

FORWOOD:  
AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ENGLISH COUNTY FAMILY  
SINCE 1700

which is specially continued in reference to Members of the Family emigrating to Australia and to the only Survivor of those who settled in Victoria, (including an account of Settlement in Fiji), with copious notes and reminiscences.

Compiled by CHARLES ROSSITER FORWOOD, Barrister at Law,  
1889, MELBOURNE.

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## Documents History

The following text that Charles Rossiter Forwood penned as his autobiography in 1889 has an interesting history.

In 2005, Mark Turnbull, started to document the connections of the Forwood family and a detailed family tree entitled; Descendants of Thomas Forwood's Father, circa 1565, was added to the airgale web page at <http://www.airgale.com.au/forwood/index.htm>, hosted by Howard Smith.

From early 2007 onwards, various member of the extended family, namely Mark Turnbull, Keith Goodman, Cheryl Craig, Patricia Willis and David Armstrong began to communicate with each other, identify themselves as family members via the airgale site.

The first copy of the autobiography was located by Patricia Willis and a photocopy of the document was posted to Keith Goodman in November, 2007. It was assumed that this document was typed off the original by Patricia's maternal Grandmother, Gwendoline Roberts (Forwood) as it is in an old typeset format.

David Armstrong, descendant of Charles Rossiter Forwood, confirmed he had sighted a similar copy of the typeset document in his family some years previous.

Keith Goodman, Mark Turnbull and Cheryl Craig had not seen this document and where unaware of any copies held by members of their families.

Whilst copies of the typeset version have survived, the original document penned by Charles Rossiter Forwood's and Notes referenced to within the main text appear to have been lost.

The old typeset version was then re-typed, formatted and historically referenced by Keith Goodman and Mark Turnbull in November 2007.

Additional source material was provided by Cheryl Craig, in particular material relating to the families naval history with Captain James Cook. Patricia Willis submitted three old letters detailing more family relationships that where added as Supplementary Letters to the autobiography.

The document appears to be what it claims to be "An autobiography of an English county family since 1700" penned by Charles Rossiter FORWOOD in 1889. Its authenticity appears to be verified via records available in the Devon Records Office, "Times" of London, the Public Records Office, Kew London and State Records in NSW & VIC, Australia.

The first version of Charles Rossiter Forwood' autobiography was distributed to approx. 20 family members of the extended family for general comment in January, 2008 and at the same time was loaded to the airgale site.

It is expected that a second version will be released in early 2008 and copies will be provided to family members, schools, libraries, record offices and historical places of interest as reference material.

Keith Douglas Goodman  
**January, 2008**

## Editorial Note

Version 1.0, was typed and formatted by Keith Goodman and proof read by Mark Turnbull. Further historical referencing of the document was included by Keith Goodman and Mark Turnbull.

The purpose of historical referencing the document in context to the period and make sense of the relationships of various family members mentioned within. For example: a reference like:

*The “Reform Act”<sup>i</sup> passed on the 7<sup>th</sup> June, 1832, and Capt. Forwood was solicited to stand for the Borough of Tiverton ...*

Will be set in its historical context by the reference:

<sup>1</sup> *The Representation of the People Act 1832, commonly known as the Reform Act 1832, was an Act of Parliament that introduced wide-ranging changes to the electoral system of the United Kingdom. According to its preamble, the act was designed to "take effectual Measures for correcting diverse Abuses that have long prevailed in the Choice of Members to serve in the Commons House of Parliament.*

Whereas the following:

*Lieutenant Thomas Forwood (above referred to) married a relative of John Weech<sup>ii</sup>, Esquire of “Tidcombe” neighbouring Country Gentlemen of considerable property and by this lady has a numerous family.*

Will be referenced to show the family relationships to the individuals referred to

<sup>1</sup> *The relative referred to here is Martha LUGGER, born ??, Died: ?? Children: Martha born 1792, Sarah 1793, Thomas 1795, Faith 1797, Elizabeth Weech 1799, John Weech 1801, George 1803, Robert 1805, Peter Fredrick 1806, Mary, Fredrick 1808, Perry Weech 1810, Jane Friend 1813, William 1814.*

All notes appear at the end of the document, and limited footnotes exist to notate missing sections of the document.

Three supplementary letters and a number of photos have been included in the published autobiography. The editor made a decision to include these letters as they contain additional historical information about various family relationships and the old photos, most notable those of Fiji, add to the flavour of the document as well as being complementary to the source material.

There are references to various “Notes” throughout the document, referenced to by the author, these have either been lost or were unavailable to the editor at the time of publication.

The document is dated 31<sup>st</sup> October, 1889; the original document was not sighted and is presumed lost.

Keith Douglas Goodman  
November, 2007

## Acknowledgements

The editor would like to thank the following individuals for their assistance and contribution in restoring this document:

Mark Turnbull, for his research and documentation of the family's history at; <http://www.airgale.com.au/forwood/index.htm> and <http://www.airgale.com.au/jones/index.htm> as well as his assistance in proofing reading and referencing the document.

Patricia Wills, Thuringowa, for preserving, locating and sharing the documents with a wider family audience.

Cheryl Craig, Foster, for her research, particular that of the families maritime history.

Janet Bright, Balmain (not a relative) who assisted in proofing and historical referencing the document

Keith Douglas Goodman  
**January, 2008**

## Forward



Charles Rossiter Forwood, was born on 12<sup>th</sup> October, 1826 in Tiverton, Devon. The sixth child of Captain Thomas Forwood and Mary Ann Rossiter, of Warncombe House, Tiverton, Devon.

On the 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1835, age 8 years, he attended Blundell's School, Tiverton and finished his schooling on the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 1837.

In 1840 he was employed by *Charles Robert Colman Esq., Ship Owner and Wharfinger* in London, where he lived with his step aunt from his Grandfather Rossiter's second marriage.

On the 17<sup>th</sup> June, 1849 at Lambeth, Surry he marries Esther (Jacob) De Young, daughter of John De Young a Spanish Merchant from Gibraltar. They had five children, Catherine Esther (born 1850), Charles Henry (born 1852), William Phillip (born 1854), Walter Weech (born 1855) and Marian Nancy (born 1857).

In late 1853, Charles Rossiter and Esther, accompanied with their first two children, Catherine and Charles, left England bound for Australia. They arrived in Melbourne, Victoria on Christmas Eve, 1853 and where met by Charles's mother Mary Ann Forwood.

Between 1853 to 1871, Charles Rossiter Forwood established a Law practice in Melbourne, Victoria and becomes a successful Barrister of Law in the state of Victoria, Australia.

In 1859 his wife Esther passes away and was buried on the 15<sup>th</sup> September, 1857 at St Kilda, Cemetery, Melbourne, Victoria.

Eighteen months later, aged 46, on the 21<sup>st</sup> August, 1861 Charles marries Prudence Winch De La Fontaine in Melbourne, Victoria. They have four children, Frank Owen (born 1862), Edward William (born 1864), Florence De La Fontaine (born 1865), Alfred Ernest Albert (born 1867).

Mid 1871 Charles Rossiter was elected to the board of the Polynesia Fruit Company and sailed to Suva, Fiji aboard the SS Baclutha on the 4<sup>th</sup> October, 1871. He arrived in Suva, Fiji on the 18<sup>th</sup> of October, 1871. Whilst in Fiji he served as a Judge and returns to Melbourne in 1874.

On the 31 July, 1888, Prudence Wince passed away and was buried in St. Kilda Cemetery, Melbourne, Victoria.

It was during a protracted illness in 1889 that Charles Rossiter scribed the following autobiography "An account of an English Country family since 1700" which he completes in Melbourne on the 31<sup>st</sup> July, 1889. A subsequent addition is added to the original document "An account of the Settlement of Fiji" was completed on the 31<sup>st</sup> of October, 1889.

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> of February, 1890, in Melbourne, Victoria, Charles passed away. He was buried at St. Kilda Cemetery, Melbourne beside his first and second wives Esther and Prudence and his mother Mary Ann.

# Preface

The History of the Family forming the subject of the following pages may not at this day command very general interest: this may have been different a few years back when some of their names were more before the public, but it has been urged on the Compiler<sup>iii</sup> that the actual vicissitudes<sup>iv</sup> of an old English Family, typical of the fortunes of very many others, would not be uninteresting and yielding to this view it has been determined to get ready for publication a true statement of the family's experiences.

To add to the reader's amusement many notes and reminiscences of the Compiler are supplemented.

The work was originally undertaken for the information of numerous Descendants of the family now settled in Australia, and written during the weary hours of a long and protracted illness, scarcely with a view to publication, if therefore errors have crept into either the facts related or the composition, it is hoped some allowance may be made for the circumstance referred to.

Melbourne (Sigd) C. R. F.

31<sup>st</sup> July, 1889 Signed CHARLES ROSSITER FORWOOD

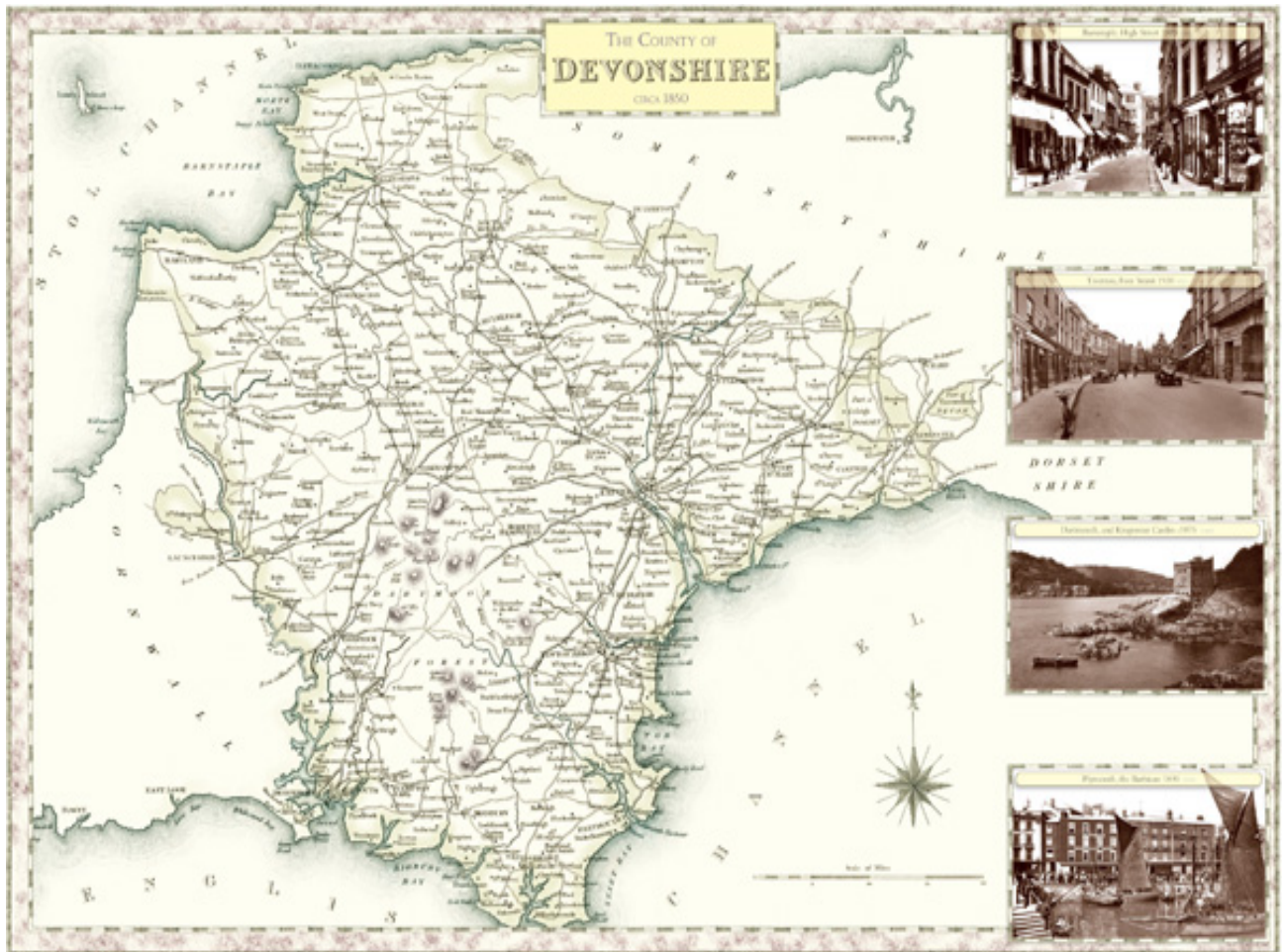
PS: The work has been extended so as to include an interesting account of the Fiji Group of Islands, the Creation, Continuance, and Fall of the Kingdom of Fiji, and its ultimate Cession to England, and Erection into "The Crown Colony of Fiji" with many reminiscences of the Period, 1871 to 1874.

31<sup>st</sup> October, 1889 (Sigd) C. R. F.

*Signed CHARLES ROSSITER FORWOOD ]*

## AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Formerly there lived at an Ancient Mansion near Tiverton<sup>1</sup> in the County of Devon, in England, a Country Gentleman, who traced his Lineage from some “Royal Officer of Forestry”<sup>2</sup> who flourished under “The Plantagenets”<sup>3</sup>.



<sup>1</sup> <http://genuki.cs.ncl.ac.uk/DEV/Tiverton/index.html>

<sup>2</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal\\_forest](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_forest)

<sup>3</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plantagene>

This Gentleman was born in 1700, his name was Thomas Forwood, and his residence was known as “Widedown House”<sup>v</sup> (See Note A)<sup>4</sup>

He left a Son, also named Thomas [b.1734]<sup>vi</sup>, who married in 1761 [1758] a Miss Faith Friend<sup>vii</sup>, by whom he had two sons, the Elder born in 1763 became a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy of England, and it is more especially with his Descendants we propose to deal.<sup>viii</sup> He also was named Thomas, [1763-1821] the third recorded of that name.<sup>ix</sup>

The Younger brother, George, born in 1776 went to Liverpool<sup>x</sup>, and there gained the old established concern known as “Moss’s Bank”<sup>xi</sup>. He married a Miss Mary Peplow<sup>xii</sup> in 1801 [1802?] and founded the younger branch of the Forwood Family, which we propose to call “The Liverpool Branch”, which has since become wealthy, and not only influential there, but also in the Political World, whilst it has Mercantile and Professional Establishments in Liverpool of some eminence, and a Branch of the former in London.

A Member of the Liverpool Branch of the Family was a few years since instrumental in getting a rill or steam in the Welch Hills turned into a larger fresh water lake by erecting an immense stone bank across the valley, thus immersing a Village and Church, in order to create the magnificent water conduits, upon which Liverpool now depends in a great measure for her supply of that necessity of life.<sup>xiii</sup>

The Works are said to be the greatest and grandest in the World, and these when completed, he, Sir William Bower Forwood, formally opened them, as the then Mayor of Liverpool.<sup>xiv</sup>

In 1893 [1883]<sup>5</sup>; Sir (then Mr.) William entertained His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales<sup>xv</sup> and other Eminent Persons in a manner which much eulogised at the time, thus placing his name amongst the Merchant Princes of England. He is the largest Owner of Yachts in the “Royal Yacht Club”, and in other ways he is said to well support the Dignity to which he has attained.

His brother Arthur Bower Forwood<sup>xvi</sup> is “M. P.” (Member of Parliament) for Ormskirk in the English House of Commons and is “the Political Secretary to the Admiralty”. As the first Lord of the Admiralty and the Political Secretary have to answer to the Imperial Parliament for all matters affecting the British Navy, the latter post is conferred only on rising Politicians likely to become Cabinet Ministers.

Others of the “Liverpool Branch” hold good positions, but as the Compiler’s knowledge of them is very limited, he abstains from further mention of them here, as his business is more with the Elder or “Devonshire” Branch of the Forwood Family.

Lieutenant Thomas Forwood (above referred to) married [1791, Martha Luggar] a relative of John Weech<sup>xvii</sup>, Esquire<sup>xviii</sup> [d. c.1806-8] of “Tidcombe” a neighbouring Country Gentlemen of considerable property and by this lady had numerous family.

The eldest Son, also named Thomas [1795-1832],<sup>xix</sup> (the fourth of the name) he adopted, and made his general Heir<sup>xx</sup>; of the others little is known, except as to two of the younger brothers, as the eldest sons’s (sic) succeeding both to his Fathers and Mr Weech’s Estates, no doubt estranged the rest of these two younger brothers.<sup>xxi</sup>

John Weech Forwood [1801-1850]<sup>xxii</sup> (after being educated by his elder brother) resided for many years at Bow, near London, how employed is unknown by the Compiler, but having married a lady of peculiar religious views, he in 1846 [1848] emigrated to Sydney, NSW South Wales, with a large family and died there in 1850, leaving Descendants we propose to designate “The Sydney Sub-Branch” of the Forwood Family.

The other of the brothers referred to, Fredrick [1808-1882],<sup>xxiii</sup> practiced as a Doctor (a profession his eldest brother had him prepared for<sup>xxiv</sup>), and was for many years the Medical Adviser of Richard Green,<sup>6</sup> the great Shipowner. He emigrated however, with his wife and children in 1856 to Adelaide in South Australia, where he died in 1882. His eldest son Frederick Campbell<sup>xxv</sup> is a Chemist. His second son, Henry Edwin<sup>xxvi</sup>, is the Traffic Superintendent of the Port Augusta Railway, having been in the South Australian Railway Services for several years. His third son, Walter Weech<sup>xxvii</sup>, is the head of the firm Forwood, Down & Co. Ltd, Engineers of Adelaide, South Australia. The Doctor’s Descendants we may call “The Adelaide Sub-Branch” of the Family.

The Elder Brother, Thomas was still very young when he inherited the Devonshire Estates, and his youth was passed under the tutelage of the late Dr. John Lay<sup>xxviii</sup> (previously Master of the Lower School of Old “Blundell’s”,<sup>7</sup> the Glory of Tiverton, as it has been called and described under “Note B”<sup>8</sup> (in our notes and reminiscences). It has been said he was harshly treated by the late Mr. Weech’s Trustees, whom he commenced Chancery proceedings against on attaining his majority.<sup>xxix</sup>

<http://www.danbyrnes.com.au/merchants/merchants10.htm>  
.org/wiki/Blundell's\_School

<sup>8</sup> Note B: This section of the document has been lost.

<sup>4</sup> Note A: This section of the document has been lost



These, however, he abandoned probably, not caring to begin life, hampered with Litigation, possibly because he contemplated an early marriage, possibly, because of his undertaking the matter next referred to, into, which he threw all the enthusiasm of his young and generous nature.

When Napoleon Bonaparte escaped from Elba and again placed himself at the head of the French Army, and resumed the "Terrorism" of Europe<sup>xxx</sup>, the Prince Regent (afterwards George the Fourth<sup>xxxii</sup>) invoked the National Patriotism to assist "The Allies" to crush him in which Enterprise England took to lead.

Young Forwood, at his own expense, raised and equipped a troop of 100 yeomanry cavalry and offered their services to the Government as unpaid volunteers; they were at once accepted and the "Special Thanks of the Prince", conveyed by the Commander of the Forces, (His Royal Highness, the Duke of York) to young Mr Forwood,, together with a commission, as the Captain of the Troop in return.<sup>xxxiii</sup>

The Corps were actually embarking at Portsmouth for the Seat of War, when news of the glorious victory of Waterloo<sup>9</sup>, and the flight of Bonaparte occasioned their recall; they would not however disband and Mr Forwood arranged their permanency, after which they greatly increased in number (see Note C)<sup>10</sup> and he remained their Captain until his tragic death afterwards referred to. We shall henceforth give him the Military Title, to distinguish him for his predecessors and his son (of the same Christian name), although he only used it when on Military Duty, the Corps not being of the regular Army.

In 1818, Captain Forwood, having nearly rebuilt and enlarged the old family house of "Whitedown"<sup>xxxiii</sup> added ornamental grounds and land to its Demesne,<sup>xxxiv</sup> and so got ready a handsome residence, to which he gave a new name of "Warmcombe House"- He married the eldest daughter of a returned West Indian Planter and co-heiress (with four younger sisters) of one of the oldest Jamaica Magnates, a dashing young lady of 19.<sup>xxxv</sup>

They had ample means of beginning their married life on an equal footing with the neighbouring country families, with whom they soon became very popular. The Captain was a freeholder of the farm, lands and homesteads of "Lower Warmcombe [Warnicombe]<sup>xxxvi</sup>", "Little Tidcombe"<sup>xxxvii</sup>, "Hoplestone"<sup>11xxxviii</sup>, "Hillands"<sup>xxxix</sup> and others (the names are forgotten). He was the Lord of the Ancient Manor of "Pool Anthony"<sup>xl</sup>, owner of five well situated residences in the town

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_Waterloo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Waterloo)

<sup>10</sup> Note C; This section of the document has been lost.

of Tiverton, and others in Plymouth, besides the ready money and personality turned over to him, (some L50,000 (pounds) worth) by Mr Weech's Trustees, so that the renovated Mansion and Demesne before referred to, (part of which was unfortunately, as it was afterwards proved ) , built over leasehold land were supported upon L5,000 ( pounds) a year.

The Lady had a fifth share in the "Pear Tree Grove"<sup>xxxi</sup> and "Retreat"<sup>xxlii</sup> Plantations, Sugar works , Rum and Coffee Factories, and a large number of negro slaves then owned, (like cattle) and sufficient to work both estates, and of a freehold in England near Bridgewater<sup>xliii</sup>, her share (after meeting certain annuities) produced L1,200 ( pounds) per annum more.

The Captain was fond of a country life, and excellent horseman and sportsman, one of the Patrons of the "Stag Hunt" on Exmoor and Dartmoor, (see Collyn's History of the Red Deer)<sup>xliiv</sup>, hospitable and generous, a Liberal in Politics, independent and determined.

His young wife, a faithful and genial companion, self reliant, an excellent horse woman, and "whip" with uncommon presence of mind when damage was imminent. (See notes marked D)<sup>12</sup>

She and her husband had intimated Love and Confidence for each other, and whilst courted by equals or even superiors, with inferiors, with servants, and the Poor, their influence was unbounded. There were eight children of their marriage, -----  
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- |    |                    |                   |                 |
|----|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Thomas Weech Jones | <sup>xlv</sup>    | born 1820       |
| 2. | Mary Ann           | <sup>xlvi</sup>   | born 1821       |
| 3. | Elizabeth Sophia   | <sup>xlvii</sup>  | born 1822       |
| 4. | Charlotte          | <sup>xlviii</sup> | born 1823) died |
|    | 1825               |                   |                 |
| 5. | Charles            | <sup>xlix</sup>   | born 1824) died |
|    | 1825               |                   |                 |
| 6. | Charles Rossiter   | <sup>l</sup>      | born 1826       |
| 7. | Emma Catherine     | <sup>li</sup>     | born 1832       |
| 8. | William Henry      | <sup>lii</sup>    | born 1830       |

(We have inadvertently misplaced the last two, but it is no matter)

The last three only emigrated to Victoria, where they have numerous Descendants; the eldest son also left children. All 8 children of Captain and Mrs Forwood are now dead excepting those numbered 3 and 6 (above), the former is now wife of the Chairman of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company with which he has been connected for over 30 years,<sup>liii</sup> the later is the Compiler of this Chronicle. Here we may pay a tribute of respect to the memory of a most

<sup>12</sup> Note D: This section of the document has been lost

deserving family, typical of a class often met with 50 years ago in England; now we believe not to be found manners and customs have so entirely altered.

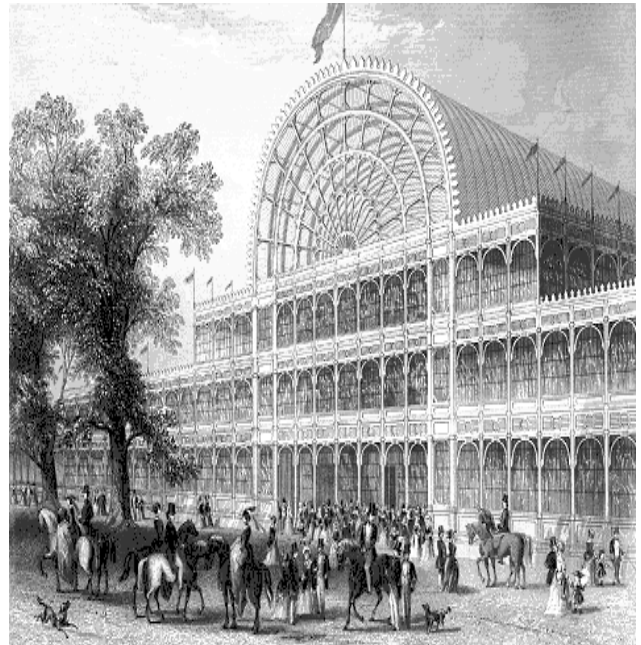
Mrs. Forwood in her periodical requirements and all her children in turn were nursed by a faithful and confidential old lady, known as Nurse Deborah Pyle.<sup>liv</sup> She was a widow of a small farmer and “Hind” on the Estate, who had left numerous well grown sons and daughters, all of whom began life in the service of the family. The father, mother and some of the children died in the service. The old lady, however, survived her master, and did her best for some years to help and defend her mistress and her children, and to inculcate into the younger Pyles it was their duty at all times to follow her example. As the sons became old enough, Capt. Forwood had them all taught some handicraft and assisted them and their sisters, when they wished to settle life. The whole family were noted for their honesty, respectability, and an intelligence superior to their positions, and yet at all times (this was tested by the Complier shortly before leaving England) any of the Pyle family, if appealed to, would have abandoned home, trade or prospects, pay or no pay, to serve the interests of any member of their former patrons, sons or daughters. Their former mistress was like a Queen in their eyes? Ah, would such true and faithful friends had always been at hand. Alas! All are dead.

The younger son, James Pyle<sup>lv</sup>, who had merely been taught by an ordinary House Carpenter, the rough elements of his trade, soon so improved upon these, that after making for himself the finest set of tools it was possible at that time to fashion out at Sheffield, without aid or pattern, built a magnificent rosewood cabinet, at least 6' ( feet) in height and 5' ( feet) in breadth in three upright compartments and numerous interior divisions. It attached much admiration at “Prince Albert’s” Great Exhibition of 1851<sup>lvi</sup>, where it secured a gold medal, and it was afterwards sold for 300 guineas. This excellent man and his wife, (also an old servitor in the Forwood family) could scarcely be persuaded to remain behind in England, when their mistress finally left it, as will be hereafter related. It was on being absolutely ordered not to follow, that they could be restrained from selling off their entire belongings for the purpose.

Capt. Thos. Forwood some years after his marriage, began to take an interest in the Politics of the day. Earl Grey<sup>lvii</sup>, and Lord John Russell, (son of the Duke of Bedford)<sup>lviii</sup>, both of whom were afterwards Premiers, started their great reform of the House of Commons.

Mrs Forwood, before her wedding, had been a favourite of some of the Russell family<sup>lix</sup>, and the intimacy was afterwards extended to her husband, and he became a disciple of Lord John, though the proposed Reform found little favour with the old Tory families around him. The Earl of Fortescue<sup>lx</sup>, Sir John Buller of “Downes”<sup>lxi</sup>, and some others

were converts, and during a stay at the former’s Seat at “Castle Hill”<sup>lxii</sup>, it was arranged that Lord Ebrington<sup>lxiii</sup> (Lord Fortescue’s heir) should stand in the Reform interest for “North Devon”. Capt. Forwood entered heart and soul into the contest, as he did everything he took up, and it is said spent over L4,000 (pounds) in support of his friend.



The front entrance of the Great Exhibition, **Crystal Palace Exhibition, London, 1851**

The “Reform Act”<sup>lxiv</sup> passed on the 7<sup>th</sup> June, 1832 and Capt. Forwood was solicited to stand for “the Borough of Tiverton”, he has recently suffered the rupture of a blood vessel in the chest and had to decline, promising to do so if possible on a future day, if those who offered their support would transfer their favour to his Cousin, Mr. Henry Weech Burgess<sup>lxv</sup>. This, however, was rather coldly received; they wanted him, not his relative, though the latter was then on a visit to “Wormcombe” [Warnicombe]. Capt. Forwood bowed then out, yet determined to carry his point on the “Nomination Day”, he attended at the Hustings to second his candidate, having got another gentleman to propose him. On leaving home he ordered lunch for a large party, he expected to bring back with him after the Nomination, and he and his relative went away in high spirits. Alas, about noon a cavalcade was seen approaching the house, not a very gladsome one in appearance, and it was soon ascertained they were bearing poor Capt. Forwood’s corpse.<sup>lxvi</sup>

Whilst addressing the electors the blood had rushed from his mouth on to the heads of those assembled below, where he stood on the Hustings and he had fallen back and died in 20 minutes. The complier, 15 years later met accidentally in London a person, who stated he was largely

bespattered, and described the whole tragic occurrence, and the grief and excitement of the electors.

This unfortunate removal of a popular leader at so early a stage of his career (his age was under 40), and from whom much was hoped, cast a gloom over the election. Mr. Burgess withdrew his candidature and leading men on both sides," Whigs" and "Tories" alike, swelled the Funeral Procession to the deceased's family vault in Tiverton. (See NoteE.)<sup>13</sup>

Then began the troubles of the widow; she was only 33, and self reliant and high spirited as she was, her devoted husband had always taken care that she should not be worried with business matters or pecuniary cared; why should he; she had brought him ample means of her own though he never touched them.

She had been given to understand that she was amply provided for in her marriage settlement, and upon her late husbands first attack of the ailment that killed him, he had informed her he had given his solicitor full instructions for a "Will" making additional provisions for her and her children, none of his property being "entailed".

On seeing the solicitor, (who was also one of the Trustees of her Marriage Settlement), Mr Robert Loosemore<sup>lxvii</sup>, then high in public estimation, of large professional practice and good standing, she was astonished to hear that her poor husband had died intestate and the bulk of his property, freeholds and leasehold of lives, descended to the eldest son<sup>14</sup> then a boy of about 12<sup>lxviii</sup>, and that the Marriage settlement only dealt with Mrs. Forwood's rights under her Grandfathers Will<sup>lxix</sup>, then getting depressed became of the contemplated "Emancipation of Slaves"<sup>lxx</sup>s, and to a personal bond by the deceased, if her separate estate fell below L 300 (pounds) a year, a fourth of its value on her marriage, his property should make it up to that annual amount.

Whether Loosemore was really concealing "the Will" or not, has never been ascertained, but he falsely represented to poor Mrs. Forwood that her late husband had died in his debt, and to some of his clients also for divers large loans, for which he had given bonds (some of which he produced), which would equally rank on his estate with the one on her "settlement deed", and that although he would willingly wait to get recouped out of accruing rents, his client would not unless the widow agree to sell off forthwith all the horses, carriages, stock and other personalty (including the more expensive furniture) at "Warnicombe" and remove into one of the town houses (with furniture unsold) and give over the control of the general property to his (Loosemore's) management, when he would make the best of things, and

secure her ample means of living ; the alternative being early enforcement of the debts by sale and sequestration of the several properties in the expensive fashion of the then laws.

The poor young widow was thunderstruck. The productions of the deceased's bonds seemed conclusive; Some of her friends suggested that her poor husband had been too intent on Politics to recollect his getting the "Will" prepared; others said that Loosemore's statement could, of cause, be relied on, and she could not do better than to follow his advice. Seeing no alternative, she put herself entirely in his hands, with what resulted we propose to state in future pages.

Everything movable (save sufficient of the lesser furniture to stack a small town house) was put to the hammer, and realized a large sum, out of which tradesmen's account were paid; these were not of much extent, mostly were current bills, which had the poor Capt. Lived a few days longer, would no doubt have been discharged as usual, for one buyer of seven hundred pounds worth of goods at the auction, some time afterwards stated in his "cups", that he found sufficient in his secret drawer of an old and massive cabinet, he had brought to pay for all his purchases. In those days banking small sums and giving cheques, as people do now, was not much in vogue. Gentleman usually kept enough coin at hand for expected requirements in cabinets or ironbound deed boxes; there were few burglar or fire proof safes, and those only with merchant or bankers.

The widow had always been amply supplied and finding some money in the house thought of none other; she had enough to pay off all surplus domestics and remove, and that was sufficient.

She, of course, felt cramped in the new house, and Loosemore aware of her having expensive tastes told her she need not hesitate to indulge them. An adjoining house, two large gardens and stabling (other parts of the property devolving to her eldest son) becoming vacant, Loosemore persuaded her to annex them, knock both house into one, add an upper story to the two, and alter the gardens etc. on the plea of necessary improvements, promising to find the money in good time to pay the cost. This involved new and additional furniture for the bigger house. She had necessarily to entertain her former acquaintances, and her old tradesmen all pestered her to reopen their accounts. Loosemore assured her she need not hesitate to gratify her wishes; as he soon would get matters straight. Having got her into fresh debt by keeping her scantily supplied with money, using on plausible excuse after another for putting her off, and at the same time bamboozling her creditors, who at last would put up with no further delay, pretending to be disappointed that the "slave money" payable in 1833, would not be paid over in cash, but only in "stock" transferred at the Bank of England, to the Trustees of the Settlement, which was duly registered in Jamaica, and that this threw out his calculations.<sup>lxxi</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Note E: This section of the document has been lost.

Loosemore at last persuaded Mrs. Forwood to visit the Continent for a time and allow her new house to be let by him; he advancing enough money against her furniture to enable her and her family to go abroad, whilst he nursed the improved estate.<sup>lxxvii</sup>

This was then, indeed now, often done to stop expenses of keeping up an extensive establishment, the cost of living in France then comparatively cheap. This was in 1837 and Mrs Forwood and her three daughters and young son went, daring the unknown miseries of the dirty, pokey, little steamers of the day<sup>lxxviii</sup>, but no further than Boulonge, for Loosemore did not keep his word to send her periodical remittances up to L300 (pounds) a year; he sent her only small sums to “whet” her expectations, not even enough to meet very moderate board and lodging; she was in fact soon penniless in a strange land, where the laws against foreigners incurring debt were severe, and from which even with means, it would require all her fortitude to get away. (See Note F.)<sup>15</sup>

To Loosemore’s chagrin, the elder boys<sup>lxxiv</sup> did not accompany their mother; the elder, a sharp, shrewd. Hard headed youth of between 17 and 18, insisted on remaining near his patrimony; the second son (then scarcely 11) his mother had agreed with her father should be adopted by the latter, as his heir; the old gentlemen, Mr Thomas Rossiter,<sup>lxxv</sup> Banker and Magistrate, having no son of his own, and his daughters all grown up and provided for, all indeed, married save the youngest then 26. He was the boy’s Godfather, as well as Grandfather, and had taken a great interest in him.

Finding the heir was not to be expatriated; Loosemore set to work to “get him under his thumb”.

He began by setting him against his mother, putting forward her alleged extravagance, debts, and calls for money out of his estate, (as West Indian Property was beginning, from difficulty with the Emancipated Labourers to be unprofitable). Loosemore hinted also that his heirship would probably be disputed; Loosemore knew he had plastic mould to work upon, for in her disappointment at there being no will left by her husband, she had dropped a doubt in reference to the apparent Heir’s identity. He was so unlike his parents, brothers and sisters in features, form, hair and disposition, that she had become imbued with the idea that his wet nurse (she had taken unable to suckle him herself) had changed him in his cradle for her own son, so strong was the impression, that she could not again be persuaded to repeat wet nursing with any of the other infants children, a hint of this went a long way to help Loosemore’s schemes, especially as he promised his own support to prevent this being acted upon.

The next move was to get young Forwood “under articles” to him as a solicitor, which would bind him for nearly two years after the young man attained 21, and entitle Loosemore to charge the estate with 500 guineas premium outside the Stamp Duty of L120 (pounds); under what authority this was done is not known, his victim having died, but this called up “Nemesis” as will be presently seen.

About this time Loosemore got another “pull” on the estate, whilst keeping the widow without remittances abroad. It has been said that part of “Warnicombe House” was on leasehold land, indeed all the new additions much of the ornamental grounds were on leasehold. It was “Leasehold for lives” renewable forever, a common holding in England considered, save the renewal fine, nearly equal to a freehold, when Capt. Forwood contemplated enlarging the old Mansion, he found one of the “lives” had dropped (died), and he therefore applied for a new lease on two young lives, which was granted on payment of a handsome premium to the Lessor, the then Earl of Egremont (Lord of the Manor); his land steward, a Mr Tripp, preparing and giving out the lease, upon which L6,000 (pounds) was spent on the land within its bounds.

The Earl referred to died and was succeeded by a blaze spendthrift heavily in debt; on taking possession of the family mansion “Orchard Wyndham<sup>lxxvi</sup>” he thought it not good enough and determined to spend some L50,000 (pounds) upon it<sup>16</sup>, although he had no family To pay his debt and meet this great expenditure, he raised money on everything he had the power to pledge. At last he made Mr Tripp send all the rest of his deeds to Counsel “to find what powers he had to further raise the Wind”. He was advised he had got “to the end of the rope” but incidentally it was pointed out that many leases had been granted without a clause, which was a condition on the power of leasing given to Earls of Egremont for the time being; this was a proviso that the lessee should grind all corn taken off the land at the Lord’s Will in the Manor. As there had been no mill for 100 years, all recent leases omitted it, which rendered them outside the powers of leasing, and void.

Here was a chance for “Blackmailing” the lessees must pay each another Premium to the new Earl, and the cost to Tripp of a new lease, or be ousted.

To “bring them to book”, immediately one fine morning Tripp drove round and served the occupiers of the leased lands with over 200 writs of ejectment, and amongst others were the occupiers of “Warnicombe”; the majority of tenants were at first deposed to think it a stupid joke, knowing they paid for leases prepaid by the late Earl’s own lawyer. But when they realized the gravity of the proceedings and learnt the grounds upon which they

<sup>15</sup> Note F: This section of the document has been lost.

were based, the intended victims and their friends were rampant and proposed to visit "Orchard Wyndham" and make short work of the buildings. The Earl and his Steward, and it took all the persuasion of wiser men to keep them back most, had to succumb and re-buy their leases, but neither the Earl or Tripp could show in the neighbourhood for many months.

Loosemore declared that the old lease not being cancelled, and one life still surviving, whether the new lease was void or not, the ejection could not succeed; he therefore defended at great expense. At the trial, the Judge, was prevailed to reserve the point for the Court of Appeal, stating that he considered the actions were dishonourable, and the Defendants entitled to every chance.

After this, the Earl would have settled on easy terms, but this did not suit Loosemore's "Book". Young Forwood called upon the Earl. Whom he found in the costume of his gardener, and busy watering plants; he was courteously received by the Lordship of the lease.

The Earl said "he had been defied, but if Judgement were consented to he would agree to reasonable terms". This being reported Loosemore refused to give way. The Appeal court held the former lease surrendered on the new one being accepted, as was foreseen by Counsel. So the ejection succeeded and the Forwood Estate had to pay hosts on both sides and six years estimated back rents as "Mesne Profits". (the Earl being angry at his offer after being rejected); this formed additional excuse for poor Mrs. Forwood being kept without even the means of living.

The Earl did not long survive and his Title became extinct; the leaseholds fell to two maiden ladies, who (after young Forwood attained majority) exacted 2/3 of the rent of "Warnicombe House" and grounds, but gave some practical concessions. The Earl of Fortescue and other large landowners found they could copy Lord Egremont in a great many cases, but to their Honour, be it recorded, they nobly intimated they would in all such cases execute new and proper leases, gratuitously on application.

Tripp ruined in character after the death of his Parton, vegetated in England a few years, and then emigrated with his family to Australia.

Meanwhile poor Mrs Forwood in great distress at Boulogne, by the assistance of General (afterwards Marshall) Neille [ Neuilly ]<sup>lxxvii</sup> removed to Brussels, in Belgium. A friend visiting England visited Devonshire at her request to ask an explanation from Loosemore, but he would permit no interview, and the friend left "empty handed", save so far as he could learn the state of matters in the neighbourhood. Afterwards by the advice of the British Ambassador, Sir Hamilton Seymour, and with his aid, she crossed to London to place her case in the hands of some respectable adviser,

leaving her family under General Neille's [Neuilly's] protection. In London, it was then the winter of 1840, Mrs Forwood met, to her great surprise, her second son Charles, and this sends one back to his fortunes in her absence.

Charles, intended for the Church, had been three years at Blundell's Grammar School<sup>lxxviii</sup> (already mentioned, like his father and elder brother respectively<sup>lxxix</sup> had been before them. Bishop Temple of London, and his brother, [ or, and brothers ] General Sir Fredrick Chapman and Capt. Chapman (sometime Commodore on the Australian Station), Lord Haldon's father, Sir Lawrence Palk and a number of other distinguished men all school fellows of Charles Forwood at Blundell's<sup>lxxx</sup>. As to this famous old school now rebuilt on a new site and on a grander scale; there are some amusing chapters in Blackmore's Novel "Lorna Doone"<sup>lxxxii</sup> taken (it is believed from scenes in the boyhood of the Author, rather than, as represented in the days of "Judge Jeffries", and we also have some reminiscences. (See Note F)<sup>17</sup>

Mr Rossiter on adopting Charles as before referred to, removed him to an excellent commercial school to prepare for a Mercantile career.

In 1839 he took Charles into his own house and gave him a seat in his own Banking House, generally introducing him as his intended heir; unfortunately in a few months, and whilst Mayor of the Town poor Mr Rossiter died<sup>lxxxii</sup>, leaving a will giving legacies to his daughters by his first marriage, and giving Charles the residue; declaring his second wife and her daughters were sufficiently provided for, and that the bulk of his property, having through his first wife passed to his possession, he was merely restoring it to her Descendants..<sup>lxxxiii</sup>

To everyone's surprise knowing the deceased's exact habits, his widow<sup>lxxxiv</sup> declared he had "no power to make such a will" as her Marriage Settlement, she alleged, covered the whole property. She would not produce or prove the Will, and kept possession of everything defying attacks from the first family, who were unwilling to disturb her or commence litigation. Poor Charles was soon bundled off; at first he went to live with his elder brother, but their dispositions being widely different, he went to live with his Step- Aunt; <sup>18</sup> the eldest of the two daughters of his Grandfather's widow, a lady of 30, then well married, and for whom he had always the highest regard.<sup>lxxxv</sup>

The old lady soon hunted him from there, and sent him off to London to earn his own livelihood at the age of 14, where he might have come to grief, but for the precautions taken secretly by his excellent Step-Aunt, and an allowance she made him until he had sufficient other means, for she disapproved, though she did not violently oppose, the arbitrary

<sup>17</sup> Note F: This section of the document has been lost.

actions of the old lady, her mother, believing all would come right at her death; she however outlived Mr Rossiter 22 [20?] years.<sup>lxxvi</sup>

(The Compiler was much gratified more than 30 years later in Victoria, to hear this same Step- Aunt, who had protected his youthful cares, highly extolled by a Member of the Victorian Legislative Council,<sup>19</sup> who also had experience of her splendid character, and has but recently died)<sup>lxxvii</sup>

That journey to London, Charles Forwood will never forget; outside the North Devon Coach (there was no railway then), through Taunton, Dorchester, over Great Salisbury Plain, past Stone Hedge, and its Druidical Stones, cold and biting, he sat behind the driving seat, on, on, through old Saram, and over , and over that long straight and tedious Hawkesbridge Flat to Staines, and finally to Hammersmith, where friends met him, stiff, half frozen, and glad to leave the “Flyer” sic. as the mail, (guarded by a stout old fellow on the outside back seat, with a blunderbuss, was called as it made the journey from Exeter to London in 23 hours.

At Hammersmith he learnt the kind arrangements of his Aunt; he arrived on Good Friday, [17<sup>th</sup> April] 1840, and after resting a week or two, went on to London, where his first news was “The Murder of Lord William Russell”<sup>lxxviii</sup> (See Note C).<sup>20</sup>

He subsequently got into the service of Charles Robert Colman Esq., Ship Owner and Wharfinger,<sup>lxxix</sup> and who acted like a father to him. Mrs Forwood coming from Belgium found him here, and the winter having set in thought it too enforced a situation for him. She therefore introduced him to the Solicitor, she had consulted, the celebrated William Dimes,<sup>xc</sup> who afterwards defended Lord Chancellor Cottennam,<sup>xc1</sup>, (See Note H)<sup>21</sup> who being a childless widower and desiring to retire in a few years, offered to adopt Charles, article him free, with a view to his being admitted a partner and ultimately taking over the business. Charles had conceived a stupid hatred of lawyers, and wanted to go to sea, and refused the offer. He was therefore placed under the charge of a fussy old friend of his mother’s; a partner in a large Manchester Firm, who soon disgusted him.<sup>xcii</sup> Mrs Forwood having to return hastily at Brussels, where her eldest daughter had been induced to marry in her mother’s absence.<sup>xciii</sup>

Mr Dimes instituted Chancery proceedings against Loosemore and (of cause nominally) the younger heir to the Forwood Estates; these proceedings came to a violent and untimely end.

On the 8<sup>th</sup> February, 1841, the eldest son, Thos. Weech Jones Forwood, although he had had several years of the Clerkship still to serve in Loosemore’s Office against the urgent advice of that astute gentleman, who tried to frighten his pseudo clerk with pending debts, said to be one by the Estate, took possession of his Patrimony, he on that day having attained his majority. Loosemore of course thereby had the management taken out of his hands, and, almost as a consequence, very soon became under a Trial of Bankruptcy; his debt amounting to over L40,000 (pounds); the whole neighbourhood was aghast, for previously his credit was unbounded.<sup>xciv</sup>

He never rendered accounts to young Forwood or his mother, and the former finding his “Articles” broken, and possibly having learnt more in Loosemore’s Office, than the latter meant him to, instructed Counsel to put the Bankrupt under rigid examination, before the Bankruptcy Court at Exeter, as to his position and dealings with the Estate. After a good deal of fencing, Loosemore at last broke down and made a clean breast of it, though he still said there was no “Will” left by Capt. Forwood, (it being felony to do away with one); he confessed that the so-called outstanding bonds of Capt. Forwood given temporarily for short advances in anticipation of Rents had all been only paid; his client having carelessly left the bonds with him uncanceled having suggested his producing them to his client’s widow to get control of the Estate.<sup>xcv</sup>

He confessed that there was really no necessity for the Auction Sale, nor for his keeping the widow short of funds, nor for leaving home; all this time he had planned to get rid of her and the family, and when he found the eldest son would not go, he had tried to hamper and control him, but had failed at last; that the Forwood Estate had for years kept him afloat, but all the money received had gone in rash and secret speculations.<sup>xcvi</sup>

Loosemore’s <sup>xcvii</sup> nervous action in the Box, became so painful that the Commissioner at last adjourned for 3 days, during this interval he fled to London (perhaps to consult Counsel) and there fell down in St. James Street, in an apopleptic fit, and was, when taken up, dead.<sup>xcviii</sup>

Young Forwood had to find 400 guineas to finish his time with another solicitor, and afterwards as much more to commence business.

This no doubt pressed him hard, but although at first he would not settle his mother’s claim, he managed to get married at the age of 24.<sup>xcix</sup>

The Jamaica properties had then long ceased to yield 1/-, and her right to L300 ( pounds) a year entitled her to a large arrear from her late husband’s property, beside other claims after bringing her younger daughter and son from

<sup>20</sup> Note C: This section of the document has been lost.

<sup>21</sup> Note H: This section of the document has been lost.

Belgium, she had to pledge her dividend sic [? dividend] arising from the "Compensation Money" stock, to pay all these expenses, and commence a new Chancery Suit against her eldest son through a Mr Taylor; her former solicitor, Mr Dimes, being at war with the Chancellor.

Meanwhile, her son, Charles, had become restless at the "Manchester Warehouse" and applied to a friend, Capt. Hoare<sup>ci</sup> just commissioned to H.M.S. "Dolphin"<sup>cii</sup> to take him to Sea, as Capt. Clertz ["captain' clerk", informing him how the family affairs were 'jambled up" and his mother in Belgium. Capt. Hoare sent the letter to his solicitor, Mr R.K.Lane of Argyle Street, stating he had already appointed Lord John Hay<sup>ciii</sup>, now an Admiral] and asking the solicitor to urge Charles to "stand by" his mother in her troubles. Mr Lane in the kindest manner sent for the boy (then only 16) and after worming out his grievance offered to see the firm, he was with and give his a seat in his own office, whilst the youth came to an determination, as to his future career, pointing out the protection he could give his family situated as they were with his elder brother. In short, Mr Lane so won on the lad, that he relinquished the idea of going to Sea, and on Mrs Forwood's return from Belgium with her younger family he had finally adopted the Law as a Profession, and has remained in it forty seven years, and in every grade from Clerk to Chief Justice.

In 1844 the eldest son started at Tiverton as a Solicitor,<sup>civ</sup> and being so well known had a large practice, and in 1846, his second sister married her cousin<sup>cv</sup>, now Chairman of one of the largest Railway Companies in the World, The Great Indian Peninsular Railway Coy. of London, and the Railways worked in connection therewith.<sup>22</sup>

Soon after poor Mrs Forwood was forced by Mr Taylor, having no more money to give him, to reluctantly agree to his settling her claim on her son's estates at L600 (pounds) (less than a fourth of what was fairly due) and of which he kept half for extra costs, she having also to deprive her younger children of one sixth of the "Emancipation" stock in favour of their elder brother.<sup>cvi</sup>

After this she became almost dependant on her second son; who having removed for commercial experience to the City Office (married in 1849, the daughter of a Spanish Merchant<sup>cvii</sup>) and after serving his time continued there as Manager till 1852, during ten years legal experience in London, Charles Forwood was mixed up with a number of Causes Celebres, some of which, and other reminiscences of the Law are collated under Note K.<sup>23</sup>

About the middle of 1852, the youngest son having received his share (he was 22)<sup>cvi</sup> of the Emancipation Stock, was persuaded by some relations and in turn prevailed on his mother and younger sister, to emigrate with them to the Goldfields of Victoria, the astonishing reports form which were rendering people mad to go to the "new Eldorado".

Inoculated with the mania, and in pursuance of a promise made on parting with his mother, Charles three months later voyaged with his wife and two children to Melbourne.<sup>cix</sup> Adventures connected with these migrations appear under notes M and N (including the State of the City in 1852, Melbourne)<sup>24</sup>

On Mrs Forwood's arrival in Victoria, she chanced upon the former Satellite of Lord Egremont, William Upton Tripp,<sup>25</sup> who had been some time established as a Solicitor in Melbourne. <sup>cx</sup>He professed remorse for his late patron's and his own conduct, and offered the forward his views in the new country. He learnt from her the probable coming out of her son Charles, and his London experiences of the Law, and thinking he could turn this to his own account, got Mrs Forwood to promise him (Tripp) the earliest intimation of his arrival.

Charles and his family arrived on Christmas Eve 1852, and was soon interviewed by Tripp, who pictured the terrors of "going to the Diggings" and the expenses and difficulties in which new arrivals were placed, prevailed on Charles to engage with him for 6 months at (unknown to Charles at the time) half the usual salary then paid for services such as those he stipulated for, promising afterwards, if Charles desired to take him into partnership in what he described as a most lucrative business.

There were not then above two dozen solicitors, and a half that number of Barristers in Victoria, who enjoyed a nice little monopoly of a daily increasing tide of practice and joined in their exertions to keep out "new chums", although they did not long succeed. Every obstacle therefore to get inside "the charmed circle" was thrown in the young man's way, until he appealed to the Supreme Court Bench, when he soon got enrolled, and having found out how he had been tricked he at once commences on his own account, and soon got into a large practice, with the usual vicissitudes of fortune arising from untoward speculations.<sup>cxii</sup>

His younger sister married in 185<sup>cxiii</sup> 4 and his youngest brother in 1857<sup>cxiii</sup> [?], the former died in 1885

<sup>24</sup> Note M & N: This section of the document has been lost.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=Ni4BAAAAQAAJ&pg=RA1-PA858&lpg=RA1-PA858&dq=%22william+upton+tripp%22&source=web&ots=n3s7NGtrvI&sig=KCK2Py2xEyx39hL2BsKFXAsWboo>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_rail\\_transport\\_in\\_India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_rail_transport_in_India)

<sup>23</sup> Note K: This section of the document has been lost.

leaving her husband, Mr William Siddeley, *a large ship agent of Melbourne, and some 9 children.*<sup>cxiv</sup> (the eldest of whom has also married and has a family) surviving;<sup>cxv</sup>; the latter died in 1887 [or 1888] . also leaving a large family to the care of his widow.<sup>cxvi</sup>

Poor Mrs Forwood (the mother) relict of Capt. Thomas Forwood, died at St Kilda, near Melbourne, on the 11<sup>th</sup> January, 1860, at the age of 60<sup>cxvii</sup> and so ended her chequered career blasted by the treachery of her late husband's solicitor (her own trustee), and the ungrateful conduct of many who benefited by her former prosperity, and deserted by her trouble the once gay, high spirited, self reliant. lady died broken hearted, broken down, and almost friendless (outside her young children and was buried in her son. Charles' family grave in St. Kilda Cemetery,<sup>cxviii</sup> where his first wife<sup>cxix</sup> and two of his children had preceded her<sup>cxx</sup>: the former in 1859.

He married eighteen months later (August 1861) a young widow,<sup>cxxi</sup> who in 1888, (after him a second family) was laid beside his first wife and mother, he still surviving.

In 1863 his elder brother T.(homa)s W.(eech) J.(ones) Forwood having sold all the properties inherited from his father and removed to Tredegar, South Wales died there miserably poor<sup>cxvii</sup>, his wife born on the same day, died in the same week,<sup>26</sup> the children, six in number<sup>cxviii</sup> were taken charge of by their Aunt and Uncle,<sup>27</sup> three remained with them still, a girl and two boys, who are employed in the Railway Office, the three elder boys married, and have scattered over the earth, Canada, Liverpool and New Zealand. Though called children above, all are now aged say 40 and over, the Complier has long lost sight of them.<sup>cxxiv</sup>

His eldest sister, who married in Belgium became a widow in 1849, remarried and again a widow in 1885<sup>cxv</sup>, childless, like her sister above named (Mrs Thomas Rossiter Watt<sup>cxvii</sup>) who with the Complier are now the only surviving children (being 67 and 63 respectively) of Capt. And Mrs Forwood, formerly of "Warnicombe".

Charles Rossiter Forwood's experiences in Melbourne from 1853 to 1871 are treated with the greatest intermediate changes of that City in Notes O<sup>28</sup> to P.

*Signed CHARLES ROSSITER FORWOOD*

*Melbourne, 31<sup>st</sup> July, 1889*

<sup>28</sup> Notes O & P; This section of the document has been lost.



## An account of settlement in Fiji, 1871 to 1874

In 1871 Charles was elected by 6,000 votes out of 10,000 Chairman of the Melbourne; Coy<sup>cxxvii</sup>. Formed a few years before to pay off a claim of about 9,000 pounds made by the United States of America on leading chiefs of Fiji (Bakoban "Vam Valu" or General of the Bau Dominions, who the Yankees had saluted Tui Viti, (King of Fiji) to make him answerable for outrages by natives, he really had no control over.<sup>cxxviii</sup> An American Man of War had seized his private property, so that he could not get out of it, and he and other chiefs had offered the sovereignty and 200,000 acres of land to Her Majesty, the Queen of England, to relieve them of their Yankee friends.<sup>cxxix</sup>

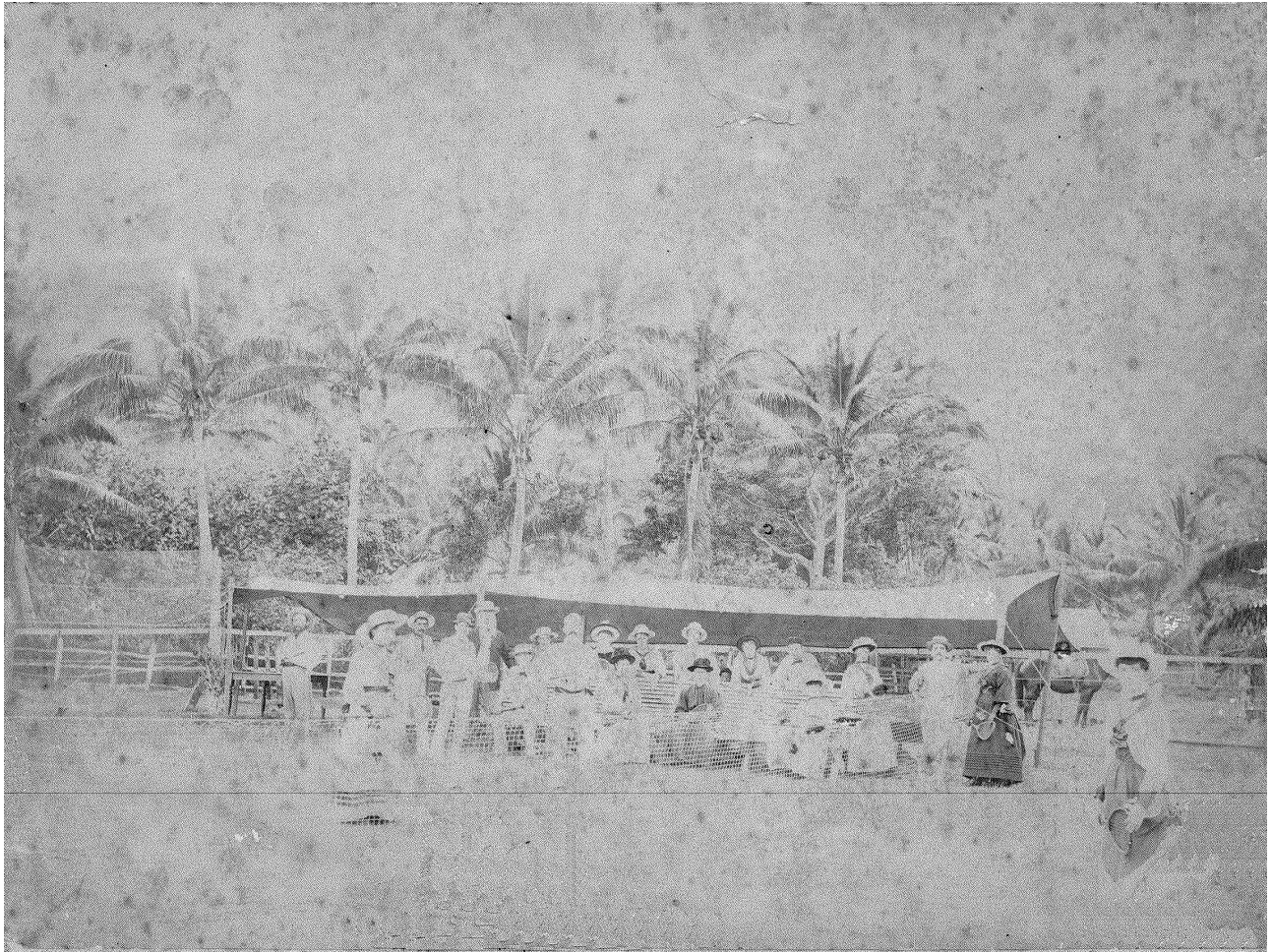
The Queen having sent a special Commissioner to enquire into the matter refused to interfere and "The Polynesia Coy." Being

also offered banking and other Privileges in addition to the land, through not the sovereignty of course, stepped into the breach.

They had paid off the American Debt, but had only received possession of about half their land, and none of the privileges, when they heard from their agents in Fiji, then engaged in settling people, shareholders in the Coy. On the sections allotted to each, that a constitutional government had been established there, which did not admit any right in the Coy. To the 100,000 acres not handed over, the agent not pressing the Coy's. Claims.



*A game of tennis in Levutka, Fiji in the 1880's. Walter Weech Forwood second from the left, standing.*



*A game of tennis in Levutka Fiji in the 1880'si, Walter Weech Forwood, third from the left, standing.*

Under these circumstances the new Chairman was pressed to visit Fiji with full powers to act, as he thought best, during the 6 weeks he was to remain, ample funds being provided, and a lucrative arrangement made for his remuneration, he agreed to do so, arranging for his family, and the carrying on of his business during the short absence contemplated the outcome of this was then never contemplated.

On the 4<sup>th</sup> October, 1871, Mr Forwood left Melbourne in the "Balclutha" SS and arrived at Levuka, (the then Chief Settlement) on the 18<sup>th</sup>, and was very agreeably surprised to find there a flourishing town of about 3,000 whites, and a few hundred natives, friendly and industrious, a very , very different place to what he had been led to expect. A Man of War, several trading vessels, and smaller vessels were in Harbour. Capt, Frank Moore of the Steamer introduced his agent and comfortable quarters were obtained for Mr Forwood at "The Royal Hotel."<sup>CXXX</sup>

"Fiji" as it is improperly named from Viti, the largest of 200 islands in the group mostly volcanic lies 1,100 miles north of New Zealand and midway (each being distance about 600 miles) between New Caledonia and Samoa, and 15 degrees north of "the Line". As the South East Trade (wind) blows right through the group, the climate is mild and equable, the thermometer ranging from 55 to 95 degrees Fahrenheit.

The islands are mostly mountainous, excepting the further or windward group, well watered especially the larger islands, and the vegetation prolific even to the mountain tops. Each island has a coral reef around it. The natives include many tribes formerly each under [fid ? sic] different Chiefs, numbering about 120,000 and in 1871 there was sic (were) about 2,000 white residing in Levuka. The European Settlers have since (it is believed) greatly changed and diminished in number.

*Signed CHARLES ROSSITER FORWOOD Melbourne, 31<sup>st</sup> October, 1889*

## Supplementary Letter 1

A photocopy of this typed letter was received by Keith Goodman, from Ms Patricia G Willis. It is a typed copy of a letter, the original having not been sighted and is presumed lost.

Patricia assumes that the document was typed from the original by Gwendolyn Forwood, her Grandmother and the Walter Weech (1855) referred to being the son of Charles Rosstier and Mary Ann Rossiter.

On classer examination and looking at the family relationship mentioned within the editor feels that the author is: Fredrick Campbell Forwood (1835) writing to his brother Walter Weech Forwood (1846) with references to their father as Fredrick Forwood (1808) son of Lieut. Thomas Forwood, Royal Marines and Martha Lugger (1791).

Two source documents are referenced in the letter:

- 1) The papers of Fredrick Forwoods (1808); and
- 2) The papers of Lieut. Thomas Forwood, Royal Marines, documenting the family back to 1700, and in 1907 these papers are said to have been lost.

Further investigation is required into the careers of the two Thomas Forwoods:

*The letter states that the first Thomas Forwood; was a Lieutenant Royal Navy, born September, 1700 at Ramsgate; married at Plymouth 1761, died at Plymouth 1781, leaves two sons:*

- 1) *Thomas Forwood, 1st Lieutenant 145 Royal Marines, born Plymouth, 1763*
- 2) *George Forwood, who appears to have settled in Cheshire and has been lost sight of.*

He was born in 1734 and served with Captain James Cook in the Battle of Quebec, 1775. His brother Stephen Forwood, was Gunner on HMS Bark Endeavour during the voyages to the South Pacific between 1769 – 1771.

*Thomas Forwood, born 1763, 1st lieutenant 145 Marines, entered as midshipman on board HMS Fondroyant January, 1777 (then commanded by J. Jervis, afterwards Earl St. Vincent) afterwards commanded by Hon. Augustus Keppel, Admiral of the Blue, and was present with his father (the first Thomas Forwood) who was then 5<sup>th</sup> Lieutenant of the same ship, in the action of July 22, 1778 off Brest.<sup>cxxxi</sup>*

*In H.M. Royal Marines was appointed 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant 8<sup>th</sup> August, 1778, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant 8<sup>th</sup> January, 1781, and was re-appointed after peace 1<sup>st</sup> December, 1786 and retired on half pay 11<sup>th</sup> December, 1788.*

Thomas Forwood's Naval career needs further research, likewise the 33 years after his retirement from the navy. There is some conjecture within the family that whilst he may have retired on half pay he was also trading human cargo (slaves) from West Africa to the West Indies and this is how the Jones/Rossiter families (planters) and Forwood family (traders) crossed paths.

Likewise the Liver pool branch of the family and their involvement in the development of the channel and railway systems of England needs further research.

See next page.

“Copy taken 28<sup>th</sup> December, 1907. Copy of letter from Uncle Fred Forwood<sup>cxxxii</sup> to my Father, Walter Weech Forwood “

“My dear Walter,<sup>cxxxiii</sup>

Regarding the ancestry of our family, I find by reference to Fathers notes that Thomas Forwood (our Grandfather) traced the history back some years previous to 1700, which account has been lost.

The account we have begins with:

Thomas Forwood, lieutenant Royal Navy, born September, 1700 at Ramsgate; married at Plymouth 1761, died at Plymouth 1781, leaving two sons:<sup>cxxxiv</sup>

- 3) Thomas Forwood, 1st Lieutenant 145 Royal Marines, born Plymouth, 1763
- 4) George Forwood, who appears to have settled in Cheshire and has been lost sight of.<sup>cxxxv</sup>

Thomas Forwood, born 1763, 1st lieutenant 145 Marines, entered as midshipman on board HMS Fondroyant<sup>cxxxvi</sup> January, 1777 (then commanded by J. Jervis, afterwards Earl St. Vincent)<sup>cxxxvii</sup> afterwards commanded by Hon. Augustus Keppel, Admiral of the Blue<sup>cxxxviii</sup>, and was present with his father (the first Thomas Forwood) who was then 5<sup>th</sup> Lieutenant of the same ship, in the action of July 22, 1778 off Brest.<sup>cxxxix</sup>

In H.M.Royal Marines was appointed 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant 8<sup>th</sup> August, 1778, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant 8<sup>th</sup> January, 1781, and was re-appointed after peace 1<sup>st</sup> December, 1786 and retired on half pay 11<sup>th</sup> December, 1788.

About 3 years afterwards he settled in Southwark, London as a commercial accountant; got the Freedom of the city 1797<sup>cxl</sup>, was a member of the Freemasons' Society of Lincoln's Inn<sup>cxli</sup>; held the office of clerk to the Society till his death in 1821.

Leaving seven married children.

- 1) Sarah Maydwell, supposed still in London
- 2) Thomas, Died Tiverton, their children are the Charles F Siddeley family in Melbourne
- 3) Faith McEvoy, Supposed still in England
- 4) John Weech, this branch went to Sydney in 1848
- 5) Robert, supposed still in England
- 6) Fredrick, Our Father
- 7) William, Settled in New York about, 1830

Signed F.E.F

Copy taken by Frank W. Forwood, grandson of No.6 shown above, December, 28<sup>th</sup>, 1907.

Of the Liverpool Branch: - The Rt.Hon. Sir Arthur Bower Forwood, Bart. P. C. M. P. Died at age 62, September 27<sup>th</sup>, 1889. He was a senior partner in the firm of Leech, Harrison &, Forwood of Liverpool and Forwood Bros & Co., London. Since 1868 he represented Ormskirk Division of Lancashire as a Conservative in the House of Commons. From 1886 to 1892 he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty.

## Supplementary Letter 2

A photocopy of an original hand written letter was received by Keith Goodman, on the 25 October, 2007 from Ms Patricia G Willis. It is a photocopy of an original had written letter penned by Gwendolyn Forwood, her Grandmother.

“Miss Phyllis G. Roberts,

Great Grandfather Charles Rossiter Forwood, Barrister at Law in Melbourne, Victoria was offered a position as Judge in Suva, Fiji Islands, in 1871 approx, he took his family per sailing vessel and after many weeks, owing to having been becalmed for several days arrived in Suva, where he lived for some time, later going to New Zealand where he died.

His second son Walter Weech was born in 1855 in Victoria and was sixteen years of age when he reached Suva; he lived on in Levuka after his father left in 1885. Married Francis Brown of “Como” Toorak, Melbourne, Vic, (now known as “Como House”, having been brought by the Historical Society), they lived in Levuka for some years.

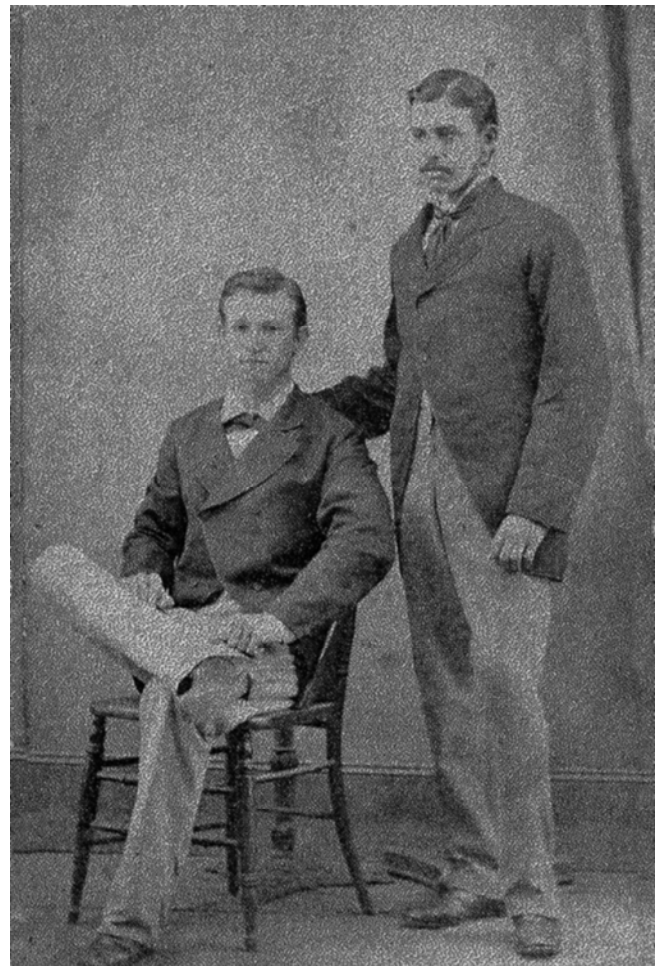
In 1886 their first child Gwendoline was born in Levuka. Gwendoline married Ward Francis E. Roberts in 1912, their oldest daughter is Phyllis G. Roberts.

My father lived in Fiji for about twenty years. Fathers & Mothers home was as far as far as I can remember, half way up the steps, first out of the village (Levutka) known then as Jacobs Ladder.

I have no records, years are only approx.

Yours faithfully

Gwendoline Roberts  
29<sup>th</sup> / 7 / 68”



**Walter Weech Forwood Standing**

## Supplementary Letter

A photocopy of an original hand written document received by Keith Goodman, on the 25 October, 2007 from Ms Patricia G Willis.

It is a photocopy of an original hand written document penned by one of Gwendoline Forwood's daughter either Dorothy or Darcy. Unsure if this was part of a letter, a document or a book idea. No date is on the document.

This letter details a lot of the later history of the family and in particular the Browns of Melbourne and Como House, Toorak, Melbourne. The editor would like to explain the family relationships here and why this letter was included:

Charles Rossiter Forwood's son Walter Weech Forwood (b 1855) lived for approx 10 years in Fiji where he married his Frances Brown in 1885, daughter of Thomas Brown and Elizabeth Brown of Melbourne, Thomas Brown's father John Brown was the builder of Como House, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria, with is currently administered by the National Trust of Victoria. It is possible that Frances Brown was in Fiji visiting her sister Annie Lydia Brown who was married to Charles Denham St Pinnock. Charles was secretary to the Governor of Fiji at the time she was married. Frances Brown was born on 31st August, 1862 at Como House Toorak Victoria and died on 30 May 1893 in Melbourne, Victoria at age 30.

Her daughter Gwendoline Frances Forwood was born in Fiji in 1886 and the following letter details the location of there house in Lekuta, Fiji, It also gives the relationships of the Roberts family who Gwen married into.

“Mother: Gwendoline Forward born July 4<sup>th</sup> 1886 Levuka, Fiji. Dad: Ward Francis Egber Roberts born July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1876. Balmain, Sydney. They married at St Cads, Church of England, Cremorne, Sydney, September 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1912.



**Gwendoline Francis Forward**

Dad dies July 22<sup>nd</sup> 1851. Mother died October 11<sup>th</sup> 1893.

Mother born at “Como” Toorak, Melbourne, Francis Brown, daughter of Elizabeth & John Brown, he was a Master Builder form Scotland) built “Como”, which stood in 55 acres are now an oval, namely, “Como” Oval, the house and garden only have five acres, the National trust looks after the house, grounds, everything is in a beautiful setting. The furnishing and furniture are in the period when Como was built and has been beautifully preserved.

Three daughters and a son were born to Elizabeth and John Brown; they were Elizabeth, Francis, Susan and Charles. I don’t know the years they were born.

On there they lived when Como was sold in 1864. (Have just remembered an article about “Como”). Some years ago Mother read about “Como House” in an article. She wrote in obtained copies (photos) for all of us, of the house and grounds courtesy of the National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

It reads on the back ...

“Como House, Melbourne,

Dating from the 1850’s, Como House stills stands among its trees on the hill overlooking the Yarra were once was the

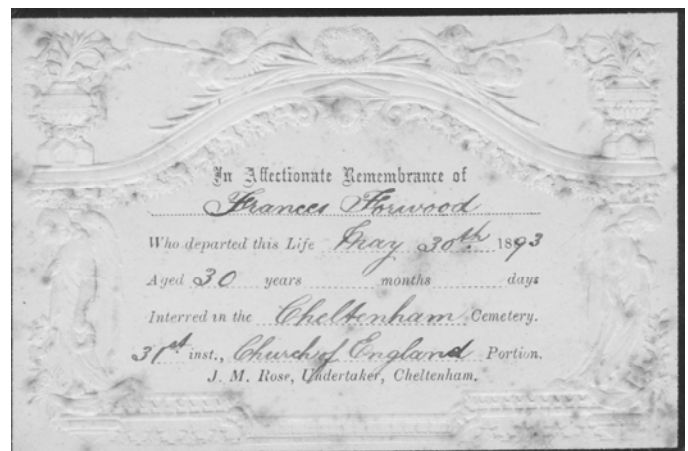
billabong which gave the place its romantic name, form the lake on Italy. John Brown dwelt here in the house he built until 1863, a wealthy Melbourne Merchant of Scottish birth.

In 1864 the house its 55 acres were brought for 14,000 pounds by Charles Armytage. Only 5 acres now remain, but the lovely house is virtually unchanged. Its trees tower upwards from the gardens. Baron Von Muellen planned; the ballroom gleans with the mirrors and gracefully gilded furniture, brought form Brussels in 1853. Original furniture, built in the home still embellishes the many lofty rooms. In 1959 the remaining descendants of Charles Armytage made their home available at most generous terms for the establishment in Victoria of the National Trust, under the guidance of the first President, Sir Daryl Lindsay.

“Como House” is now a focus for visitors, tourists and school children, a splendid example for the future of the vision and talent of our pioneer ancestors.”

Gloria, I have seen “Como” house twice, in both visits to Melbourne. I could go back again. Which I hope to do one day. You would love it, there are so many lovely spots to see in Melbourne, also Phillip Island on the tip most point of Victoria, where the fairy penguins came up on their nightly walks to their nests in droves; they don’t seem frightened of the crowds of visitors who turn up to see them by spotlight, all year round by the way they have a motel there on the Island.

Going back to Francis Brown, who married Walter Weech Forwood (Mothers parents, she did not know whether they were married in Victoria or Fiji) as her mother dies when she was 35 years old, and mother, eldest daughter was 7 years old her sisters, Dorothy Myrtle, 5 years old, and baby Hazel 18 months old (In standing up for her baby’s christening, she collapsed and died).



**In Memory of Francis Forwood 30 May, 1893**

Mother's father died suddenly (when mother was 19 years old) was buried at Gore Hill Cemetery, Sydney. Mother was ten years old when the family came up from Fiji and settled in Sydney; the house called "Como Lodge" is in Mabel Street, Willoughby, (The street used to be called Kingswood Avenue, the council changed it to Mabel Street) it's just a street away from St. Stephens Church where my family all worshipped for many years. Where my family all worshiped for many years.

We lived in Rosewall St. Willoughby for about 14 – 15 years. Darey would remember all this. This is where Mothers father died and the girls, when they finished boarding school, went to live at Lavender Bay, near Sydney Harbour. This is where she met Dad, who lived all his early life in Longueville. (His mother was known as the Belle of ... )

She was really beautiful, with black hair and very violet blue eyes and cream skin.

Dad's father was a banker. We know very little about his, he died in 1934; I was 18 years when old Grandmother Roberts died in 1928.

They had eight children, Gwendoline, Dad (Ward Francis), Victor, Beatrice, Alma, Claude and Olga. I think Alma is the only living."



**Hazel Como Forwood**



**Dorothy Myrtle Forwood**



# Notes

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## Page 3

<sup>i</sup> The Representation of the People Act 1832, commonly known as the Reform Act 1832, was an Act of Parliament that introduced wide-ranging changes to the electoral system of the United Kingdom. According to its preamble, the act was designed to "take effectual Measures for correcting diverse Abuses that have long prevailed in the Choice of Members to serve in the Commons House of Parliament. Calls for reform had been mooted long before 1832, but perennially without success. The Act which finally succeeded was proposed by the Whigs led by the Prime Minister Lord Grey. It met with significant opposition from the Tories, especially in the House of Lords. Nevertheless, as a result of public pressure, the bill eventually passed. The Act granted seats in the House of Commons to large cities that sprang up during the Industrial Revolution, and took away seats from the "rotten boroughs"—those with very small populations. The Act also increased the number of individuals entitled to vote, increasing the size of electorate by 50 to 80 percent, and allowing a total of 653,000 adult males (around one in five) to vote, in a population of some 14 million. The Act also specifically disenfranchised women, sparking the British suffrage movement. The full title was: "An Act to amend the representation of the people in England and Wales." Its formal short title and citation were: "Representation of the People Act 1832 (2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 45)." The Act only applied in England and Wales; separate reform bills were passed in the same year for Scotland and Ireland. Other reform measures were passed later during the 19th century; as a result, the Reform Act 1832 is sometimes called the First Reform Act, or the Great Reform Act.

<sup>ii</sup> The relative referred to here is Martha LUGGER, born ??, Died: ?? Children: Martha born 1792, Sarah 1793, Thomas 1795, Faith 1797, Elizabeth Weech 1799, John Weech 1801, George 1803, Robert 1805, Peter Fredrick 1806, Mary, Fredrick 1808, Perry Weech 1810, Jane Friend 1813, William 1814.

## Page 6

<sup>iii</sup> The compiler refers to the author, Charles Rossiter FORWOOD

<sup>iv</sup> Vicissitudes – a change or variation occurring in the occurs of something

## Page 8

<sup>v</sup> Widedown House: it is assumed that the original Forwood estate was called either Widedown or Whitedown and was renamed by Thomas Forwood (b 1795) to Warmcombe House in 1820.

<sup>vi</sup> Thomas Forwood: born 8<sup>th</sup> December, 1734 at Ramsgate, Kent, England, Parents Christopher Forwood (b 1712) and Mary Kenard, christened 22<sup>th</sup> December, 1734 at St. Lawrence in Thanet, Kent, England. Married Faith Fiend (b abt: 1739), died 11<sup>th</sup> May, 1781 in St. Andrews, Plymouth, Hampshire, England. Children: Emma (b 1763), Lieut. Thomas (b 1763), Sarah (b ???), George (b 1776).

<sup>vii</sup> Faith Friend; (b 1739), Stoke Damerall, Devon, England. Buried 26<sup>th</sup> December, 1827 at St. Andrews, Liverpool, Lancashire, England.

<sup>viii</sup> The two sons referred to here are: Lieut. Thomas (b 1763), and George (b 1776).

<sup>ix</sup> 189. Lieut. Thomas Forwood, Royal Marines born on 24 Aug 1763 in Plymouth Devon England, died in 1821 in Tiverton Devon England at age 58, and was buried in St George's Churchyard Tiverton Devon England. Married Martha LUGGER on 13 Dec 1791 in Plymouth, Devon, England. Martha died before 1818. Children from this marriage were: Martha (born 1792), Sarah (b 1793), Thomas (b 1795), Faith (b 1797), Elizabeth (b 1799), John Weech (b 1801), George (b 1803), Robert (b 1805), Sophia (b???). Peter Frederick (b 1806), Mary (b 1808), Frederick (b 1808), Perry Weech (b 1810), Jane Friend (b 1813), William (b 1814).

<sup>x</sup> George Forwood, born 9<sup>th</sup> November, 1776, Plymouth, Devonshire, England. Christened 19<sup>th</sup> December, 1776 at St. George in the East Stephaney, Middlesex, England. Married Mary Peploe on the 12<sup>th</sup> December, 1802 at St. Anne's Liverpool, England. Children: Leticia born 1803, John born 1805, MaryAnn born 1807, George Jubilee Peploe born 1809, Thomas Friend Brittain Peploe born 1811, Charlotte born 1813 and John James, born 1815. Died 21 March, 1835, Liverpool, Lancashire, England.

<sup>xi</sup> Moss's Bank: presumed home of George Forwood

<sup>xii</sup> Mary Peploe: born 7<sup>th</sup> August, 1775, Moreton Say, Shroshire, England. Married George Forwood on the 12 Dec 1802 - St. Anne's Liverpool Lancashire England. Died 05 Apr 1819 - Liverpool Lancashire England. Children: Leticia (b 1803), John (b 1805),

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MaryAnn (b 1807), George Jubilee Peploe (b 1809), Thomas Friend Brittain Peploe (b 1811), Charlotte (b 1813) and John James (b 1815). Died 21 March, 1835, Liverpool, Lancashire, England.

<sup>xiii</sup> In 1879 after various drought sin Liverpool, it was decided to build a dam at Vyrnwy. The first stage was completed in 1892; the dam took 10 years o complete fully as additional catchments were added, the acqueduct to bring the water from Wales to Liverpool was a major feat of engineering, and took the form of cast iron pipes underground.

<sup>xiv</sup> Sir William Bowen Forwood: Birth: 21 Jan 1840 - Liverpool Lancashire England. Christening: 15 Apr 1842 - St.Mary's Edge Hill Lancashire England. Marriage: Mary Eleanor Moss 1862 - British Consul Paris France. Death: 23 Mar 1928 - Bromborough Hall Cheshire England. Children: Ester Moss (b 1863), Harold Stanley (b 1864), Mabel Bower (b 1865), William Stanley (b 1867), Reginald (b 1868), Charlotte Eleanor (b 1870), William Miles Moss (b 1871), Dorothy Mary Dora (b 1873), Sydney Brittain (b 1874), Katherine Shirley (b 1875), Guy (b 1876), Margery (b 1878), Tom Moss (b 1879), Alexandria Gladys (b 1881), Faith Octavia (b 1882

<sup>xv</sup> The Prince of Wales: EdwardV11 (Albert Edward), born 9<sup>th</sup> November, 1841, died 6<sup>th</sup> May, 1910 was King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the Dominions beyond the Seas, and Emperor of India from 22 January, 1901 until his death on the 6<sup>th</sup> May, 1910.

<sup>xvi</sup> Arthur Bowen Forwood: Further research is required.

<sup>xvii</sup> The relative referred to here is Martha Luggier, (b ???), Died: ?? Children: Martha (b 1792), Sarah (b 1793), Thomas (b 1795), Faith (b 1797), Elizabeth Weech (b 1799), John Weech (b 1801), George (b 1803), Robert (b 1805), Peter Fredrick (b 1806), Mary, Fredrick (b 1808), Perry Weech (b 1810), Jane Friend (b 1813), William (b 1814).

<sup>xviii</sup> John Weech; Further research is required.

<sup>xix</sup> Thomas Forwood; born 16 Jul 1795 - Bermondsey Surrey England. Heir of John Weech. Married Mary Ann Rossiter, 1818. Heiress to the Jamaican plantations of Pear Tree Grove & Retreat. Raised a yeoman army and was the Captain of the guard. Died 2 Qtr 1839 - Tiverton Devon England. Buried: St.George's Churchyard Tiverton Devon England

<sup>xx</sup> Heir of John Weech: It would appear that John Weech was Thomas Forwood's (1795) Godfather and Grandfather or a relative of Thomas's mother Martha Luggier. John Weech either adopted Thomas Forwood or included him in his will as Heir. Little is known of John Weech except he was a gentleman yeoman listed in the Tiverton 100 in 1799 and was a gentleman Esquire of "Tibcombe"

<sup>xxi</sup> Thomas Forwood (1795) had the following brothers John Weech (b 1801), George (b 1803), Robert (b 1805), Peter (died age 1) Fredrick (b 1808), Perry Weech (died age 2) and William (b ???) . The text references "two". It would appear that Thomas Forwood (b 1795) inherited not only the Weech estates but was also the mail beneficiary in his father's Lieut. Thomas Forwood, Royal Marines (b 1734) will and this estranges his relationship with the rest of the family.

<sup>xxii</sup> John Weech Forwood; Born 01 Mar 1801, Southwark Surrey England. Marries Mary Wilkinson Trappitt, on the 25 Dec 1824 at St. John Horselydown Southwark Surrey England. Dies: 04 Jan 1850 - Colony of New South Wales. Children: John Thomas (b 1825), Mary Quinn (b 1827), William Henry (b 1829), John Thomas (b 1833), Clara Isabella (b 1836), Alfred (b 1839), Emily Louisa (b 1842).

<sup>xxiii</sup> Fredrick Forwood; Born 01 May 1808 - Southwark London England. Christened Mar 1809 - St. John Horselydown Southwark Surrey England. Marries: Eliza Adams on the 15 January, 1832. Died 16 June 1882, Port Adelaide, South Australia. Children: Fredrick Campbell (b 1835), Thomas Weech (b 1836), Eliza Mary (b 1839), Henry Edwin (b 1841), Mary Emily (b 1844), Walter Weech (b 1846), William Perry (b 1848).

<sup>xxiv</sup> The text suggests that Fredrick Forwood (b 1808) was educated as a doctor with the assistance of his brother Thomas Forwood (b 1795) no other details about his education or profession are available. The reference to Richard Green, the great shipowner, is not specific.

<sup>xxv</sup> Fredrick Campbell Forwood; born 20 Feb 1835. Christened 03 Jun 1835 at St.Dunstan's Stepney London England. Marries Emma Tucker on the 09 May 1872, Residence of William Tucker Goolwa, South Australia. Died 21 December, 1912, Moorlands South Australia. Children: Frederick William (b 1873), Percival Henry (b 1875), Florence Eliza (b 1877), Lillian Bertha (b 1879), Mabel Emma Blanche (b 1881), Nelson Perry (b 1883), John Charles Dalziel (b 1888), Linda Emma Dalziel (b 1890), Ethel May (b 1893)

<sup>xxvi</sup> Henry Edward Forwood; Born: 15 Sep 1841 London, England. Christening: 12 Oct 1841 St. Dunstan's, Stepney, London England. Died 16 Feb 1910, Quorn, South Australia

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<sup>xxvii</sup> Walter Weech Forwood: Birth: 18 Jan 1846 Stepney, London, England. Marriage: Harriet Ann Frewin on the 22 May 1872 at St. Margaret's, Woodville, South Australia. Died: 23 November, 1926, Sydney, NSW, Australia. Children Charles Perry (b 1874), Mary Edith (b 1876), Neelie Frewin (b 1877), Frank Walter (b 1879), Alfred Henry (b 1881), Edgar William (b 1883), Lieut. Reginald Ernest (b 1885), Amy Ritchie (b ???), Oam (b 1887)

<sup>xxviii</sup> The following entry are in the Blundell's School Admission Registers; no. 2095 Thomas Weech Jones Forwood, age 12, son of Thomas Forwood, esq., Tiverton, Mar 26th 1832-June 29th 1834

<sup>xxix</sup> Details of these proceeding have not been identified.

## Page 9

<sup>xxx</sup> Napoleon BONAPARTE: A disastrous invasion of Russia in 1812 marked a turning point in Napoleon's fortunes. The campaign left his *Grande Armée* severely depleted in number and it never regained its previous strength. In October 1813, the Sixth Coalition defeated his forces at Leipzig and then invaded France. Napoleon was forced to abdicate in April of the following year and was exiled to the island of Elba. Less than a year later, he escaped to France and regained control of the government. This second period of Napoleonic rule, now known as the Hundred Days (*les Cent Jours*), ended quickly with his defeat at Waterloo on 18 June 1815.

<sup>xxxi</sup> George IV (George Augustus Frederick; 12 August 1762 – 26 June 1830) was king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Hanover from 29 January 1820 until his death. He had earlier served as The Prince Regent when his father, George III, suffered from a relapse into insanity from an illness that is now suspected to have been porphyria. The Regency, George's nine-year tenure as Prince Regent, which commenced in 1811 and ended with George III's death in 1820, was marked by victory in the Napoleonic Wars in Europe. George was a stubborn monarch, often interfering in politics, especially in the matter of Catholic emancipation, though not as much as his father. For most of George's regency and reign, Lord Liverpool controlled the government as Prime Minister.

<sup>xxxii</sup> The referenced to the young Thomas Forwood (b 1795) receiving his commission are obscure in the text and need further investigation.

<sup>xxxiii</sup> Whitedown; it is assumed that the original Forwood estate was called either Widedown or Whitedown and was renamed by Thomas Forwood (b 1795) to Warmcombe House in 1820.

<sup>xxxiv</sup> Demesne; land belonging to and adjoining a manor house; estate.

<sup>xxxv</sup> Mary Ann Rossiter: Born: 10 Nov 1799 - Kingston Jamaica. Christening: 28 Dec 1799 Kingston Jamaica. Parents: Thomas Rossiter and Elizabeth Sophie Jones (b 1778) who she had five sisters Sophie Elizabeth (b 1796), Elizabeth (b 1801), Sophia (b 1803), Charlotte (b 1804), Maria (b 1808), Jane (died age 1 year). She had a one fifth interest in the original Jones plantation of Pear Tree Grove and the Rossiter plantation of Retreat both in St Thomas in the Vale Jamaica. Her marriage settlement is available at the Devon Record Office.

<sup>xxxvi</sup> Lower Warmcombe: This reference needs further investigation.

<sup>xxxvii</sup> Little Tiverton: This reference needs further investigation

<sup>xxxviii</sup> Hoplestone: This reference needs further investigation

<sup>xxxix</sup> Hillands: This reference needs further investigation

<sup>xl</sup> Pool Anthony: This reference needs further investigation

<sup>xli</sup> Pear Tree Grove: This reference needs further investigation

<sup>xlii</sup> Retreat: This reference needs further investigation

<sup>xliii</sup> Freehold, near Bridgewater, England. Further investigation is required.

<sup>xliv</sup> Collyn's "History of the Red Deer" "Red deer, ferre naturee, the remains of the inhabitants of the royal forest of Exmoor, still abound in sufficient quantities in the Devonshire woods, south of the forest, as well as in those of Somersetshire, to yield sport to the

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neighboring nobility and gentry. A stag hunt has been for many years kept up in this vicinity. The hounds were formerly kept by Mr. Dyke, of Somersetshire, whose heiress married Sir Thomas Acland's grandfather, and afterwards by the Aclands. After the death of the late Sir Thomas Acland, they were kept for a while by Mr. Basset. After this, they were kept for several years by Lord Fortescue, at Castlehill, who, about three years ago, made them over to R. Lucas, Esq., of Baronshill, in Somersetshire. The average number of deer killed in a season has been about 10 stags, and about double that number of hinds. (fn. 3) Marshall, in his "Rural Economy of the Western Counties," observes, that wild deer abounded in the woods of the west of Devon; but that through the good offices of the Duke of Bedford, the country was then (about 1795) nearly free from them."

<sup>xlv</sup> Thomas Weech Jones FORWOOD: born on 08 Feb 1820 in Tiverton Devon England and died in Sep 1862 in Merthyr Carmarthenshire Wales at age 42. Thomas married Elizabeth Dunsford MEAD. Children from this marriage were: Thomas Weech 1845, John 1847, Henry 1850, Charles 1847, Henry 1850, Ellen 1852, William Fredrick 1853, Parnel 1859.

<sup>xlvi</sup> Mary Ann Forwood: born on 19 May 1821 in Tiverton Devon England and died in 1922 in Elsternwick Melbourne VIC Australia at age 101. Married John Edwards

<sup>xlvii</sup> Elizabeth Sophia Forwood; born on 28 July 1822 in Tiverton Devon England. Died in December, 1891 in Bromley Kent England at age 69. Elizabeth married Thomas Rossiter Watt. Son of James Watt and Elizabeth Rossiter in 1846 in Chelsea Middlesex England. Thomas was born in 1826 in Parish of St Nicholas Jamaica and died 2Qtr 1894 in Bromley Kent England at age 68.

<sup>xlviii</sup> Charlotte Forwood: was born on 09 May 1823 in Tiverton Devon England

<sup>xlix</sup> Charles Forwood; was born on 10 Jun 1824 in Tiverton Devon England and died on 10 Jun 1824 in Tiverton Devon England.

<sup>l</sup> Charles Rossiter Forwood: was born on 12 Oct 1827 in Tiverton Devon England, died on 02 Feb 1890 in South Melbourne Colony of Victoria at age 62, and was buried in St Kilda Cemetery Melbourne Colony of Victoria.

<sup>li</sup> Emma Charlotte Forwood; was born in 1832 in Tiverton Devon England, died on 29 May 1885 in St Kilda Melbourne Colony of Victoria at age 53, and was buried on 31 May 1885 in St Kilda Cemetery Melbourne Colony of Victoria.

<sup>lii</sup> William Henry Forwood; was born in 1829 and died on 25 Jul 1888 in Melbourne Colony of Victoria at age 59.

<sup>liii</sup> Further research is needed to determine the occupation of Elizabeth Sophia Forwood's husband, Thomas Rossiter Watt, son of James Watt and Elizabeth Rossiter.

## Page 10

<sup>liv</sup> Nurse Deborah Pyle: employed by Mary Ann Rossiter as a domestic servant and nurse. No further details available.

<sup>lv</sup> James Pyle; son of Nurse Deborah Pyle, employed by Mary Ann Rossiter as a domestic servant.

<sup>lvi</sup> The Great Exhibition, also known as the Crystal Palace Exhibition, was an international exhibition held in Hyde Park, London, England, from 1 May to 15 October 1851 and the first in a series of World's Fair exhibitions of culture and industry that were to be a popular 19th century feature.

<sup>lvii</sup> Earl Grey: A firmly Whig politician, Earl Grey oversaw four years of political reform that had enormous impact on the development of democracy in Britain. Earl Grey's political experience before becoming the Prime Minister was limited. Earl Grey's most remarkable achievement was the Reform Act of 1832, which set in train a gradual process of electoral change. Around 130 years of parliamentary reform began with this act and culminated in universal suffrage for men and women over 18, secret ballots and legitimate constituencies. Other reforming measures included restrictions on the employment of children, and the abolition of slavery in the British Empire in 1833.

<sup>lviii</sup> Lord John Russell: born into the highest echelons of the British aristocracy. The Russell families had been one of the principal Whig dynasties in England since the 17th century, and were among the richest handful of aristocratic landowning families in the country, but as a younger son of the 6th Duke of Bedford he was not in line to inherit the family estates. Russell entered parliament as a Whig in 1813. In 1819, Russell embraced the cause of parliamentary reform, and led the more reformist wing of the Whigs throughout the 1820s. When the Whigs came to power in 1830 in Earl Grey's government.

<sup>lix</sup> Lord John Russell had 10 children from two marriages. The text does not detail who the friendship Mary Ann Forwood had within the Russell family but it does suggest that it was via this wife's connection that Thomas Forwood was able to establish a relationship with Lord John Russell to become his disciple.

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<sup>lx</sup> Hugh Fortescue, 2nd Earl Fortescue KG PC (13 February 1783 – 14 September 1861), known (1789–1841) as Viscount Ebrington, was a British politician who served as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1839 to 1841. He first became an MP, for Barnstaple, just after his 21st birthday, and sat for various constituencies almost continuously until 1839. Ebrington belonged to that section of the Whig party that welcomed much of the French Revolution and the rise of Napoleon hoping for radical change in Britain. After Napoleon's first abdication and exile to Elba he arranged visits by other prominent Whigs to the Emperor.

<sup>lxi</sup> Sir John Buller of Downes: Further research required.

<sup>lxii</sup> Castle Hill: The country estate of Lord Fortescue and the place of the annul Red Deer Hunt in Exmoor.

<sup>lxiii</sup> Hugh Fortescue, 3rd Earl Fortescue (4 April 1818 – 10 October 1905), known as Viscount Ebrington from 1841 to 1861, was a British peer and occasional politician. He entered the House of Commons in 1841 as a member for Plymouth. He lost this seat in 1852, but returned in 1854 for Marylebone, which seat he held until 1859, when he was called up to the House of Lords by a writ of acceleration. He succeeded to his father's earldom two years later.

<sup>lxiv</sup> The Representation of the People Act 1832, commonly known as the Reform Act 1832, was an Act of Parliament that introduced wide-ranging changes to the electoral system of the United Kingdom. According to its preamble, the act was designed to "take effectual Measures for correcting diverse Abuses that have long prevailed in the Choice of Members to serve in the Commons House of Parliament. Calls for reform had been mooted long before 1832, but perennially without success. The Act which finally succeeded was proposed by the Whigs led by the Prime Minister Lord Grey. It met with significant opposition from the Tories, especially in the House of Lords. Nevertheless, as a result of public pressure, the bill eventually passed. The Act granted seats in the House of Commons to large cities that sprang up during the Industrial Revolution, and took away seats from the "rotten boroughs"—those with very small populations. The Act also increased the number of individuals entitled to vote, increasing the size of electorate by 50 to 80 percent, and allowing a total of 653,000 adult males (around one in five) to vote, in a population of some 14 million. The Act also specifically disenfranchised women, sparking the British suffrage movement. The full title was: "An Act to amend the representation of the people in England and Wales." Its formal short title and citation were: "Representation of the People Act 1832 (2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 45)." The Act only applied in England and Wales; separate reform bills were passed in the same year for Scotland and Ireland. Other reform measures were passed later during the 19th century; as a result, the Reform Act 1832 is sometimes called the First Reform Act, or the Great Reform Act.

<sup>lxv</sup> Henry Weech Burgess: Test states he is a cousin of Capt. Thomas Forwood (1795) further investigation required.

<sup>lxvi</sup> The death of Thomas Forwood occurred at the Angel Inn, Tiverton, Devon. Further investigation required.

## Page 11

<sup>lxvii</sup> Robert Loosemore: Born 1789 became well-known solicitors who practised in Tiverton, though nothing is known of the route by which they acquired their qualifications except that Robert was admitted in the Queen's Bench as a lawyer in Michaelmas term of 1817. *Robert 1789* married Sarah Rendell on 17 August 1821 in Bath Abbey. She was a grand-daughter of William Wood, a wealthy serge-maker of Tiverton; one of her uncle's was Sir Matthew Wood, a well-known municipal and political reformer who became Lord Mayor of London in 1815-16. *Robert 1789* was a qualified attorney with a successful practice in Tiverton as a solicitor. It was a good match—the omens for his future were promising. Children: Robert Wood (b 1830), Philip Wood (b 1831). Both the sons attended Blundell's School in Tiverton, joining together in August 1840. However, due to a series of unfortunate circumstances the family was reduced to near penury in 1842. Their two sons were forced to leave Blundell's at the end of that year and *Robert 1789* died alone in London on 13 January 1844. Both sons became Anglican priests.

<sup>lxviii</sup> The eldest son refers to Thomas Weech Jones Forwood who at the age of 12 would still have been at Blundell's School.

<sup>lxix</sup> Mary Ann Forwood's grandfather was Charles Jones and it is presumed that this is how she received her one fifth shares of his Jamaican estates.

<sup>lxx</sup> The Emancipation of Slaves in Jamaica: After years of petitions and demonstrations, the slave trade was finally abolished in 1808 with the Abolition of the Slave Trade Act. However, other European countries did not view slavery as negatively as Britain in the early 1800's. Despite British naval support, and treaties with other nations, thousands of slaves were illegally imported into the region after 1808. Additional British intervention required registration of all slaves beginning in 1815, but this requirement did little to aid in the cause. With slaves' patience growing thin and increased uprisings developing within the area, emancipation became inevitable. 25 years after the slave trade was abolished, slaves in the Caribbean were finally given their freedom through the Slavery Abolition Act of 1833. As of August 1834, all slaves in the British Empire were emancipated, but still indentured to their former owners in an

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apprenticeship system which was finally abolished in 1838. The apprenticeship system was a system implied to force the ex-slaves to return to the plantation. They were to give 40 1/2 hours free labour and any time after that they were to be paid for their work.

<sup>lxxi</sup> Emancipation Stock or Slave Money; to end slavery in the West Indies the British government paid our 20 million pounds to plantation owners in compensation.

## Page 12

<sup>lxxii</sup> Copies of the Loosemore leases should be on file at the Devon Record Office.

<sup>lxxiii</sup> The family members that went to France with Mary Ann Forwood in 1837 appear to be her children Mary Anne (age 16), Elizabeth (age 15), Emma (age 5) and William (age 7).

<sup>lxxiv</sup> The elder boy refers to Thomas Weech Jones Forwood.

<sup>lxxv</sup> Adoption of Charles Rossiter Forwood; by his Grandfather Thomas Rossiter. Thomas, born 1772 in Tiverton, Devon England. Christened on 5 Jun 1772 in Tiverton Devon. He marries Elizabeth Sophie Jones 8 December 1796 in Spanish Town, St Thomas in the Vale Parish, St Catherine, Jamaica. Elizabeth dies in 1808 and it appears that Thomas and his daughter inherit the Jones Plantations. The text states that Thomas Rossiter remarries and on his death he leaves his estates to his daughters from this first arrange and Charles Rossiter Forwood. He does not provide for his second wife or her daughters. At the time of his death he was the Mayor of Tiverton, Devon. He dies on 24 July 1839 in Tiverton Devon, England age 67 and is buried in St George's Churchyard, Tiverton, Devon.

<sup>lxxvi</sup> Orchard Wydnham: Further investigation required.

## Page 13

<sup>lxxvii</sup> General (afterwards Marshall) Neille [ Neuilly]: Further investigation required.

<sup>lxxviii</sup> The following entry are in the Blundell's School Admission Registers; no.2203 Charles Rossiter FORWOOD, age 8 3/4, son of Thomas Forwood, Peter St., Tiverton, Aug 15th 1835-Sept. 14th 1837

<sup>lxxix</sup> The following entry are in the Blundell's School Admission Registers; no. 1426 John Weech FORWOOD, age 13, son of Thomas Forwood, gent., London, Oct 4th 1814-June 29th 1815 AND no. 948 Thomas FORWOOD, age 10, son of Thomas Forwood, esq., London, Jan 29th 1805-March 25th 1811

<sup>lxxx</sup> Blundell's School, Tiverton, Devon. Home Page, <http://www.blundells.org>

<sup>lxxxi</sup> Copy of "Lorna Doone", R D Blackmore, <http://ebooks.adelaide.edu.au/b/blackmore/rd/lorna>

<sup>lxxxii</sup> Thomas Rossiter: Grandfather of Charles Rossiter Forwood, was the son of Thomas ROSSITER and Elizabeth was born 1772 in Tiverton Devon England. On the 8th December, 1796 he married Elizabeth Sophie Jones, in Spanish Town in the Parish of St Catherine Jamaica. We know he married for a second time and died on the 24th July 1839 in Tiverton Devon England at age 67. He was buried in St George's Churchyard Tiverton Devon England.

<sup>lxxxiii</sup> This is a reference to the will of Thomas Rossiter who died on the 24<sup>th</sup> July, 1839 in Tiverton Devon England. It appears the Thomas left the bulk of his will to his grandson Charles Rossiter Forwood and residual amounts to his daughters from his first marriage to Elizabeth Sophie Jones; these included Charles Rossiters mother Mary Ann (b 1799), Elizabeth (b 1801), Sophia (b 1803), Charlotte (b 1804), Maria (b 1808) and Jane (b ???). No provision was left for his second wife or her family.

<sup>lxxxiv</sup> The widow of Thomas Rossiter (b 1772) his second wife has not been identified.

<sup>lxxxv</sup> Charles Rossiter's step aunt has not been identified.

<sup>lxxxvi</sup> The widow of Thomas Rossiter (b 1772) unidentified would have died in 1861.

<sup>lxxxvii</sup> Charles Rossiter's step aunt would have died in 1890.

<sup>lxxxviii</sup> Lord William Russell (20 August 1767 – 5 May 1840), a member of the British aristocratic family of Bedford and long time member of Parliament for Tavistock, did very little to attract the public attention after the end of his political career until, in 1840, he was murdered in his sleep by his valet François Benjamin Courvoisier. Russell was the posthumous child of Francis Russell, Marquess of Tavistock, who in turn was the eldest son of John Russell, 4th Duke of Bedford. He was the youngest brother of Francis Russell, 5th Duke of Bedford, and John Russell, 6th Duke of Bedford; and the uncle of Francis Russell, 7th Duke of Bedford. Russell married Lady Charlotte Villiers, the eldest daughter of George Bussy Villiers, 4th Earl of Jersey, on 11 July 1789; they had seven children together. Lady Charlotte died in 1806. As was mentioned in the evidence at the trial of his murderer, Russell had a locket containing some of his wife's hair which he valued greatly. The Times, reporting on proceedings where Russell's eligibility to register as a voter in Middlesex and Surrey was challenged in 1836, included the information that he spent much time abroad; living in hotels when in England. However by 1840 Lord William was residing in the London house where he was murdered.

<sup>lxxxix</sup> Charles Robert Colman Esq., Ship Owner and Wharfinger: individual not identified.

<sup>xc</sup> William Dimes, Solicitor; individual not identified.

<sup>xc<sup>i</sup></sup> Charles Christopher Pepys, 1st Earl of Cottenham (29 April 1781 – 29 April 1851), a lawyer, judge, politician, and eventual Lord Chancellor of England, was born in London, England. He was the second son of Sir William W. Pepys, a master in chancery, who was descended from John Pepys, of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, a great-uncle of Samuel Pepys the diarist. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, Pepys was called to the bar at Lincolns Inn in 1804. Practicing at the chancery bar, his progress was extremely slow, and it was not till twenty-two years after his call that he was made a kings counsel. He sat in Parliament, successively, for Higham Ferrers and Malton, was appointed Solicitor General in 1834, and in the same year became Master of the Rolls. On the formation of Lord Melbourne's second administration in April 1835, the great seal was for a time in commission, but eventually Pepys, who had been one of the commissioners, was appointed Lord Chancellor (January 1836) with the title of Baron Cottenham. He held office until the defeat of the ministry in 1841. In 1846 he again became Lord Chancellor in Lord John Russell's administration. His health, however, had been gradually failing, and he resigned in 1850. Shortly before his retirement, he was created Viscount Crowhurst and Earl of Cottenham. He lived at Prospect Place, Wimbledon from 1831 to 1851 and died at Pietra Santa, in the duchy of Lucca. Both as a lawyer and as a judge, Lord Cottenham was remarkable for his mastery of the principles of equity. An indifferent speaker, he nevertheless adorned the bench by the soundness of his law and the excellence of his judgments. As a politician, though, he was somewhat of a failure; his only contribution to the statute-book generally considered important was the Judgments Act of 1838, which amended the law for the relief of insolvent debtors.

<sup>xc<sup>ii</sup></sup> Further investigation required in regards to this reference.

<sup>xc<sup>iii</sup></sup> Charles Rossiter's sister who married in Belgium has not been identified.

<sup>xc<sup>iv</sup></sup> The Times: Saturday August 6 1842: "Bankrupt ... Robert Loosemore, Tiverton, Devonshire, scrivener, Aug. 18, Sept. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Half Moon Inn, Exeter: solicitor, Mr Moore, Exeter."

<sup>xc<sup>v</sup></sup> The Times: Tuesday July 21 1840: ""Forwood vs Loosemore. Mr. J. Parker, for the defendant, moved that security should be given by the plaintiff for costs. The plaintiff was described in his bill as at Tiverton, Devonshire. The bill was filed on the 16<sup>th</sup> of June last and the plaintiff had not been in Tiverton since July, 1837, but had resided at Brussels. Motion granted."

<sup>xc<sup>vi</sup></sup> The Times: ..."In his final statement to the court Robert declared, inter alia, "shattered as I am, in mind and body, it would be a delusion to hold out any hope that I can prepare a more satisfactory balance sheet. Of my past conduct I can express nothing but deep regret. At first induced by particular pressure to depart once from the line of strict integrity, I have been led on, in the vain hope of retrieving myself into other transactions which I shall never cease to deplore. I am now a ruined man; ruined in prospects and ruined in what is infinitely dearer-character. All that remains to me, if now permitted, is to endeavour to obtain some subordinate situation, by which I may be enabled to maintain those whom my conduct has reduced to poverty". Proceedings were then adjourned sine die."

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<sup>xcvii</sup> Specific reference to Robert Loosemore and the Loosemore family can be obtained at the following web site.  
<http://www.loosemore.co.uk>

<sup>xcix</sup> Thomas Weech Jones Forwood married Elizabeth Dunsford MEAD in 1844 in Tiverton Devon England.

## Page 15

<sup>c</sup> This reference seems to indicate the Mary Ann Forwood instigated Chancery proceeding against her son, Thomas Weech Jones Forwood, the heir to her husband's Captain Thomas Forwoods estates. Her previous solicitor Mr William Dimes was busy at the time defending the Lord Chancellor Cottenham, so she was represented by a Mr Taylor.

<sup>ci</sup> Further investigation required in regards to this reference.

<sup>cii</sup> Further investigation required in regards to this reference.

<sup>ciiiciii</sup> Lord John Hay GCB (23 August 1827 – 4 May 1916) was a British politician and Admiral of the Fleet. He was the fourth son of George Hay, 8th Marquis of Tweeddale. He joined the Royal Navy in 1839, and served in the China War in 1842 and in the Siege of Sevastopol. He was Commodore of the East India Station from 1861 to 1863. In 1876 he married Christina Lambert, youngest daughter of Nathaniel Grace Lambert, MP, of Buckinghamshire, who represented that constituency as a Liberal from 1868 to 1874; their daughter Minnie Christine Brenda Hay was to marry Lord Morton's heir, and become the mother of Sholto Douglas, 20th Earl of Morton. He was Liberal Member of Parliament for Wick from 1857-1859, and for Ripon from 1866 to 1871. He was Fifth Naval Lord from April to May 1866, then Fourth Naval Lord from May to July 1866. He went on to be Third Naval Lord from 1868 to 1871 and Second Naval Lord from 1880 to 1883. From 1883 to 1886 he was Commander-in-chief Mediterranean Fleet. He was appointed First Naval Lord in 1886 and Admiral of the Fleet in 1888. He commanded the Channel Squadron from 1877 to 1879 and took possession of and administered Cyprus in 1878; he commanded the Mediterranean Station from 1883 to 1886 and was Commander-in-Chief of Devonport from 1887 to 1888. He retired in 1897. He was awarded the GCB in 1886.

<sup>civ</sup> Thomas Weech Jones Forwood

<sup>cv</sup> Elizabeth Sophia Forwood, born on 28 Jul 1822 in Tiverton Devon England. Parents Captain Thomas Forwood and Mary Ann Rossiter. She married her first cousin Thomas Rossiter Watt, son of James Watt and Elizabeth Rossiter. In 1846 at Chelsea Middlesex England. Elizabeth Rossiter & Mary Ann Rossiter were sisters whose parents were Thomas Rossiter and Elizabeth Sophie Jones of Jamaica.

<sup>cvi</sup> Payment of the Emascipation Stock paid to the family should be available via the Court of Chancery records in London.

<sup>cvii</sup> Charles Rossiter Forwood married Esther Jacob DE YOUNG, daughter of John DE YOUNG and Nancy ???, in 1849 in Lambeth Surrey England. Esther was born in 1827 in Gibraltar, died in 1869 in Colony of Victoria at age 42, and was buried on 15 Sep 1857 in St Kilda Cemetery Melbourne Colony of Victoria. The reference refers to her father John De Young as being a Spanish Merchant. It is unclear if he was of Spanish ancestor or a merchant that traded in Spain. Some family members have suggested he was Dutch.

<sup>cviii</sup> The youngest son of Mary Ann Forwood was . William Henry Forwood, born in 1829 and died on 25 Jul 1888 in Melbourne Colony of Victoria at age 59. William married Marion J Lord, daughter of John George Lord and Ellen Lupton Brandt, in 1859 in Sydney Colony of New South Wales.

<sup>cix</sup> Charles Rossiter Forwood arrives in Melbourne with his wife Esther Forwood, his daughter Catherine Esther Forwood and his son Charles Henry Forwood.

<sup>cx</sup> Further investigation required in regards to this reference.

<sup>cxii</sup> Further investigation required in regards to this reference.

<sup>cxiii</sup> Emma Catherine Forwood was born in 1832 in Tiverton Devon England. Emma married William Siddeley, son of Joshua Siddeley and Eliza Saxon, on 04 March 1854 in Melbourne Colony of Victoria. She died on 29 May 1885 in St Kilda Melbourne Colony of Victoria at age 53, and was buried on 31 May 1885 in St Kilda Cemetery Melbourne Colony of Victoria.



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<sup>cxiii</sup> William Siddeley and Emma Catherine Forwood had the following children: Catherine Emma Siddeley (b 1854), Mary Elizabeth Siddeley (b 1856), John William Siddeley (b 1858), Frederick Saxon Siddeley (b 1860), Herbert Siddeley (b 1862), Eliza Ellen Siddeley (b 1863), Henry Edward Siddeley (b 1865), Alice Lillian Siddeley (b 1866), Alfred Watt Siddeley (b 1868), Sophie Helen Siddeley (b1869), Ida Victoria Siddeley (b 1871), Ernest Joshua Siddeley (b 1872).

<sup>cxiv</sup> William Siddeley and Emma Catherine Forwood had the following children: Catherine Emma Siddeley (b 1854), Mary Elizabeth Siddeley (b 1856), John William Siddeley (b 1858), Frederick Saxon Siddeley (b 1860), Herbert Siddeley (b 1862), Eliza Ellen Siddeley (b 1863), Henry Edward Siddeley (b 1865), Alice Lillian Siddeley (b 1866), Alfred Watt Siddeley (b 1868), Sophie Helen Siddeley (b1869), Ida Victoria Siddeley (b 1871), Ernest Joshua Siddeley (b 1872).

<sup>cxv</sup> Further investigation required in regards to this reference.

<sup>cxvi</sup> William Henry Forwood, born in 1829 and died on 25 Jul 1888 in Melbourne Colony of Victoria at age 59. William married Marion J Lord, daughter of John George Lord and Ellen Lupton Brandt, in 1859 in Sydney NSW. Children from this marriage were: Lily Sophia Forwood (b 1863), Ellen Marion Forwood (b 1865), Alice Mabel Forwood (b 1867), Adelaide Helena Forwood (b 1868), Laura Edith May Forwood, (b 1870), Emma Daisy Forwood (b 1872), Ormond Ivan John Forwood (b 1874)

## Page 16

<sup>cxvii</sup> 5. Mary Ann ROSSITER died in 1860 in Melbourne Colony of Victoria at age 61. She was buried on 11 Jan 1860 in St. Kilda Cemetery Melbourne Colony of Victoria.

<sup>cxviii</sup> The Times: Friday March 9, 1860: "On the 11<sup>th</sup> Jan., at St Kilda, Melbourne, Australia, Mary Ann, widow of the later Thomas Forwood, Esq. , of Warnicombe House, Tiverton, Devon, aged 60."

<sup>cxix</sup> Esther Forwood, wife of Charles Rossiter Forwood died in 1869 at Melbourne, Victoria, age 42, and was buried on 15 September 1857 in St. Kilda Cemetery Melbourne, Victoria.

<sup>cxix</sup> Charles Rossiter Forwood's children referred to here are; Marian Nancy FORWOOD born 1857 in South Brighton Melbourne Victoria, died in 1857, and was buried on 21 December 1857 in St. Kilda Cemetery Melbourne Colony of Victoria. The other child referred to is unclear.

<sup>cxxi</sup> Charles Rossiter Forwood's married his second wife was Prudence Winch DE LA FONTAINE, daughter of John Joseph DE LA FONTAINE and Prudence GRIFFITHS, on 21st August, 1861 in Victoria Prudence was born on 5 Feb 1831, was christened on 23 Mar 1835 in St. James Westminster Middlesex England, died on 31 Jul 1888 in South Yarra Melbourne Victoria at age 57, and was buried on 31 July 1888 in St. Kilda Cemetery Melbourne Victoria

<sup>cxvii</sup> Thomas Weech Jones FORWOOD born on 08 Feb 1820 in Tiverton Devon England, died September 1862 in Merthyr Carmarthenshire Wales at age 42.

<sup>cxviii</sup> Thomas Weech Jones FORWOOD and Elizabeth Dunsford MEAD had the following children: Thomas Weech FORWOOD born 08 February 1845 in Tiverton Devon England, John FORWOOD, born about 1846 in Tiverton Devon England and died on 19 Dec 1910 in Hythe Kent England aged about 64, Charles FORWOOD born in September 1847 in Tiverton Devon England and died in 1907 at age 60, Elizabeth Mary Ann FORWOOD born in March 1849 in Tiverton Devon England, Henry FORWOOD born in June 1850 in Tiverton Devon England and died in 1925 in Christchurch Canterbury New Zealand at age 75. Ellen FORWOOD born in 1852, William Frederick FORWOOD born about 1853 in Tiverton Devon England and died on 17 Jun 1907 in Paddington London England aged about 54 and Parnel FORWOOD born in June 1859 in Tiverton Devon England.

<sup>cxvii</sup> Further investigation required in regards to this reference.

<sup>cxvii</sup> Further investigation required in regards to this reference. Possibly Mary Ann FORWOOD, born on 19 May 1821 in Tiverton Devon England and died in 1922 in Elsternwick Melbourne VIC Australia at age 101. Mary married John EDWARDS.

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<sup>cxxvi</sup> Elizabeth Sophia FORWOOD born 28 July 1822, in Tiverton Devon England. Died December, 1891 in Bromley Kent England at age 69. Elizabeth married Thomas Rossiter WATT, son of James WATT and Elizabeth ROSSITER, in 1846 in Chelsea Middlesex England. Thomas was born in 1826 in Parish of St Nicholas Jamaica and died 2nd Qtr 1894 in Bromley Kent England at age 68. Thomas & Elizabeth were first cousins.

Page 17

## An account of settlement in Fiji, 1871 to 1874

<sup>cxxvii</sup> The Australian-based Polynesia Company was a company formed to plant crops in Fiji. With the rising price of cotton in the wake of the American Civil War (1861-1865) had interested the Polynesia Company in acquiring land in Fiji for planting. In return for 5,000 km<sup>2</sup>, the company agreed to pay Cakobau's debt. Australian settlers landed on 575 km<sup>2</sup> of land in Viti Levu, near what was then a Fijian village called Suva, in 1868. The Polynesia Company settlers were joined by a further several thousand planters throughout the 1860s and 1870s. Often fraudulently, they obtained Fijian land, often in exchange for weapons or alcohol. Competing land claims followed, with no unified government to settle the disputes. Frustrations peaked following the collapse of cotton prices and the destruction of the crop by hurricanes in 1870. In June 1871, John Bates Thurston, the British honorary consul, forged a "marriage of convenience" between Cakobau and the settlers, and persuaded the Fijian chiefs to accept a constitutional monarchy with Cakobau as king, but with real power in the hands of a cabinet and Legislature dominated by settlers. The Legislative Assembly met for the first time in Levuka in November 1871.

<sup>cxxix</sup> Cakobau's claimed position was also undermined by international developments. The United States threatened intervention following a number of incidents involving their consul, John Brown Williams. His trading store had been looted by Fijian natives following an accidental fire, caused by stray cannon fire during a Fourth of July celebration in 1849. When his Nukulau Island house was subjected to an arson attack in 1855, the commander of the United States naval frigate *USS John Adams* demanded compensation amounting to US\$5000 for Williams from Cakobau, as the *Tui Viti*. This initial claim was supplemented by further claims totalling US\$38,531. Cakobau was faced with a dilemma. To disclaim responsibility for the debt, he would have to deny his self-proclaimed and still far-from-universally accepted sovereignty. To admit responsibility, he would have to undertake to pay the debt, or else face punishment from the United States Navy. He chose the latter course, hoping that the United States was only bluffing. Reality began to catch up with Cakobau in 1858, when the USS *Vandalia* sailed into Levuka. Unable to pay his debt, and faced with increasing encroachments onto Viti Levu's south coast from Ma'afu, Cakobau approached the British consul with an offer to cede the islands to the United Kingdom, if only they would assume responsibility for his debt in return for 5,000 square kilometres of land. His insistence, however, on being allowed to retain his questionable title of *Tui Viti* proved unacceptable to the British government, which turned his offer down after four years of consideration in 1862. This followed a report from Colonel W.J. Smythe, who had come to the conclusion, after interviewing every Paramount Chief in Fiji, that Cakobau's title was self-assumed and by no means universally accepted by his fellow chiefs, and that he did not have the authority to cede the islands

<sup>cxxx</sup> It is not clear if Charles Rossiter Forwood took any of his family with him to Fiji in 1871. His son Walter Weech Forwood born 1855 did spend approx 20 years in Fiji where he married his Frances BROWN in 1885, daughter of Thomas Como BROWN and Elizabeth STRACHAN of Como House, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria. It is possible that Frances Brown was in Fiji visiting her sister Annie Lydia Brown who was then married to Charles Denham St Pinnock. Charles was secretary to the Governor of Fiji between ??? to ??? Frances was born on 31 Aug 1862 at Como House Toorak Victoria and died on 30 May 1893 in Melbourne, Victoria at age 30. Her daughter Gwendoline Frances Forwood was born in Fiji in 1886.

<sup>cxxxi</sup> Possibly the Battle of Ushant or Ouessant, 27<sup>th</sup> July 1778 ; see references:  
[www.nmm.ac.uk/collections/prints/viewPrint.cfm?ID=PAD5336](http://www.nmm.ac.uk/collections/prints/viewPrint.cfm?ID=PAD5336); [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First\\_Battle\\_of\\_Ushant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Battle_of_Ushant)

<sup>cxxxii</sup> Further investigation required in regards to this reference.

<sup>cxxxiii</sup> Walter Weech Forwood, of Adelaide, his 4<sup>th</sup> son of Adelaide & Sydney, 1846-1926

<sup>cxxxiv</sup> It is probable that this Thomas (given as born.1700) is actually referring to his son also Thomas Forwood [2<sup>nd</sup> 1734 - 1781] who married Faith Friend in 1758 (not 1861) at Stoke Damerel, Devon, refer: <http://genuki.cs.ncl.ac.uk/DEV/StokeDamerel>, (though as was the custom, if this was his wife's parish and his was Plymouth, records may state Plymouth as also the parish of marriage. This needs to be investigated further. Furthermore Thomas Forwood (1<sup>st</sup>)'s grandson also Thomas Forwood, born.1763 married Martha Luger, 1791, Plymouth, so the above 1761 could be 1791 miss-transcribed or thus also out of place. So there may have been a Thomas Forwood (1<sup>st</sup>) born 1700 the father of Thomas Forwood, born 1734-81. Previously others have had the father of Thomas Forwood 2<sup>nd</sup> as Christopher Forwood 1708- we have yet to confirm this Thomas Forwood 1700 and his place on the family tree. Note

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an earlier Thomas Forwood c.1674 – 1694 is also given as being in the Royal Navy and dying at sea on HMS Burford; see: [http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=lainee\\_denton&id=I5784](http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=lainee_denton&id=I5784) ; so it is likely that the Royal Naval connection was maintained in the family, so Thomas Forwood born 1700 can be a sibling of, perhaps from a previous marriage, of that Christopher Forwood.

<sup>cxxxv</sup> This reference refers to the Liverpool Branch of the family. Arthur Bower Forwood of Liverpool.

<sup>cxxxvi</sup> HMS Foudroyant, captured French ship 1858. See notes: 1778 Capt. John JERVIS, On 17th. June FOUAROYANT, COURAGEAUX and ROBUSTE brought into the fleet the PALLAS, a French frigate of 32 guns, Papers were found on board which gave Adm. KEPPEL an accurate account of their force at Brest. This information decided him to return to Portsmouth to reinforce and on the 27th. June the fleet anchored at Spithead. In 1782 Capt. JERVIS was under the orders of Vice Adm. BARRINGTON and was sent out with a small squadron to intercept a French convoy, then ready for sea at Brest, and bound for the East Indies. *"Proceedings of his majesty's ship the Foudroyant Near sunset on the 20th., I was near enough to discover the enemy consisted of three or four ships of war, two of them, at least, of the line, with seventeen or eighteen sail under their convoy, and that the latter dispersed by signal. At half past nine I observed the smallest of the ships of war to speak with the headmost, and then bear away. At a quarter past ten the sternmost line of battle ships perceiving that we came up with her very fast, bore up also. I pursued her, and at forty-seven minutes after twelve brought her to close action, which continued three-quarters of an hour; when having laid her aboard on the larboard quarter, the French ship of war Pegase, of 74 guns, and 700 men, commanded by the chevalier de Cillart, surrendered. I am happy to inform you, that only two or three people, with myself, are lightly wounded; but I learn from the chevalier de Cillart that the Le Pegase suffered very great carnage, and was materially damaged in her masts and yards, the mizzen-mast and fore-top-mast having gone away soon after the action ceased."* : <http://www.ageofnelson.org/MichaelPhillips/info.php?ref=5355>, <http://www.chebucto.ns.ca/~jacktar/foudroyant.html>; [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS\\_Foudroyant\\_\(1798\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Foudroyant_(1798))

<sup>cxxxvii</sup> John Jervis, Baron Jervis of Meaford, Earl St. Vincent (1735-1823) John Jervis was the second of four children of Swynfen Jervis of Meaford in Stone, Staffordshire. Jervis was educated at Burton-upon-Trent grammar school and at the Reverend Samuel Swinden's academy in Greenwich from 1742. He ran away to Woolwich to join the navy in 1748, but was discovered and returned home. On 4 January 1749 he entered the navy as an able seaman on the Gloucester, under Captain Lord Colvill, following an introduction to the Honourable George Townshead, commodore and commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station. Jervis served on the Gloucester until 25 June 1752 when he moved to the Severn as midshipman, then the Sphinx in June 1754 on board which he returned to England. After serving a month on board the Seaford and another on the Mary, he completed his six years of work and passed the examination to become a lieutenant on 22nd January 1755. Jervis served on a number of vessels during the Seven Years War (1756-1763). In July 1759, he was made acting commander of the Porcupine. With the frigate Halifax, the Porcupine led the ships in charge of transports past Quebec to take part in the capture of that fortress. During the American War of Independence (1775-1783), Jervis commanded the Foudroyant. In 1778, she became part of Admiral Augustus Keppel's Channel Fleet and took part in the battle of Ushant on 27 July 1778. In April 1782, Jervis captured a French ship the Pegase off Ushant, for which he was made a Knight of the Bath. In peace-time, Jervis stood as Member of Parliament for Launceston in Cornwall and Chipping Wycombe in Buckinghamshire. However, in 1794 he left Parliament to take up active service again. In 1795 he took command of the Mediterranean Fleet against Napoleon. In February 1797, he defeated the Spanish Fleet off Cape St. Vincent, and in recognition of this victory he was created Earl St Vincent on 23 June 1797. He took command of the Channel Fleet in spring 1800, until he relinquished this on becoming first Lord of the Admiralty in February 1801. Then again, from 1806 until 1807 when he finally retired, he took command of the Channel Fleet, successfully blockading the French port of Brest. See reference: [http://www.royalnavalmuseum.org/info\\_sheets\\_john\\_jervis.htm](http://www.royalnavalmuseum.org/info_sheets_john_jervis.htm), <http://www.staffspasttrack.org.uk/exhibit/atsea/jervis.htm>

<sup>cxxxviii</sup> Admiral Augustus Keppel, 1st Viscount Keppel PC (25 April 1725 – 2 October 1786), was an officer of the British Royal Navy during the Seven Years' War and the War of American Independence. During the final years of the latter conflict he served as First Lord of the Admiralty.

<sup>cxxxix</sup> <sup>cxxxix</sup> Possibly the Battle of Ushant or Ouessant, 27<sup>th</sup> July 1778 ; see references: [www.nmm.ac.uk/collections/prints/viewPrint.cfm?ID=PAD5336](http://www.nmm.ac.uk/collections/prints/viewPrint.cfm?ID=PAD5336) ; [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First\\_Battle\\_of\\_Ushant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Battle_of_Ushant)

<sup>cxl</sup> See: The Times, 1797

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<sup>exli</sup>List of Freemasons' Lodges, 1799, Chapter of the Order of Harodim, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, 3d Monday from Jan. to April, and from October to Dec. Dine at Five exactly. Chapter open at Seven. Visitors admitted by Tickets, which may be had by applying to any Member of the Chapel. N.B. This is a Crafts Chapter. See Preston's Illustrations of Masonary, Ed. 1796, p.342. [www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/155D63EC-C7BF-4B8F-B7D2-9574C07FE071/0/cityfreedom.PDF](http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/155D63EC-C7BF-4B8F-B7D2-9574C07FE071/0/cityfreedom.PDF), <http://www.londonancestor.com/boyle/lodges.htm>, <http://www.ugle.org.uk/ugle/the-history-of-freemasons-hall.htm>, <http://homepage.eircom.net/~lawe/MASONICLOND.htm>