

JOHN MILFORD died 13 May 1829 aged 68 **Memorial 18**
SARAH MILFORD died 4 September 1816 aged 22

SAMUEL MILFORD buried 5 February 1800 aged 62 **No memorial**
SARAH MILFORD buried 6 April 1816 aged 83
SOPHIA MILFORD buried 10 February 1804 aged 34
ELIZA FOSKETT MILFORD buried 2 February 1805 aged 15 months

RICHARD MILFORD buried 1779
ELIZABETH MILFORD buried 1814
LOUISA MILFORD buried 6 January 1830 aged 14 months
ANN MOOR FOLLETT buried 29 December 1830
Ann Foskett MILFORD buried 1795
Mrs MILFORD buried 1777
Unnamed children buried 1773 and 1779

A simplified family tree for the Milford family of Exeter appears on page 11.

Several members of the Milford family were buried in the Dissenters' graveyard over the period 1773 to 1830 and who were prominent members of George's Meeting House in South Street, Exeter, although the family can be traced back to Thorverton in the seventeenth century. It is somewhat surprising that only two of the family members are commemorated on an extant headstone, but even in 1894 only that memorial was recorded by W.H. Hamilton Rogers.¹

The earliest recorded Milford burials in 1773 and 1779 were of infant children and both were buried in a cave (a brick-lined double grave) owned by the Moor(e) family.

Rec'd Mr Moor's cave opening for Mr Milford's child 5/- paid 20 Jan 1773

Rec'd for opening Mrs Moore's cave for Mr Milford's child 5/- paid 16 Sep 1779

The Milford and Moor families were related by marriage (see below).

Richard Milford (buried 1779)

A sergemaker/merchant born in 1704 to Richard and Alis Milford of Thorverton, Devon. He is thought to have been married four times (Ian Stoye, *pers. comm.*) and moved to Exeter some time before 1748. It is possible that the '**Mrs Milford**' buried in a new grave in 1777 was his third wife as he married for the final time the following year.

Richard married his first wife Elizabeth Kingdon in 1724 and they had at least eight children, seven of whom attained adulthood. Samuel, their second surviving son, was born in 1737 and he followed in the footsteps of his father becoming a successful merchant in the serge and woollen cloth industry.

Samuel Milford (1737-1800)

Samuel Milford married **Sarah** Moor at Holy Trinity Church, Exeter, on 28th February 1757. Sarah was born in early January 1735 and baptized on the 11th January in the same year. Her father was Philip Moor(e), a successful and wealthy fuller with a dwelling house in Holy Trinity parish and mills in Topsham. Presumably, it was the cave in the graveyard owned by Philip Moor that was used for the burial of the **Milford infants** in 1773 and 1779. Sarah's sister, **Ann**, married Herman Katenkamp, a native of Bremen in Germany who, like his friends the Barings who also came from Bremen,

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became an extremely successful woollen merchant in Exeter. The Milfords, Barings, Moors and Katenkamps were all non-conformists/dissenters.

Samuel was a successful cloth exporter and some aspects of his business life for the period 1760 to 1774 have survived in his Account Book.^{2, 3} He had interests in other commodities as well as cloth and clearly accumulated significant wealth. Samuel was an active Unitarian and worshipped at George's Meeting in South Street, Exeter. He was a member of the Committee of Thirteen which administered the affairs of George's Meeting until his death.⁴

Samuel and a business partner established a bank in Exeter in 1786 (see **Exeter City Bank** below) and eventually his sons and at least one of his grandsons became partners in the bank. He signed his will on 8th August 1798 and he died, aged 62, in 1800.

Samuel and Sarah had at least seven children who survived childhood.

Samuel and Sarah's children

Richard (1758-1804). Worked in the cloth industry and did not marry. He died in Seaton, Devon, of an "*inflammation of the bowels*" on 19th April 1804.⁵

Samuel Frederick (Snr 1759-1845). Apprenticed to John Symes, Attorney, of Bridport, Dorset in 1778 for 5 years. In 1783 he became an articled clerk to Nathaniel Bolton of the Inner Temple, London. He married **Sophia Foscett** (1770-1804) at St Luke's Finsbury, London, on 5th April 1790. She was the second daughter of the late Joseph Foscett (d.1789) of Moore Place, London, a high-end carpet manufacturer. Her brother, William (1763-1843) married Charlotte, Samuel Frederick Milford's youngest sister (see below). Samuel Frederick Milford Snr returned to Exeter and was a merchant and banker (see **Exeter City Bank** below). For many years he was a magistrate and was appointed as a Deputy Lieutenant of both Devon and Sussex. He and **Sophia** had at least six baptized children.

Sophia (1791-1855). She married Samuel Lloyd at Holy Trinity, Exeter on 26th October 1822. She was buried at Wycliffe Church, Totterdown, Gloucestershire.

Ann Foscett (1795-1795) – she is believed to have been buried as a baby in the Dissenters' graveyard.

Samuel Frederick (Jnr 1797-1865) – he emigrated to Australia in 1822 and became a judge.⁶

Herman Joseph (1800-1822 – he was educated at Eton and joined the Indian Army in 1817. Lieutenant Milford was killed in Bushire (now Bandar Bushehr, a port city in southwestern Iran) on 22nd November 1822.⁷

Jane Milford (1802-1875) – she married the Revd William Henry Wayne at St Nicholas Church, Brighton on 10th February 1829. She died on 7th February 1875 and was buried in Much Wenlock, Shropshire.

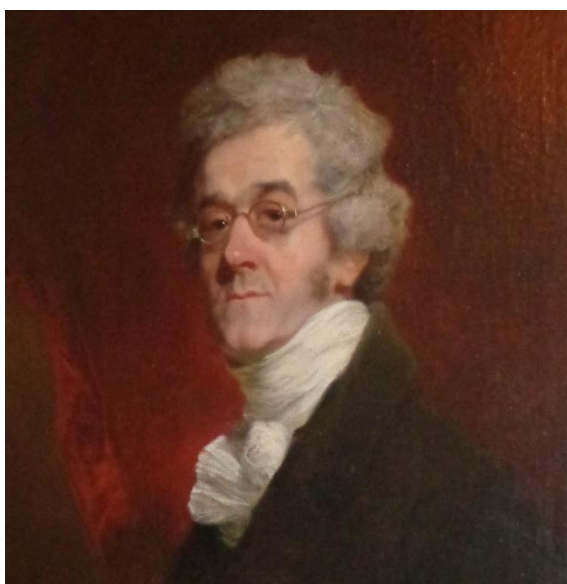
Eliza Foscett (1803-1805). Died aged 15 months.

Sophia Milford died of "*an inflammation of the bowels*" in 1804 aged only 34 years. A long and touching obituary appeared in the *Exeter Flying Post* on Thursday 9th February 1804. Samuel Frederick re-married in 1812. His wife Juliana (née Ainge) pre-deceased him.⁸ They had no children. Samuel Frederick died at the house of his daughter Jane and son-in-law Revd W.H. Wayne in Shropshire on 29th January 1845 in his 86th year and he was buried in Much Wenlock on 4th February 1845. A long notice of his death appeared in the *Exeter Flying Post* on Thursday 6th February 1845.

Individuals whose names are in **red** were buried in the Exeter Dissenters' graveyard.

John (Snr 1761-1829, pictured below). Born on 3rd April 1761. Married Louisa Duval at Topsham on 4th April 1789. Louisa (c.1772-1842) was the only daughter of Lewis Duval of Mount Wear House, Exeter. Lewis Duval (or Duvall, c.1745-1810) was nominated, but not appointed, as High Sheriff of Devonshire in 1794.^{9, 10} Originally from London born to French Protestant immigrants, he lived in Exeter, East Teignmouth and Ilfracombe. Louisa's mother, Elizabeth, was buried in Topsham in January 1791.

John became a banker and partner in the City Bank that had been established by his father (see **Exeter City Bank** below), but he retained other commercial interests. The *Universal Directory* of 1791 listed John as a merchant living in Magdalen Street and he was also described as a merchant in 1797 when he was one of the wealthy Lords Farmers who



rented the Dean and Chapter's properties in Thorverton, the parish from which the Milfords stemmed. He and his brother Samuel Frederick were clearly involved in their father's import and export business at that time.

Samuel, John's father, died in 1800, leaving him £1000 and property. John now became the senior partner of the reconstituted City Bank, which he remained until his death in 1829, living in his large house in Magdalen Street that overlooked Trinity Church, close to both George's Meeting and his Bank.

Fig. 1. John Milford, by Samuel Cousins, after William Owen mezzotint, circa 1825-1829. Image provided by courtesy of a Milford descendant.

During the Peninsular War his firm was providing supplies to the British troops in Spain and Portugal. A representative he sent there in 1812 was the young, not yet knighted, Sir John Bowring. Bowring later recorded, "*He was a man of singular expression of countenance, with large bushy powdered chevelure. He had a habit of putting up his spectacles on his forehead when about to say something severe – a power not wanting to him – and his energy found now and then expression in terms somewhat intemperate. Few men enjoyed the pleasures of the table more than John Milford. He drank his port wine out of an enormous glass, and was fond of producing double – quart bottles, called magnums.....*"¹¹

John and Louisa had at least seven children.

Louisa (1790-1878) married Charles (later Sir Charles) Dalrymple (1779-1849), Commissary General in Her Majesty's Service. She died on 1st July 1878 at Brighton and was buried in the Dalrymple tomb at Holy Trinity, Maidstone, Kent.

John (Jnr 1792-1888) Educated at St Johns Cambridge (admitted Michaelmas 1810). On 16th December 1817 he married Eliza Neave (c.1796-1865), youngest daughter of John Neave Esq. and grand-daughter of Sir Richard Neave of Dagnam Park, Essex, a merchant and former Governor of the Bank of England. John Neave was an East India Company man who inherited the Sugar Loaf plantation on Dominica from his father.¹² Eliza was born in Benares (now Varanasi, N. India) in c.1796 where her

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TO be LET, all that desirable Family House, called COAVER, distant about half a mile from the city of Exeter, on the Topsham road, pleasantly situated on an eminence, commanding a most delightful and extensive view of the river Exe and adjacent country. The house consists of two parlours in front, a breakfast ditto, and store-room, with four cellars underneath; four best bed-rooms, and four attic ditto; a spacious kitchen, laundry, dairy, wash-house, and all other convenient offices, with three servants'-rooms over; a coach-house, four-stalled stable, with lofts over the same; two fields or closes of LAND, with shrubberies, gardens, &c. in high order, in all about 10 acres, more or less.

For viewing the same, and particulars, application may be made to Messrs. Hicks and Son.
Exeter, 24th Oct. 1810 [2990]

father was then the chief judge. John and Eliza had at least nine children. John became a banker and senior partner at **Exeter City Bank** (see below). He was a magistrate and a deputy Lord Lieutenant of Devon. He lived at Coaver House, Topsham Road, Exeter from c.1828 to the time of his death aged 96 years. He was a very keen garden owner and there are many reports in local newspapers about plants grown in his grounds. According to a report of his death on 6th April 1888 he was an ardent fisherman and, "as a result of a trip

abroad, his literary talent found expression in two volumes of travel – "Norway and her Laplanders" and "Peninsular Sketches".¹³

Sarah (1794-1816). Sarah did not marry and was buried in the Exeter Dissenters' graveyard on 4th September 1816. Her obituary in the *Exeter Flying Post* of Thursday 5th September read, "Died on Thursday last, after a lingering illness, in this city, where she had recently returned from Lisbon, aged 22 years, Sarah, second daughter of John Milford Esq. of this city". Whether she had been in Portugal on family business, or as a recuperative for her failing health, is not recorded. Sarah is recorded on a headstone in the Dissenters' graveyard with her father, John, as **Sarah Milford Milford** (Fig. 2).

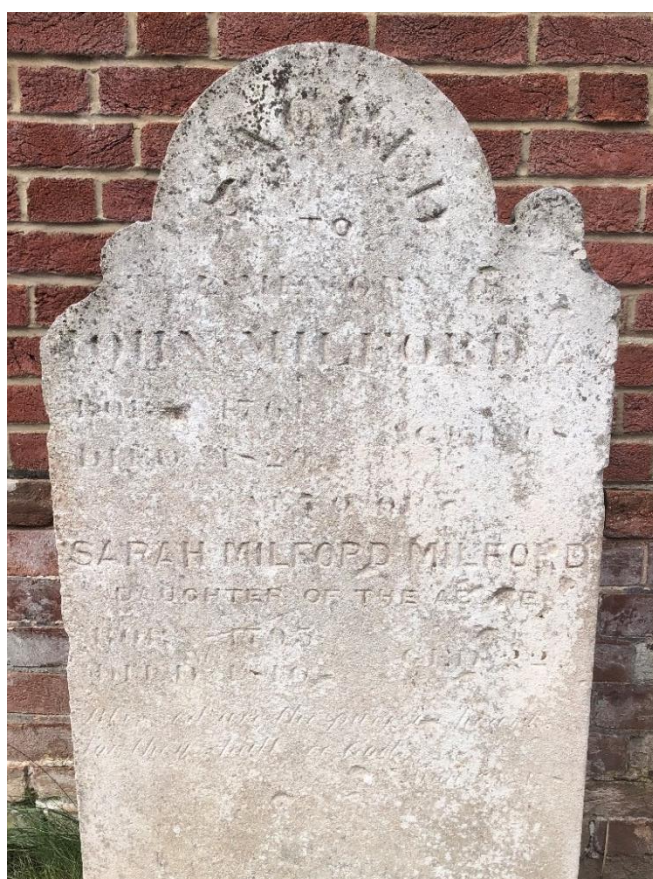


Fig. 2. Headstone in the Exeter Dissenters' Graveyard (Memorial 18) commemorating John and Sarah Milford.

SACRED
to the memory of
JOHN MILFORD Esq.
Born 1761 Died 1829 Aged 62

SARAH MILFORD MILFORD
Daughter of the above
Born 1795 Died 1816 Aged 22
Blessed are the pure in heart for they
shall see God
Matthew.

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Wilhelmina (1797-1862) married Alfred Fawkes in the parish church of St Mary-Le-Bone, London, on June 1818. They had one son Alfred Tritton Fawkes who married Graham Maitland the daughter of Lord Thomas Maitland of Dundrennan, Solicitor General of Scotland, in 1848.

George (1799-1832). Married Frances Margaret Holland, daughter of Revd Richard Holland vicar of Spreyton, Devon, on 8th November 1823 at St Pancras, Camden, London. He died at Teignmouth after a *"long and lingering illness"*.¹⁴

Charles (1801-1862). Charles was born in London on 4th November 1801 and baptized in Exeter on 12th October 1802 by Revd Timothy Kenrick. Educated at Eton he became a banker (see **Exeter City Bank** below).¹⁵ Charles married Charlotte Bellasis "of Exeter" on 21st June 1827 at Gretna Green in Scotland. Charlotte was a British Subject born in Bombay, India, c.1811. Her father, Joseph Hutchins Bellasis was a civil servant in India. Charlotte gave birth to eight children, the eldest **Louisa** died on 2nd January 1830 aged 14 months and she was buried in the Dissenters' graveyard a few days later. Charles had the dubious distinction of being the Second to the victor of the last duel fought in Devon, on 10th May 1833. He attended Sir John Jeffcott, a High Court judge, who shot Dr Peter Hennis, a physician, who had offended and humiliated him. Hennis died of his wound a week after the duel.¹⁶ Charles died, *"..after a few days' illness of inflammation of the lungs"* at his residence in Clapham Road, London, on 3rd January 1862.

Elizabeth (1804-1881) married Revd John Edwards vicar of Prestbury on 15th January 1831. Her brothers John and Charles Milford were witnesses. John Edwards (1800-1886) inherited significant wealth from his father, Thomas, and completed the building of The Hayes – a large house on the northern side of Prestbury in the 1830s where he and Elizabeth resided. In addition to his living from two parishes, Edwards also received sizeable legacies from Thomas Baghott (1804) and Thomas Baghott Delabere (1821) and he owned substantially more land and houses in Prestbury than anyone else. John and Elizabeth had six children.¹⁷ By Royal Licence in 1879 John adopted the surname Baghot De la Bere. It was as Elizabeth Baghot De la Bere that she was buried on 13th April 1881 aged 77 years.

In the 1841 Census Louisa was recorded as living with her daughter Elizabeth and her husband Revd John Edwards, but she died at Putney on 3rd July 1842.¹⁸

Sarah (1763-1805). Little is known about Sarah, the eldest daughter of Samuel and Sarah except that she died on 1st May 1805 at Portland-place and is buried at All Saints, Weston, Bath.¹⁹

Ann Moor (1769-1830). Presumably, Ann's middle name – Moor - was chosen to respect her family name. She married **George Follett** Esq. of Exeter at St Sidwell's on 1st August 1801. George was an attorney working in partnership with John Williams and John Williams Jnr. His nephews included Sir William Webb Follett MP, Solicitor General and Attorney General in Sir Robert Peel's government, and Brent Spencer Follett QC MP, Chief Land Registrar (1862-1887). George and Ann Moor had no children. George died in May 1804 aged 33 and was buried in the Milford cave in the Dissenters' graveyard. **Ann Moor Follett** died at her house on Southernhay, Exeter, on 22nd December 1830 after a protracted illness.²⁰ She was buried on 29th December 1830.

Elizabeth (1770-1814). Little is known about Elizabeth. Her obituary published in the *Exeter Flying Post* of Thursday 4th August 1814 read, *"Wednesday last died, on Southernhay,*

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aged 43 years, Miss Elizabeth Milford, daughter of the late Samuel Milford, Esq. Her truly benevolent and amiable disposition endeared her most affectionately to all her friends and relatives. The placid resignation and Christian fortitude with which she supported, above 20 years, an almost unprecedented illness, were of the most exemplary and edifying nature. Her life was prolonged many years by medical skill and unremitting attentions." It is not known, but presumed possible, that she lived on Southernhay with her sister Ann Moor Follett. She was buried in the Dissenters' graveyard.

Charlotte (1775-1855). Charlotte was baptized by Revd Micaiah Towgood on 22nd November 1775. She married William Foscett of Gray's Inn Square, London, at St Sidwell's Exeter on the final day of the 18th century. William was the son of Joseph and Ann Foscett of Bishopsgate Street in London. He was baptised at the Old Jewry Presbyterian Chapel on 29th November 1763 in the presence of Mr and Mrs Moor – the carpet manufacturer. William was the older brother of Sophia Foscett (1770-1804) who married Samuel Frederick Milford (see above). In the 1841 Census they were recorded as living in Royal Crescent, Bath with Charlotte Jnr, their daughter, then aged 35 years. They did not own the property.²¹ Earlier they had lived at Goodrich House, Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire, but it is not known for how long. William Foscett (1763-1843) died on 5th May 1843 and was buried at All Saints, Weston, Bath. Charlotte died on 22nd January 1855 at her residence, 19 Royal Crescent, Bath and she was buried with her husband, and possibly with her sister Sarah (see above), at All Saints, Weston, Bath.

Exeter City Bank

The first modern banks evolved from medieval merchants who traded in commodities, particularly cloth merchants. Cloth merchants were often wealthy and were used to international trade and the concept of trade credit. Historically, the banks' purpose was to facilitate and/or finance production and trade of commodities, hence the name "merchant". In the eighteenth century many Protestant merchant families moved into banking and the Baring brothers founded their bank in London in 1762. In Exeter the city's first bank, the Exeter Bank, was opened in Cathedral Yard by John (later Sir John) Duntze, William Mackworth Praed, Joseph Sanders and Daniel Hamilton in July 1769. The Duntzes and Mrs Baring, Elizabeth (née Vowler) widow of Johann Baring, were significant subscribers to the building of George's Meeting House in 1760 and John Duntze also contributed two guineas to the foundation of the Dissenters' graveyard in 1747/8. In 1770 the Devonshire Bank of Barings, Lee, Sellon and Green was formed and this was followed in 1786 by the establishment of City Bank by **Samuel Milford** and Richard Hall Clarke.

Banking was a way of transforming profits into capital, but for Devon merchants it might also have been a hedge against the rise of cheaper cloth production in other parts of the country as the eighteenth century advanced.

Richard Hall Clarke inherited Bridwell, a house and parkland at Uffculme near Cullompton, from his father in 1774. He was the sixth generation to occupy Bridwell.²² The present house (grade I listed in a grade II landscape) was constructed on a site north-east of Old Bridwell in 1774-9.^{23, 24} Whilst it is not known why Samuel Milford and Richard Hall Clarke decided to set up in business together, each investing a considerable sum (£15,000) to form the bank, it is an established fact that Richard Hall Clarke's uncle, William, was a linen draper in Exeter who attended George's Meeting House.²⁵ Indeed, at least eight of Richard's nine children were baptized by James Manning at George's Meeting House, and yet four of them who died in infancy were buried at St Andrew's Halberton, the parish church of Bridwell Park.²⁶ William Clarke would have known Samuel Milford and both of

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them

were contributors to the building of the Meeting House (Samuel gave 15 guineas and William 25 pounds) in 1760. William had previously subscribed one guinea to the formation of the Dissenters' graveyard in 1748 and it was there, in 1783, that he was laid to rest (Memorial 23).

The partnership of Milford, Clarke & Co. – led to the creation of City Bank, initially in a house near the Deanery, then from c.1793 in a substantial building adjacent to Broadgate close to Exeter's Cathedral Yard (both locations are marked on the 1792 map of Exeter – Fig. 3). The lease for the bank building next to Broadgate was signed in 1797 by Samuel Frederick Milford, Samuel's son.

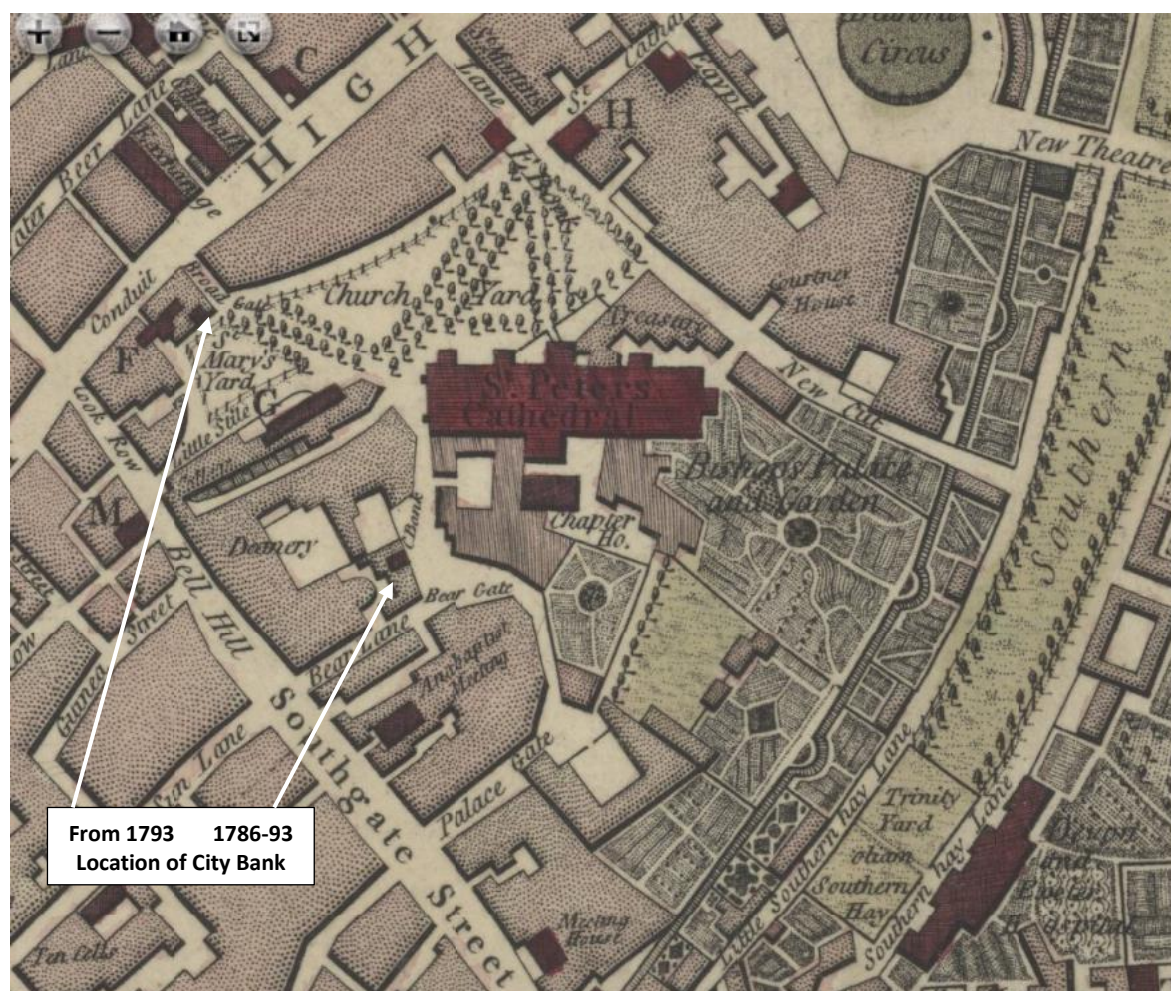


Fig. 3. Printed map. Surveyed by C. Tozer, engraved by Thos. Yeakell. Published by C. Tozer 1792.

Over the weekend of 18th-20th January 1800 the City Bank was robbed. Over £7000 worth of cash and banknotes were stolen, together with other documents of intangible value, but there was no evidence of a break-in and the chest from which the items were removed was locked. **Samuel Milford**, the co-founder of the bank, died a few days after the robbery, on 29th January 1800. It was reported that he died, “..after a very short illness, supposed to have been brought on by the agitation of his spirits in consequence of the robbery, and the mysterious veil in which is is enveloped”.²⁷ He was buried in the Dissenters' graveyard on 5th February 1800.

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A Notice appeared in the *London Gazette*, dated 14th March 1800, signed by Rich. Hall Clarke (*Surviving Partner and one of the Executors in Trust of the said Samuel Milford*) and Sarah Milford (*Executrix of the said Samuel Milford*) dissolving Milford, Clarke & Co. and advising that the City Bank would be managed by a new partnership, **John Milford** (Snr, Samuel's son), **John Hogg** and William Nation. John Hogg had been a Minister of the Mint Meeting House for seventeen years and in 1783 had become a partner in the Devonshire Bank (see above). He left the Ministry and his partnership at the Devonshire Bank in 1789. He died in 1804 and was buried in the Dissenters' graveyard on 22nd September 1804 aged 73 years. A biography of **John Hogg** and his family written by Sarah Taylor can be found on the EDGT website.²⁸ William Nation was the son of Kellow Nation, a tobacconist in Exeter, and his wife **Elizabeth** (née Tremlett).

William (b. 17 January 1763, died 1831 in Dawlish) was to become a prominent figure in Georgian Exeter. He kept a private journal and when his wife, **Elizabeth** (née Codrington), died in 1798 aged only 33 years he wrote very touchingly about her demise.²⁹

John Milford Snr led the City Bank until his death in 1829. **John Hutchings** (b. 1732) was appointed as a partner following the death of **John Hogg**. Hutchings was related to the Bowring family by marriage – he was the elder brother of **Margaret Bowring** (née Hutchings; 1734-1820), the grandmother of Sir John Bowring. **John Hutchings** was buried in the Bowring family chest tomb (Memorial 19) in the Dissenters' graveyard on 9th September 1816. John Milford (Jnr) became a partner in 1820 and was Senior Partner until his own death in 1888. It seems that William Nation left the partnership in 1820 and was replaced by Charles Milford. Further changes to the bank



partnership took place after 1833 and members of the Milford family continued to be involved until the end of the nineteenth century. The building at the corner of Broadgate and Cathedral Yard was enlarged in 1875 (Fig. 4) and still stands, although it is now occupied by the outfitters Jack Wills. City Bank is now a former constituent of the NatWest group.³⁰

Fig. 4. The City Bank Building photographed c. 1886.³¹



Fig. 5. The old bank name is still visible on the building in Cathedral Yard.

Ian M. Varndell
January 2022

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Acknowledgement

Ian Stoye of Thorverton, Devon, wrote the graveyard's first biography for the Milfords and I am indebted to him for his help and for providing a detailed family tree. I am also grateful to Anne Amosford for her help with the Clarke family.

References

Dates of births, marriages and deaths given above were checked on www.ancestry.co.uk and www.findmypast.co.uk. All unattributed referrals to newspaper reports were checked using www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk.

¹ Devon & Cornwall Record Society (DCRS), Parish Information Files. Copy inscriptions of Unitarian Burial Grounds, 1894, recorded by W.H. Hamilton Rogers. Held at the Devon Heritage Centre (DHC).

² DHC 71/8/1 Account book of Samuel Milford.

³ Gray, T. (ed.) 2021. *The Exeter Cloth Dispatch Book, 1763-1765*. Devon & Cornwall Record Society, The Boydell Press. Woodbridge, Suffolk, 333pp.

⁴ Newton, R. 1984. *Eighteenth Century Exeter*. University of Exeter Press, 192pp.

⁵ *Exeter Flying Post*, 3rd May 1804.

⁶ Australian Dictionary of Biography (online): <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/milford-samuel-frederick-4200>. Accessed 21 December 2021.

⁷ Qatar Digital Library IOR/R/15/1/25/f76v. Letter No. 7 of 1822 from William Bruce, Resident at Bushire to James Henderson, Secretary to the Government, General Department, Bombay.

⁸ Juliana was buried at Clifton St Andrew on 8th February 1844. At the time she and Samuel Frederick were living at Sion Hill in Bristol.

⁹ *Oxford Journal*, 16 November 1793.

¹⁰ *The Gazette* Issue 13621, 4 February 1794, p. 114.

¹¹ Bowring, L.B. 1877. *Autobiographical Recollections of Sir John Bowring*. Henry S. King & Co., London, 404pp.

¹² Centre for the Study of the Legacies of British Slavery (UCL). John Neave (1835).

¹³ *Express & Echo*, 7th April 1888. As a young man in 1812-13, John travelled throughout Spain and Portugal and published "*Peninsular Sketches during a recent tour*" in 1816 (Thomas Davison,



Whitefriars, London). His next book, published in two volumes in 1818, was entitled, "*Observations, Moral, Literary, and Antiquarian, made during a tour through the Pyrennees, South of France, Switzerland, the whole of Italy, and the Netherlands, in the years 1814 and 1815*". John revisited Italy and Switzerland during August to December 1836 (unpublished manuscript offered for sale by Forum Auctions in March 2018 - https://www.forumauctions.co.uk/41286/Switzerland-amp-Italy.-Milford-John-Postscriptum...-Excursion-to-Chamouni-Tour-of-of-Switzerland-amp-France-1834-amp-Italy-amp-Switzerland-re-visited-from-August-to-December-1836...-Rome-unpubli?auction_no=1024&view=lot_detail).

Later, "*Norway, and her Laplanders, in 1841*" was published in 1842. The image of John Milford Jnr was provided by courtesy of a Milford descendant.

¹⁴ *Exeter & Plymouth Gazette*, 1st September 1832.

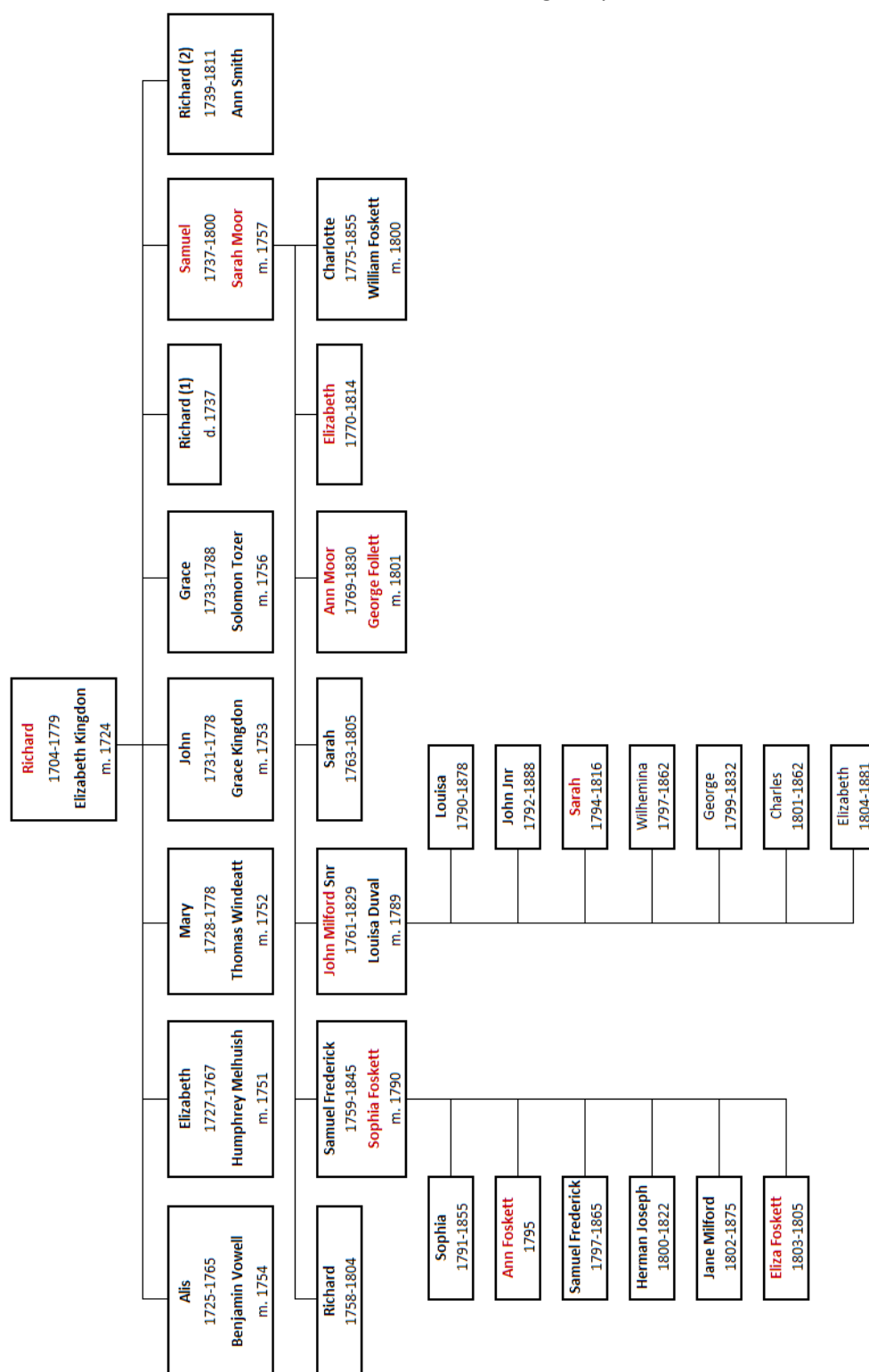
¹⁵ Eton College Digital Archive (<https://archives.etoncollege.com>).

¹⁶ http://www.exetermemories.co.uk/em/events/last_duel.php.

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- ¹⁷ Cole, M. 2020. *Southam & Prestbury*. Prestbury Local History Society. Tatchley Books, Cheltenham, 204pp.
- ¹⁸ Western Times, 1842.
- ¹⁹ *Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette*, 9th May 1805.
- ²⁰ *Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette*, 30th December 1830.
- ²¹ <http://royalcrescentbath.co.uk/HistoryRoyalCrescent%202.htm>.
- ²² Meller, H. 2015. Bridwell - Uffculme. In *The Country Houses of Devon*. Vol. 1. Black Dog Publications, Devon, pp. 596.
- ²³ Historic England entry for Bridwell Park (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1326159>).
- ²⁴ Pevsner, N. and Cherry, B. 1989. *Devon (Pevsner Architectural Guides, Buildings of England)*. Yale University Press, London, 976pp.
- ²⁵ Ryton, J. 1984. *Banks and banknotes of Exeter 1769-1906*. John Ryton, Exeter, 120pp.
- ²⁶ Richard and Mary's children were Mary Were (1777-78)*, Eliza Were (1780-1804), Richard Were I (?-1782)*, Richard Were II (1783-4)*, John Were (1784-1847), Mary Ann Were (1787-1879), Laura Were (1789-91)*, Anna Sophia Were (1793-1831) and Thomas Were (1795-1820). Those marked (*) were buried at Halberton.
- ²⁷ *The Ipswich Journal*, 8th February 1800.
- ²⁸ http://edgt.org.uk/uploads/3/4/6/9/34695614/no_mem_-_hogg.pdf.
- ²⁹ Bhanji, S. 2000. A broken-hearted daughter. *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries*: **38**, 234-237.
- ³⁰ <https://www.natwestgroup.com/heritage/companies/milford-snow-and-co.html>.
- ³¹ *Exeter Flying Post*, 15th September 1875.

A simplified family tree for the Milford family of Exeter.

Names in **red** were buried in the Exeter Dissenters' graveyard.



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