

WIKIPEDIA [William Manning (British politician). (Accessed May-16-2022). Biography. Wikipedia.]

William Manning (British politician)

William Manning (1 December 1763 – 17 April 1835) was a British merchant, politician, and Governor of the Bank of England.^[1]



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Biography

Manning was the son of West India merchant William Coventry Manning and Elizabeth Ryan.^[2] Manning's sister Martha married American Revolutionary War patriot John Laurens.^[3] Manning joined his father's firm, taking control after his father's death in 1791.

He worked as a merchant in the West Indies, acting as agent for St Vincent (1792-1806) and for Grenada (1825-1831). He was elected a Director of the Bank of England from 1792 to 1831 and its Governor between 1812 and 1814, having served as its Deputy Governor from 1810 to 1812. He also invested in the Australian Agricultural Company, becoming its Deputy Governor in 1826, and was president of the London Life Assurance from 1817 to 1830.^[4] Around the same time, he and several other merchants lobbied Secretary for Colonies William Huskisson for exclusive trading rights with New Zealand.^[5]



Copped Hall, Hertfordshire

He was a prominent slave owner and member of the West India Committee. He was active politically trying to prevent the abolition of slavery.^[6]

He inherited Copped Hall, Totteridge, Hertfordshire, where his wife Mary Hunter re-designed the grounds, probably with the advice of Humphry Repton, damming the Folly Brook to create the ornamental Darland's Lake.^[7]

Between 1794 and 1830 he served almost continuously as a Member of Parliament in turn for Evesham, Lymington and Penryn.^[1]

After the death of Lord Frederick Campbell in 1816, he bought Combe Bank near Sevenoaks, Kent from Campbell's daughter. However, he got into financial difficulties in the 1820s and had to declare himself bankrupt in 1831. He was forced to resign from the Bank of England, sell his estates and move

to a smaller property in Gower Street, London.

He died at Gower Street in 1835 and was buried at Sundridge, Kent. He had married twice; firstly Elizabeth, daughter of banker Abel Smith of Nottingham, with whom he had 2 daughters and secondly Mary, daughter of barrister Henry Lannoy Hunter of Beech Hill, Reading, Berkshire with whom he had 4 sons and 4 daughters.

One son, Henry Manning,^[8] was ordained as an Anglican clergyman and became a leader of the Oxford Movement, later converting to Catholicism and becoming the Archbishop of Westminster in 1865.



Combe Bank

The Manning River in New South Wales, Australia was named in his honour.

New Zealand Company?

A "William Mannings" is listed as a director of the New Zealand Company in 1825, a venture chaired by the wealthy John George Lambton, Whig MP (and later 1st Earl of Durham), that made the first attempt to colonise New Zealand.^{[9][10][11]} There is no other trace of who this person was in the sources (or Google), and "Mannings" does not appear to be a common surname, but this might be worth following up at some point, as he apparently had some interest in New Zealand around that time.

Notes

1. "MANNING, William (1763-1835), of Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts. and Coombe Bank, nr. Sevenoaks, Kent" (<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1790-1820/member/manning-william-1763-1835>). History of Parliament Online. Retrieved 19 December 2017.
2. The History of Chislehurst: Its Church, Manors, and Parish, 1899, page 223
3. Wallace, David Duncan. The Life of Henry Laurens: With a Sketch of the Life of Lieutenant-Colonel John Laurens. Putnam, 1915, page 466
4. "William Manning - Profile & Legacies Summary" (<https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/-430637747>). UCL. Retrieved 17 March 2018.
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7. Darland's Lake Nature Reserve, London Gardens Online (<http://londongardensonline.org.uk/gardens-online-record.asp?ID=BAR019>)
8. Henry Edward Manning, Catholic Encyclopedia (<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/09604b.htm>)
9. Adams, Peter (2013). *Fatal Necessity: British Intervention in New Zealand, 1830–1847* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=FoRhAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA197>). BWB e-Book. Bridget Williams Books. p. 197. ISBN 978-1-927277-19-5. Retrieved 9 December 2020. "...first published in 1977."

10. McDonnell, Hilda (2002). "Chapter 3: The New Zealand Company of 1825" (<https://www.wcl.govt.nz/heritage/rosannachap3.html>). *The Rosanna Settlers: with Captain Herd on the coast of New Zealand 1826-7* (<https://www.wcl.govt.nz/heritage/rosannaintro.html>). *Wellington City Libraries*. Retrieved 9 December 2020. "including Thomas Shepherd's Journal and his coastal views, The NZ Company of 1825."
11. Wakefield, Edward Jerningham (1845). *Adventure in New Zealand, from 1839 to 1844: With Some Account of the Beginning of the British Colonization of the Islands* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=PltFAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA4>). *Adventure in New Zealand*. John Murray. p. 4. Retrieved 9 December 2020. "Digitised 22 July 2009"

References

- Leigh Rayment's Historical List of MPs (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150215181722/http://www.leighrayment.com/commons.htm>)

External links

- *Hansard* 1803–2005: contributions in Parliament by William Manning (<https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/people/mr-william-manning>)

Retrieved from "[https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=William_Manning_\(British_politician\)&oldid=1064693505](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=William_Manning_(British_politician)&oldid=1064693505)"

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Member Biographies

MANNING, William (1763-1835), of Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts. and Coombe Bank, nr. Sevenoaks, Kent.

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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 1796 - 1806
 1806 - 1818
 1818 - 1820
 5 June 1821 - 1826
 1826 - 1830

Family and Education

b. 1 Dec. 1763, o. surv. s. of William Manning, W.I. merchant, of 15 St. Mary Axe, London by Elizabeth, da. and h. of John Ruan of St. Kitts and Santa Cruz. *m.* (1) 23 Oct. 1786, Elizabeth (*d.* 29 Mar. 1789), da. of [Abel Smith](#)[†], banker, of Nottingham, 2da.; (2) 12 July 1792, Mary, da. of Henry Lannoy Hunter, barrister, of Beech Hill, Reading, Berks., 4s. 4da. *suc.* fa. 1791.

Offices Held

Dir. Bank of England 1792-1810, 1814-31, dep. gov. 1810-12, gov. 1812-14; agent for St. Vincent 1792-1806, Grenada 1825-31; pres. London Life Assurance 1817.

Vol. London and Westminster light horse 1797; capt. Bank of England vols. 1798, maj. 1801, lt.-col. 1803.

Biography

Manning's father, of a St. Kitts planter family, settled in London in the 1760s as a West India merchant. He himself was a partner in the family business successively with his father, his brother-in-law [Benjamin Vaughan](#)* and subsequently with Anderdon and Bosanquet. Through his mother, he inherited two parts of an estate on the Danish island of Santa Cruz and purchased the third. On coming into his inheritance, he became a director of the Bank of England and in 1793 a commissioner of Exchequer bills. He was brother-in-law (through his first marriage) of [Robert Smith](#)* and moved in Pitt's circle, being also friendly with Bishop Tomline and with Wilberforce.¹ In 1794 he entered Parliament on a vacancy, on the Mount Edgcumbe interest. Listed as a Treasury supporter in quest of a seat in 1796, he found one, with Pitt's help, on the Burrard



Biography Detail

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interest at Lymington.²

Manning was described in 1806 as 'a man of most conciliating manners with a good head and a good heart. In politics he is decidedly in favour of government'.³ He promoted and signed the London merchants' loyal declaration to Pitt in December 1795, though in August 1796 he informed the Speaker that it was essential that Pitt should satisfy the House that peace negotiations were out of the question.⁴ In the House he had first featured as a member of the committee of West India merchants. On 4 May and 2 June 1795 he seconded Joseph Foster Barham's motions against the conduct of Jervis and Grey in Martinique, which infringed the rights of property; but he had voted thanks to them the year before for the conquest of the island and seconded Henry Dundas's vote of thanks to General Dundas for his West Indian conquests, 5 June 1795.

Manning next became involved in the West India merchants' lobby for a new wet docks at Wapping to remedy the deficiency of the port of London. On 3 Feb. 1796 he submitted their petition and plan to the House. Against opposition from the corporation of London, he secured a select committee and a bill, 18 Feb. On 16 Mar. he secured Pitt's goodwill for its second reading, the City having failed to provide a better plan, but gave it up that session, renewing the project on 30 Nov. 1796. The bill was again opposed, 9 Dec. 1796, 15 Feb. 1797, despite alterations to meet its critics. In June 1799 Manning was forced to swallow the London port improvement bill which situated new docks at the Isle of Dogs, though he made a token opposition to one clause, on which he twice divided the House. He secured government assurance that the West India merchants might subsequently pursue their own plan and on 21 Feb. 1800 introduced a new bill for wet docks at Wapping. Government helped him to thwart a City petition for counsel to renew their case against it, 10 Mar. He pointed out that the dock company's outlay of over £700,000 was for the general benefit, not merely for the West India merchants. This time he succeeded and between 1803 and 1806 secured further legislation to expand the docks.⁵

On 22 and 27 Mar. 1797, Manning first spoke as a Bank director, vindicating the Bank's conduct in the stoppage of cash payments and emphasizing its independence of, and services to, the government. On 30 May he held out hopes of a speedy resumption of payment in specie. He had subscribed £10,000 to the loyalty loan for 1797 like other directors and on 1 June asked the Speaker whether his interest disqualified him from voting for the subscribers' bonus. The Speaker's reply decided him not to vote. He joined the London merchants' censure of the naval mutiny.⁶ He supported Pitt's triple assessment, 18 Dec. 1797, 4 Jan. 1798, and voluntarily doubled his contribution.⁷ He gave up a motion to publicize such voluntary subscriptions to the war effort, 22 Feb. 1798. On 19 June he was in a minority, for Bankes's amendment on the sending of the militia to Ireland—he explained that he had reservations about the constitutionality of the measure. On 19 Feb. 1799 he was appointed a commissioner for the conference of both Houses on the Act of Union. On 11 Mar. 1800 he secured a committee of inquiry into the coal trade, in view of the high prices asked for it in London, and on 20 Nov. another, carrying his point that it should be select, which led to his bringing in a bill to regulate the coal trade, 11 Mar. 1801. He had to give it up, 12 May.

Manning would not hear of allegations that the Bank profited at the expense of the public: 'the man who looked to profit, was unfit to be a director' (21 Mar. 1800). On 23 Apr. 1800 Pitt secured his endorsement for a parliamentary authorization to export bullion to the allies. He also supported Pitt's income tax against Tierney, 5 June. In the sessions of 1801 and 1802 he resisted the attacks on the Bank of the 'three Horatii', Richard Bateman Robson, John Nicholls and Thomas Jones, and on 9 Apr. 1802 justified the continuation of the stoppage of cash payments for the time being. He opposed the opening of malt distilleries, on behalf of the West India sugar planters, 14 Dec. 1801. He had opposed relief for the West India merchants of London, 2 Oct. 1799, but approved the loan to the Grenada planters, 30 Mar. 1803. On 31 Mar. 1802 he was in the minority for inquiry into the Prince of Wales's finances. He was appointed to the civil list committee on 2 Feb. 1804.

Manning said little in the House during Addington's ministry, but it is clear that his attachment was still primarily to Pitt, for he was in the latter's minority of 3 June 1803 and again on 25 Apr. 1804. He was listed a supporter of Pitt's second ministry, but inactive except on the slave trade question. In a previous isolated speech of 11 Apr. 1796 he had opposed a bill to improve the slaves' lot on the grounds that it might be left to the colonial assemblies. On 30 May 1804 he disclaimed opposition to abolition, but called for a guarantee of compensation to the slave owners, rejected by 124 votes to 49.

On 12 and 13 June he again failed in a bid to obtain a committee on compensation to accompany the bill. On 2 May 1806 he pointed out that the Spanish colonial coastguards winked at British imports on vessels carrying slaves. He renewed pressure for compensation, 10 June 1806, and was listed 'adverse' to abolition, but explained, 23 Feb. 1807, that he did not think it harmful. He had no plantation in the British colonies, only on Santa Cruz, where there had been no slaves imported since 1793. On 17 Mar. 1807 the House was counted out when he attempted to relate his own experience in the colonies.

Manning favoured the public payment of Pitt's debts, 3 Feb. 1806, though he was sure they could have been met by private subscription. He disliked squandering public money and recalled his voluntary contribution to the war effort. [George Rose*](#), however, reported that at the meeting of Pitt's friends the week before, he offered just £100 for the purpose.⁸ He was also in the majority in favour of the Grenville ministry's repeal of Pitt's Additional Force Act, 30 Apr. 1806, and it seems that he was prepared to support them, though he was a critic of the tax on private brewing, which they gave up. At the election of that year he exchanged Lymington for Evesham, an open constituency, where he stood on Lord Northwick's interest. He faced only one contest there, in 1807, when he headed the poll.⁹

Manning was as prepared to support the Portland ministry as its predecessor. On 10 Feb. 1808 he was a spokesman for the Bank against critics of its charges for managing the public debt, which, he pointed out, occupied half of its 800 clerks. He was, without soliciting it, a member of the select committee on distillation that session (having taken the chair in a previous one early in 1807) and, denying any bias, favoured distillation from sugar to save the West Indian colonies from ruin, 13 Apr., 3 June. He acquitted the Duke of York of corruption, but voted that he had been guilty of allowing an improper influence (that of his mistress) in army patronage, 20 Mar. 1809. He was in the majority for the address when Perceval's ministry met Parliament, 23 Jan. 1810, but for the inquiry into the Scheldt expedition on 26 Jan. and complained on 29 Jan. of the tendentious way in which the *Morning Chronicle* had published the division lists of the 23rd, as if those who voted for the address were opposed to the inquiry. But he rallied to ministers on it, 23 Feb., 30 Mar., being listed 'Government' by the Whigs.

Next in line for the chair of the Bank, he applied to be on the bullion committee of February 1810¹⁰ and he and Baring, another director, were appointed to it. On 20 Feb., at his second attempt in a week, he secured an inquiry into the demonopolization of marine insurance. He voted for Irish tithe reform, 13 Apr., for the release of the radical Gale Jones, 16 Apr., for sinecure reform, 17 May, and for parliamentary reform, 21 May 1810. He was a select committeeman and an advocate of commercial credit relief, 11 Mar. 1811. That session he opposed pressure for the resumption of cash payments by the Bank, 5 Apr., and criticized the bullion committee for exceeding its brief in recommending it, 8 May. He denied that the Bank profited from paper currency, adding that he himself held barely more Bank stock than was necessary to qualify him for his directorship, 15 May. He supported the legalization of bank-notes, denying that his private interest disqualified him from doing so, 9, 17 July. On 17 Mar. 1812 he resisted inquiry into the Bank's affairs—for the next two years he was governor. He again favoured sinecure reform, 4 May 1812, but was in the government minority against a more comprehensive administration, 21 May, and was listed a Treasury supporter after the ensuing election.

Manning was spokesman for the Bank in the House only once (8 Dec. 1812) for the remainder of his term as governor. The father of Cardinal Manning, he opposed Catholic relief on 2 Mar. and 11 May 1813, but was neutral on 24 May. It was a subject on which he subsequently wavered, voting for in 1815, against in 1816 and for in 1817. In 1813 he spent over £40,000 on the purchase of Coombe Bank from [Lord Frederick Campbell*](#).¹¹ He re-emerged in debate in 1815, opposing a premature resumption of cash payments, 10 Feb., 9 Mar. He voted against the corn bill, 10 Mar., and was in the opposition majority on the Duke of Cumberland's establishment, 3 July. That day and on 13, 16 Feb. and 29 Mar. 1816 he repelled allegations of Bank profiteering, insisting that the Bank charged the public only eight pence in £100 for its services. Nor would he commit the Bank as to the timing of its resumption of cash payments, 1, 3 May 1816. He voted against ministers on the property tax and Admiralty salaries, 18, 20 Mar. 1816, but with them on the civil list, 24 May, and the public revenue bill, 17 June (by pair) and 20 June. On 19 June, in criticism of the slave registry bill, he read a fatuous letter he had just received from a planter stating that he *now* slept with pistols at his bedside.

In the session of 1817, Manning was in the government majorities of 7 and 17 Feb., opposed inquiry into Bank affairs, 19 Feb. and reproached Burdett for bringing in masses of reform petitions with no knowledge of their contents, 3 Mar. He refused to countenance any measures against alien investors in Bank stock, 7 May. He voted with ministers on the operation of the suspension of habeas corpus, 10 Feb., 5 Mar. 1818, but against them on the ducal marriage grant, 15 Apr. That session his speeches were confined to Bank affairs, opposing resumption, but not an inquiry into it (4 Mar.) and justifying its procedure in cases of forgery. He was appointed to the secret committee on the Bank in 1819, but not, he insisted, in an official capacity. The Bank did not take sides on the question of resumption, but had been acting on the assumption that it was imminent (2 Feb.). He concurred in the cash payments bill, 5 Apr., but on 24 May objected to the schedule for resumption and on 14 June pressed for the speedy repayment by government of half its £10 million debt to the Bank. This motion was defeated by 166 votes to 21. He persisted in the view that the Bank should have the right to decide the timetable for resuming cash payments, 25 June.

Manning, who subsequently developed Australian interests, called for a fair hearing for Governor Macquarie in debate, 23 Mar. 1819. On 8 Apr., bringing up the report of the Camelford election committee, he declared that evidence of bribery was not proven and moved for a new writ. It was carried by 103 votes to 15. He opposed the Penryn bribery bill, 12 May, and voted against the extension of the franchise there, 22 June: but his partner's son, John Lavicount Anderdon had been a candidate there in 1818. He voted against public lotteries, 4 May. He supported ministers against Tierney's censure motion, 18 May. His only known gesture during the next session was to vote against the seizure of arms bill, 14 Dec. 1819.

Manning had resumed his seat for Lymington on the same interest in 1818, but intended to retire in 1820. At some stage he had refused a baronetcy. A year later he resumed his seat. He later suffered from the depression in West Indian trade and went bankrupt in 1831.¹² He died 17 Apr. 1835.

Ref Volumes: 1790-1820



Authors: P. A. Symonds / R. G. Thorne

Notes

1. *Caribbeana*, i. 293; E. S. Purcell, *Life of Cardinal Manning*, i. 7; *Life of Wilberforce* (1838), i. 330.
2. PRO 30/8/173, ff. 290-1; 196, ff. 98, 247, 248.
3. Spencer mss, W. to J. Preedy, 2 Nov. 1806.
4. *Morning Chron.* 28 Nov. 1795; Sidmouth mss, Manning to Addington, 20 Aug. 1796.
5. PRO 30/8/155, f. 230; Broodbank, *Hist. Port of London*, ch. vii.
6. *Oracle*, 8 June 1797.
7. Pellew, *Sidmouth*, i. 198.
8. *Rose Diaries*, ii. 238, 239.
9. Spencer mss, W. to J. Preedy, 2 Nov. 1806; Madresfield mss, Manning to Beauchamp, 30 Apr. 1807.
10. PRO 30/9/15, Manning to Abbot, 16 Feb. [1810].
11. *Farington*, vii. 210.
12. PRO 30/9/16, Manning to Colchester, 23 Feb. 1820; *Caribbeana*, i. 242; *Wilberforce Pprs.* 158.

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William Manning

Profile & Legacies Summary

1st Dec 1763 - 17th Apr 1835

CLAIMANT OR BENEFICIARY

Biography

London West India merchant and consignee and MP, a key figure in the slave-economy of the Leewards and Windwards as owner, mortgagee-in-possession or lessee of some twenty estates. The failure of his business in 1831 shook the City, where Smith, Payne & Smith were significantly exposed to his firm of Manning & Anderdon.

1. Son of William Coventry Manning (q.v. under William Mannining senior), West India merchant and planter of St Kitts, of 15 St. Mary Axe, London and Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Ryan, planter of St. Kitts and Santa Cruz. William junior joined his father's firm and took over in 1791. Also inherited two-thirds of the Ryan estates on Santa Cruz from his mother, and purchased the remaining third. Leading advocate for the West India interest in the House of Commons. He was, among other things, the recipient of Anon., *A statement of the claims of the West India colonies to a protecting duty against East India sugar, dedicated to William Manning, Esq., MP* (London, 1823). Member of the West India Committee and the 'Committee of April 25, 1823' formed to press the government for ameliorationist measures for the Crown colonies and to resist moves towards emancipation. Elected to a directorship of the Bank of England in 1792 [in fact 1790] and member of the court until 1831. Deputy governor (1810–12); governor (1812–14). 1793: became a commissioner of exchequer bills. Agent for St Vincent 1792–1806; agent for Grenada 1825–1831. Deputy governor of the Australian Agricultural Association in 1826. Member of a syndicate of leading merchants who lobbied Huskisson for exclusive trading rights with New Zealand, c. 1826. Volunteer in London and Westminster light horse, 1797; Bank of England Volunteers, 1798 (Lieutenant-colonel, 1803). Manning in economic difficulties in the 1820s; 1831: bankrupt. Resigned from the Bank of England, sold his estate, withdrew from business and public life. Sustained by his friends buying a life interest in his wife's marriage settlement, and subscribed to an income for him. Moved to the 'shabby gentility of Gower Street and a cottage near Petworth' (Daunton). Died at Gower Street on 17 April 1835 (with his bankruptcy probably undischarged). Buried at Sundridge, Kent. His children included Henry Edward Manning (1808–1892), Roman Catholic convert and Archbishop of Westminster (1865–1892) and Cardinal (1875–1892), Frederick Manning (q.v.) and Charles John Manning (q.v.).

Sources

T71/879 St Kitts claim no. 746 (Estridge).

1. D. R. Fisher (ed.), *The House of Commons 1820-1832* (7 vols., Cambridge, Cambridge University Press for the History of Parliament Trust, 2009), vol. 6; Martin Daunton, 'Manning, William (1763–1835)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2004); online edn, Oct 2007 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/47808> (<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/47808>), accessed 13/08/2012]; Alexandra Franklin, *Enterprise and advantage: The West India interest in Britain, 1774-1840* (University of Pennsylvania, Unpub. PhD, 1992), p. 214 citing West India Committee Minute Books, 25 April 1823. Two portraits of Manning are in the National Portrait Gallery, <http://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portrait/mw120722/William-Manning?LinkID=mp85449&search=sas&sText=william+manning&role=sit&rNo=0> (<http://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portrait/mw120722/William-Manning?LinkID=mp85449&search=sas&sText=william+manning&role=sit&rNo=0>) [accessed 16/12/2015].

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Inventories

Further Information

Absentee?	British/Irish
Spouse	(1) 23 Oct. 1786, Elizabeth (d. 29 Mar. 1789), daughter of Abel Smith, banker, of Nottingham [q.v.]; (2) 12 July 1792, Mary, daughter of Henry Lannoy Hunter, barrister, of Beech Hill, Reading, Berks.
Children	With (1) 2 daughters. With (2) 4 sons, 4 daughters
Will	PROB 11/1847
Occupation	Merchant
Religion	Anglican
Oxford DNB Entry	Visit Oxford Dictionary of National Biography site (http://www.oxforddnb.com/public/index.html)

Associated Claims (1)

St Kitts 746 (Estridge) (/lbs/claim/view/25663)	£2,599 17s 8d	Unsuccessful claimant (Trustee)	DETAILS (/LBS/CLAIM/VIEW/25663)
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Associated Estates (23)

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

1809 [EA] - 1809 [LA] → MORTGAGE HOLDER	Baker's [St Vincent] (/lbs/estate/view/23711)
Shown with John Proctor Anderdon as mortgage holder over 50 'negroes' in succession to Coll Turner and Alexander Innes, who had originally advanced £3000. Manning & Anderdon were owed £5938 4s 6d.	
1817 [EA] - 1831 [LA] → JOINT OWNER	Bourkes [St Kitts] (/lbs/estate/view/3415)
01/01/1828 [SD] - 1831 [EY] → LESSEE (ESTATE)	Bourryau [St Kitts Christ Church Nichola Town] (/lbs/estate/view/3132)
End year is the latest date of association that can be varied by the available sources.	
1817 [EA] - → TRUSTEE	Boyd's estate [St Kitts Trinity Palmetto Point] (/lbs/estate/view/3451)
1813 [EA] - 1831 [LA] → JOINT OWNER	Brechin Castle Estate [Trinidad Couva] (/lbs/estate/view/3842)
1828 [EA] - 1833 [LA] → LESSEE	Greenland [St Kitts St George Basseterre] (/lbs/estate/view/3452)
1828 [EA] - 1831 [LA] → MORTGAGEE-IN-POSSESSION	Johnson's Estate [St Kitts Trinity Palmetto Point] (/lbs/estate/view/3471)
1822 [EA] - 1834 [LA] → JOINT OWNER	Morning Star Estate [Nevis] (/lbs/estate/view/3122)
1817 [EA] - 1817 [LA] → TRUSTEE	Mount Horne Estate [Grenada St Andrew] (/lbs/estate/view/1359)
1809 [EA] - 1809 [LA] → JOINT OWNER	New Prospect [St Vincent] (/lbs/estate/view/3602)
30/05/1823 [SD] - 1831 [LA] → JOINT OWNER	Olivees [St Kitts St Peter Basseterre] (/lbs/estate/view/3503)

1828 [EA] - 1834 [LA] → JOINT OWNER	Parry [St Kitts St Peter Basseterre]
1801 [EA] - 1810 [LA] → MORTGAGE HOLDER	Peruvian Vale and Henry's Vale [St Vincent]
1817 [EA] - 1823 [LA] → OWNER	Plaisance Estate [Grenada St Patrick]
1831 [EA] - 1834 [LA] → JOINT OWNER	Powels [Nevis]
1828 [EA] - 1834 [LA] → JOINT OWNER	Priddies Mornes (?), [St Kitts St George Basseterre]
1828 [EA] - 1834 [LA] → JOINT OWNER	Profit Est. [St Kitts St John Capesterre]
1828 [EA] - 1831 [LA] → LESSEE	Spooners Cayon [St Kitts]
1834 [EA] - 1834 [LA] → JOINT OWNER	Spooners Cayon [St Kitts]
1831 [EA] - 1831 [LA] → LESSEE	Spooners Nichola Town [St Kitts Christ Church Nichola Town]
1834 [EA] - 1834 [LA] → JOINT OWNER	Spooners Nichola Town [St Kitts Christ Church Nichola Town]
1828 [EA] - 1831 [LA] → MORTGAGEE-IN-POSSESSION	Stone Castle [St Kitts St John Capesterre]
1831 [EA] - 1832 [LA] → JOINT OWNER	Turtle(?) Island, St Thomas, or Con Phipps [St Kitts]

Legacies Summary

Commercial (3)

PRESIDENT	London Life Assurance Insurance <i>notes</i> → President of London Life Assurance,...	DETAILS
NAME PARTNER	Manning & Anderdon West India merchant	DETAILS
GOVERNOR	Bank of England Banker <i>notes</i> → Director 1790-92, 1793-95, 1796-98, 1799-1802, 1803-06, 1807-31; Deputy Governor 1810-1812; Governor...	DETAILS

Cultural (1)

COUNCIL MEMBER	King's College, London..... <i>notes</i> → Fisher (ed.), <i>House of Commons 1820-1832</i> , vol...	DETAILS
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Imperial (2)

OTHER	New Zealand <i>notes</i> → Member of a syndicate of leading merchants who lobbied William Hukisson for exclusive trading rights with New Zealand, c....	DETAILS
OTHER	Australia <i>notes</i> → Deputy-governor of the Australian Agricultural Association in...	DETAILS

Physical (1)

COUNTRY HOUSE**Coombe House [Purchased]**

DETAILS
 (/LBS/PHYSICAL/VIEW/1539544317)

notes → Grade I listed Palladian house, in 27 acres of parkland; built by Roger Morris in 1720 for Col John Campbell, later Duke of Argyll. Owned by William Manning from 1813 but sold because of..

Political (1)

MP

Tory

DETAILS
 (/LBS/POLITICAL/VIEW/1565656105)

- election → **Plympton Erle** Devon
1794 - 1796
- election → **Lymington** Hampshire
1796 - 1806
- election → **Evesham** Worcestershire
1806 - 1818
- election → **Lymington** Hampshire
1818 - 1820
- election → **Lymington** Hampshire
1821 - 1826
- election → **Penryn** Cornwall
1826 - 1830

Relationships (10)

William Manning **BUSINESS PARTNERS** John Proctor Anderdon DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058797147/-430637747)
 (/lbs/person/view/-43063774 Z)

William Manning **LEGATEE → TESTATOR** Francis Degen merchant of Fulham DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058797717/-430637747)
 (/lbs/person/view/-43063774 Z)
 Notes → Deign left Manning £8000 and his house on Hammersmith Mall at 21 under his will proved in...

William Manning **TRUSTEE → TESTATOR** John Estridge of Bridehead Dorset DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058770849/-430637747)
 (/lbs/person/view/-43063774 Z)
 Notes → The trustee might originally have been William Manning senior but William Manning the son claimed unsuccessfully for the compensation as trustee of John Estridge deceased....

William Manning **EXECUTOR → TESTATOR** Andrew Lessly DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058795567/-430637747)
 (/lbs/person/view/-43063774 Z)

William Manning **FATHER-IN-LAW → SON-IN-LAW** John Lavicount Anderdon DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058759758/-430637747)
 (/lbs/person/view/-43063774 Z)

William Manning **FATHER → SON** Charles John Manning DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058760822/-430637747)
 (/lbs/person/view/-43063774 Z)

William Manning **FATHER → SON** Frederick Manning DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058762572/-430637747)
 (/lbs/person/view/-43063774 Z)
 Notes → Also business...

William Manning (/lbs/person/view/-43063774)	BROTHER-IN-LAWS	Benjamin Vaughan (/lbs/person/view/45943)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058769981/-430637747)
William Manning (/lbs/person/view/-43063774)	SON → FATHER	William Manning senior (/lbs/person/view/2146645245)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058772429/-430637747)
William Manning (/lbs/person/view/-43063774)	TRUSTEE → TESTATOR	Lucretia Payne formerly Ottley (/lbs/person/view/2146666671)	DETAILS (/LBS/RELATIONSHIP/VIEW/2058797699/-430637747)

Addresses (4)

Coombe Bank, Sundridge, Sevenoaks (near), Kent, South-east England, England	DETAILS (/LBS/ADDRESS/VIEW/2488/-430637747)
Copped Hall, Totteridge, Hertfordshire, South-east England, England	DETAILS (/LBS/ADDRESS/VIEW/2553/-430637747)
Spring Gardens, Westminster, Middlesex, London, England	DETAILS (/LBS/ADDRESS/VIEW/2571/-430637747)
Upper Gower Street, London, Middlesex, London, England	DETAILS (/LBS/ADDRESS/VIEW/2470/-430637747)

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People of Interest

[Anna Meighan](#)
(</lbs/person/view/11590>)

???? - 1848

Widow of prominent mahogany merchant and landowner

[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.



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

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'[William Manning](#)', *Legacies of British Slavery database*, <http://www.depts-live.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/-430637747> (<http://www.depts-live.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/-430637747>), [accessed 18th May 2022].


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[William Manning \(/lbs/person/view/-430637747\)](/lbs/person/view/-430637747)

Commercial Legacy Details

PARTNERSHIP ROLE

[Manning & Anderdon \(/lbs/firm/view/1628509164\)](/lbs/firm/view/1628509164)

Name partner

West India merchant (Colonial - Caribbean)

No notes

Firm Notes

- 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.
- Charles Bosanquet leaves 1810
- 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.
- 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
- 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.
- 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.

Firm Sources

- London Gazette 13658 17 May 1794 p. 457 [p. 5 of 8]
- London Gazette 16366 1 May 1810 p. 650 [p.10 of 20]
- London Gazette 17133 4 May 1816 p. 831 [p. 15 of 32]
- 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].
- Fisher (ed.), *House of Commons 1820-1832*, vol. VI (entry for William Manning).
-

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People of Interest

[Phillip Thompson \(/lbs/person/view/2146645251\)](#)

1805 - ????

Enslaved man brought to England as a domestic servant; his former owner was indicted for the mistreatment of Thompson in 1824.

[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 \(/lbs/person/view/-430637747\)](/lbs/person/view/-430637747)

Commercial Legacy Details

COMPANY ROLE

[London Life Assurance \(/lbs/firm/view/-384256047\)](/lbs/firm/view/-384256047)

President

Insurance (Insurance)

Notes

President of London Life Assurance, 1817-1830

No firm notes

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

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People of Interest

[Coco Sandiford \(/lbs/person/view/2146666915\)](/lbs/person/view/2146666915)

1810 - ????

Enslaved young woman in St Peter, Barbados. Manumitted on the eve of Emancipation. Married a butcher in Speightstown.

[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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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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[Relationships \[5\]](#)

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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
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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/>)

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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