

Extract from Hudson family history

By Mark Hudson, mjfhudson@gmail.com, 2016

Bolton and Sarah Hudson, and Camilla Lacey

1714-1830, Georgian era, Age of 'Enlightenment'

Hosier

John William Hudson = Dorothy Bracken

Tradesman family

1745, second Jacobite rising; Highlanders reach Derby

Hosier, born 1708, Kendal.
m. 1733, Kendal; 7 children, six died young, Bolton survived.

1776-1781, American War of Independence

Grocer-Merchant, Prison Steward

Bolton Hudson

Sarah Bridgman

Wealthy, gentry widow

1789, French
Revolution

1742-1820 (78 years). Born Kendal; apprenticed in London in 1757; co-owned grocery by c1770; married 1779; bankrupt 1789; steward (CEO) of Bridewell during 1789-1810; bought Camilla Lacey house, Surrey, in 1814.

Born Sarah Whalley, 1737-1794 (57 years), in Cogenhoe Manor, Northants. Lived in London and inherited Frogmore Manor, Hereford, when first husband died in 1778. With Bolton H, one child, Thomas.

1799-1815, Napoleonic Wars

Merchant-Landowner

Thomas Charles Hudson

Ann Evans

London merchant & Derby coalmine heiress

1813, Jane Austen publishes
Pride and Prejudice

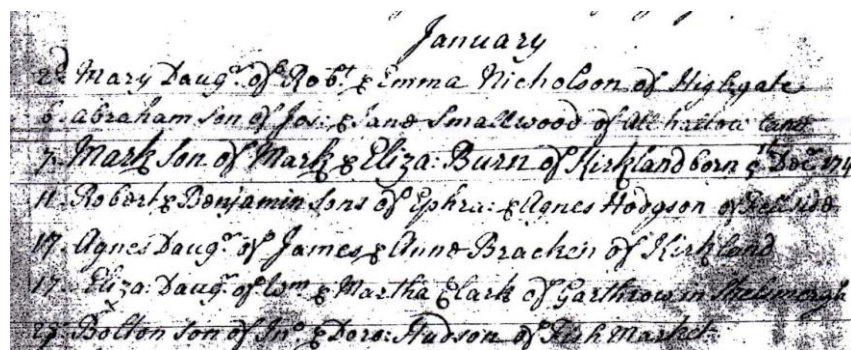
1780 - 1868 (88 years). Barrister, merchant, 'gent' living in London, Pau, Camilla Lacey & Brabyns Hall.

1794 - 1884 (90 years). Born London, heiress. Married 1816, 3 children, William was 3rd (but inheritor as siblings were single). Paid for Morris/Burne-Jones church in Marple.

1832, Great Reform Act

Massive leg-up for Bolton Hudson via apprenticeship to a leading London grocer

Bolton Hudson was baptised in Holy Trinity Church, Kendal, Westmoreland (now part of Cumbria), on January 28, 1742.¹ His parents were humble hosiers, though probably well-to-do, in the small market town of Kendal, living on Fish Market street (no longer existing). John and Dorothy Hudson had seven children during the years 1735-1746 but only Bolton survived infancy.



Bolton Hudson's baptism record (bottom entry), Holy Trinity, Kendal, January 28, 1742: 'Bolton Son of Jn & Doro. Hudson of Fish Market'.

¹ The Christian name Bolton was very unusual - familysearch.org lists only 76 other Britons with the first name Bolton during the whole of the eighteenth century - and may well have been given in recognition of an important friend or relative with the surname Bolton, or possibly of someone who came from the town of Bolton in Westmoreland (25 miles north-east of Kendal). A series of (almost certainly related) lawyers called Bolton were linked to the Hudson family for a hundred years (see below).

The first notice we have of Bolton after his baptism is when he was apprenticed (in 1757) to a leading grocer in London at the (typical apprentice) age of 15² - by which time his father was dead, as is clear from the apprenticeship document (see below).



Bolton Hudson's London grocer apprenticeship document dated May 6, 1757: 'Bolton Hudson son of John Hudson late of the Parish of Kendall in Westmoreland Hosier Deceased', apprenticed to 'Mounkhouse Davison Citizen and Grocer of London' for seven years for no payment but for 'love and affection'.³

This critical migration to the capital came via a local connection, as the man to whom Bolton Hudson was apprenticed, Monkhouse Davison, was a native of nearby Carlisle. We must assume that there was a pre-existing local link between the two families, as how else would the unknown young lad from backwoods Kendal land such a plum job (and for no fee) in a central London shop? Davison was a hugely successful

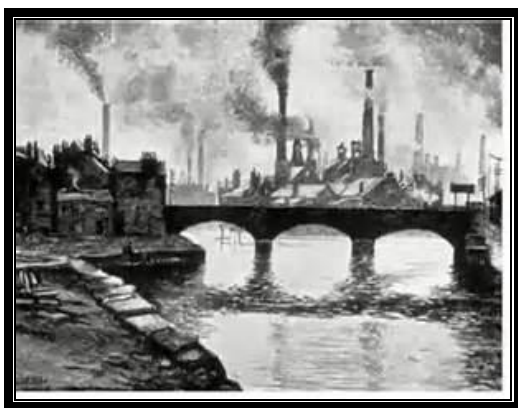
² Bolton's cousin William Hudson, born and raised in Kendal, was apprenticed to an apothecary (pharmacist) in London when only aged 10 (see below).

³ Source Ancestry.co.uk.

London grocer and importer of delicacies, well on the way to amassing a vast fortune (eventually worth near a billion in contemporary values).⁴

It is unusual that the seven year apprenticeship was for 'love and affection', ie at nil cost to Bolton's widowed mother; normally, a significant fee was levied annually on the family. It is likely that Bolton's poor mother hardly if ever saw him again - unless she moved with him from Kendal to London, though that is most unlikely as he will have resided above the shop and she would have found it much harder to support herself in London than in Kendal. It would have taken weeks in the mid-18th century to travel from Kendal in the far north of England to London.

Bolton did have at least one other London connection. His older first cousin, William Hudson (born in Kendal in 1734), was already an apprentice apothecary (pharmacist) in London (see below).



18th century London smokestacks – and a print of licentious street life, by Hogarth.

In 1760 Bolton gave evidence at an Old Bailey trial

Bolton Hudson was a witness (aged 18) at the Old Bailey trial of a Rachel Jacobs in 1760, who was accused of using a counterfeit coin (see the court record below). She was acquitted. Bolton was three years

⁴ Monkhouse Davison (1713–1793) was the senior partner in one of the leading grocers in 18th century London, Davison Newman and Co., which imported a wide range of produce including tea, coffee, sugar, chocolate, tobacco and spices. Products branded with the company name are still being sold (in 2016), over 360 years after its foundation. Monkhouse was born to wealthy parents, Isaac and Jane Davison of Cowdall Hall (later known as Coledale Hall) in Newtown, on the outskirts of Carlisle, Cumbria. It's probable that father Isaac accumulated his wealth from a grocery business in Carlisle which led to his three sons pursuing this business. Monkhouse must have moved to London in his early 20s to embark on his career, probably as a result of a family connection with the Rawlinson family, already established in London and originating 47 miles from Carlisle, in Hawkshead and Grizedale, close to Windermere in Westmoreland (see footnote below). The growth of the company is well documented in Owen Rutter's history of Davison Newman called *At the three sugar loaves and crown*. The company accounts in the mid-18th century show that in just nine months £53,000 (about £80 million in 2015 money) of goods, mostly spices, were being imported via John Goddard in Rotterdam. In 1774, chests of tea from the company were amongst those thrown into Boston Harbour during the Boston Tea Party, which started the American Revolution. Indeed, the company sought compensation from George III for £480 for the loss of these tea chests. Owen Rutter observed that, over a hundred year period, the five earliest owners of the business - ie Walter Ray, Thomas Rawlinson, Monkhouse Davison, Abram Newman and William Thwaytes - each earned a fortune from the business. An obituary for Abram in 1799 read "He was one of the richest citizens of London, and a happy instance of the wonderful powers of accumulation by the steady pursuit of honourable industry. Without speculation or adventure he acquired £600,000 as a grocer" [which, astonishingly, translates in 2015 values to just short of £1 bn.]

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monkhouse_Davison.



Bolton Hudson in 'The Poll for the City of London' (London census, ordered by livery company), 1768, listed under the 'Grocers' company, living in Threadneedle Street.⁷

⁶ www.oldbaileyonline.org [accessed 2010].

Successful grocery, with partner John Sealy, on Threadneedle Street, near the Bank of England

Bolton Hudson was clearly determined and diligent, as he progressed to co-owning a grocer's shop on Threadneedle Street, right at the heart of the City of London, on the same street as the Bank of England – together with his partner John Sealy (who was most probably the senior and older partner – see below). This was at a time when London was booming and its citizens were becoming fanatic consumers of tea, coffee, chocolate (to drink), sugar and spices, all of which were supplied by grocers, who became rich on the trade.

We have no information on when Sealy and Hudson's shop was opened, but it was probably around 1770, as it must have taken some time for the pair to be well established enough to be elected to the prestigious Grocer's Company, which had happened before 1778. (Earlier, in 1775, Sealey became a governor of the Royal Hospitals of Bethlem and Bridewell, implying that the shop was already well-established by then.) In 1778 Bolton Hudson was elected one of four wardens (lasting a year) of the Grocers' Company, a leading London livery company - signifying full membership of the London mercantile establishment.⁸ His partner John Sealy was elected a warden a year later, in 1779, suggesting that it was Bolton Hudson's connections (via his wife) which opened the Grocers' door to the partners. In 1790 Bolton was elected the 'Prime Warden' (his partner John Sealy was also one of the four wardens in that year).⁹



Threadneedle Street at left with the Bank of England in the early 19th century.¹⁰

⁷ Source Ancestry.co.uk.

⁸ <https://archive.org/stream/listofwardensofg00groc#page/n89/mode/2up> [2016].

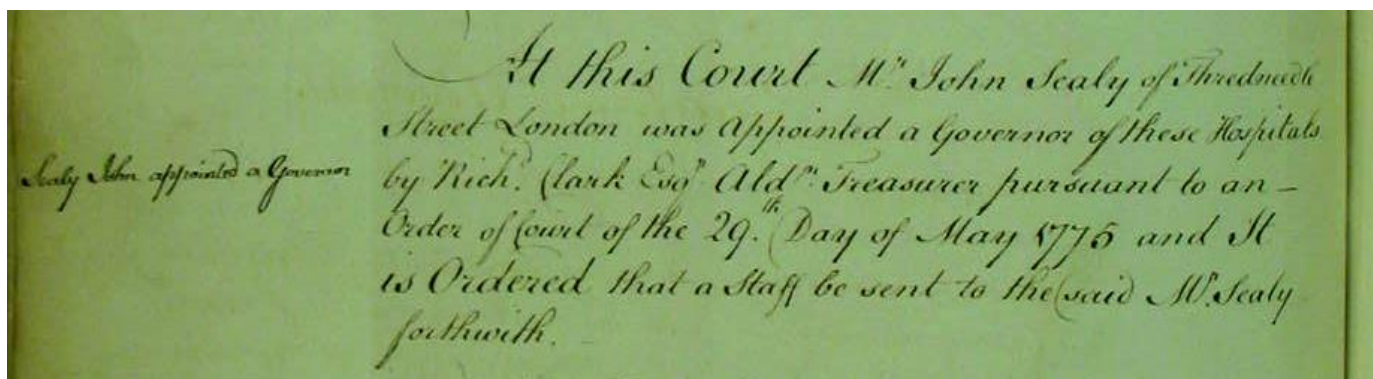
⁹ <https://archive.org/stream/listwardensgroc00kinggoog#page/n91/mode/2up> [2016].

¹⁰ <http://www.british-towns.net/england/southeastern/greater-london/london/london/album/bank-of-england,-royal-exchange-and-cornhill>.

John Sealey, likely senior partner, was a governor of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals by 1775

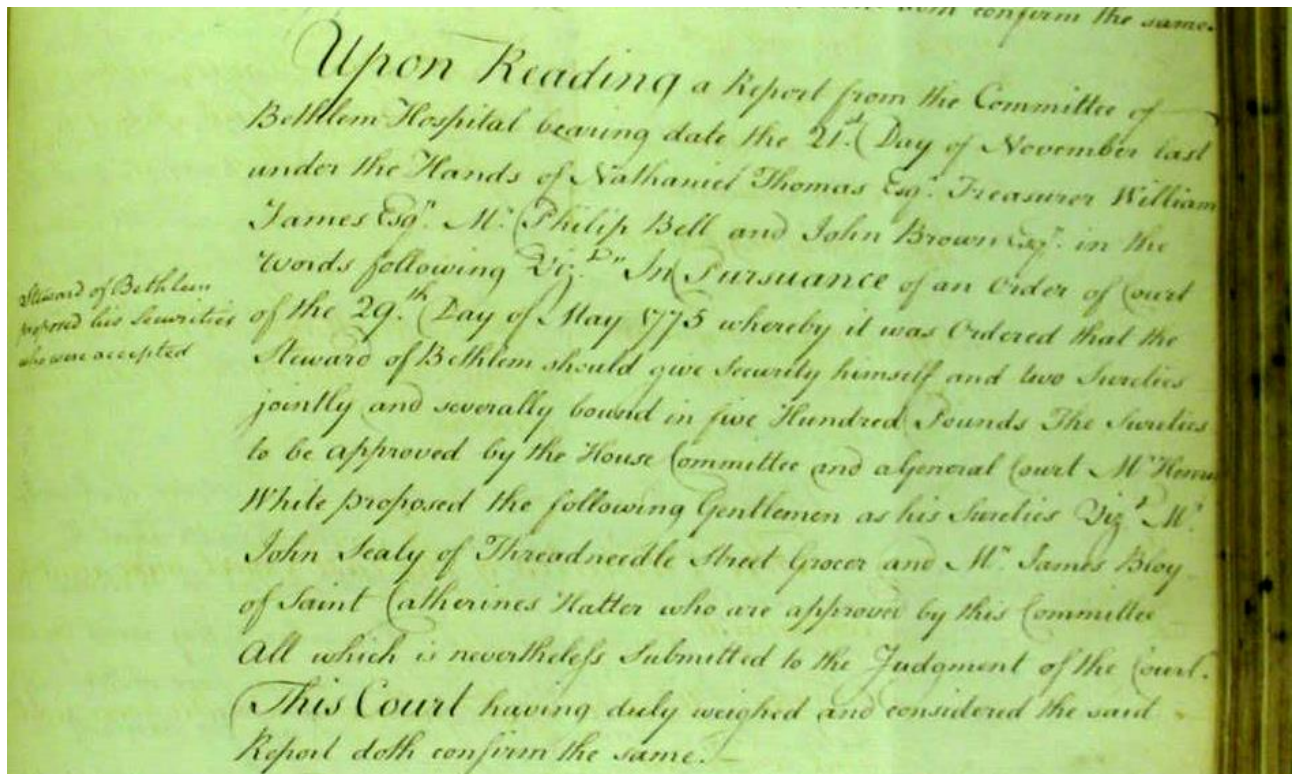
Searching on John Sealey on the 'London Lives' website brings up a few relevant references (apart from the references which are common to Bolton Hudson), all of which are related to Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals.¹¹ On May 29, 1775, John Sealey was appointed a governor (ie trustee) of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals (see below). It seems that Sealey was wealthy enough by 1778 jointly to put up a security (with a hatter) for £500 – a huge sum at that time – for the Steward of Bethlem Hospital (Mr Henry White, see below). The security would have been for the Steward's good governance and honesty. The report notes that Sealey was a grocer, based in Threadneedle Street, so this is definitely the same man as Bolton Hudson's partner.

In the 1780 Old Bailey record and the 1789 bankruptcy notice, Sealey's name in the partnership is given before that of Hudson, implying that he was the senior partner. This is also implied by the fact that Sealey was a governor of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals by 1775, a senior post in the complex network of patronage in the City of London. There are a further three records for John Sealey in connection with the Hospitals, including a list of governors in 1782 which includes Sealey; and a deposition on oath from Sealey in 1785 concerning an Ann Broom 'for being a disorderly Woman and very much misbehaving herself towards him' [sic].



'John Sealey of Threadneedle Street' was appointed a governor (trustee) of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals in 1775 (from the minutes of the Court of the Governors of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals).

¹¹ <http://www.londonlives.org> (2015). This is also the source for the minutes of the Court of the Governors of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals (which shared governors and auditors), from which the excerpts below come.



Facsimile record, dated 27th November 1778, when the 'Steward of Bethlem proposed his Securities who were accepted', including 'John Sealey of Threadneedle Street Grocer' – see transcription below.¹²

Transcription of the facsimile record of John Sealey providing security for the Steward of Bridewell

*Upon Reading a Report from the Committee of
Bethlem Hospital bearing date the 21st. Day of November last
under the Hands of Nathaniel Thomas Esqr . treasurer William
James Esqr . Mr. Philip Bell and John Brown Esqr . in the
words following Vizt." In Pursuance of an Order of Court
of the 29th. Day of May 1775 whereby it was Ordered that the
Steward of Bethlem should give Security himself and two Sureties
jointly and severally bound in five Hundred Pounds The Sureties
to be approved by the House Committee and a General Court Mr Henry
White **proposed the following Gentlemen as his Sureties Vizt Mr.**
John Sealy of Threadneedle Street Grocer and Mr James Bloy
of Saint Catherines Hatter who are approved by this Committee
All which is nevertheless Submitted to the Judgment of the Court.
This Court having duly weighed and considered the said
Report doth confirm the same.*

In 1778 Sealy and Hudson invested in a Welsh ironworks, a man-made hell

Sealy and Hudson must have been ambitious and confident as they branched out into investing in iron-making in 1778, at the beginning of the industrial revolution. The first furnace at Sirhowy in Tredegar, south Wales, was built in 1778 when a forty year lease on local lands was granted by Charles Henry Burgh to

¹² <http://www.londonlives.org> (2015).

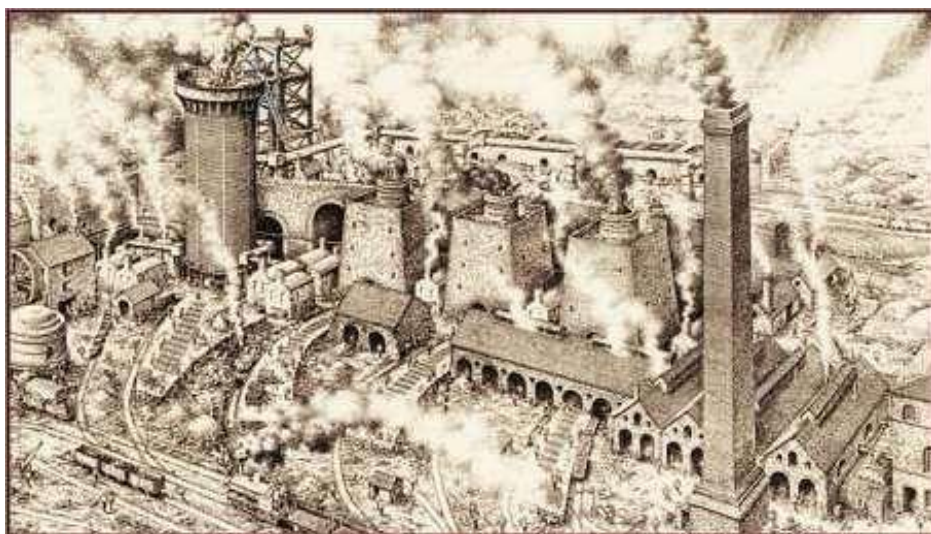
a group of 'London Businessmen' - Thomas Atkinson (from Yorkshire), William Barrow, Bolton Hudson and John Sealy.¹³ Knowing little of the "Art, Misterry and Business of Making Iron" [sic], the partners hired a group of Merthyr workers whose to construct and run the new venture.



Part of the original furnace in Tredegar

The original Tredegar output of around 4 tons per week was modest, but it increased, leading to the development of surrounding areas such as Ysgwrfa (Scwrfa) where ironstone was cleaned or 'scoured' by damming the river then releasing the flood of water to wash away debris leaving the required ironstone.

However, before this development, the furnace failed and ceased in 1794 (probably causing or contributing to the bankruptcy of Sealy and Hudson, see below). Ownership of the works passed to a different triumvirate of English ironmasters. A new furnace was built in 1797 and the ironworks succeeded spectacularly and became a centre of the industrial revolution in Wales - and also a centre of terrible exploitation. Adrian Vaughn, in his 1985 book *Grub, Water & Relief*, described the renamed Tredegar iron works in 1832: 'Utterly remote at the head of the Sirhowy valley...the town was a man-made hell. Men and children worked killing hours in the smoke and filth of the foundries and were maimed by molten metal.'



Sirhowy Ironworks, Tredegar, Gwent, Wales - from an illustration c.1877 (looking suitably infernal)

¹³ www.tredegar.co.uk/forum/topic.asp?TOPIC_ID=6308.

1779 marriage at St Brides to Sarah Bridgman produced a son in 1780

With his shop established and his position acknowledged in 1778 when he was elected a warden of the Grocer's Company, a leading London livery company, Bolton Hudson had done very well. He cemented his arrival in the ranks of the wealthy with an advantageous marriage. He was wed on September 14, 1779, at the rather late age of 37, presumably because he had to devote his early years to amassing enough wealth, without the expense of a family, until he could conclude a marriage such as this, up the social scale, albeit to an older woman (part of the price to pay?). His bride, Sarah Bridgman (1737-1794, born Whalley), came from modest gentry stock in Northamptonshire (see below), and was the widow of a successful London barrister (Richard Bridgman, 1731-1778), who owned Frogmore Manor house in Weston, Herefordshire. Bridgman had a grocer connection, since a relative (also called Richard Bridgman, probably an uncle), was a prominent London grocer and member of the Grocer's Company.¹⁴ This shared link via the Grocer's Company may have been how Bolton Hudson met Sarah Bridgman (see also below).

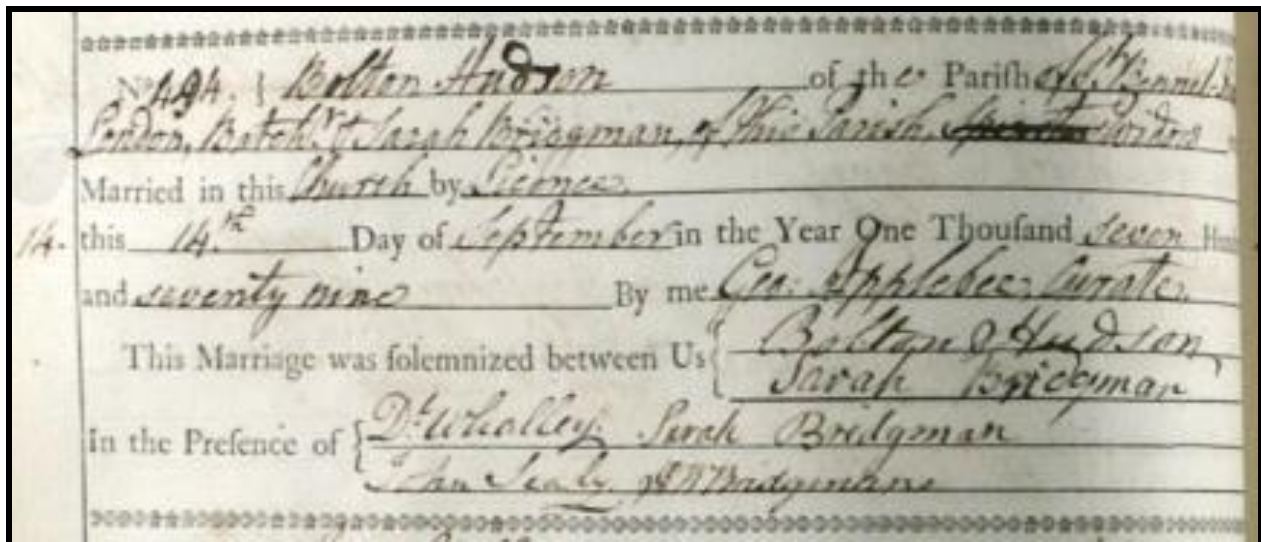
Bolton and Sarah married at the fashionable church of St Bride, Fleet Street.¹⁵ In 1779 Sarah Whalley was aged 42 on this, her second marriage. However, fortunately she was still able to produce a son and heir nine months and two weeks later (on June 26, 1780): Thomas, the only child of this union. We know no more of Sarah Hudson except that she was buried in St Stephen's, Wallbrook, London, in 1794.

The marriage certificate reads as follows:

*Bolton Hudson of the Parish of St Bennet Fink,
London, Batch.r & Sarah Bridgman, of this Parish, ~~Spinster~~ Widow were
Married in this Church by Licence
this 14th Day of September in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred
and seventy nine By me Geo. Applebee, Curate.
This Marriage was Solemnized between Us Bolton Hudson, Sarah Bridgman
In the Presence of D. Whalley, Sarah Bridgman, John Sealy, RW Bridgman*

¹⁴ According to the Wikipedia entry for an Edward Mores, 1731-1778 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Rowe_Mores: [2016]): 'His mother soon remarried, to Richard Bridgman, a London grocer who was of increasing importance in the Grocer's Company.' This must surely be the same family as the Richard Bridgman who married Sarah Whalley - connected to the Grocer's Company, with the same first and last names - though Edward Mores' father died in 1740, while Richard Bridgman was born in 1731, so the Richard Bridgman who married Sarah Mores (referred to here) must have been an uncle or cousin of the Richard Bridgman who married Sarah Whalley in 1779.

¹⁵ The current church of St. Bride is the eighth that has stood here. After the Great Fire of 1666 destroyed the last one, Sir Christopher Wren rebuilt the church (1672-1675) with a spire that's been described as a "madrigal in stone." The original church was founded in the 6th century 'Dark Ages' and was dedicated to the fifth century colleague of St Patrick, St. Brigit (St. Bride) of Ireland. It was badly bombed on December 29, 1940 and was only restored fully by 1957. Famous parishioners include the writers John Dryden, John Milton, Richard Lovelace and John Evelyn. Diarist Samuel Pepys was baptized there, and novelist Samuel Richardson (1679-1761) and his family are buried there.



Facsimile of the St Bride marriage register of Bolton Hudson and Sarah Bridgman, 1779

The 1779 marriage witnesses are interesting: Sarah Bridgman, daughter of the bride and aged 19¹⁶; Richard Whalley Bridgman, son of the bride and aged 17¹⁷; 'D. Whalley', who must have Daniel Whalley (1733-1814), Sarah's first cousin; and John Sealy, who was Bolton Hudson's business partner. There was no Hudson witness: Bolton's mother was in distant Kendal (or dead); though it is surprising that his first cousin William Hudson, an apothecary and a Fellow of the Royal Society (since 1761) was not present (maybe he was ill). Sarah Bridgman senior had been a widow since Richard Bridgman died on February 1, 1778 - 19 months earlier.

¹⁶ Sarah Bridgman (1760-1834) married a Thomas Bolton (1753-1815), and a hundred years later their daughter's daughter's daughter, Elizabeth Stewart-Wood (1854-1944), married Herbert Hudson (1854-1911), her distant half-cousin, in 1888. The Bolton family connection to the Hudson's likely pre-dates this, as Bolton Hudson (who was Sarah Bridgman's mother's second husband) was probably named for a close friend in the same Bolton family; various Boltons, including this Thomas Bolton, advised various Hudsons as lawyers in the 19th century; and a Tom Bolton was engaged to be married to Fanny Hudson in the latter half of the 19th century, but the engagement was called off in unfortunate circumstances (see below).

¹⁷ Richard Whalley Bridgman (1762-1820) was an English attorney and writer on law (he published nine law books). He acted as one of the clerks of the Grocers' Company and married a Mary Haden. Sources: familysearch.com for dates and wife; and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_W._Bridgman [accessed Jan 2016], which was based on "Bridgman, Richard Whalley", Dictionary of National Biography (London: Smith, Elder & Co. 1885-1900).



Sarah Whalley, 1737-1797, when aged over 50, in the 1790s - a pastel (owned by MJFH) painted by society portraitist Daniel Gardner, 1750-1805, who was taught by George Romney and Joshua Reynolds.



The beautiful baroque interior of St Brides.



St Bride's - the famous spire - the original inspiration of so many wedding cakes

1780 Old Bailey trial evidence: *stop thief*

The next record of Bolton Hudson is also from the Old Bailey, from a trial in 1780. Bolton Hudson, now joint owner of a shop with his partner Mr Sealy, gave evidence against a Peter Burn for theft of a canister of tea (value 6 pounds). Burn was found guilty and sentenced to hard labour. The facsimile below gives prominence to another witness, Joseph Maybank.

bohea tea-dust, value 6l. the property of John Sealy and Bolton Hudson, April 22d.

JOSEPH MAYBANK *sworn.*
 On the 22d of April about nine o'clock, I saw the prisoner take the cannister of tea out of Messrs. Sealy and Hudson's shop; he stooped down and dragged it out of the shop; it stood on the floor just within the door; he handed it to another man, who put it on his shoulder; I pursued the man who had the cannister, and cried out *stop thief!* upon which he dropped it. I got hold of him, but he escaped from me. The prisoner was close to him; I seized the prisoner.

What did the prisoner do after he gave the cannister to the other man?—He walked close behind him; I was presently surrounded with people who came to my assistance; the

Old Bailey record, 1780, relating a theft from 'Messrs. Sealy and Hudson's shop'.

1785 Old Bailey trial: robbed of a handkerchief, the thief sentenced to transportation

In 1785 Bolton Hudson, now well established and a wealthy Londoner, gave evidence against a John Grainger for theft of his handkerchief. Grainger was found guilty and sentenced to seven year's transportation (presumably to Botany Bay).

BOLTON HUDSON *sworn.*
 On Thursday se'nnight near St. Bartholomew's church-yard I saw three or four lurking persons, about eleven in the forenoon, the prisoner at the bar gave me some suspicion of him, I felt in my pocket and found my handkerchief was gone; I pursued the prisoner at the bar, and saw him throw it away before I took him.

—— **MASTERS** *sworn.*
 I saw him take the handkerchief from the prosecutor.

Old Bailey record, 1785, where Bolton Hudson appears as a victim and witness of a theft.

The co-partners Sealy and Hudson were declared bankrupt in 1789

In 1789 some form of business disaster struck. The partnership of Sealy and Hudson - which had broadened out from groceries and tea-importing to ironworks in Wales - must have over-reached itself. Probably, this was connected to the iron foundry, which ceased operating and was sold in 1794. Sealy (spelt Sealey below) and Hudson – ‘Grocers, Dealers in Tea, Chapmen [merchants] and Copartners’ - were declared bankrupt in *The London Gazette* issue of February 17, 1789 (see below).¹⁸ The process lasted two and a half years, which must have been traumatic - as it was and is for so many others. Bolton Hudson was a self-made man in an acutely aspiring commercial city, who had been basking in the sun of full 'respectability' for a decade, with election to the Grocer's Company in 1778, an advantageous marriage in 1779 and an eight year-old son. The last notice of a claims pay-out meeting was on August 30th, 1791.

WHereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against John Sealey and Bolton Hudson, of Threadneedle-street, in the City of London, Grocers, Dealers in Tea, Chapmen and Copartners, and they being declared Bankrupts are hereby required to surrender themselves to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 25th Day of February instant, on the 11th Day of March next, and on the 4th Day of April following, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon on each of the said Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of their Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupts are required to finish their Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of their Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupts, or that have any of their Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Bolton, Elm-court, Temple.

First notice of bankruptcy, 17 February 1789, *The London Gazette*. This identifies John Sealey and Bolton Hudson's business as being on Threadneedle Street, and their trade as 'Grocers, Dealers in Tea, Chapmen [merchants] and Copartners'. A 'Mr Bolton, Elm-court, Temple' acted in some sort of legal role (see last sentence) – could this have been one of the Boltons, lawyers and long-time friends of the Hudsons over several generations?

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of John Sealy and Bolton Hudson, late of Threadneedle-street, London, Grocers and Dealers in Tea, (against whom a Commission of Bankrupt hath lately been awarded and issued) are requested to pay the Amount of their respective Debts to Mr. Bolton Hudson, No. 14, New Bridge-street, Black-fryars, who is duly authorized by the Assignees to receive the same.

Notice from *The London Gazette*, 9th May 1789, giving Bolton Hudson's new contact address (the administration building for Bridewell, see below), and attesting that he had been a grocer and dealer in tea.

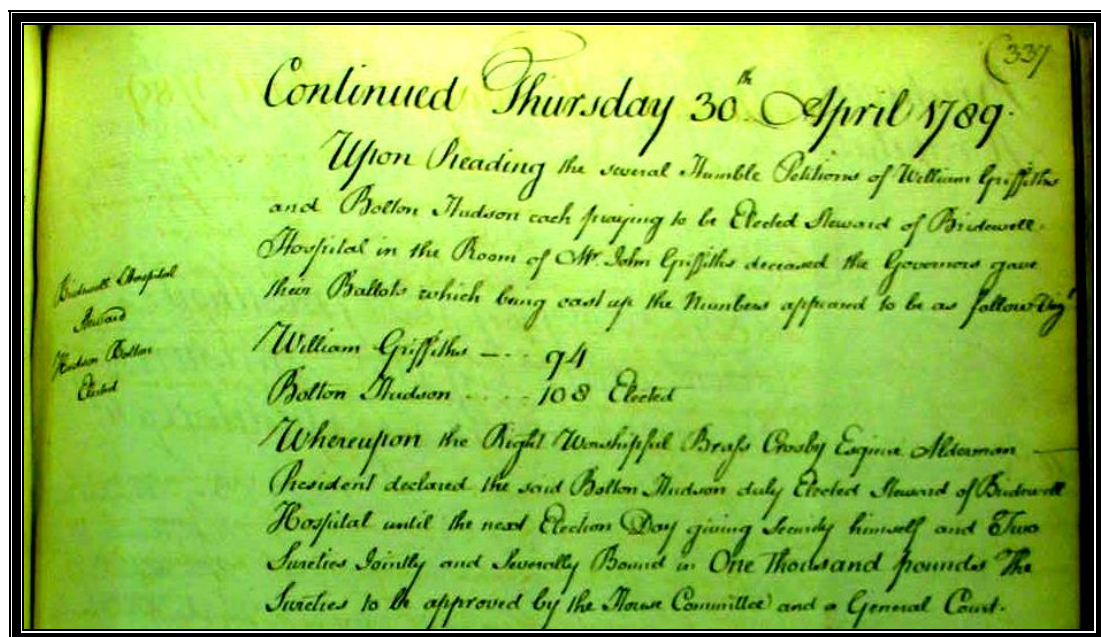
¹⁸¹⁸ *The London Gazette* has been the official journal of record of the UK government since 1665. See www.london-gazette.co.uk.

Bolton Hudson almost immediately became Steward of Bridewell Hospital (and prison)

The bankruptcy notice of May 9th, 1789, (above) asks those who owed monies to John Sealy and Bolton Hudson to pay their debts to the latter at 14 New Bridge Street, Blackfriars. This imposing 18th century building (see below,) was the main entrance to the Bridewell hospital and prison institution, and was the 'counting house' or accountancy and main administration building for the extended prison and vagrant lock-up (unlike some others, the prison did not house debtors). The main way in was through the central arch (now a doorway). This makes clear the connection between the Bolton Hudson the grocer and Bolton Hudson the Bridewell official. In fact Bolton had been elected Steward or General Manager of Bridewell Hospital in April 1789 (see below), only a few months after being declared bankrupt (in February 1789).



Bridewell main entrance, 14 New Bridge Street, EC4 ... in 2011 the offices of solicitors Bark & Co.



Election of Bolton Hudson as Steward (or General Manager) of Bridewell Royal Hospital, Minutes of the Court of Governors, Thursday 30th April 1789 (transcription below).¹⁹

¹⁹ http://www.londonlives.org/browse.jsp?id=BBBRMG20209_n2770-812&div=BBBRMG20209MG202090367#highlight [2015].

Transcription of the Election of Bolton Hudson as Steward of Bridewell, 1789

*Upon Reading the several Humble Petitions of William Griffiths
and Bolton Hudson each praying to be Elected Steward of Bridewell
Hospital in the Room of Mr John Griffiths deceased the Governor gave
their Ballots which being cast up the numbers appeared to be as Follow Vizt.
William Griffiths 94
Bolton Hudson 108 Elected
Whereupon the Right Worshipful Brass Crosby Esquire Alderman
President declared the said Bolton Hudson duly Elected Steward of Bridewell
Hospital until the next Election Day giving [...] himself and Two
Sureties Jointly and Severally Bound in One Thousand pounds the
Sureties to be approved by the House Committee and a General Court.*

New post was a testament to his friends and continued esteem, despite bankruptcy

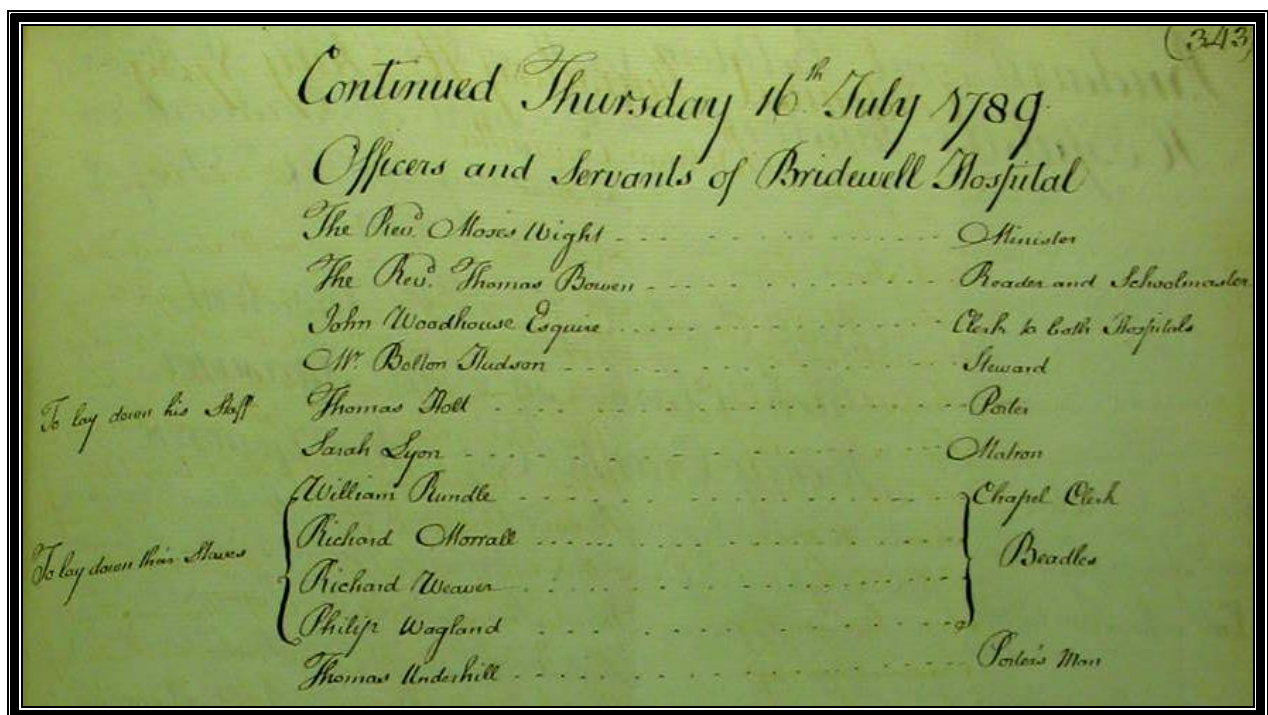
To become the new Steward of Bridewell – a lucrative post - Bolton narrowly defeated someone (William Griffiths) who must have been the relative of the previous incumbent (John Griffiths), by 108 votes to 94, the electorate being the c.200 governors (or trustees) of Bridewell. This success shows how strong was the esteem and support for Bolton amongst his city peers, even after he had the ignominy of being declared bankrupt, a mere two months earlier. Indeed, the implication is that Bolton was judged by his peers not to be significantly at fault in the bankruptcy - perhaps being led astray in unwise investments by his senior partner, John Sealey (who disappeared from view).

Bolton had at least two connections with Bridewell, as one of his former 'masters' from his apprenticeship, Thomas Rawlinson, was a governor of Bridewell and his son, Walter, was also a governor (and was President of the Board of Governors at some point). Also, as we saw above, Bolton's partner John Sealey was appointed a governor of the Hospital in 1775, though he had probably had stepped down by 1789 (due to bankruptcy). It is possible that Bolton Hudson, the modern man of business, may also have (loosely) been the candidate of the prison reformer movement, since the prison had been subject to criticism since the 1770s (see below) and there was pressure for things to change.

It is likely that Bolton had already discharged most of his debts by the time he was elected Steward (though the last debts were not paid until 1791) – probably by borrowing money from friends – or he would surely not have been given this official post in charge of minor criminals. It is also remarkable that he was able to find supporters who would put up 'Sureties' (ie security) for the massive sum of 'One Thousand

pounds', having been declared bankrupt only two months earlier. (The security would have been for his good governance and honesty as Steward or General Manager of the institution.²⁰)

This speedy recovery testifies to the mental resilience of Bolton Hudson, who must have coped well with the shame and ignominy of bankruptcy (especially in those days) and who must have had sufficient self-confidence to find a way out of his predicament by using his connections to get the chief (secular) paid post in Bridewell (see below). There are various other records mentioning Bolton Hudson in his role as Steward of Bridewell Hospital, in which post he continued at least through to 1810.



Bolton Hudson listed as Steward of Bridewell Hospital, 16th July 1789.²¹

Fortunes restored as Steward in charge of Bridewell prison, lasting through at least to 1810

How did Bolton Hudson regain sufficient wealth to buy a house in the country by 1814 (see below)? This is not clear, but we know that he was Steward at Bridewell 'Hospital' during 1789-1810. By 1793 (after his last bankruptcy debt was paid) he was also chief accountant or 'receiver' of Bridewell.²² Eventually (or from the outset), Hudson (the former grocer) became the main victuals supplier (see below) – which was perhaps the major reason for his return to riches. It will also have helped that in 1793 Bolton Hudson and his

²⁰ But it is not clear actually exactly what responsibilities the security was meant to cover. Perhaps the security was so large because the Steward was contracted to run the prison and to make what profit he could from it (like privatised prisons nowadays) – and the security was what he (and his backers) stood to lose if found guilty of dishonesty.

²¹ http://www.londonlives.org/browse.jsp?id=BBBRMG20209_n2812-3&div=BBBRMG20209MG202090373#highlight [2015].

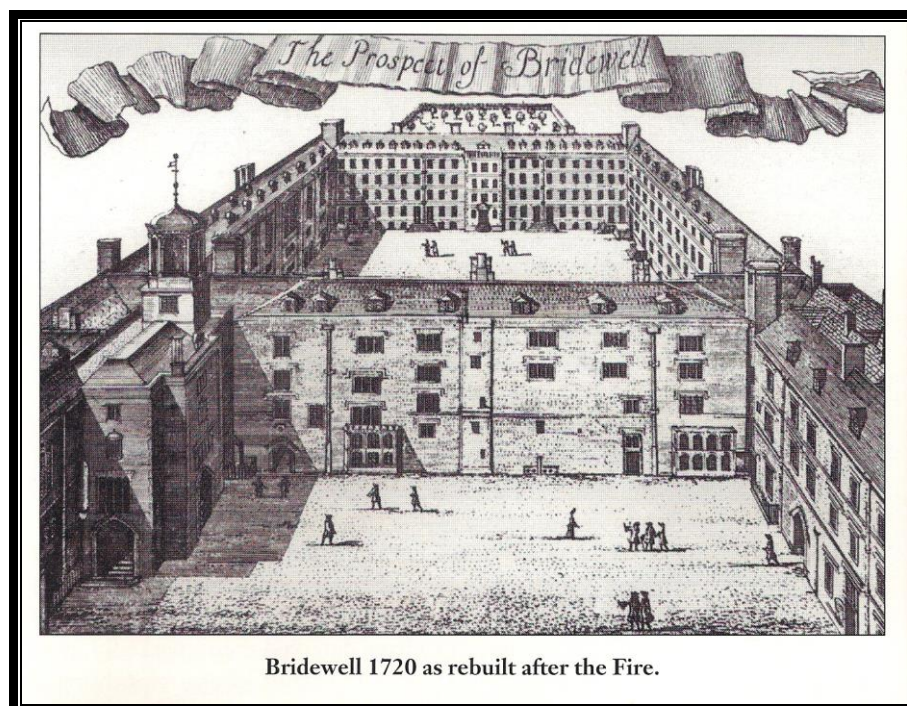
²² According to the Minutes of the Court of Governors, 25th April 1793. On July 10, 1794, Bolton Hudson was commended by the auditors 'for the extra labor [sic] and trouble of making out new Ledgers and other Books of account for these Hospitals and are of opinion that the same is very well worth the sum of £25'. Source: www.londonlives.org [2015].

only child Thomas were the main beneficiaries of the will of his first cousin, the relatively wealthy bachelor apothecary, William Hudson FRS (see below.)

To remain as Steward for over two decades, Bolton Hudson must have been good at his job, not least because this was a time when there was a strong movement to reform and improve prisons and there was annual scrutiny of conditions.

Bridewell, mainly housing vagrants, underwent major reform around 1800

Bridewell Royal Hospital was founded in 1553 by King Edward VI, following a sermon and petition in 1552 from Nicolas Ridley, Bishop of London.²³ It occupied the former royal palace of Bridewell which fronted onto the Thames at Blackfriars and had two purposes: the punishment of the 'disorderly poor' and the provision of apprenticeships for homeless children in the City of London (hence the term 'Hospital').²⁴ It was rebuilt after the palace was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. The name 'Bridewell' came to be used as an alternative term for prison in the eighteenth century, since that was its main function.



There were 1,200-2,000 prisoners annually coming through Bridewell during 1794-1808, with sentences rarely exceeding a month – most were vagrants.²⁵ In 1797 (when Bolton Hudson was Steward) 188 women were committed for prostitution; 43 women and 95 men were committed for "smaller acts of

²³ Bridewell was the sister Royal Hospital of Bethlem/Bethlehem (or Bedlam) Hospital. They shared governors (trustees) and auditors from the 1570s until the advent of the NHS in 1948.

²⁴ Bertie Mawer, *Bridewell to Witley: King Edward's School 1553-2000* (2000), p 7.

²⁵ See *The State of the Prisons in England*, 1810, reproduced below, with numbers presumably only given for the first half of 1809. For average sentences, see *Bridewell hospital, palace, prison, schools, from the earliest times to the end of the reign of Elizabeth*; v. 1, by Edward Geoffrey O'Donoghue (1923), p 216.

dishonesty"; 34 were disorderly apprentices; and 979 were vagrants "committed according to act of parliament".²⁶

From the 1770s, Bridewell had been subject to increasing criticism from the City of London and prison reformers. In 1777 John Howard (1726 - 1790), a philanthropist and the first English prison reformer, published the first edition of his *The State of the Prisons in England, and An Account of the Principal Lazarettos of Europe*. This work was updated and published frequently thereafter as *The State of the Prisons in England, Scotland and Wales*. The 1789 edition included financial information about Bridewell which possibly appear implicitly to question the honesty of the administration, since:

... of the spent 75 thousand pounds, 5,957 were spent with apprenticeships, 7,493 with vagrants whereas within the same period 19,254 [were spent] in salaries.

Bolton Hudson became Steward in April 1789, which would have been after John Howard's visit (the visit must have happened in 1788 since the book was published in 1789). However, Howard did praise the conditions in Bridewell, which apparently compared favourably with that of other prisons in London:

Each sex has a workroom and a night-room. They lie in boxes, with a little straw, on the floor . . . There are many excellent regulations in this establishment. The prisoners have a liberal allowance, suitable employment, and some proper instruction; but the visitor laments that they are not more separated . . . no other prison in London has any straw or bedding . . . There are, very properly, solitary cells for the Bridewell boys, in which one was confined and employed in beating hemp.

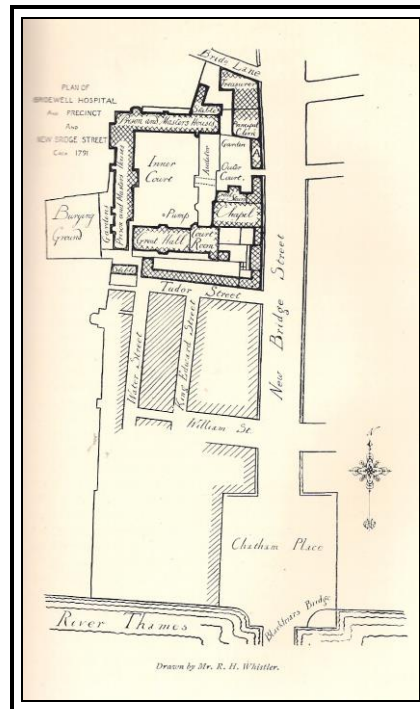
As with other London prisons, reformers were concerned that prison life corrupted rather than reformed the prisoners and the apprentices who mixed with them. Prison life changed in the last decade of the eighteenth century (when Bolton Hudson was in charge) as a combination of improved conditions with more strict regimes made life different, if not necessarily better, for its inhabitants. Solitary confinement was introduced, and in 1792 the whipping of female prisoners was abolished. The same year, the prison sub-committee was established in order to carry out weekly inspections.

Bridewell 'hospital' (for housing apprentices rather than for curing the sick) was meant to provide a home and training for deserving children. Boys were referred by parishes, Christ's Hospital, and sessions, or they were nominated by the governors from the families of poor citizens. Unlike parish apprenticeships, those at Bridewell were considered highly desirable as their successful completion ensured both the freedom of the City of London and payment of a substantial charitable contribution (ten pounds, from the charity known as Lock's Gift) towards setting up as an independent master.

By the late eighteenth century, reformers wanted the apprentices to be trained elsewhere, such as the London Workhouse, while Bridewell was turned solely into a disciplinary institution. A vote to remove

²⁶ <http://www.londonlives.org/static/Bridewell.jsp> [accessed 2015].

the apprentices and run Bridewell solely as a model prison was narrowly defeated in 1792. The masters (under Bolton Hudson) were also finding their charges virtually unmanageable, and Bridewell apprentices featured strongly in the frequent riots and disorder of the late eighteenth century. Although the number of 'arts' masters training the apprentices was reduced towards the end of the century, the apprentices remained in Bridewell (though few in number) until 1827. The apprentices were then removed and placed in a school, now called King Edward's School and located at Witley, Surrey. As a penal institution, Bridewell was closed in 1855 and the original building was demolished in 1863.



Plan of Bridewell, c1791, showing it facing onto New Bridge Street leading to Blackfriars Bridge)



Female vagrants awaiting removal from Bridewell, by Thomas Rowlandson: *The Passroom at Bridewell*, from *The Microcosm of London* (1808).²⁷

²⁷ Source: <http://www.londonlives.org/static/Vagrancy.jsp> [2015].

In 1797, following the construction of a new wing, a new system of segregation and classification of inmates was introduced, and well-behaved women were invited to stay after their discharge from the prison while they waited until they found a place in service. In 1810 or 1811 the prison reformer James Neild inspected the enlarged prisons of Bridewell, and found that the Prison Act of 1791 had been scrupulously observed by the administration (headed by Bolton Hudson). The only note of disapproval was that there was no yard in which the prisoners might walk.²⁸

By 1810 Bolton Hudson supplied food to Bridewell

In 1810 Bolton was again listed as 'Steward' of Bridewell (see below), ie chief manager or administrator, in the ongoing (posthumous) edition of Howard's work, which must have been published after 1809, since it gives prison numbers up to that date (see below). By this date (and probably for some time before this) Bolton Hudson's duties included the supply of most of the food for the prisoners. As noted above, this must have provided significant scope for additional earnings. However, the annual scrutiny of both auditors and reformers perhaps meant that the arrangement was basically honest.

Bridewell also housed the mentally disturbed by the early nineteenth century

By the early nineteenth century, it appears that Bridewell was additionally functioning as a hospital for the mentally disturbed. On July 16, 1810, the *Universal magazine of business and pleasure* recorded that the Hospital (as it was then reckoned to be) needed to move to a better site at St George's Fields and to construct a building capable of receiving 400 'unhappy subjects of mental derangement'. The hospital funds were recorded as being £27,000 but total costs were put at £100,000, and therefore the magazine article called upon the public to subscribe from 'motives of humanity'. The list of those to whom subscriptions could be made included various bankers and shops and ended with 'Mr Bolton Hudson, Receiver, Bridewell Hospital'. Bolton Hudson was later one of many joint Governors (or trustees) of Bridewell Hospital.

²⁸ O'Donoghue (cited above), p 218.

BRIDEWELL. *London.**The House of Correction.*Steward, Mr. *Bolton Hudson*:Chaplain, Rev. *Henry Budd*.

Duty, Prayers and a Sermon every Sunday morning, and Prayers in the afternoon, in a Chapel appropriated to the Governors, Officers, &c. and a Sermon every Sunday, and Prayers twice a week, in the Prison. *See Remarks.*

Salary, 200*l.* and apartments in the house.

Surgeon, Mr. *Bryan Crowther*. Salary, 50*l.* *See Remarks.*

Apothecary, Mr. *John Haslam*. Salary, 335*l.* and medicines provided. *See Remarks.*

Matron, *Mary Rundle*. Salary, 60*l.* *See Remarks.*Porter, Mr. *Richard Weaver*. Salary, 70*l.* Porter's Man, *Richard Allen*.

Number of Prisoners for nearly sixteen years, beginning in 1794, and continued

up to my last visit, in 1809, inclusive.

1794, - - - - -	1224.	1802, - - - - -	1751.
1795, - - - - -	1318.	1803, - - - - -	1480.
1796, - - - - -	1490.	1804, - - - - -	1296.
1797, - - - - -	1371.	1805, - - - - -	1328.
1798, - - - - -	1439.	1806, - - - - -	1239.
1799, - - - - -	1548.	1807, - - - - -	1300.
1800, - - - - -	1989.	1808, - - - - -	1226.
1801, - - - - -	1935.	1809, - - - - -	553.

Allowance, one quartern loaf per day for six Prisoners, provided by the Hospital; independent of the contract made with Mr. *Hudson*, the Steward; who is allowed one shilling per day for the maintenance of each Prisoner, and furnishes the following diet for each, as settled in the Special Committee, 19th January, 1801.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, One pound of beef without bone, boiled down

to a consistency of ten ounces; and three pints of eighteen shilling table-beer.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, The broth of the meat of the preceding day, with three ounces of rice, which, when properly boiled, produces 15 ounces at least. The quantity of soup for each Prisoner to be three pints; and one quart of table-beer.

Sunday, One pound of beef without bone, boiled down to the above consistency, together with the broth of the meat; and three pints of table-beer.

L

Bridewell, in *The State of the Prisons in England*, 1810. Bolton Hudson, the Steward, was also the contractor for food, 'allowed one shilling per the maintenance of each Prisoner'. Hudson's salary is not given, though this is specified for all of the other employees, including the Chaplain, who was paid £200 pa.

Bolton Hudson included in an ultra-loyal Grocer's address

An ultra-loyalist protestation (or address) from the Grocer's Company, to which Bolton Hudson belonged and to which he was a signatory, was published on December 25, 1792, in the official government organ, *The London Gazette* (see below) – one amongst many such declarations.²⁹ The testimonial may

²⁹ Bolton Hudsons' partner John Sealy's name was not included. It is likely that he had not overcome his bankruptcy ignominy.

appear quaintly zealous and ultra-patriotic to 21st century eyes, but it arose during a fever-pitch of anxiety occasioned by the prolonged French Revolution (since 1789). The Grocer's address includes 'the most heartfelt Concern' about 'the seditious, inflammatory and fallacious Opinions which have been industriously propagated to introduce Principles of Anarchy'. The address is quite sure that Britain demonstrates 'an Example of Happiness unknown to other Nations, the Birth-Right of an Englishman, for which our Ancestors have so bravely struggled'.

There was a real fear amongst the aristocracy, property-owners, lawyers and merchants of Britain that the French revolutionary 'disease' might spread across the Channel and threaten their hold on power. In August 1792 the Tuileries Palace had been stormed and the French King arrested, followed by the declaration of the French Republic in September and the trial and execution of the King in January 1793. In 1793 Britain declared war on revolutionary France (which was about to annexe was the Austrian Netherlands, later known as Belgium) and during 1793-94 the 'terror' in France saw the execution of over 40,000 people, overwhelmingly from the ruling class.³⁰ In Britain there was a repressive state reaction, allied to a degree of frenzied loyalist and royalist support, leading to the trials of various reformers.³¹

GROCERS HALL,

Tuesday, December 11, 1792.

AT a Court of the Wardens and Assistants of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, holden this Day, to take into Consideration the Necessity of a Public Declaration to be made by the Members of this Company of their Allegiance to His Majesty and their firm Attachment to our happy Constitution, the following Declaration was unanimously agreed to, and subscribed by the Wardens and Assistants ; and the same by them directed to be left with the Clerk for the Signature of the Liverymen and Freemen of the said Company.

WE, the Wardens and Assistants of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, whose Names are hereunto subscribed (observing with the most heartfelt Concern the seditious, inflammatory and fallacious Opinions which have been industriously propagated to introduce Principles of Anarchy, incompatible with Civil Government) think it a Duty we owe to ourselves and our Posterity thus publicly to declare the most sincere and unshaken Loyalty and Attachment to our most gracious Sovereign and the happy Constitution of this Country, and our determined Resolution to support that glorious Establishment, which breathes the Spirit of Liberty, cherishing the inestimable and sacred Rights of universal Security and Protection to our Persons and Property, and diffusing the Blessings of Peace through every Order of Community ; an Example of Happiness unknown to other Nations, the Birth-Right of an Englishman, for which our Ancestors have so bravely struggled, and the greatest Pride of a free and prosperous People.

Full text above of the loyal Grocers' address of December 11, 1792, from *The London Gazette*

³⁰ Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reign_of_Terror [2015].

³¹ The British parliament enacted repressive legislation in order to silence political reformers, usually labelled as 'radicals'. Individuals who published seditious material were punished and some were tried for treason. In September 1792 the philosopher of human rights, Thomas Paine, fled to France after being indicted for treason. In 1794, the writ of habeas corpus was suspended. In October 1795, crowds threw refuse at the king and insulted him, demanding a cessation of the war with France and lower bread prices. This prompted Parliament to pass the Seditious Meetings Act and the Treasonable Practices Act, which made it almost impossible to hold public meetings. Various militias were raised throughout the country (including one financed by Nathaniel Wright – see later) to combat unrest and the vague fear of invasion. The cause of reform was set back a generation. Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1794_Treason_Trials [2015].

patible with Civil Government) think it a Duty we owe to ourselves and our Posterity thus publicly to declare the most sincere and unshaken Loyalty and Attachment to our most gracious Sovereign and the happy Constitution of this Country, and our determined Resolution to support that glorious Establishment, which breathes the Spirit of Liberty, cherishing the inestimable and sacred Rights of universal Security and Protection to our Persons and Property, and diffusing the Blessings of Peace through every Order of Community; an Example of Happiness unknown to other Nations, the Birth-Right of an Englishman, for which our Ancestors have so bravely struggled, and the greatest Pride of a free and prosperous People.

W A R D E N S.

Tho. Jackson.
Wm. Hopkins.

Thomas Higgins.
John Dod.

A S S I S T A N T S.

J. Hopkins.
W. Rawlinson.
M. Davison.
Kirkes Towaley.
John Pott.
Rich. Wright.
John Stracy.
R. Ladbroke.
W. Hill.
Tho. Speed.
David Pugh.
Hen. Nettlehipp.
Abram Newman.
Corn. Denne.
Bolton Hudson.

Tho. Onf. Smith.
Christ. Taddy.
J. Tyers.
J. Stracy, jun.
Ch. Higgins.
Andrew Jordaine.
Joseph Warner.
Charles Pugh.
Tho. Rutton.
Rich. Lawrence.
Wm. Sutherland.
Lancelot Sharpe.
W. Clarence.
William Streatfield.

R. WHALLEY BRIDGMAN,
Clerk of the Company.

December 25; 1792.

Facsimile of part of the loyal Grocers' address, from *The London Gazette*, with Bolton Hudson at bottom.

Bolton, though no longer a grocer, was still respected by the top of his former profession

As we have seen, notwithstanding his bankruptcy and the closure of his co-partnered grocery, Bolton Hudson remained 'in' with the top tier of his former profession. At the head of the list of 'Assistants' (ie leading members) on the Grocers' declaration of loyalty (above) was 'J. [John] Hopkins' who had been Lord Mayor of London in 1791. Beneath Hopkins' name is that of 'M. Davison', who apprenticed Bolton Hudson in 1757, and 'W. Rawlinson', the great nephew of Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Lord Mayor of London in 1753, partner of Davison and employer of Bolton Hudson in 1760 (he died in 1769). Monkhouse Davison was a billionaire (in contemporary terms) as a result of the success of his luxury food business. Two names above that of Bolton Hudson (at bottom left) is that of 'Abram Newman', who was Davison's main partner after

1769, when the company changed its name to Davison Newman and Co.³² 'R. Whalley Bridgman', who was Bolton Hudson's step-son, posted this notice as the 'Clerk to the Company'.

1794: 'gentleman - not a freeholder'

There is another mention of Bolton Hudson in the Old Bailey records. In a very long list of people called to do jury service at an Old Bailey treason trial in 1794, where one 'Robert Thomas Crossfield was indicted for High Treason, in compassing and imagining the death of the King , September 8, 1794', Bolton was listed as 'Bolton Hudson, Bridewell-hospital, gentleman - not a freeholder', though he was not sworn in: either his jury-service turn simply did not come or he was rejected by one side as a juror for some reason. The fact that he was listed as a 'gentleman' indicates how far he had come from his humble Kendal beginnings and despite his bankruptcy in 1789. However, he did not yet own property, ie he was 'not a freeholder'. This was to come, in 1814.

Huddy Robert	-	-	Cutler	-	-	-	No. 21, Cullum Street	-	-	-	7	-
Hudson Richard	-	-	Butcher	-	-	-	St. James's Market	-	-	-	2	-
Hudson David	-	-	Felt Maker	-	-	-	No. 4, Silver Street, Lomans Pond	-	-	-	6	-
Hudson George	-	-	Farrier	-	-	-	Upper Thames Street	-	-	-	6	-
Hudson Benjamin	-	-	Plumber	-	-	-	Abchurch Lane	-	-	-	3	-
Hudson Justus	-	-	Leatherfeller	-	-	-	No. 1, Fleet Market	-	-	-	7	-
Hudson Bolton	-	-	Grocer	-	-	-	Bridewell Hospital	-	-	-	4	-
Huff John	-	-	Felt Maker	-	-	-	St. Thomas's, Southwark	-	-	-	6	-

Bolton Hudson (at the bottom) in 'The Poll for the City of London' (London census, ordered by name), 1796, still registered in the Grocer's Company but his 'Place of abode' was Bridewell Hospital.³³ He was one of six Hudsons, all in various forms of trade.

Country retreat, Camilla Cottage, bought in 1814 and aggrandised to Camilla Lacey

In 1814, as the Napoleonic wars wound down, Bolton Hudson realised the dream of many who have risen in the world, and bought a country house. He acquired Camilla Cottage, at Westhumble near Box Hill in Surrey, from a Mrs Wyllie and changed its name to the grander Camilla Lacey. It had been built by Fanny Burney (Madame D'Arblay) in 1796, on the proceeds of her highly successful novel, *Camilla*.³⁴ Fanny Burney, a very famous novelist in her day, lived at Camilla Cottage until 1802 when she had followed her husband, General D'Arblay, to France when he attempted to obtain military employment under Napoleon. Apparently, circumstances obliged her to sell the house 'at a loss' (to Mrs Wyllie).³⁵

³² Davison Newman and Co. was still trading in 2016. Sources: https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Davison,_Newman_and_Co; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Lord_Mayors_of_London#18th_century.

³³ Source Ancestry.co.uk.

³⁴ At the beginning of the French Revolution Mickleham in Surrey became the refuge of several distinguished French émigrés, including M. de Narbonne, ex-minister of war, Talleyrand Foreign Minister four times between 1797 and 1815) and Madame de Staël (the French woman of letters). Juniper Hall had been taken by some of them, but several settled in other houses. Among them was General d'Arblay, who married Fanny Burney, famous then as the authoress of 'Evelina.' M. and Madame d'Arblay, after a stay at Great Bookham, settled at a newly-built house in West Humble, which they named Camilla Cottage, because it was funded by the profits of 'Camilla,' her third novel. Source: http://www.laladene.co.uk/fanny_burney.htm [2016].

³⁵ According to the Introduction to the 1972 OUP edition of *Camilla*.

The first drawing below of the house (before it was enlarged) is from a 1904 book called *Juniper Hill*, about the French émigré community of the 1790s based on the Juniper Hill house, Surrey, where Fanny Burney met her husband, General D'Arblay (they married in St Michael's, Mickleham, in 1793). By 1816 Bolton Hudson (or his son – see below) had considerably enlarged the house, adding wings and a veranda (see the second picture) - and bought the manorial rights.³⁶ Bolton died in his country house, six years later in 1820, and was buried in the very old church of St Michael's, Mickleham (see below) - having come a long way from his job as an apprentice in a grocery shop.

Bolton's son Thomas Hudson (1780-1868) also lived at Camilla Lacey as well as in Pau, near the Pyrenees. The 78 acre Camilla Lacey estate and house was valued at £17,293 in 1874. It seems that Mary Hudson (1821-1907), who inherited the house from her husband William (1825-1857), sold the house around 1900.³⁷ The original house burned down accidentally in 1919.³⁸



Left: Camilla Cottage as built by the novelist, Fanny Burney (1752-1840).³⁹ Right: her portrait by her relative, Edward Francis Burney.⁴⁰

³⁶ 'It has been suggested that the hall was the original manor house. There is no trace of the house today ... It seems likely that the villagers sought to take advantage of the passing trade and the movement of the village centre was confirmed with the construction of the new manor house, Camilla Lacey, north of Chapel Lane in 1816'. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Westhumble>.

³⁷ The manorial rights and part of the property were sold by Mary Hudson (widow of William James Hudson, grandson of Bolton) in 1874 to Mr. J. Leverton Wylie, by whom courts were held occasionally (source: www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/surrey/vol3/pp301-310). In 1874 the 78 acre estate was valued at £17,293. Later (c1900?), Mary Hudson (1821-1907) sold Camilla Lacey to Frederick Leverton Harris MP (1864-1926). Source: <http://david16958.wix.com/camillalacey#!f-leverton-harris-/c145b> [2016].

³⁸ The house was rebuilt in 1921 at a cost of £100,000. Later it was renamed Leladene and then changed back to Camilla Lacey, according to *The Daily Telegraph*, March 11, 1933: <http://david16958.wix.com/camillalacey#!the-press-in-1933/c23rt>.

³⁹ http://www.leladene.co.uk/camilla_lacey.htm [2016] (website maintained by David Judd, owner of another Leladene, in 2014).

⁴⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frances_Burney#Camilla [2016].



Camilla Lacey, c. 1850, after enlargement by Bolton Hudson.⁴¹

Death in 1820, possibly after a long illness

Bolton must have given the Camilla Lacey to his son Thomas before he died on 'the 12th inst', October, 1820, since his death notice (below) says that he died 'at his son's house,' meaning that at some prior point he passed the house to his son.⁴² Perhaps Bolton had a long term illness at the end of his life and handed over his property to his son before he came too ill to run his affairs?

He was buried at St Michael's, Mickleham, Surrey, the local church. There is an 'In Memoriam' inscription in the churchyard to Bolton Hudson 'of Camilla Lacey', his daughter-in-law Ann Hudson (widow of Thomas Hudson, son of Bolton Hudson) and her eldest son, Thomas Wright Hudson. According to a letter in about 1920 from Fanny Hudson (Bolton's great grand-daughter) to her nephew Thomas Hudson (MMLH's Uncle Tommy): 'If you go to Mickleham please see that my dear Grannie's grave [Ann Hudson] is in good order - it is a tall [xxx?] on right of entrance, close to a lane. I pay a man 'Pack' to see to it ...' In 2009 MJFH and AIH visited the church but failed to find any Hudson gravestone.

DIED—On Thursday, the 12th inst. at his son's house, near Dorking, **Bolton Hudson**, Esq. in the 79th year of his age.
At Lewis, Mrs. James Eyre, only daughter of the late Richd. Monkhouse, Esq. of Abingdon-street.
On Wednesday, the 11th inst. at Fakenham, Norfolk, Daniel Jones, Esq., in the 74th year of his age.

Death notice of Bolton Hudson from *The Morning Post*, Tuesday, October 17, 1820.⁴³

⁴¹ http://www.ladene.co.uk/camilla_lacey.htm [2016].

⁴² Bolton may have given Camilla Lacey to his son in or before 1816, since in that year Thomas Hudson acquired the rights to the Lordship of the Manor of West Humble (the actual manor house had long since disappeared) from the estate of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the playwright, who died in 1816. Source: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/surrey/vol3/pp301-310> [2016].

⁴³ <http://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0000174/18201017/012/0004> [2010].



St Michael's, Mickleham, Surrey (founded c.960, near Camilla Lacey), where Bolton Hudson is buried.