 (fn. 66) and the younger, who had married Henry Burgoyne Sharp, to 134 a. of copyhold in 1774: (fn. 67) the total estate including Coldhall totalled c. 330 a. c. 1774 (fn. 68) and 302 a. in 1817, when some had been sold. (fn. 69) In 1819, following Sharp's death, the copyhold estate was held jointly by Francis Brodrip's trustees and Lockyer Sharp. (fn. 70) Frederick Sharp was admitted in 1828 and on his death, trustees were admitted in 1835. (fn. 71) Much had been sold, perhaps including Coldhall, by 1840, when the total estate of the executors of Brodrip and William Sharp was only 174 a. (fn. 72). **M.R.O., TA/EAL.** Coldhall later belonged to the Meacock family: in 1886 it was sold by John and William Meacock, (fn. 73) perhaps already to Blondin (Jean François Gravelet) the tightrope walker, who renamed the house Niagara and died there in 1897. (fn. 74) The manor house, mentioned in 1693, (fn. 75) probably stood beside the modern Northfield Avenue, Little Ealing, (fn. 76) near Niagara and Blondin avenues.

Footnotes -

- [53](#). *Cal. of Wills in Ct. of Husting*, ii (1), 199; Guildhall MS. 9171/1, f. 5v.
- [54](#). P.R.O., CP 25(1)/151/84/58.
- [55](#). Guildhall MS. 9171/2, f. 326; see also *Feud. Aids*, vi. 489.
- [56](#). Guildhall MS. 10765, f. 106v.

- [57](#). P.R.O., CP 25(2)/152/101/Mich. 12 Hen. VII.
- [58](#). Guildhall MS. 10312/87, rot. 12d.
- [59](#). V.C.H. Mdx. iii. 110-11; P.R.O., C 142/698/62.
- [60](#). e.g. *ibid.* C 5/56/4; C 5/99/80; C 5/436/43; C 5/438/91; C 5/475/12; C 7/434/86; C 8/286/15; 18 & 19 Chas. II, c. 12 (Priv. Act).
- [61](#). M.R.O., Acc. 562/1; P.R.O., C 6/471/70.
- [62](#). M.R.O., Acc. 562/1, 9; Lysons, *Environs*, ii. 227.
- [63](#). M.R.O., Acc. 562/1.
- [64](#). M.L.R. 1728/1/77-80; M.R.O., Acc. 562/1.
- [65](#). Guildhall MS. 10465/68, pp. 35 sqq.; *Hist. Parl., Commons*, 1715-54, ii. 222-3.
- [66](#). Guildhall MS. 10465/78, pp. 262 sqq.
- [67](#). *Ibid.* 89, pp. 225 sqq.
- [68](#). Ealing libr., survey (1774).
- [69](#). *Ibid.* survey (1817).
- [70](#). Guildhall MS. 10465/134, pp. 262 sqq.
- [71](#). *Ibid.* 153, pp. 70 sqq.
- [72](#). M.R.O., TA/EAL.
- [73](#). *Mdx. County Times*, 15 May 1886; see also *ibid.* 2 Jan. 1892.
- [74](#). Jackson, *Ealing*, 98; *The Times*, 23 Feb. 1897; *Ealing As It Was*, illus. 47.
- [75](#). P.R.O., C 8/455/35.
- [76](#). M.L.R. 1728/1/77. It was probably not at Pope's cross in South Ealing Lane, *pace* Keene, *Field Mons. of Ealing*, 18.

My assessment of this information -

Charles Lockyer of Ilchester owned two properties in Ealing in 1728

By 1735 he owned at least nine more properties

In 1752 the properties passed on to his son John Lockyer (Green)

John died in 1762 and the properties passed on to his wife Elizabeth and daughter Elizabeth

In 1774 when mother Elizabeth died, daughter Elizabeth now had possession of properties along with her husband Henry Burgoyne Sharp. It totaled 330 acres of land.

After some was sold it was 302 acres in 1817.

In 1819 Henry died and his son Lockyer Sharp became a trustee of the properties.

In 1828 when Lockyer died his son Frederick Sharp became trustee of the properties.

In 1840 after more had been sold off, a William Sharp became Executor and it was now down to 174 acres.

Question posed to M. J. Leonard –

[Charles Lockyer of Ilchester owned two properties in Ealing in 1728

By 1735 he owned at least nine more properties

In 1752 the properties passed on to his son John Lockyer

John died in 1762 and the properties passed on to his wife Elizabeth and daughter Elizabeth

In 1774 when mother Elizabeth died, daughter Elizabeth now had possession of properties along with her husband Henry Burgoyne Sharp. It totaled 330 acres of land.

After some was sold it was 302 acres in 1817.

Lockyer was succeeded in 1752 by his illegitimate son John Lockyer or Green, (fn. 65) who left the estate in 1762 to his widow Elizabeth and daughter Elizabeth. The elder Elizabeth was admitted to the copyhold estate in 1764 (fn. 66) and the younger, who had married Henry Burgoyne Sharp, to 134 a. of copyhold in 1774: (fn. 67) the total estate including Coldhall totalled c. 330 a. c. 1774 (fn. 68) and 302 a. in 1817, when some had been sold. (fn. 69) In 1819, following Sharp's death, the copyhold estate was held jointly by Francis Brodrip's trustees and Lockyer Sharp. (fn. 70) Frederick Sharp was admitted in 1828 and on his death, trustees were admitted in 1835. (fn. 71) Much had been sold, perhaps including Coldhall, by 1840, when the total estate of the executors of Brodrip and William Sharp was only 174 a.

Q - So how does Henry, Frederick and William fit into the Ealing properties if it went to John Lockyer his wife Elizabeth & daughter Elizabeth but her failure to assign Executor caused the court to pass it all to Eliza Loveday (nee Sharp) and her father had no part in it. What am I missing here. Perhaps I need more coffee]

A - In 1819 Henry died and his son Lockyer Sharp became a trustee of the properties.

In 1828 when Lockyer died his son Frederick Sharp became trustee of the properties.

In 1840 after more had been sold off, a William Sharp became Executor and it was now down to 174 acres.

Don't confuse ownership with trusteeship. In nearly all the wills I have sent you, you will find that "trustees" are mentioned. They are not the owners, but the caretakers on behalf of the person who made the will.

Imagine you have a very rich relation who decides to leave you all his property and money, but he doesn't want to give it to you absolutely: there are strings attached. For example, your rich relative might say that you could have certain property for your lifetime, and then it should go to your eldest child. Other property might be yours for your lifetime, but then it should go to your second child. Etcetera. He would appoint trustees whose job it would be to see that his wishes were carried out. The trustees would never own the property – their job is to see that you don't squander all the property that should eventually belong to your children.

There are so many wills with so many different interests and trustees that I really can't analyse who got what for sure. You'll need to read all the wills very, very carefully to understand how the property was passing from person to person. For example, I know the Court chose Eliza Loveday to execute John Lockyer's will – but I don't really know whether he was trustee or owner.

Charles Lockyer's son John Lockyer – Eliza Loveday (born Sharp) Grandfather

John Lockyer otherwise Green

John was seventeen when he inherited Charles's property. He may also have inherited his father's wandering eye. John's will, made when he was only 27 years old, is very revealing of his character.

His first bequests are to his gardener, to his childhood nurse, and to Mr Rorque, his florist and seedsman. He gives a "rent holiday" to some of his tenants, and absolves another from her debt to him. Then:

I give and bequeath unto a female Child now in the foundling hospital and delivered in there by the name of Cassandra Fisher the seventeenth or eighteenth of May One Thousand Seven hundred and fifty eight the Sum of One Thousand pounds to be paid her... when she shall be married or attain the age or Twenty one years.

The Foundling Hospital was a charity established in 1741 by a sea Captain, Thomas Coram, for the "education and maintenance of exposed and deserted young children." Unmarried mothers who could not provide for their babies took them to the Hospital, where they were cared for until they were ready to go out into the world.

One such girl was Cassandra Fisher, and John Lockyer knew about her in suspicious detail. He himself had been an illegitimate child, and now he was providing for another in the next

generation. The difference between John and his father Charles was that Charles had no other commitments, whereas John was a married man.

He had married Elizabeth Price in 1752, just a few months after his father died, and his wife had a daughter the following year, called Elizabeth like her mother. Then in 1758, Cassandra Fisher was born. Was she also John's child?

John didn't stop at leaving £1000 to Cassandra in his will: he also recompensed the Governors of the Foundling Hospital, leaving them "the Sum of Three shillings and Six pence / week for every week the said Child has been and is under their care". And the crowning touch:

I do also beg my dear Wife Elizabeth Lockyer to take it out from the said Hospital if it be living and place it under her own Eye.

Was he asking his wife to take care of his illegitimate child after his death? Or was this the child of someone both he and Elizabeth had known? John himself could have been an abandoned baby if his father had not stood by him and his mother, and now he was acting with compassion towards a child in similar unfortunate circumstances. (Perhaps John's Cassandra was the same Cassandra Fisher who was buried in Chelsea, less than four miles from the Foundling Hospital, on 6 May 1776.)

Under the terms of John's will, his wife Elizabeth was to inherit the Coldhall (= Cole Hall) Manor, which included farms, woodlands and houses in Ealing, plus everything else John owned, for the duration of her life. Then it would all pass to his daughter Elizabeth and her heirs.

John Lockyer appointed two executors: his wife Elizabeth, and his friend John Brown. He died in 1762, aged 27 – apparently in Lyon, which is the earliest mention of France in connection with the Lockyers.

Will of Elizabeth Lockyer, Widow of Great Ealing

John's wife, Elizabeth Lockyer née Price, died only four years after her husband.

Apart from some small bequests to friends, she left all her possessions to her daughter, Elizabeth Lockyer, Spinster. The widow did not have very much to leave: only one farm, in fact, Knevetts Farm in Ealing, which her husband had left to her absolutely – and this she bequeathed to her daughter.

The one thing Elizabeth forgot to do was to assign somebody to take her place as an executor and administrator of her husband's will, under which his daughter was to inherit the remainder of his property, and this oversight was to cause trouble later on.

Will of Henry Burgoyne Sharp

John's daughter, Elizabeth Lockyer, married Henry Burgoyne Sharp, probably about 1769. When Henry died, he left a short and simple will.

There were two main bequests: he left something – probably Books, but the word is difficult to read – to be divided equally between his son Lockyer and his daughter Eliza **(Eliza Loveday (born Sharp))**. Everything else, he left absolutely to his daughter.

What, I wonder, were Lockyer Sharp's thoughts on his father's will?

More about John Lockyer

Administering John Lockyer's will, made in 1762, was not straightforward. Problems arose in 1803 when three deaths over a period of years – first his wife and executor Elizabeth, then the second executor John Brown and then his daughter Elizabeth Sharp née Lockyer – left the Court looking for someone else to take on the responsibility of carrying out John's wishes. **The person the Court chose was Eliza, John's granddaughter and the wife of Douglas Charles Loveday.**

Family of Lockyer Sharp - Eliza Loveday (nee Sharp) brother

This is how Lockyer Sharp's family looks so far:

He had a son called Henry, who was Eliza Sharp's nephew, but Lockyer also had a younger son called Frederick John Sharp, also mentioned in his father's will.

Frederick John married a woman called Clara, and they had at least three children. The ones I've found are

Clara Lockyer Sharp (b.abt.1830)

Eliza Lockyer Sharp (b.abt.1832)

Frederick Edward Lockyer Sharp (b.abt.1833)

(More on Frederick Sharp and his family that moved to Indiana and then back to England on another document)

Attached: birth record in 1770 of Lockyer Sharp, son of Henry Burgoyne Sharp and his wife Elizabeth (it's the third name on the page). Baptised at St Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey.

No proven connection, but bear in mind that Eliza Loveday née Sharp left property in Bermondsey to her daughter Emily Mary, and that a Thomas Burgoyne is mentioned in the legal proceedings about Matilda Susan's will.

Ealing (and probably the Somerset farms) property transfers -

- 1) Charles Lockyer - (we have his a document that indicates his Will)
- 2) John Lockyer (Green) - (we have his Will)
- 3) Elizabeth Lockyer and daughter Elizabeth - (we have her Will)
- 4) Daughter Elizabeth Sharp (nee Lockyer)
- 5) With lack of Executer named, by error, and John & wife Elizabeth plus their daughter Elizabeth deceased, the court awarded granddaughter Eliza Loveday (nee Sharp), wife of Douglas (my great x4 grandmother all properties)
- 6) William Lockyer Loveday and Matilda Susan Sosthene (nee Loveday) - (we have their Wills)
- 7) Matilda's half going to her husband Henri Soesthene Baron St Sauveur for his lifetime - (we have her Will)
- 8) At Henry's death Matilda's half went to **William Lockyer loveday (my Great x3 Grandfather)** and sister Emily Mary de Gheus (nee Loveday) but she died before the Baron
- 9) Properties not mentioned in Emily's Will because she died during court case caused by Matilda only insinuating her Executer rather than naming him. So it appears it all ended up going to William Lockyer and was in the family until William and Louisa's death and court appeals and probate concluded in 1902. -(we have William & Louisa's Wills – my Great x3 Grandparents and William's America extensive Probate papers)

Trustees/Executers but not heirs of Lockyer properties in Somerset & Ealing.

- 1) Husband Henry Burgoyne Sharp - (we have his Will)
- 2) Lockyer Sharp - Trustee
- 3) Frederick John Sharp - Trustee
- 4) William Sharp - Executer

The Bermondsey wharf properties left by Eliza to daughter Emily Mary de Gheus (nee Loveday) are another matter at this point. There are indications that Eliza's father Henry Burgoyne Lockyer or his father may have come from Bermondsey and those properties may have been from Eliza's mother's Sharp side of the family rather than her father's Lockyer side.

Note – Emily's personal state & effects were granted to daughter Camille Jules de Gheus – (we have no will just administration thereof) – does “personal state” mean the Bermondsey wharf properties?

I have the Wills affecting the Ealing and Somerset properties

1) Charles Lockyer

2) Charles Son - *John Lockyer

3) John's Wife - * Elizabeth Lockyer (failed to name Executor)

(John and Elizabeth's daughter Elizabeth died - court awarded everything to Johns' Granddaughter)

4) John's Granddaughter - Eliza Loveday (nee Sharp)

Other Wills not involved

5) Eliza Loveday (nee Sharp) Father - ** Henry Burgoyne Sharp

(no Will found for Eliza Loveday (nee Sharp) Mother - ***Elizabeth Sharp (nee Lockyer)

6) Eliza Loveday (nee Sharp) - Brother - Lockyer Sharp

7) Eliza Loveday (nee Sharp) - Nephew - Frederic John Sharp

* John Lockyer - Attached: the wills of both of Elizabeth Sharp's parents:

1763 John Lockyer (Green) *(the one who wanted to support the mystery girl Cassandra Fisher)*

1766 Elizabeth Lockyer née Price

These follow the usual pattern: John Lockyer left most of his property to his wife for her lifetime only, then to his daughter after his wife's death. But he did say that, if his daughter

died without children to inherit, then everything should go to Cassandra Fisher. (Who was this Cassandra Fisher?)

** Henry Burgoyne Sharp _ (above) I sent you the will of Henry Burgoyne Sharp a couple of days ago, and the most interesting thing about it was that he didn't leave anything to his son except Books. The land and money were passing down the Lockyer line, so I think the will of his wife (Elizabeth Sharp née Lockyer) would be more interesting than Henry's, but I haven't been able to find it. I wonder whether she left anything to her son?

***I still haven't found the will of Elizabeth Sharp née Lockyer, but this morning I learned something more about Henry Burgoyne Sharp. First I tracked down his baptism on 15 July 1747, in St Mary Rotherhithe, which is a mile or so from Bermondsey, though in a different borough. His parents were Henry Sharp and Mary.

I've also found 111 (yes, one hundred and eleven) land tax records in the name of Henry Burgoyne Sharp. Land tax records list both property owners and tenants. Henry B. was an owner – but remember that a husband “owned” his wife, and therefore her property, so the land tax records were not necessarily for his land. For example:

John Lockyer left Knevetts Farm in Ealing to his wife Elizabeth née Price in his will.

Elizabeth Lockyer née Price left Knevetts Farm to her daughter Elizabeth Sharp née Lockyer.

We don't know when Elizabeth Sharp died or what she decreed in her will (if she made one), but we do know from the Land Tax records (see the two samples attached) that Henry Burgoyne Sharp was collecting land tax on Knevetts between 1797 and 1810. Not only on Knevetts, but many other properties between 1784 and 1810. EITHER this property belonged to him (in which case he left it all to Eliza Loveday in his will) or it belonged to his wife, who left it to him absolutely (and I don't believe that for one moment) OR it belonged to her daughter Eliza Loveday. Anyway, between those years there was quite a bit of property in Ealing, and that Henry Burgoyne Sharp was administering it.

Now have the Will of Charles Lockyer's younger brother John Lockyer

