



p. 4, col. 1, Foreign Affairs.

[£100,000 in 1795 is worth £12.8 million in 2022]

Benjamin Vaughan, Esq. Member of Parliament for the borough of Calne, in Wiltshire, has emigrated with his family, and a fortune of at least one hundred thousand pounds, to America. Mr. Henry Cruger, Mr. Charles Goring, and Mr. John Barker Church, have preceded his adventure.



Location within Herefordshire



Location within Wiltshire

Transcription:

Benjamin Vaughan, Esq. Member of Parliament for the borough of Calne, in Wiltshire, has emigrated with his family, and a fortune of at least one hundred thousand pounds, to America. Mr. Henry Cruger, Mr. Charles Goring, and Mr. John Barker Church, have preceded his adventure.

Sept. 4, 1795. Pigott, Preflight.

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RESEARCH

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[Benjamin Vaughan (1751-1835). Biography. The History of Parliament. Reproduced for educational purposes only. Fair Use relied upon. Source: <https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1790-1820/member/vaughan-benjamin-1751-1835>]

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Member Biographies

VAUGHAN, Benjamin (1751-1835), of Finsbury Square, London.

Published in *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1790-1820*, ed. R. Thorne, 1986
Available from [Boydell and Brewer](#)

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Constituency

CALNE

Dates

7 Feb. 1792 - 1796

Family and Education

b. 19 Apr. 1751, in Jamaica, 1st s. of Samuel Vaughan, W.I. merchant and planter, by Sarah, da. of Benjamin Hallowell of Boston, Mass. *educ.* Newcome's, Hackney; Warrington acad.; Trinity Coll. Camb. 1768; L. Inn 1765. *m.* 30 June 1781, Sarah, da. of William Coventry Manning of St. Kitt's, and of Totteridge, Herts., 3s. 4da. *suc.* fa. 1802.

Offices Held**Biography**

Vaughan's father settled in London and educated him at dissenting academies. Being a Unitarian, he did not graduate at Cambridge. In anticipation of his marriage he studied law and medicine (at Edinburgh), but did not qualify. His brother-in-law [William Manning](#)* made him a partner in his West Indian house. Unlike his younger brother William, he did not take to the mercantile line, though he published a treatise on international trade in 1789. He had already shown that his preference was for politics. A friend of Benjamin Franklin, he published his works in London in 1779 and was a keen supporter of the American revolt. In 1780 he was a member of the Society for Constitutional Information. Through Benjamin Horne, Lord Shelburne's secretary and brother of [John Horne Tooke](#)*, he was introduced to Shelburne and employed by him in 1782 as an unofficial emissary in peace negotiations at Paris. Richard Oswald warned Shelburne that Vaughan was one of those who 'if he is not invited into the boat, will step in at once, without waiting for an invitation', but the association continued. Vaughan was also a friend of the French politician Mirabeau. In 1790 he accompanied his patron's son Lord Wycombe to Paris and witnessed the fête of 14 July. A year later he was a steward at the *Crown and Anchor* celebration of the French revolution in London.¹

Vaughan was returned for Calne on his patron's interest on a vacancy which [Sir Samuel Romilly](#)* declined to fill. In his maiden speech, 2 Apr. 1792, he described himself as

**Biography Detail**

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connected with the West Indies by birth, profession and private fortune. He had not resorted to merchandise from motives of necessity, but from those of independence, a noble personage having offered to provide for him in a very ample manner. At an early period of life he had resisted this temptation and resolved to improve his own fortune, free from the operations of political parties. With regard to his sentiments of freedom, he believed every person would be convinced, that he had certainly imbibed principles of the most laudable nature, when he mentioned that he had been the pupil of Dr Priestley and had also studied with Mrs Barbauld's father.

He went on to oppose the emancipation of negro slaves: as they were not ready for it and the planters would be ruined by it, he believed from personal observation that there would be an end of civilization in Jamaica. That the condition of the slaves might be improved he did not deny. Next day Lord Wycombe assured his father that Vaughan was 'collected' and provided the House with 'abundant information'. On 4 Apr. the Speaker ruled him out of order when he revived the subject. In June he returned to France for a few weeks.² The partition of Poland prompted him to write a series of letters to the *Morning Chronicle* (beginning 20 July 1792 and afterwards published together) condemning the aggression of Russia, Austria and Prussia, which he feared would prejudice the cause of liberty in France: at home he was a critic of radical extremism. Nevertheless from 13 Dec. 1792 he voted steadily against war with France, which he deplored in debate, 18 Feb. 1793. He tried to amend the traitorous correspondence bill, 9 Apr., and voted for parliamentary reform, 7 May 1793. On 31 Jan. and 18 Feb. 1794 he complained of the inadequacy of convoys for the protection of the West Indian trade. He noted on 21 Feb. that the 'dangerous' French gesture of emancipating negro slaves made necessary 'measures to protect the tranquillity of the British dominions in the West Indies'. His motion to that effect was withdrawn after an assurance from the ministry. On 25 Feb. he came out in favour of the abolition of the slave trade: it could help the enemy only if pursued unilaterally. Since slaves could no longer be repressed by ignorance and fear they should be given inducements not to rebel.

On 8 May 1794 Vaughan was one of four Members who with Lord Lauderdale were examined at the Home Office after the arrest of the suspect William Stone. (The others were Sheridan, William Smith and Thomas Maitland.) Next day he, Sheridan and Lauderdale were examined by the Privy Council. Vaughan was implicated by a letter to Stone's brother in Paris, John Hurford Stone. It did not damage him, as it dismissed any French invasion of England as impracticable, but aware that his acquaintance with William Jackson the Irish conspirator might do so he fled to France, pausing only to give a last vote in the House against the suspension of habeas corpus, 16 May.³ In Paris he was protected by Robespierre, but then suspected of being a spy of Pitt's and imprisoned; next he moved on to Geneva. He courted the Directoire, ignoring an offer of indemnity obtained for him by his brother-in-law from Pitt. On 9 Oct. 1795 the *Oracle* announced his departure to America with 'a fortune of at least £100,000' and, next day, claimed that he had tried in vain to induce his colleague Joseph Jekyll to accompany him. His seat was not vacated until the dissolution. Despairing of Old World politics, he remained in the United States for the rest of his life. In 1806 he supervised the publication of Franklin's *Complete Works*. He died 8 Dec. 1835 at Hallowell, Maine.

Ref Volumes: 1790-1820

 Author: R. G. Thorne

Notes

DAmB.

1. Fitzmaurice, *Shelburne*, ii. 219, 462; Romilly, *Mems.* i. 85, 87, 111; *Morning Chron.* 13 June 1791.
2. N. Riding RO, Wyvill mss ZFW/7/2/72/22, 31.
3. H. Alger, *Englishmen in the French Revolution*, 89; *Colchester*, i. 30.

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Benjamin Vaughan

Dr **Benjamin Vaughan** MD FRSE LLD (19 April 1751 – 8 December 1835)^[1] was a British political radical. He was a commissioner in the negotiations between Britain and the United States at the drafting of the Treaty of Paris.

Contents

Life

Family

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References

Life

Vaughan was born in Jamaica to Samuel Vaughan, a British banker and West India merchant planter of Irish Protestant descent, and his Anglo-American wife, Sarah Hallowell, daughter of shipbuilder, Benjamin Hallowell.^[2]

He was educated at Newcome's School and Warrington Academy and attended Trinity Hall, Cambridge, without graduating.^[3] He then studied Medicine at the University of Edinburgh. In 1785, during his stay in Edinburgh, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. His proposers were Allan Maconochie, Lord Meadowbank, Dugald Stewart, and James Hutton.^[4]

His broader long-term interest was in politics and sciences: the latter leading to his friendship with Benjamin Franklin.^[5] In 1786, Vaughan was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, to which his father, Samuel Vaughan, had been elected a member two years prior.^[6]

Vaughan was a political economist, merchant and medical doctor. Through Benjamin Horne, brother of John Horne, he met the politician Lord Shelburne.^[7] Shelburne then used Vaughan in a diplomatic role, to try to bring peace between Great Britain and the United States, towards the end of the American War of Independence. He was also a middleman in reconciling Franklin and Shelburne.

Benjamin Vaughan



Born	19 April 1751 <div><u>Jamaica</u></div>
Died	8 December 1835 <div>(aged 84)</div> <div><u>Hallowell, Maine</u></div>
Alma mater	<u>Newcome's School</u> <div><u>Warrington Academy</u></div> <div><u>Trinity Hall, Cambridge</u></div>
Occupation	Commissioner, politician
Spouse(s)	Sarah Manning (m. 1781)
Parents	<u>Samuel Vaughan</u> (father) <div>Sarah Hallowell (mother)</div>
Relatives	<u>John Vaughan</u> <div><u>William Vaughan</u></div>

He was elected at a by-election in 1792 as a Member of Parliament (MP) for the borough of Calne in Wiltshire, and held the seat until the 1796 general election (he was absent from 1794). He spoke in parliament in strong defence of slavery in Jamaica, in his maiden speech. However, in February 1794, he came out in favour of the abolition of the slave trade.^[3] He felt that since slaves could no longer be repressed by ignorance and fear, they should be given inducements not to rebel.^[3] During his period in London he lived in Finsbury Square. He was arrested in 1794 on grounds of treason, regarding the supposed invasion of England by the French.^[8]

After 1794, Vaughan left France for Switzerland and later to America. His interest in republicanism lead to his permanent departure from Britain. He settled in Boston and then on a farm in Hallowell, Maine in 1797.

He is thought to be the builder (or related to the builder) of Hallowell House in Boston, and it is possible his Jamaican links give rise to the district being called Jamaica Plain.^[9]

In 1805, Vaughan was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences,^[10] and in 1813, he was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society.^[11]

He died in Hallowell in 1835.

Family

Vaughan married in 1781 Sarah Manning, daughter of William Manning (died 1791), and sister of William Manning.^[12] They had several children, including:

- Harriet Manning Vaughan (1782–1798)
- William Oliver Vaughan (1784–1826), who married Mary Argy (1786–1856)
- Sarah Vaughan (1785–1847)
- Henry Vaughan (1786–1806)
- Petty Vaughan (1788–1854)
- Lucy Vaughan (1790–1869), who married William Emmons (1784–1855)
- Elizabeth Frances Vaughan (1793–1855), who married Samuel Clinton Grant (1796–1853)

The family and their descendants remained in Maine after Vaughan settled in Hallowell in 1797^[13] and continue to reside in the town today.^[14]

John Vaughan and William Vaughan were his brothers.

Legacy

Several places are named after Vaughan:

- City of Vaughan, Ontario is named in his honour
- Indirectly Vaughan Road is linked to him as the northern end of the road headed into then Township of Vaughan.
- Vaughan Road Academy, name after Vaughan Road
- Vaughan Stream in Hallowell, Maine^[15]
- Vaughan Field in Hallowell

- Vaughan Homestead, his Hallowell estate, now a museum
- Vaughan Secondary School until name change to Hodan Nalayah Secondary School in 2021

References

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2. "Summary of Individual | Legacies of British Slavery" (<https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146643669>). *www.ucl.ac.uk*.
3. *Vaughan, Benjamin (1751-1835), of Finsbury Square, London.* (<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1790-1820/member/vaughan-benjamin-1751-1835>) *historyofparliamentonline.org*
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7. Edmond George Petty-Fitzmaurice, Baron Fitzmaurice, *Life of William, Earl of Shelburne, afterwards first Marquess of Lansdowne* vol. 2 (1912), p. 165 note 3; *archive.org*. (<https://archive.org/stream/lifeofwilliam02fitzmaurice/page/n191/mode/2up>)
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9. "Hallowell house, Jamaica Plain" (<https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:v405t118m>). *www.digitalcommonwealth.org*.
10. "Book of Members, 1780–2010: Chapter B" (<http://www.amacad.org/publications/BookofMembers/ChapterB.pdf>) (PDF). American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Retrieved 28 July 2014.
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12. "William Manning senior ???? - 1791, Legacies of British Slavery" (<https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146645245>). *www.ucl.ac.uk*.
13. *Vaughan Family Papers* (<http://www.masshist.org/findingaids/doc.cfm?fa=fa0040>). Massachusetts Historical Society
14. *Historic Homestead* (<http://vaughanhomestead.org/welcome-to-the-vaughan-homestead/>). *vaughanhomestead.org*
15. *Historic Hallowell* (<http://historichallowell.mainmemory.net/page/2467/display.html>). *historichallowell.mainmemory.net*

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Benjamin Vaughan

Profile & Legacies Summary

1751 - 1835

CLAIMANT OR BENEFICIARY

Biography

Son of Samuel Vaughan (1720-1802) (q.v.) and Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Hallowell of Boston, and brother of William Vaughan (q.v.). Born in Jamaica, Benjamin Vaughan was educated in Britain at Warrington Academy under Joseph Priestley (see his entry in the *ODNB* as 'diplomatist and political reformer'), and then at Cambridge. His religion meant he was unable to graduate from university and instead he began studying law and medicine in Edinburgh in preparation for marriage in 1781 to Sarah, daughter of William Coventry Manning. Benjamin Vaughan subsequently joined his brother-in-law William Manning (father of Cardinal Henry Manning) as a partner in his West Indian merchant house. Benjamin did not remain in the business for long, instead turning to politics in the 1780s. He was a member of the Society for Constitutional Information and a keen supporter of the American cause. Close association with Benjamin Franklin and Benjamin Horne gained him an introduction to Lord Shelburne, who dispatched him as an unofficial emissary to the Paris peace negotiations in 1782. In 1790 he was in Paris for 14th July celebrations and was an active supporter of the French Revolution in London.

He was elected to Parliament as M.P. for Calne in 1792 and held the seat until 1796. In his maiden speech he introduced himself as 'connected with the West Indies by birth, profession and private fortune'. An advocate for amelioration, he nonetheless vehemently opposed abolition and emancipation, exclaiming that it would bring an end to civilization in Jamaica. Throughout his time in Parliament he was a fierce defender of the West India interest, as well as a champion of the French revolution. His revolutionary sympathies led to him being formally questioned over a plot to support a French invasion and he subsequently fled London for Paris. After being imprisoned on suspicion of being an English spy he moved to Geneva, before sailing to the US in 1795, reportedly possessed of a fortune estimated at £100,000. He remained in the United States for the rest of his life, settling in Hallowell Maine, where he pursued interests in science, agriculture and philosophy.

His marriage to Sarah Manning produced seven children: Harriet (1782-1798); William Oliver (1783-1826); Sarah (1784-1847); Henry (1786-1806); Petty (1788-1854); Lucy (1790-1869); and Elizabeth Frances (1793-1855). Petty Vaughan (q.v.) became a London based West India merchant, whilst Benjamin's brothers William and Charles were also West India merchants. Another brother John was a Philadelphia based merchant who collaborated closely with the London firm of Samuel Vaughan and Sons, and the brother Samuel Vaughan Jnr. was a Jamaica planter (all q.v.). Along with his brothers and mother he was appointed trustee and executor to his father's will.

Sources

VAUGHAN, Benjamin (1751-1835), of Finsbury Square, London, History of Parliament, <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1790-1820/member/vaughan-benjamin-1751-1835> (<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1790-1820/member/vaughan-benjamin-1751-1835>); Michael T. Davis, 'Vaughan, Benjamin (1751-1835)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Sept 2014 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/28123>, accessed 28 Oct 2015].

See also Ian John Barrett, *The culture of pro-slavery: the political defence of the slave trade in Britain c. 1787 to 1807* (Unpublished PhD thesis, King's College London, 2010).

We are grateful to Michael Baron for his assistance with compiling this entry.

Legacies Summary

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Inventories

Further Information

Absentee?	British/Irish
Spouse	Sarah Manning
Occupation	Politician and merchant
Religion	Unitarian
Oxford DNB Entry	Visit Oxford Dictionary of National Biography site (http://www.oxforddnb.com/public/index.html)

Associated Claims (1)

Jamaica St James 153 (Flamstead Estate) (/lbs/claim/view/15082)	£4,870 2s 7d	Awardee (Executor or executrix)	DETAILS (/lbs/claim/view/15082)
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Associated Estates (2)

The dates listed below have different categories as denoted by the letters in the brackets following each date. Here is a key to explain those letter codes:

- **SD** - Association Start Date
- **SY** - Association Start Year
- **EA** - Earliest Known Association
- **ED** - Association End Date
- **EY** - Association End Year
- **LA** - Latest Known Association

1802 [SY] - 1835 [EY] → TRUSTEE AND EXECUTOR	Flamstead Estate [Jamaica St James] (/lbs/estate/view/1904)
1802 [SY] - 1829 [EY] → TRUSTEE AND EXECUTOR	Vaughansfield [Jamaica St James] (/lbs/estate/view/2412)

Legacies Summary

Commercial (1)

NAME PARTNER	Manning & Anderdon (/lbs/firm/view/1628509164)	DETAILS (/lbs/COMMERCIAL/VIEW/1300380441)
	West India merchant	

Political (1)

MP		DETAILS (/lbs/POLITICAL/VIEW/2122744633)
	<i>election</i> → Calne Wiltshire 1782 - 1796	

Relationships (10)

Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	BROTHER-IN-LAWS	William Manning (/lbs/person/view/-430637747)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058769981/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	TRUSTEE → TESTATOR	Lucretia Payne formerly Ottley (/lbs/person/view/2146666671)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058797701/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	FATHER → SON	Petty Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/20384)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058760833/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	BROTHERS	Charles Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45942)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058760834/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	BROTHERS	William Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/18900)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058760835/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	SON → FATHER	Samuel Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/2146643669)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058769923/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	BROTHERS	Samuel Vaughan junior (/lbs/person/view/2146635392)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058769961/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	BROTHERS	John Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/2146643701)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058769985/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	EXECUTOR → TESTATOR	Samuel Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/2146643669)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058769997/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	TRUSTEE → TESTATOR	Samuel Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/2146643669)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058769999/45943)

Addresses (1)

Hallowell, Maine, United States of America	DETAILS (/LBS/ADDRESS/VIEW/2145439289/45943)
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People of Interest

[Judith Philip \(/lbs/person/view/11042\)](/lbs/person/view/11042)

???? - 1848

Successful planter in British Guiana and Grenada; part of a close-knit mixed-race family with numerous business interests.

[Visit the people of interest section \(/lbs/people/\)](/lbs/people/)

Documents of Interest

[Occupations of enslaved women on Buff Bay Plantation, 1819 \(/lbs/media/view/255\)](/lbs/media/view/255)

The Buff Bay plantation was a sugar estate next to the Buff Bay River, south of Charlestown in Jamaica. By 1839, the estate was 840 acres.



[Visit the document of interest section \(/lbs/documents/\)](/lbs/documents/)

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[accessed 16th May 2022].



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William Manning senior

Profile & Legacies Summary

???? - 1791

Biography

London merchant, father of William Manning (q.v.), son-in-law of John Ryan of St Croix. Sometimes referred to as William Coventry Manning.

1. Will of William Manning merchant of St Mary Axe Church city of London proved 16/01/1793. He opened the will by rehearsing that on the death of John Ryan, the father of Manning's late wife, he and his wife became jointly entitled to two plantations commonly called Negro Bay in St Croix, and that by a joint will of 1763 he and his wife had left the plantations to their children in the ratio of two shares to each son and one share to each daughter, with the estates passing to his son John Ryan Manning if he paid his siblings for their shares. John Ryan Manning and a sister Martha Laurens had since died, leaving a brother William and sisters Sarah, married to Benjamin Vaughan (q.v.) and Elizabeth married to Henry Martins [sic] Bird. The testator instructed that William Manning the son buy out the shares in the St Croix estate. In a codicil he provided for two children, Lucy and John Griffin.

Sources

1. PROB 11/1227/131. Some sources show a fourth daughter Mary.

Further Information

Absentee?	British/Irish
Spouse	Elizabeth Ryan
Children	John Ryan; William; Martha; Sarah; Elizabeth
Occupation	West India merchant

Legacies Summary

Commercial (1)

PARTNER

[Banister & Hammond \(/lbs/firm/view/2144929193\)](#)

West India merchant?

DETAILS

[\(/LBS/COMMERCIAL/VIEW/2146007377\)](#)

Legacies Summary

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Inventories

Relationships (5)

William Manning senior (/lbs/person/view/214664524 5)	BUSINESS PARTNERS	John Banister of Cavendish Square (/lbs/person/view/2146646653)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058794647/2146645245)
William Manning senior (/lbs/person/view/214664524 5)	TRUSTEE → TESTATOR	Francis Degen merchant of Fulham (/lbs/person/view/2146666679)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058797713/2146645245)
William Manning senior (/lbs/person/view/214664524 5)	BUSINESS PARTNERS	James Hammond of St Mary. Axe (/lbs/person/view/2146665071)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058794649/2146645245)
William Manning senior (/lbs/person/view/214664524 5)	FATHER → SON	William Manning (/lbs/person/view/-430637747)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058772429/2146645245)
William Manning senior (/lbs/person/view/214664524 5)	FATHER-IN-LAW → SON-IN-LAW	Henry Merttins Bird (/lbs/person/view/2146667329)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058799663/2146645245)

Addresses (1)

Copped Hall, Totteridge, Hertfordshire, South-east England, England

DETAILS
(</LBS/ADDRESS/VIEW/2145439677/2146645245>)

Further Information

[Project overview](#) (</lbs/project/>).
[Context](#) (</lbs/project/context/>).
[The Database](#) (</lbs/project/details/>).
[Staff](#) (</lbs/project/staff/>).
[Advisory Panels](#) (</lbs/project/advisorypanel/>).
[Links](#) (</lbs/project/links/>).
[Events & Workshops](#) (</lbs/project/events/>).
[Media Coverage](#) (</lbs/project/media/>).
[Get in Touch](#) (</lbs/project/contact/>).
[Contribute](#) (</lbs/contribute/>).

People of Interest

[Margaret Dunbar](#)
(</lbs/person/view/13508>).

1761 - ????

"Free quadroon woman" and mother of eleven children; independently wealthy, perhaps through legacies left her by her partners James Tierney (died 1784) and Ebenezer Robertson (died 1825).

[Visit the people of interest section](#) (</lbs/people/>)

Documents of Interest

[Occupations of enslaved women on Buff Bay Plantation, 1819](#)
(</lbs/media/view/255>).

The Buff Bay plantation was a sugar estate next to the Buff Bay River, south of Charlestown in Jamaica. By 1839, the estate was 840 acres.



[Visit the document of interest section](#)
(</lbs/documents/>)

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'[William Manning senior](#)', *Legacies of British Slavery database*, (<http://wwwdepts-live.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146645245>) (<http://wwwdepts-live.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146645245>). [accessed 16th May 2022].


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Hutchins Center
for African &
African American
Research
(<http://www.esrc.ac.uk/>)
(<http://hutchinscenter.fas.harvard.edu>).

William Manning senior (/lbs/person/view/214664524)	BUSINESS PARTNERS	John Banister of Cavendish Square (/lbs/person/view/2146646653)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058794647/2146645245)
William Manning senior (/lbs/person/view/214664524)	TRUSTEE → TESTATOR	Francis Degen merchant of Fulham (/lbs/person/view/2146666679)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058797713/2146645245)
William Manning senior (/lbs/person/view/214664524)	BUSINESS PARTNERS	James Hammond of St Mary. Axe (/lbs/person/view/2146665071)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058794649/2146645245)
William Manning senior (/lbs/person/view/214664524)	FATHER → SON	William Manning (/lbs/person/view/-430637747)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058772429/2146645245)
William Manning senior (/lbs/person/view/214664524)	FATHER-IN-LAW → SON-IN-LAW	Henry Merttins Bird (/lbs/person/view/2146667329)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058799663/2146645245)

Addresses (1)

Copped Hall, Totteridge, Hertfordshire, South-east England, England

DETAILS
(</LBS/ADDRESS/VIEW/2145439677/2146645245>)

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[Get in Touch](#) (</lbs/project/contact/>)
[Contribute](#) (</lbs/contribute/>)

People of Interest

[Margaret Dunbar](#)
(</lbs/person/view/13508>)

1761 - ????

"Free quadroon woman" and mother of eleven children; independently wealthy, perhaps through legacies left her by her partners James Tierney (died 1784) and Ebenezer Robertson (died 1825).

[Visit the people of interest section](#) (</lbs/people/>)

Documents of Interest

[Occupations of enslaved women on Buff Bay Plantation, 1819](#)
(</lbs/media/view/255>)

The Buff Bay plantation was a sugar estate next to the Buff Bay River, south of Charlestown in Jamaica. By 1839, the estate was 840 acres.



[Visit the document of interest section](#)
(</lbs/documents/>)

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<http://www.ahrc.ac.uk/>



<http://www.esrc.ac.uk/>

<http://hutchinscenter.fas.harvard.edu>

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William Manning (/lbs/person/view/-430637747) - Relationship Detail

Legacies Summary
(/lbs/person/view/-430637747/#legacy-summary)

This Relationship

William Manning (/lbs/person/view/-430637747)	BROTHER-IN-LAWS	Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)
--	-----------------	--

- Commercial [3]
(/lbs/person/view/-430637747/#commercial-summary)
- Cultural [1]
(/lbs/person/view/-430637747/#cultural-summary)
- Historical
- Imperial [2]
(/lbs/person/view/-430637747/#imperial-summary)
- Physical [1]
(/lbs/person/view/-430637747/#physical-summary)
- Political [1]
(/lbs/person/view/-430637747/#political-summary)

Other Relationships of William Manning

William Manning (/lbs/person/view/-430637747)	BUSINESS PARTNERS	John Proctor Anderdon (/lbs/person/view/926)
William Manning (/lbs/person/view/-430637747)	LEGATEE → TESTATOR	Francis Degen merchant of Fulham (/lbs/person/view/2146666679)
William Manning (/lbs/person/view/-430637747)	TRUSTEE → TESTATOR	John Estridge of Bridehead Dorset (/lbs/person/view/2146644199)
William Manning (/lbs/person/view/-430637747)	EXECUTOR → TESTATOR	Andrew Lessly (/lbs/person/view/2146664769)
William Manning (/lbs/person/view/-430637747)	FATHER-IN-LAW → SON-IN-LAW	John Lavicount Anderdon (/lbs/person/view/856384207)
William Manning (/lbs/person/view/-430637747)	FATHER → SON	Charles John Manning (/lbs/person/view/326)
William Manning (/lbs/person/view/-430637747)	FATHER → SON	Frederick Manning (/lbs/person/view/2146632260)
William Manning (/lbs/person/view/-430637747)	SON → FATHER	William Manning senior (/lbs/person/view/2146645245)
William Manning (/lbs/person/view/-430637747)	TRUSTEE → TESTATOR	Lucretia Payne formerly Ottley (/lbs/person/view/2146666671)

(/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058797147/-430637747)

(/lbs/person/view/-430637747/#physical-summary)

(/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058797147/-430637747)

(/lbs/person/view/-430637747/#political-summary)

Other Information

- Relationships [10]
(/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058770848/-430637747)
- (/lbs/person/view/-430637747/#relationships)
- Addresses [4]
(/lbs/person/view/-430637747/#addresses)
- Inventories

(/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058795567/-430637747)

DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058795567/-430637747)

(/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058759758/-430637747)

DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058759758/-430637747)

(/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058760822/-430637747)

DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058760822/-430637747)

(/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058762572/-430637747)

DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058762572/-430637747)

(/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058772429/-430637747)

DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058772429/-430637747)

(/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058797699/-430637747)

DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058797699/-430637747)

Other Relationships of Benjamin Vaughan

Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	TRUSTEE → TESTATOR	Lucretia Payne formerly Ottley (/lbs/person/view/214666671)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058797701/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	FATHER → SON	Petty Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/20384)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058760833/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	BROTHERS	Charles Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45942)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058760834/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	BROTHERS	William Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/18900)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058760835/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	SON → FATHER	Samuel Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/2146643669)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058769923/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	BROTHERS	Samuel Vaughan junior (/lbs/person/view/2146635392)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058769961/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	BROTHERS	John Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/2146643701)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058769985/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	EXECUTOR → TESTATOR	Samuel Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/2146643669)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058769997/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	TRUSTEE → TESTATOR	Samuel Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/2146643669)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058769999/45943)

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[Links \(/lbs/project/links/\)](/lbs/project/links/)
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[Get in Touch \(/lbs/project/contact/\)](/lbs/project/contact/)
[Contribute \(/lbs/contribute/\)](/lbs/contribute/)

People of Interest

[Rev. William Marshall Harte](/lbs/person/view/4650)
[\(/lbs/person/view/4650\)](/lbs/person/view/4650)

25th Nov 1776 - 1851

Resident clergyman, proponent of religious instruction for enslaved people.

[Visit the people of interest section \(/lbs/people/\)](/lbs/people/)

Documents of Interest

[Occupations of enslaved women on Buff Bay Plantation, 1819](/lbs/media/view/255)
[\(/lbs/media/view/255\)](/lbs/media/view/255)

The Buff Bay plantation was a sugar estate next to the Buff Bay River, south of Charlestown in Jamaica. By 1839, the estate was 840 acres.



[Visit the document of interest section \(/lbs/documents/\)](/lbs/documents/)



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INVENTORIES (/LBS/INVENTORIES/)	MAPS (/LBS/MAPS/)	CENTRE (/LBS/PROJECT/)	CONTACT (/LBS/PROJECT/CONTACT)

Petty Vaughan

Profile & Legacies Summary

1788 - 30th Jul 1854

CLAIMANT OR BENEFICIARY

Biography

London merchant, son of Benjamin Vaughan (q.v.) and Sarah Manning, and nephew and partner of William Vaughan (q.v.) and nephew of Charles Vaughan (q.v.).

1.
Baptised 01/10/1788 St Andrew Undershaft son of Benjamin; 1851 living at 70 Fenchurch Street, West India merchant, aged 62, born Jeffrey Square; will of Petty Vaughan merchant of Fenchurch St proved 18/10/1854; administration granted 05/04/1879 of estate of Petty Vaughan who died 30/07/1854 formerly of Fenchurch St but late of [15] St Helens Place, effects under £450.
2.
He is described as 'the slave-trader Petty Vaughan' in a 'London Sugar and Slavery' site but there is no evidence of him in the Transatlantic Slave Trade Database (nor of his uncle William, also described there as a slave-trader). The site then goes on to point to the interconnection of trades in the slave economy.

Sources

1.
Ancestry.com, *England and Wales Christening Records, 1530-1906* [database online]; 1851 census online; PROB 11/2199; National Probate Calendar 1879.
2.
<http://www.museumindocklands.org.uk/English/EventsExhibitions/Special/LSS/Map/Enslavement/People/30.htm>
(<http://www.museumindocklands.org.uk/English/EventsExhibitions/Special/LSS/Map/Enslavement/People/30.htm>)
[accessed 17/03/2011]; www.slavevoyages.org (www.slavevoyages.org) [accessed 17/03/2011].

Further Information

Absentee?	British/Irish
Wealth at death	£450
Occupation	Merchant

Associated Claims (4)

[Jamaica Hanover 62 \(Rome Pen\)](#)

£1,219 13s 7d Awardee

DETAILS
(/LBS/CLAIM/VIEW/14975)

Legacies Summary

(/lbs/person/view/20384/#legacies-summary)

Commercial
Cultural
Historical
Imperial
Physical
Political

Other Information

[Relationships](#) [6]

(/lbs/person/view/20384/#relationships)

[Addresses](#) [1]

(/lbs/person/view/20384/#addresses)

[Inventories](#)

Jamaica Manchester 266 (Caen Wood) (/lbs/claim/view/20327).	£827 12s 7d	Awardee (Trustee)	DETAILS (/LBS/CLAIM/VIEW/20327)
Jamaica St Andrew 331 (Cooper Hill) (/lbs/claim/view/11782).	£1,812 5s 7d	Awardee (Trustee)	DETAILS (/LBS/CLAIM/VIEW/11782)
Jamaica Trelawney 207 (/lbs/claim/view/23315).	£111 15s 10d	Awardee	DETAILS (/LBS/CLAIM/VIEW/23315)

Associated Estates (1)

The dates listed below have different categories as denoted by the letters in the brackets following each date. Here is a key to explain those letter codes:

- SD** - Association Start Date
- SY** - Association Start Year
- EA** - Earliest Known Association
- ED** - Association End Date
- EY** - Association End Year
- LA** - Latest Known Association

1834 [EA] - → OTHER	Rome Pen [Jamaica Hanover] (/lbs/estate/view/155).
---------------------	---

Relationships (6)

Petty Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/20384).	SON → FATHER	Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943).	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058760833/20384)
Petty Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/20384).	NEPHEW → UNCLE	William Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/18900).	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058760837/20384)
Petty Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/20384).	NEPHEW → UNCLE	Charles Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45942).	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058760838/20384)
Petty Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/20384).	GRANDSON → GRANDFATHER	Samuel Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/2146643669).	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058769931/20384)
Petty Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/20384).	NEPHEW → UNCLE	Samuel Vaughan junior (/lbs/person/view/2146635392).	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058769963/20384)
Petty Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/20384).	NEPHEW → UNCLE	John Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/2146643701).	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058769991/20384)

Addresses (1)

70 Fenchurch Street, City of London, Middlesex, London, England	DETAILS (/LBS/ADDRESS/VIEW/2034/20384)
---	--

Further Information

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[The Database](#) (</lbs/project/details/>).

People of Interest

[Thomas Warren](#)
(</lbs/person/view/42771>).

Documents of Interest

[Occupations of enslaved women on Buff Bay Plantation, 1819](#)
(</lbs/media/view/255>).

[Staff \(/lbs/project/staff/\)](/lbs/project/staff/)

[Advisory Panels \(/lbs/project/advisorypanel/\)](/lbs/project/advisorypanel/)

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[Events & Workshops \(/lbs/project/events/\)](/lbs/project/events/)

[Media Coverage \(/lbs/project/media/\)](/lbs/project/media/)

[Get in Touch \(/lbs/project/contact/\)](/lbs/project/contact/)

[Contribute \(/lbs/contribute/\)](/lbs/contribute/)

27th Nov 1782 - 8th Dec 1862

Wesleyan Minister, apparently sought to manumit his enslaved people for religious reasons

[Visit the people of interest section \(/lbs/people/\)](/lbs/people/)

The Buff Bay plantation was a sugar estate next to the Buff Bay River, south of Charlestown in Jamaica. By 1839, the estate was 840 acres.



[\(/lbs/media/view/255/\)](/lbs/media/view/255/)

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[live.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/20384](http://www.depts-live.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/20384) (<http://www.depts-live.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/20384>).

[accessed 16th May 2022].


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Search Results



Search for ""benjamin vaughan"" (in notes & documents; all languages) + 1768-02-19 to 1804-12-31 (creation) + relevance order > Results 1 to 1 of 1 >
From Tobias Lear, 16 February 1790

 printable version

[267]

From Tobias Lear

United States

February 16th. 1790.

Sir

In obedience to the command of the President of the United States, I have the honor to enclose for your information, a letter from M. H. Bird¹ to the President of the United States dated at Charleston S. Ca. 23d January 1790. offering the services of the Houses of Bird, Savage & Bird, and of Mannings & Vaughan² to Act as Agents, if such should be wanted in Europe for the purpose of negotiating a loan, or paying of Interest to the European Creditors of the United States.

I have the honor to be with perfect respect Sir Your most Obt. Servant

Tobias Lear,

Secretary to the President of the U. States.

LC, George Washington Papers, Library of Congress.

¹ Henry M. Bird, a member of the London banking firm of Bird, Savage, and Bird, had speculated extensively in the South Carolina debt.

² Manning and Vaughan was an English banking firm. The members of this firm were William Manning, John Laurens's father-in-law, and Benjamin Vaughan, Manning's son-in-law.

Cite as: *The Papers of Alexander Hamilton Digital Edition*, ed. Harold C. Syrett. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, Rotunda, 2011.

Canonic URL: <https://rotunda.upress.virginia.edu/founders/ARHN-01-06-02-0153> [accessed 16 May 2022]

Original source: Volume VI: December 1789–August 1790

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Manning & Anderdon

FIRM DETAILS

People & Investments (9)

PARTNER	Charles Bosanquet (/lbs/person/view/2146630296)
PARTNER	Charles John Manning (/lbs/person/view/326)
PARTNER	John Lavicount Anderdon (/lbs/person/view/856384207)
PARTNER	Frederick Manning (/lbs/person/view/2146632260)
NAME PARTNER	William Manning (/lbs/person/view/-430637747)
NAME PARTNER	John Proctor Anderdon (/lbs/person/view/926)
NAME PARTNER	Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)
INVESTMENT IN FIRM	Nevile Reid (/lbs/person/view/25299)
INVESTMENT IN FIRM	John Dixon (/lbs/person/view/40826)

Firm Evolutions (8)

1794 →	Mannings and Vaughan Billter Square [London Gazette]
1800 →	Manning & Anderdon & Bosanquet 106 Fenchurch Street [P.O.]
1811 →	3 Princes Street, Lothbury [P.O.]
1836 →	3 New Bank Buildings [P.O.]
1845 →	3 New Bank Buildings [P.O.]
1850 →	3 New Bank Buildings [P.O.]
1863 →	3 Bank Buildings [P.O.]
1879 →	109 Leadenhall Street [P.O.]

Notes



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INVENTORIES (/LBS/INVENTORIES/)	MAPS (/LBS/MAPS/)	CENTRE (/LBS/PROJECT/)	CONTACT (/LBS/PROJECT/CONTACT)

Benjamin Vaughan

Profile & Legacies Summary

1751 - 1835

CLAIMANT OR BENEFICIARY

Biography

Son of Samuel Vaughan (1720-1802) (q.v.) and Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Hallowell of Boston, and brother of William Vaughan (q.v.). **Born in Jamaica**, Benjamin Vaughan was educated in Britain at Warrington Academy under Joseph Priestley (see his entry in the *ODNB* as 'diplomatist and political reformer'), and then at Cambridge. His religion meant he was unable to graduate from university and instead he began studying law and medicine in Edinburgh in preparation for marriage in 1781 to Sarah, daughter of William Coventry Manning. **Benjamin Vaughan subsequently joined his brother-in-law William Manning (father of Cardinal Henry Manning)** as a partner in his West Indian merchant house. Benjamin did not remain in the business for long, instead turning to politics in the 1780s. He was a member of the **Society for Constitutional Information** and a keen supporter of the American cause. **Close association with Benjamin Franklin and Benjamin Horne** gained him an introduction to Lord Shelburne, who dispatched him as an unofficial emissary to the Paris peace negotiations in 1782. In 1790 he was in Paris for 14th July celebrations and was **an active supporter of the French Revolution in London**.

He was elected to Parliament as **M.P. for Calne in 1792** and **held the seat until 1796**. In his maiden speech he introduced himself as 'connected with the West Indies by birth, profession and private fortune'. An advocate for amelioration, he nonetheless vehemently **opposed abolition and emancipation**, exclaiming that it would **bring an end to civilization in Jamaica**. Throughout his time in Parliament he was a **fierce defender of the West India interest**, as well as a **champion of the French revolution**. His revolutionary sympathies led to him being formally questioned over a plot to support a French invasion and he subsequently **fled London for Paris**. After being imprisoned on suspicion of being an **English spy he moved to Geneva**, before **sailing to the US in 1795**, reportedly possessed of a **fortune estimated at £100,000**. He remained in the United States for the rest of his life, settling in Hallowell Maine, where he pursued interests in science, agriculture and philosophy.

His marriage to Sarah Manning produced **seven children**: Harriet (1782-1798); William Oliver (1783-1826); Sarah (1784-1847); Henry (1786-1806); Petty (1788-1854); Lucy (1790-1869); and Elizabeth Frances (1793-1855). **Petty Vaughan (q.v.)** became a **London based West India merchant**, whilst Benjamin's brothers William and Charles were also West India merchants. Another brother John was a Philadelphia based merchant who collaborated closely with the **London firm of Samuel Vaughan and Sons**, and the brother **Samuel Vaughan Jnr. was a Jamaica planter (all q.v.)**. Along with his brothers and mother he was appointed trustee and executor to his father's will.

Sources

VAUGHAN, Benjamin (1751-1835), of Finsbury Square, London, History of Parliament, <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1790-1820/member/vaughan-benjamin-1751-1835> (<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1790-1820/member/vaughan-benjamin-1751-1835>); Michael T. Davis, 'Vaughan, Benjamin (1751-1835)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Sept 2014 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/28123>, accessed 28 Oct 2015].

See also Ian John Barrett, *The culture of pro-slavery: the political defence of the slave trade in Britain c. 1787 to 1807* (Unpublished PhD thesis, King's College London, 2010).

We are grateful to Michael Baron for his assistance with compiling this entry.

Legacies Summary

[\(/lbs/person/view/45943/#legacies-summary\)](#)

[Commercial \[1\]](#)

[\(/lbs/person/view/45943/#commercial-summary\)](#)

Cultural

Historical

Imperial

Physical

[Political \[1\]](#)

[\(/lbs/person/view/45943/#political-summary\)](#)

Other Information

[Relationships \[10\]](#)

[\(/lbs/person/view/45943/#relationships\)](#)

[Addresses \[1\]](#)

[\(/lbs/person/view/45943/#addresses\)](#)

Inventories

Further Information

Absentee?	British/Irish
Spouse	Sarah Manning
Occupation	Politician and merchant
Religion	Unitarian
Oxford DNB Entry	Visit Oxford Dictionary of National Biography site (http://www.oxforddnb.com/public/index.html)

Associated Claims (1)

Jamaica St James 153 (Flamstead Estate) (/lbs/claim/view/15082)	£4,870 2s 7d	Awardee (Executor or executrix)	DETAILS (/lbs/claim/view/15082)
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Associated Estates (2)

The dates listed below have different categories as denoted by the letters in the brackets following each date. Here is a key to explain those letter codes:

- **SD** - Association Start Date
- **SY** - Association Start Year
- **EA** - Earliest Known Association
- **ED** - Association End Date
- **EY** - Association End Year
- **LA** - Latest Known Association

1802 [SY] - 1835 [EY] → TRUSTEE AND EXECUTOR	Flamstead Estate [Jamaica St James] (/lbs/estate/view/1904)
1802 [SY] - 1829 [EY] → TRUSTEE AND EXECUTOR	Vaughansfield [Jamaica St James] (/lbs/estate/view/2412)

Legacies Summary

Commercial (1)

NAME PARTNER	Manning & Anderdon (/lbs/firm/view/1628509164)	DETAILS (/lbs/commercial/view/1300380441)
	West India merchant	

Political (1)

MP		DETAILS (/lbs/political/view/2122744633)
	<i>election</i> → Calne Wiltshire	
	1782 - 1796	

Relationships (10)

Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	BROTHER-IN-LAWS	William Manning (/lbs/person/view/-430637747)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058769981/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	TRUSTEE → TESTATOR	Lucretia Payne formerly Ottley (/lbs/person/view/214666671)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058797701/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	FATHER → SON	Petty Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/20384)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058760833/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	BROTHERS	Charles Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45942)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058760834/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	BROTHERS	William Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/18900)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058760835/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	SON → FATHER	Samuel Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/2146643669)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058769923/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	BROTHERS	Samuel Vaughan junior (/lbs/person/view/2146635392)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058769961/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	BROTHERS	John Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/2146643701)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058769985/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	EXECUTOR → TESTATOR	Samuel Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/2146643669)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058769997/45943)
Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	TRUSTEE → TESTATOR	Samuel Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/2146643669)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058769999/45943)

Addresses (1)

Hallowell, Maine, United States of America	DETAILS (/LBS/ADDRESS/VIEW/2145439289/45943)
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Further Information

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[Context \(/lbs/project/context/\)](/lbs/project/context/).
[The Database \(/lbs/project/details/\)](/lbs/project/details/).
[Staff \(/lbs/project/staff/\)](/lbs/project/staff/).
[Advisory Panels \(/lbs/project/advisorypanel/\)](/lbs/project/advisorypanel/).
[Links \(/lbs/project/links/\)](/lbs/project/links/).
[Events & Workshops \(/lbs/project/events/\)](/lbs/project/events/).
[Media Coverage \(/lbs/project/media/\)](/lbs/project/media/).
[Get in Touch \(/lbs/project/contact/\)](/lbs/project/contact/).
[Contribute \(/lbs/contribute/\)](/lbs/contribute/).

People of Interest

[Joseph Brown](/lbs/person/view/2146666917)
[\(/lbs/person/view/2146666917\)](/lbs/person/view/2146666917)

1774 - 1832

Head driver on Great Valley estate in Hanover, Jamaica. Executed by hanging following Sam Sharpe's War.

[Visit the people of interest section \(/lbs/people/\)](/lbs/people/).

Documents of Interest

[Occupations of enslaved women on Buff Bay Plantation, 1819](/lbs/media/view/255)
[\(/lbs/media/view/255\)](/lbs/media/view/255)

The Buff Bay plantation was a sugar estate next to the Buff Bay River, south of Charlestown in Jamaica. By 1839, the estate was 840 acres.



[Visit the document of interest section \(/lbs/documents/\)](/lbs/documents/).

CITING THIS RECORD:

'Benjamin Vaughan', *Legacies of British Slavery database*, <http://wwwdepts-live.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/45943> (<http://wwwdepts-live.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/45943>).
[accessed 16th May 2022].



(<http://www.ahrc.ac.uk/>)



(<http://www.esrc.ac.uk/>)

(<http://hutchinscenter.fas.harvard.edu>)

1.
1794 dissolution of Mannings & Vaughan of Billiter Square (with Benjamin Vaughan) and continuation of William Manning with John Proctor Anderdon and Charles Bosanquet under firm Manning, Anderdon & Bosanquet.
2.
Charles Bosanquet leaves 1810
3.
1816 Partnership between William Manning, John Proctor Anderdon, Frederick Manning and John Lavicount Anderdon dissolved as far as respects John Proctor Anderdon, firm to be continued as Mannings & Anderdon.
4.
Commission of bankruptcy against William Manning, Frederick Manning and John Lavicount Anderdon 5th September 1831; 'final dividend' 30 May 1837; audit of accounts of assignees of bankrupts 23/10/1838; further dividend 24/1/1843; 'final dividend' 3/2/1854
5.
William Manning blamed the decline of the firm and its bankruptcy (with debts of at least £374,372) on the 'neglect' of the West Indies by governments in the 1810s and 1820s. For some details of the firm's history see Fisher.
6.
Dissolution of the partnership between John Lavicount Anderdon and Charles John Manning as Manning & Anderdon of New Bank Buildings, to be continued by Charles John Manning.

Sources

1.
London Gazette 13658 17 May 1794 p. 457 [p. 5 of 8]
2.
London Gazette 16366 1 May 1810 p. 650 [p.10 of 20]
3.
London Gazette 17133 4 May 1816 p. 831 [p. 15 of 32]
4.
London Gazette 19059 18 June 1833 p. 1188 [p. 12 of 24]; London Gazette 19493 9 May 1837 p. 1208 [p.26 of 32]; London Gazette 19660 2 October 1838 p. 214 [p. 8 of 16]; London Gazette 20182 30 December 1842 p. 3932 [p. 34 of 44]; London Gazette 21511 13 January 1854 p. 134 [p. 28 of 36].
5.
Fisher (ed.), *House of Commons 1820-1832*, vol. VI (entry for William Manning).
6.
London Gazette 21573, 18/07/1854 p. 2245.

Further Information

[Project overview \(/lbs/project/\)](/lbs/project/)
[Context \(/lbs/project/context/\)](/lbs/project/context/)
[The Database \(/lbs/project/details/\)](/lbs/project/details/)
[Staff \(/lbs/project/staff/\)](/lbs/project/staff/)
[Advisory Panels \(/lbs/project/advisorypanel/\)](/lbs/project/advisorypanel/)
[Links \(/lbs/project/links/\)](/lbs/project/links/)
[Events & Workshops \(/lbs/project/events/\)](/lbs/project/events/)
[Media Coverage \(/lbs/project/media/\)](/lbs/project/media/)
[Get in Touch \(/lbs/project/contact/\)](/lbs/project/contact/)
[Contribute \(/lbs/contribute/\)](/lbs/contribute/)

People of Interest

Ann Eliza French (/lbs/person/view/19966)

1787 - 1835

Daughter of "free Mulatto" lodging-house-keeper Jane Charlotte Beckford (c. 1759-1825); possibly the daughter of George French, Clerk to the Jamaica Assembly. Spinster; independently wealthy slave-owner.

[Visit the people of interest section \(/lbs/people/\)](/lbs/people/)

Documents of Interest

Occupations of enslaved women on Buff Bay Plantation, 1819 (/lbs/media/view/255)

The Buff Bay plantation was a sugar estate next to the Buff Bay River, south of Charlestown in Jamaica. By 1839, the estate was 840 acres.



[\(/lbs/media/view/255\)](/lbs/media/view/255)

Henry Cruger

Henry Cruger Jr. (November 22, 1739 – April 24, 1827) was an American and British merchant at the time of the American Revolution. He has a unique distinction of having been elected to both the Parliament of Great Britain (MP, 1774–1780, 1784–1790) and the New York State Senate (1792–1796).

Contents

Early life

Career

Political career

Personal life

Legacy

See also

References


External links

Early life

Henry Cruger was born in New York and was a member of a wealthy merchant family. His parents were Elizabeth (*née* Harris) Cruger (1716–1752) and Henry Cruger Sr. (1707–1780), a member of the New York General Assembly and then the governor's council.^[1] His eldest brother, John Harris Cruger, succeeded his father as a member of the governor's council of New York, served as a Loyalist during the War and later moved to England.^[2] Two other brothers settled in the West Indies.^[3] His younger sister, Mary Cruger, was married to Jacob Walton, also a representative in General Assembly for New York.^[4]

His paternal grandparents were Maria (*née* Cuyler) Cruger, an heiress (and sister of Albany Mayor Johannes Cuyler), and John Cruger, an alderman who served as the 38th mayor of New York City and was born in Bristol, England.^[5] His uncle John Cruger Jr. served as the 41st mayor of New York City and was the last Speaker of the New York General Assembly.^[4]

Henry Cruger



portrait by Gilbert Stuart

Member of the New York State Senate

In office

July 1, 1792 – June 30, 1796

Member of the British Parliament for Bristol

In office

1784–1790

Serving with Matthew Brickdale

Preceded by

Matthew Brickdale
George Daubeney

Succeeded by

Marquess of Worcester
The Lord Sheffield

Member of the British Parliament for Bristol

In office

1774–1780

Serving with Edmund Burke

Preceded by

The Earl Nugent
Matthew Brickdale

Succeeded by

Matthew Brickdale
Sir Henry Lippincott, Bt

Personal details

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Cruger

1/5

Cruger studied at King's College (now Columbia University) in New York City, but before being graduated he moved to Bristol, England in 1757.^[3]

Career

Upon his relocation to Bristol, he was placed in a family mercantile house and became wealthy until the Stamp Act greatly affected his livelihood and caused him much financial embarrassment.^[3] In 1765, Cruger was elected to the Bristol Common Council, a position he held until 1790. He was named sheriff of the city for 1766–1767. Cruger was elected a warden of the Society of Merchant Venturers in 1768, and Master of the Society in 1781.^[6] His father, who came to England in 1775, died in Bristol in 1780.^[4]

Political career

Cruger, who was known for his "ready wit and fine conversational powers," was elected as Member of Parliament for Bristol as a radical Whig in the 1774 general election in which British policy towards the colonies was an important issue.^[7] The other Whig candidate, also elected, but by a smaller majority, was Edmund Burke, who was, among other things, the provincial agent for the Province of New York. In his maiden speech before Parliament, Cruger criticized it for worsening the breach between Britain and her colonies. In 1776, he faulted the ministry for abandoning British sympathizers in the colony of New York. In 1777, he supported the repeal of the Declaratory Act (1766), and by 1780, he favored American independence.^[8]

Defeated for reelection in 1780, he became Bristol's mayor in 1781. In the 1784 general election, Cruger was again returned to Parliament as the member for Bristol as a supporter of William Pitt the Younger. Throughout his political career in England he urged conciliation with America. In 1789, he sought in vain for a consular appointment in the United States from Pitt.^[9]

Cruger returned to New York in 1790 after an absence of 33 years and was elected as a Federalist to the New York State Senate in 1792, urging conciliation with Great Britain while serving an otherwise undistinguished single four-year term in the 16th to the 19th New York State Legislatures.^[10]

Personal life

Cruger was married three times, firstly in December 1765 to Ellin Hannah Peach, a daughter of Samuel Peach of Tockington a wealthy linen draper and banker.^[3] She died in 1767, leaving a son:

- Samuel Peach Cruger (1767–1845), who changed his name to Samuel Peach Peach by 1788 after inheriting his grandfather Samuel's fortune,^[7] and home Tackington House, Gloucester.^[11]

Cruger then married Caroline Elizabeth Blair, with whom he had six children, including:^[7]

Born	November 22, 1739 <div>Province of New York, British America</div>
Died	April 24, 1827 (aged 87) <div>New York City, New York, U.S.</div>
Political party	<div>Whig</div> <div>Federalist</div>
Spouse(s)	<div>Hannah Peach</div> <div>(m. 1765; died 1767)</div> <div>Elizabeth Blair</div> <div>(died 1790)</div> <div>Caroline Smith</div> <div>(m. 1799; his death 1827)</div>
Relations	<div>John Cruger Jr. (uncle)</div> <div>John Cruger</div> <div>(grandfather)</div>
Parent(s)	<div>Henry Cruger Sr.</div> <div>Elizabeth Harris</div>
Alma mater	<u>King's College</u>

- Henry H. Cruger, who married his first cousin, Mary Cruger, daughter of Nicolas Cruger.^[11]
- William Cruger.^[11]
- John Cruger (1774–1812), who married Martha Ramsay (1780–1848).^[12]
- Matilda Cruger (1776–1812),^[13] who married Lawrence Reid Yates (d. 1796) in 1795.^{[7][14]} After his death, she married her cousin, Judge Henry Walton, with whom she had six children.^[13]

Henry and Elizabeth returned to New York in 1790, where Elizabeth died shortly thereafter. He married for the third time in 1799, when he was age 60, to Caroline Smith.^[3] Together, they were the parents of four more children, including:

- Matilda Caroline Cruger (1809–1891), the wife of Thomas Jackson Oakley, a New York State Attorney General and U.S. Representative, in 1831.^[15]

Cruger died at home in New York City on April 24, 1827 in his 88th year, and was buried in the Trinity Church Cemetery.^[12]

Legacy

Cruger's house in Park Street, Bristol, on the corner of Great George Street, is marked by a commemorative plaque.

See also

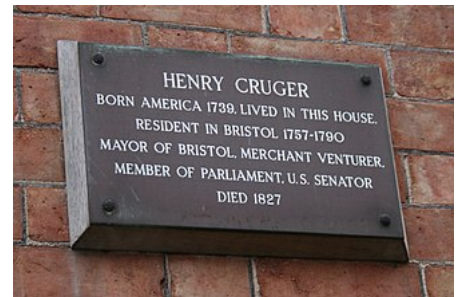
- Peter van Schaack

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2. "Cruger, Henry, Jr. (1739-1827), merchant, member of Parliament, mayor of Bristol, England, and New York state senator" (<http://www.anb.org/view/10.1093/anb/9780198606697.001.0001/anb-9780198606697-e-0300632>). *www.anb.org*. American National Biography. Retrieved 4 March 2019.
3. "CRUGER, Henry (1739-1827), of Bristol" (<https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1754-1790/member/cruger-henry-1739-1827>). *www.historyofparliamentonline.org*. History of Parliament Online. Retrieved 4 March 2019.
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Portrait of Cruger's son-in-law, Lawrence Reid Yates, by Gilbert Stuart.



5. "Porringer" (<https://www.nyhistory.org/exhibit/porringer-3>). *www.nyhistory.org*. New-York Historical Society. Retrieved 13 February 2018.
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8. Sir Lewis Namier and John Brooks, eds. *The House of Commons, 1754-1790, vol. 2* (Oxford University Press, 1964), 280-282.
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External links

- Henry Cruger (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/128398149>) at Find a Grave
- Portrait of Henry Cruger Jr. (<https://www.nyhistory.org/exhibit/henry-cruger-1739-1827>) by George Romney, c. 1775 – c. 1790, at the New-York Historical Society

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Henry_Cruger&oldid=1082443549"

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HOME (/LBS/)	SEARCH THE DATABASE (/LBS/SEARCH/)	LEGACIES (/LBS/LEGACIES/)	ESTATES (/LBS/ESTATES/)
INVENTORIES (/LBS/INVENTORIES/)	MAPS (/LBS/MAPS/)	CENTRE (/LBS/PROJECT/)	CONTACT (/LBS/PROJECT/CONTACT)

Henry Cruger senior

Profile & Legacies Summary

1707 - 1780

Legacies Summary

[\(/lbs/person/view/2146655317/#1summary\)](/lbs/person/view/2146655317/#1summary)

Commercial
Cultural
Historical
Imperial
Physical
Political

Biography

Merchant and slave-owner of Jamaica and then New York, dying 'of Bristol' c. 1780.

1.

Owner of 300 acres and 30 enslaved people in St Andrew, Jamaica in 1753. Henry Cruger was listed in the Jamaican Quit Rent books for 1754 as the owner of 250 acres of land in Port Royal, 513 acres in St Andrew and 15 acres in St Dorothy, total 778 acres.

2.

Will of Henry Cruger of Bristol proved 02/03/1780. He left his personal estate in Jamaica and his 'messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments' there to his son John Harris Cruger: he divided his estate in Britain and North America between his other children, including Henry Cruger jun., the Bristol merchant and MP. The latter has an entry in the *ODNB* as 'merchant and politician.'

Other Information

[Relationships \[3\]](#)

[\(/lbs/person/view/2146655317/#relationships\)](/lbs/person/view/2146655317/#relationships)

Addresses

Inventories

Sources

1.

CO137/28 pp. 169-175 transcribed at <http://www.jamaicanfamilysearch.com/Members/1753Andrew.htm> (<http://www.jamaicanfamilysearch.com/Members/1753Andrew.htm>); 'A List of landholders in the Island of Jamaica together with the number of acres each person possessed taken from the quit rent books in the year 1754', TNA CO 142/31 transcribed at <http://www.jamaicanfamilysearch.com/Samples2/1754lead.htm> (<http://www.jamaicanfamilysearch.com/Samples2/1754lead.htm>).

2.

PROB 11/1062/176; Flavell, Julie M. "Cruger, Henry (1739–1827), merchant and politician." Oxford Dictionary of National Biography. 23 Sep. 2004; Accessed 22 Jan. 2020.

<https://www.oxforddnb.com/view/10.1093/ref:odnb/9780198614128.001.0001/odnb-9780198614128-e-40188>.

Further Information

Spouse

Married but no further details

Associated Estates (1)

The dates listed below have different categories as denoted by the letters in the brackets following each date. Here is a key to explain those letter codes:

- **SD** - Association Start Date
- **SY** - Association Start Year
- **EA** - Earliest Known Association
- **ED** - Association End Date
- **EY** - Association End Year
- **LA** - Latest Known Association

1753 [EA] - → OWNER

Unknown [Jamaica | St Andrew] (</lbs/estate/view/20463>).

Relationships (3)

<u>Henry Cruger senior</u> (/lbs/person/view/214665531) Z)	FATHER → SON	<u>John Harris Cruger</u> (/lbs/person/view/2146658685))	<small>DETAILS</small> (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058786543/2146655317)
<u>Henry Cruger senior</u> (/lbs/person/view/214665531) Z)	FATHER → SON	<u>Henry Cruger jun.</u> (/lbs/person/view/2146666757))	<small>DETAILS</small> (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058797871/2146655317)
<u>Henry Cruger senior</u> (/lbs/person/view/214665531) Z)	OTHER RELATIVES	<u>Philip John Miles</u> (/lbs/person/view/19118)	<small>DETAILS</small> (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058786541/2146655317)

Notes → Philip John Miles married (as his second wife) Clarissa Peach, the great grand-daughter of Henry Cruger...

Further Information

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People of Interest

Richard Walker
(</lbs/person/view/2146635635>)

9th Oct 1760 - 1801

Prominent Liverpool merchant and slave-trader

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Documents of Interest

Occupations of enslaved women on Buff Bay Plantation, 1819
(</lbs/media/view/255>)

The Buff Bay plantation was a sugar estate next to the Buff Bay River, south of Charlestown in Jamaica. By 1839, the estate was 840 acres.



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Research



Henry Cruger jun.

Profile & Legacies Summary

???? - 1827

Legacies Summary

[\(/lbs/person/view/2146666757/#1summary\)](/lbs/person/view/2146666757/#1summary)

[Commercial \[1\]](#)

[\(/lbs/person/view/2146666757/#commercialsummary\)](/lbs/person/view/2146666757/#commercialsummary)

[Cultural](#)

[Historical](#)

[Imperial](#)

[Physical](#)

[Political](#)

Biography

Bristol merchant and MP, son of Henry Cruger sen. (q.v.) who left the bulk of his West India property to his son John Harris Cruger (q.v.) rather than to Henry Cruger jun., whose connections to slavery thus appear to lie in his business as an American merchant in Bristol which included trade with the West Indies. By a deed of 14/10/1775 he and his partner John Mallard appointed Henry Forrest as their attorney for Nevis.

Sources

<https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1754-1790/member/cruger-henry-1739-1827>; Common Records 1776-1777, British Library, EAP794/1/1/16, <https://eap.bl.uk/archive-file/EAP794-1-1-16> pp. 257-8.

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Absentee?

British/Irish

Legacies Summary

Commercial (1)

NAME PARTNER

[Cruger & Mallard \(/lbs/firm/view/2144929313\)](/lbs/firm/view/2144929313)

North American merchant

DETAILS

[\(/LBS/COMMERCIAL/VIEW/2146007703\)](/LBS/COMMERCIAL/VIEW/2146007703)

Relationships (2)

[Henry Cruger jun.](#)

[\(/lbs/person/view/214666675\)](/lbs/person/view/214666675)

2)

SON → FATHER

[Henry Cruger senior](#)

[\(/lbs/person/view/2146655317\)](/lbs/person/view/2146655317)

).

DETAILS

[\(/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058797871/2146666757\)](/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058797871/2146666757)

[Henry Cruger jun.](#)

[\(/lbs/person/view/214666675\)](/lbs/person/view/214666675)

2)

BROTHERS

[John Harris Cruger](#)

[\(/lbs/person/view/2146658685\)](/lbs/person/view/2146658685)

).

DETAILS

[\(/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058797873/2146666757\)](/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058797873/2146666757)

Addresses (1)

Bristol, Gloucestershire, South-west England, England

DETAILS

[\(/LBS/ADDRESS/VIEW/2145446717/2146666757\)](/LBS/ADDRESS/VIEW/2145446717/2146666757)

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People of Interest

[Ann Eliza French \(/lbs/person/view/19966\)](/lbs/person/view/19966)

1787 - 1835

Daughter of "free Mulatto" lodging-house-keeper Jane Charlotte Beckford (c. 1759-1825); possibly the daughter of George French, Clerk to the Jamaica Assembly. Spinster; independently wealthy slave-owner.

[Visit the people of interest section \(/lbs/people/\)](/lbs/people/)

Documents of Interest

[Occupations of enslaved women on Buff Bay Plantation, 1819 \(/lbs/media/view/255\)](/lbs/media/view/255)

The Buff Bay plantation was a sugar estate next to the Buff Bay River, south of Charlestown in Jamaica. By 1839, the estate was 840 acres.



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Charles Goring (1743–1829)

Charles Goring (1743–1829) was a British country landowner and politician who sat in the House of Commons from 1774 to 1780.

Goring was the second son of Sir Charles Matthew Goring, 5th Baronet and his second wife Elizabeth Fagge, daughter of Sir Robert Fagge, 3rd Baronet, of Wiston. He matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford on 27 March 1762, aged 18.^[1]

His father died in 1769 and the property near Shoreham, which Goring inherited through his mother, increased his political influence in the West of Sussex . The Goring family had represented various Sussex constituencies in Parliament.^[2]

In the 1774 general election Goring stood as Member of Parliament for New Shoreham and topped the poll. The constituency had been enlarged in 1771 by an Act which enfranchised about 1200 freeholders. In Parliament he voted with the opposition and is only known to have made one speech. He decided not to stand again in 1780.^[2]

Goring was married three times. His first wife was Sarah Beard, daughter of Ralph Beard of Hurstpierpoint, Sussex whom he married on 20 April 1779. She died on 6 December 1797. He married secondly Elizabeth Luxford, daughter of Edward Luxford on 7 June 1798. She died on 8 August 1811. He married thirdly, Mary Ballard, daughter of Rev. John Ballard, rector of Great Longford, Wiltshire on 7 May 1812.

Goring died 3 December 1829 aged 86. The Gentleman's Magazine described him as "a singular specimen of an old English gentleman ... of a hearty vigorous constitution and great hospitality".^[3] He had three daughters by his second wife Elizabeth, and had two sons Charles and John and a daughter Mary by his third wife Mary.^[2] His son Charles was later MP for New Shoreham.^{[1][3]}



Charles Goring, portrait around 1765

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John Barker Church

John Barker Church, a.k.a. **John Carter**,^{[1][2]} (October 30, 1748 – April 27, 1818) was an English born businessman and supplier of the Continental Army during the American Revolution. He returned to England after the Revolutionary War and served in the House of Commons from 1790 until 1796. He was known for his marriage to Angelica Schuyler Church, of the prominent American Schuyler family, and being the brother-in-law of Alexander Hamilton, who died in a duel in 1804 with Aaron Burr, with whom Church had also had a duel in 1799.^[3]

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John Barker Church	
Member of Parliament for Wendover	
In office1790–1796	
Preceded by	Robert Burton
Succeeded by	John Hiley Addington
Personal details	
Born	30 October 1748 <div>Lowestoft, England</div>
Died	27 April 1818 <div>(aged 69)</div> <div>London, England</div>
Resting place	St. James, Piccadilly
Political party	Whig
Spouse(s)	Angelica Schuyler Church <div>(m. 1777; died 1814)</div>
Children	8

Early life

John Barker Church was born on October 30, 1748, in Lowestoft in eastern England, the son of Richard Church (1697–1774) of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk by Elizabeth Barker (1701–1800), daughter of John Barker.^[3]

Career

Church was set up in business in London by his mother's brother, a wealthy uncle named John Barker who was a director of the London Assurance Company. It was reported that speculation on the stock exchange and gambling were responsible for his bankruptcy in August 1774.^[4]

To escape his creditors he went to America, where he became one of three commissioners appointed by the Continental Congress in July 1776 to audit the accounts of the army in the northern department.^[3] There he operated under a *nom de guerre* as John Carter.^[1] He resigned his commission in September 1777,^[5] and moved to Boston, Massachusetts. In Boston, he began a variety of businesses, including banking and shipping, and speculated in currency and land. In 1780, along

with his business partner, Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth of Hartford, Connecticut, he secured a contract for provisioning the French forces in America, becoming Commissary General. Two years later, they were contracted as sole suppliers to the American army as well, and ended up making a fortune.^[3]

Return to England

After the war from 1783 until 1785, Church and his family lived in Paris while he performed his duties as a U.S. envoy to the French government. After briefly returning to America in 1785, Church and his family left for England the same year. In 1788, the Churches bought the Verney property at Wendover so that he could run for Parliament, which he did in 1790, when he was elected a Member of Parliament for Wendover.^[6] Prior to his election, he was involved with the Marquis de la Luzerne, the French ambassador in some unsuccessful stock speculation during the Nootka Crisis,^[3] a dispute between Great Britain and Spain.^[7]

Member of Parliament

In December 1790, during his time in Parliament, he voted to approve Prime Minister William Pitt's plan to pay off the debts incurred in rearmament, after having previously been against the government on the Spanish convention. After his vote, he suggested the government should investigate the great amount of money held by trustees of public lands, himself included, not being utilized rather than interfere with unpaid Bank dividends. The Prime Minister thanked him for highlighting the issue. In 1791, William Curtis raised the issue again with a motion for inquiry into the trustees of Ramsgate harbour over their possession of funds. Church was appointed to the select committee as he supported the idea.^[3]



Verney property at Wendover

In 1791, he voted in favor of the unsuccessful attempt to repeal the Test Act in Scotland. Also in 1791 and again in 1792, he voted with the opposition in the Oczakov debates concerning the Russian occupation of the Turkish port of Ochakiv on the Black Sea.^[8] In 1793, he joined the Friends of the People and voted for Grey's motion for inquiry into parliamentary reform, which did not achieve success until 1832. In December 1792, he voted against his fellow Whig, and party leader, Charles Fox's Libel amendment, but opposed the French war. Thereafter, Church regularly voted with the Foxite minority for the rest of his parliamentary career.^[3]

In 1795, Church was described part of "a party of English Jacobins" who if acted upon their statements, would be "compromised to the extreme," by Gouverneur Morris, the former American minister to France. In 1794, he tried with Fox, to stall discussions of an emigration bill in the House.^[9] In 1795, Church defended the proceedings at the Middlesex County meeting that was called to petition against the proposed legislation that he deemed repressive. Church was known for his hospitality of French émigrés after the Reign of Terror, paying for Talleyrand's journey and tour of America, and being involved in an attempt to free the Marquis de Lafayette from prison. By 1796, he sold his property at Wendover to the Right Hon. Robert, Lord Carrington,^[6] and retired from the House of Commons.^[3]

Return to the United States

The Church family returned to America for a visit in 1797, and then returned permanently in 1799 to New York, where Church became a founding director of the Manhattan Company^[10] and a director of the Bank of North America.^[11]

In May 1796, Church accepted a mortgage on 100,000 acres (40,000 ha) of land, a portion of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase in present-day Allegany County and Genesee County, New York, against a debt owed to him by his friend Robert Morris.^{[12][13]} After Morris failed to pay the mortgage, Church foreclosed, and his son Philip Schuyler Church acquired the land in May 1800.^[12] To take possession of the land, Philip Church traveled to the area, near the Pennsylvania border, with his surveyor Moses Van Campen.^[14] Philip Church selected specific acreage along the Genesee River for a planned village, which he laid out to be reminiscent of Paris, including a village park in the center of town, enclosed by a circular road with streets radiating from it to form a star, and five churches situated around the circle. Philip settled there in a log cabin, and built a house when he married in 1805.^[15] He named the village Angelica, New York, after his mother.^[15]



Wood engraving from a portrait of Philip Schuyler Church, son of John and Angelica Church

John and Angelica Church befriended many French upper-class refugees from the French Revolution, helping them settle in Allegany County and elsewhere throughout the United States. In 1806, the Churches began construction on a thirty-room mansion near the village of Angelica, called Belvidere, which still stands as a privately owned home on the banks of the Genesee in Belmont, New York.^[16] Although they had intended to make it their summer home, it instead became the residence of their son Philip and his wife when it was partially completed in 1810.^[16]

In 1800, Church was admitted as an honorary member of the New York Society of the Cincinnati.^[17]

Burr–Hamilton duelling pistols

Church was an experienced duellist, and owned the Wogdon pistols used in the 1804 Burr–Hamilton duel. The weapons had already been used in an 1801 duel, in which Hamilton's son Philip was killed. Following the duel, the pistols were returned to Church, and reposed at his Belvidere estate until the late 19th century.^[18]

Later legend claimed that these pistols were the same ones used in a 1799 duel between Church and Burr, in which neither man was injured.^[19] This makes sense according to the accepted rules of the 'code duello', in which the challenged (in this case, Church) had the right to choose the weapons.^[20] However, the same rule was apparently ignored in the 1801 duel, where Philip Hamilton was the challenger and also supplied the weapons borrowed from his uncle. Also, Aaron Burr claimed in his memoir that he owned the pistols used in his duel with Church.^[21] Hamilton biographer Ron Chernow accepts Burr's version of the story.^[22]

Personal life

In 1776, Church met Angelica Schuyler (1756–1814), a daughter of General Philip Schuyler, during a visit to her father's house, the Schuyler Mansion.^[23] Knowing that her father would not bless their marriage because of his suspicions about Church's past, Angelica and John eloped in 1777. It is not

clear when her parents learned of their new son-in-law's actual name, as General Schuyler complained, "Carter and my eldest daughter ran off and married on the 23rd inst. Unacquainted with his family, his connections and situation in life, the match was exceedingly disagreeable to me, and I had signified it to him."^[24]

Together, John and Angelica had:

- Philip Schuyler Church (1778–1861),^[25] served as aide de camp to Hamilton,^[26] who married Anna Mathilda Stewart (1786–1865), daughter of General Walter Stewart; and was a founder of the Erie Canal and Erie Railroad^[13]
- Catharine "Kitty" Church (1779–1839), who married Bertram Peter Cruger (1774–1854)^[27]
- John Barker Church II (1781–1865)
- Elizabeth Matilda Church (1783–1867), who married Rudolph Bunner (1779–1837)
- Richard Hamilton Church (1785–1786), died young
- Alexander Church (1792–1803), died young
- Richard Stephen Church (1798–1889), who married Grace Church
- Angelica Church (b. 1800)



Mrs. John Barker Church, Son Philip, and Servant, oil on canvas, John Trumbull, c. 1785

Belvidere, the Church family estate in rural western New York,^[13] was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 as a prime example of Federal style architecture.^[28]

After the death of his wife in 1814, Church returned to England. He died in London on April 27, 1818, after a short illness,^[29] and was buried at St. James, Piccadilly. By this time, his estate was only worth a modest £1,500.^[30]

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