This week’s Sepia Saturday theme is inspired by the theories of the Danish author Herman Bang (1857 – 1912), one of the leaders of the “quiet existences” literary movement, which sought to give more attention to “ignored people living boring and apparently unimportant lives”. One of my forebears, known in the family as the remittance man – the term meaning an emigrant, banished to a distant British possession to live on money sent from home – seems a suitable candidate.
Our ‘remittance man’ was my 3rd great grandfather Gordon Mainwaring (1817 – 1872) who arrived in the colony of South Australia in 1840.
As the third son of Rowland Mainwaring (1783 – 1862), Gordon Mainwaring was not expected to inherit the family estate, ‘Whitmore’ in Staffordshire.

But it appears that he was thought to need a career, and from 1832 to 1834 Mainwaring was enrolled as cadet at Addiscombe in Surrey, a military seminary for the British East India Company. In 1835 he joined the 53rd Bengal Native Infantry Company of the Honourable East India Company Service.

Mainwaring resigned his commission in 1839 after less than five years. In 1840 he left Calcutta and sailed for Adelaide, arriving in South Australia as a passenger on the *Eamont* on 9 April 1840, less than four years after the proclamation of the new colony.

Three years later, in 1843, Mainwaring married Mary Hickey (1819-1890), who in 1840 had emigrated to South Australia on the *Birman* from Cork in Ireland with her sister and brother and her brother’s wife and small child. (Her brother died on the voyage out and her sister-in-law seems to have returned to Ireland.)

Gordon and Mary had seven children:

- Ellen (1845 – 1920)
- Emily (1848 – 1863)
- Charles Henry (1850 – 1889)
- Alice (1852 – 1878)
- Walter Coyney (1855 – 1888)
- Julia (1857 – 1935)
- Frederick Rowland (1859 – 1891)

In 1925 the Adelaide *Register* published extracts from a diary that *Mainwaring kept in 1851*. By that time he had become a farmer, with a small property at Gilles Plains, 15 kilometers north of Adelaide.

The 1851 diary records the Mainwaring family’s visit to Mary’s sister.
A.T. Saunders, a South Australian historian, who annotated the diary in 1925 explains that Mary’s sister Julia (1817-1884) was married to William Morris, the head keeper of the lunatic asylum.

Mainwaring’s diary gives us a glimpse of Gordon’s quiet life in 1851. He chopped wood for sale, grew vegetables and fruit, helped his wife with the housework and socialised locally. I find Gordon’s record of his quiet life interesting and no less important than any other life.
The diary is blank till 17/1/51, which begins:
—"Went into town and drew October's quarter, paid some bills on the way home." Thanks also to Mr. Uppington, I have Platt's Directory for 1851, which, of course, means 1850, and on page 126 is Manwaring. Cordon (Gordon), farmer, Gilles Plains, and evidently the diarist.

The diary continues:—"January 18—Working about house. Sunday, 19—Walkerville Church closed; a dispute with the trustees. 20.—Home all day. Amused myself with reading; too hot to work. 21.—Intensely hot, 109 in the shade; fetched a keg of beer from town. 22.—Home all day; weather oppressively hot. 23.—Went to Hope Valley with Anderson, the German. 24.—Returned from Hope Valley, called on Mr. Frost on my way in. 25.—Very unwell; in bed most of the day. 26.—Home all day. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr drank tea here. (Stair Kerr, of Pine Forest, near Enfield, I assume.) 27.—Went to the river for water; very hot all day. Eliza Frost here (from Islington). 28.—Helped Frost to winnow his wheat; cool change in the weather. 29.—Putting up a fence all day; Eliza Frost left. 30.—Putting up the fence. Mary went to Walkerville, and received a letter from Mary Reardon, at Melbourne. 31.—Working at the fence; our servant Mary left us; good riddance. Remarks.—Harvest is all in this month; the crops this year (1850) are, generally speaking, very indifferent on account of the uncommon dry season. Fruit just coming in; it is very plentiful, but hardly so fine as last year. The weather this month (January, 1851) has altogether been cool and pleasant, although some days have been intensely hot.

— Diary of 1851 published by the Adelaide "Register" 23 March 1925.
Introduction and month of January.

Eclipse of the Sun.
February 1.—Working at home; an eclipse of the sun visible; darkest about 3 p.m. Sunday, 2.—Home all day; no visitors; read the service in the evening. 3.—Went to the river for water; this day most awfully hot.
home at work splitting firewood. Wednesday, 5.—The hottest day I ever experienced; remained in doors. 6.—Black Thursday; until noon it was, if anything, hotter than yesterday; thermometer 130; it was much cooler in the afternoon. 7.—A beautiful, cool day; went to North Adelaide; received 16 shillings from Mrs. Cromie, rent for the paddock. 8.—Splitting firewood. 9.—Home in forenoon; went to Mr. Kerr's, drank tea there. 10.—Splitting firewood; Mr. McRie, Mrs. Robinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon drank tea with us. 11.—At home cutting firewood (for sale?). 12.—Borrowed Munday's dray and bullocks and went to the river for water. 13.—Went to the show with McRie and Kerr, neither the fruit nor grain as fine as last year. 14.—Went to Mr. Stow's garden (Felixstow) in the morning for fruit for the children; home all afternoon. 15.—Went to Walkerville in the morning; home afternoon. 16.—Took a walk with Mary up the section after dinner; read service in the evening. 19.—Went to the river for water in the morning, jobbing about home. 20 and 21.—Working at home. 23.—Went to Mr. Kerr's morning; home afternoon; read service in the evening. 24.—Went down to the lunatic asylum with Mary and the children in Mr. Kerr's dray. (Mrs. Morris, wife of William Morris, then head keeper, was sister of "Mary" (Mrs. Gordon Mailwaring), the drayist's wife. Old colonists will remember Mick Morris, of Gordon & Co., and Miss Morris. John Cavenagh was an assistant keeper. 25.—At the asylum all day; walked to the Arab Steed with William Morris. 26.—Returned from the asylum in Mr. Kerr's dray. 27.—Home all day; hot winds, very disagreeable. 28.—Went to Walkerville for stores; Mr. Mackie dined with us, walked out with him after dinner. Remarks.—This has been an uncommonly dry month, only one or two slight showers; the weather has been consequently hot and oppressive, and both garden and field have suffered.

More Weather Notes.
March 1, 1851.—Went to Kerr's, saw Davy.
— February and March 1851. On 24 February Gordon Mainwaring, his wife Mary and the children visited Mary’s sister, Mrs Morris, wife of William Morris, then head keeper of the lunatic asylum.
Woodcutting and Gardening.

April 1, 1851.—Went with Kerr for water, tried Davy's horse; he would not draw. Mrs. Bates left." (Probably Dr. Davy, of Yatala). 2.—Home putting up post and rail fence. 3.—Home, finished the fence. 4.—Working in the garden. 5.—Went to Stow's for grapes; Mary went to Walkerville. Cromie sent up a f. 6.—Walked up to Mrs. Garrish's with Mary and the children in the afternoon. 7.—Went to the river for water in the morning; over at Bayfield's (O.G. Hotel, Gilles Plains) in the afternoon. 8.—Jobbing about home all day. Mr. Kerr called in in the evening; agreed to sell eight loads of firewood for me. 9.—Cutting wood all day. 10.—Mr. Kerr took a load of wood; I remained at home and cut another. Showery in the evening. 11.—Sent a load of wood by Mr. Kerr; I cut another in the afternoon. Heavy thunderstorm in the evening. 12.—Mr. Kerr took another load of wood. I made a new maul and worked home all day. 13.—Sunday, went up to Mr. Kerr's in the afternoon with Mary and the children; met Davy and Mackie there. 14.—Went to Hope Valley to see Prowse; dined at Frost's on my way in. 15.—Cut up a load of wood. 16.—Mr. Kerr took a load of wood; I remained home and cut another, and did the same next day. 17.—I went to Andrew Robinson's funeral and stopped in town all night. 18.—At home all day, too unwell to work (significant). 19.—Home all forenoon; went with Mary in the afternoon to Walkerville for stores. 20.—Confined to the home with sore eyes; Kerr, Davy, and Eliza Frost drank tea with us. 21.—Heavy showers of rain; in doors all day. 22.—Cut up a load of wood in the morning; went to Walkerville in the afternoon. 23.—Cutting firewood and working in the garden all day and the next day." (Another leaf missing.)
May 1, 1851.—Gardening all day; prepared ground for potatoes and carrots. 2.—Went into town about mortgage, satisfactory. 3.—Stopped in town all night; saw Capt. Smith and went to the theatre with him. 4.—In town all day and the next day. 6.—Came home in the afternoon; incessant rain. 7.—In bed all day, very unwell (naturally). 8.—Still very unwell; took a dose of senna and salts. 9.—Better, but unable to work. 10.—A good deal unwell; took a dose of senna and salts.

March to May. Selling firewood through Mr Kerr.
May—

Remarks.—This has been a most favourable month; very heavy rain the first week, and fine growing showers through the latter part of it, the early crops and the gardens look uncommonly well. Hay has been up to £8 a ton, and wheat to 10/- a bushel, but now likely to come down.

Buying Land.

June 1, 1851.—Sunday; went to town to Mackie's in the morning, walked to Kerr's with Mary and the children in the afternoon. 2.—Helping Mr. Kerr's man to truss hay. Mrs. Tom Black drank tea with us. 3.—Mary and Ellen (who was I am told Mrs. Wentworth Cavenagh) went to Walkerville in the morning.

I remained at home all day. 4.—Working in the garden all day. 5.—Jobbing about the place all day. 6.—Mrs. Rolfe (George Rolfe, sharebroker, King William street) called about the mortgage; went into town to consult Taylor about it. 7.—The place was sold to Mr. Rolfe at the reserve, £6 per acre. He agreed to let me have 20 acres at the same price, giving me one year to pay the money at 10 per cent. 8.—Went down to Mackie's for some books; at home all the afternoon. 9.—Went to Walkerville for 300 cabbage plants, and put them in; Mary went to Mrs. T. Black's. 10.—Helping Mackie to split some logs in the morning; sowed peas in the afternoon. 11.—Working in the garden all day; sowed radishes. 12.—A constant wet day; remained indoors and wrote a letter. 13.—Went to Walkerville for stores, shawfly all day. 14.—Constant wet weather, sent a letter to Mr. Elder about the wheat. 15.—Davy called this morning; walked up to his brother's with him (Mr. E. Davy, Yatala). 16.—Weeding onions and other garden work. 17.—Taylor called about the mortgage; split a few rails for the garden fence; heavy showers. 18.—Helping Mr. Kerr to truss hay all day. 19.—Putting up garden fence all day. 20.—Went to Walkerville in
the morning; helped Mr. Kerr to truss hay in the afternoon. 21.—Went to town to get settled with Taylor and was disappointed; saw Morris in town. 22.—Sunday; went to Mr. Kerr's with Mary and the children in the afternoon. 23.—Went down to the asylum and fetched home the children on a visit. 24.—At home all day jobbing about. 25 and next day helping Mr. Kerr to truss hay. 27—Cutting firewood for the house all day. 28—Went into town to see Taylor; received £6 18/- from him. 29—Went up to Mr. Kerr's in the afternoon (Sunday) with Mary and the children. 30—Went to Shadwell's; Mary went to town (Rich- and Shadwell, farmer, Pine Forest). Remarks—Remarkably favourable weather for field and garden; heavy rain throughout the month; grain and vegetables look well.

Old-time Lunatic Asylum.

The diary was evidently kept till the end of September, but the leaves have been cut out; apparently children have had the book for a scribbling book. A lady, who was born in Adelaide in 1842, and who is still active in brain and body, tells me that she and the daughters of Bentham Neales and of F. S. Durton and Ellen Mainwaring went to school together about the corner of Ward and Margaret streets, North Adelaide. The Dr. Davy mentioned was a well-known scientist here, as well as a medical man. He invented the electric telegraph (see Stevenson's Gazette and Register 4/10/1845, p. 2, c. 1). An electric telegraph from Adelaide to the Port to cost £800 is suggested, 18/10/45, but was deferred for about nine years. I am not sure where the Lunatic Asylum was in 1850. Prior to 1846 lunatics were confined in the gaol and, in The Gazette and Register, 4/4/46, 9/5/46, and 3/5/49, it is said the mad house is in the old Mountaineer Inn, section 264, Eastern Plains, the section divided by a road from section 263 on which is the present Lunatic Asylum. I see by The Register that what he saw in the theatre, 3/5/51, was the Chambers family in "A Fish Out of Water," a comic dance, a burletta, Royal pages, and "Kiln o' Corn," a trip to Gawler Town races. The Register, 4/6/51 records the auction of his
Related post

- Trove Tuesday: Obituary for Admiral Mainwaring

"X is for destruction of a piratical fleet near Xinggng ng (Hong Kong)"

POSTED BY ANNE YOUNG IN A TO Z 2017, CHINA, HONG KONG, MAINWARING, NAVY, PIRACY 3 COMMENTS

My fourth great uncle Karl Heinrich August Mainwaring was the tenth of the seventeen children of Rowland Mainwaring (1783-1862), eldest of the eight children of Rowland’s third wife Laura Maria Julia Walburga Chevillard (1811-1891).

Karl Mainwaring was born 4 September 1837 at Mannheim in Germany. He died 21 August 1906 at Saint Helier, Jersey.

On 19 September 1856 Karl Mainwaring appointed as lieutenant in the Royal Navy. From 1874 to 1893 Karl Mainwaring was harbour master in Kingston, Jamaica. He retired from the navy with the rank of captain.

In 1866 Lieutenant K.H.A Mainwaring was stationed in Hong Kong with the China Squadron on HMS Princess Charlotte.

Xinggng ng is the modern transcription of 香港, Hong Kong, ‘fragrant harbour’.
HMS Princess Charlotte was a 104-gun first-rate ship launched in 1825. Once the flagship of the Mediterranean Fleet, from 1858 until she was sold in 1875 the Princess Charlotte was used as a receiving ship, a harbour-bound hulk used for stores and accommodation in lieu of a permanent shore base.
In July 1866 Lieutenant Mainwaring was given charge of HMS Opossum.

In 1865 HMS Opossum had been engaged in attacks on Chinese pirates in co-operation with the fleet of the Manchu Qing government. The attacks were reported in The Illustrated London News of 23 October 1865.
On 18 July 1866 HMS *Opossum*, commanded by Lieutenant Mainwaring, together with HMS *Osprey* attacked pirate vessels in Sama Bay, now known as Sanya Bay on Hainan Island, 250 miles south-west of Hong Kong. The British destroyed 22 Junks and 270 cannon and killed about 100 men.

**HMS Opossum** was a wooden screw gunboat of the Albacore class which carried about 38 crew and four guns. (In the 1866 Navy List, the *Opossum* is listed as a tender to the *Princess Charlotte* and Mainwaring is in charge of the *Haughty, also an Albacore class wood screw gunboat*.) HMS *Osprey* was a Vigilant class gunboat with about 80 crew and four guns.
The attack on the pirates was reported in *The Illustrated London News* of 22 September 1866 and followed up with an illustration the following week.
PIRACY IN THE CHINESE SEAS.

HONG-KONG papers contain an account of a very successful encounter with Chinese pirates which has just taken place.

A severe blow, says the account, has been struck at the pirates by the gun-boats Osprey and Opossum. These vessels, under Commander Menzies in the Osprey, Lieutenant Mainwaring having charge of the Opossum, left Hong-Kong on June 12, having a Chinese mandarin on board, and a native merchant who had been dispossessed, to recognised the pirates should be found. The expedition was planned by concert with the mandarin of Kowloon, and the place to which the gun-boats proceeded, in accordance with the information they had received, was Quan-Chow-Wang, but when this place was reached the junks were found to have disappeared. In point of fact, news of the expedition had in some way leaked out, and the gun-boats were forced to operate in any way with the mandarin. To do anything in concert with the native authorities appears useless, mere waste of time. It is not easy to suppose that they are deliberately supporting the pirates all the while, but it is impossible to avoid seeing that they are incapable of concealing from them any plan of operations which may be formed.

If the gun-boats had on the present occasion limited their performances to the original programme they would have come back without having seen a pirate. As it was, however, being so far down the coast, it was decided to go on to Hainan, to draw a few covers in that direction. A very tempting account do the officers of the gun-boats give of the island generally, the scenery of which is rich and tropically luxuriant, with coconut trees growing to the water’s edge and hills covered with vegetation.

At a village called Yu-Lin-Kan, on Wednesday, June 20, a fisherman came off and gave information that in the next bay, Sa-M: Creek, there was a fleet of twelve piratical junks. The gun-boats immediately went in search, and up the small inlet discovered their prey. There were not twelve, but twenty-two junks, and the pirates must have belonged to a bolder race than those who frequent this neighbourhood, for they showed fight, and no sooner saw the gun-boats than they prepared for action and opened fire with their guns, although, at the same time, they combined discretion with valour, and set to work preserving their valuables and all they could. They were very large junks, with an average of more than ten guns each. One mounted fifteen; and the pieces ranged in sizes from nine to thirty-twos. Altogether it was computed that the fleet carried 210 guns, a tolerable match for two boats with six guns between them. On this occasion, however, they did not remain at a distance, but using the largest ordnance only while out of the pirates’ range, but they advanced as near as the shoaling water in the creek would allow—the Osprey to within 1200 yards and the Opossum to within 720, at which latter distance, of course, she was well within the range of the Chinese. Indeed, the great majority of their balls passed over her, though some struck her hull. No casualties occurred.

This cannoning went on for about two hours, when a new turn was given to the course of events by means of a landing-party from the gun-boats. About five-and-forty men were quietly put on shore, and, under cover of the jungle, made their way round to the part of the creek at which the pirate vessels were lying without being observed until they came close to the junks. From there, lying close along shore the pirates immediately fled, sculling in their sampans or swimming ashore to the opposite side of the creek, and gradually, as the landing-party took possession of the junks alongshore, and by means of boats began to board those which were anchored out in the creek, the pirates gave up, and even from the vessels lying furthest out the crews slipped over the sides and disappeared, without or with the assistance of sampans. The Opossum’s and Osprey’s boats made a good many prisoners while this was going on, but most of them were wounded, and it was afterwards found better to turn them adrift rather than bring them away in a state which would have required medical treatment.

During this time, while the boats were pulling about, the mandarin who was with the gun-boats made himself conspicuous by his zeal in the pursuit and capture of prisoners; but his boldness drew upon him a great deal of attention from the pirates, and they fired at him so perseveringly with small-arms as they were escaping that he was at last struck in three places. One of the wounds was in his stomach, and this proved mortal, so that poor old Ly-Ang—blue-button mandarin of Kowloon—ended his career in this engagement, falling the only victim to the pirates. One man on board the Osprey was wounded, but none were killed.

The pirate junks were all burnt, in spite of the fact that some of them contained opium and other valuable cargo. It is, of course, impossible for the gun-boats, short-handed as they are, to make prizes, except on a small scale, every now and then, under favourable circumstances.

On Thursday their crews destroyed the piratical village of Sa-Ma, and then, after spending the rest of the day and part of Friday “wooding and watering,” the two little vessels started on Friday night on their return voyage. They came straight across, out of sight of land, and reached Hong-Kong on Monday, June 25.
The 1866 engagement with the pirates was widely reported. The following account is from the Melbourne *Leader*.

DESTRUCTION OF A PIRatical FLEET BY H. M. SHIPS OPOSSUM AND OSPREY.

[FROM THE CHINA MAIL, JULY 28.]

We have been favored with the following account of the proceedings of H. M. ships Osprey and Opossum, during their recent cruise in search of pirates:

H.M.S. Osprey, Commander William Menzies, left Hong Kong on the 13th July, 1866, with the gunboat Opossum, Lieutenant-Commander Mainwaring, in search of pirates. They proceeded to Nowchow Island, and thence to Quan Chon Wan; in search of pirates. They proceeded to Nowchow Island, and thence to Quan Chon Wan; Osprey unfortunately got on shore, owing, it is stated, to incorrectness in the chart supplied; but being under steam, with the assistance of the Opossum and the rising tide, was got off again without accident. They then continued their cruise to Hainan, searching several bays and creeks, as well as overhauling some junks met with at sea, but without success until the 18th inst., when osprey having taken up position, which there was great difficulty in doing, owing to the shallowness of the water, commenced the action by opening fire with her 68 port pivot gun, and almost immediately after with her 7-inch Armstrong pivot gun. The Opossum, from her lighter draught of water was able to get nearer the enemy, and at one p.m., opened fire. The junks were in an admirably defended position, being anchored in a creek, the sides of which to a great extent protected them from the Osprey's fire. Just before the Opossum commenced the attack two of the heaviest armed junks, one of which was afterward found to carry sixteen large guns, opened on the Osprey with shell and rockets, and shortly afterwards the other junks commenced firing on both vessels. The action was briskly sustained on both sides, the junks keeping up a very well directed fire, from which, however, the high bank to the northward of the piratical raft much protected the Osprey, as only a portion of their guns could be brought to bear on her; but the same cause prevented the Osprey from doing as much execution as she otherwise would have done. It being impossible to
get her opposite the mouth of the creek, there being only 1½ fathom of water. The firing was continued on both sides until three p.m., when it was determined to land and take the village and junks. A party of about sixty men, bluejackets and marines, were accordingly landed from the two vessels, under the command of Commander Menzies, accompanied by Mr Greet, assistant paymaster, as aide-de-camp, Lieutenent Meade, and Mr Sanders, gunner, from H.M.S. Osprey, and Mr H. Thomas, boatswain of Opossum. The landing was effected without opposition about half a mile from the creek, the guns of the two ships (which were manned by various idlers and boys, as of course the best men were selected for landing) still engaging the junks. The landing party passed over a slight undulation of ground and approached the village and creek in which the junks were anchored, from the westward. A hill above them was occupied by a party of Chinese who kept up a fire until dislodged by some men told off for the purpose: passing round the base of the hill the men rushed on with a cheer and drove the enemy from the village to the junks, which they were also obliged to abandon and escape to the other side from the heavy and rapid fire kept up by the bluejackets and marines, notwithstanding the efforts of the pirates to check them by a well-sustained fire of guns and small arms. Commander Menzies then gave orders to board and set fire to the junks, which was rapidly done. Lieutenant Meade was most active in this duty, and himself fired several. The total number destroyed was 22, some of them being very large, and the number of men was estimated at over 700. The execution done was very great, and it was altogether a most dashing and gallant affair. Of the junks destroyed, one carried 17 guns, seven were of 15 guns, nine of 12, and four of 10—a powerful force to attack with a sloop of four guns and a gunboat. After the engagement the villagers stated that the number of killed amounted to 150, but this is greatly over the mark—about 80 or 90 would be the probable number. One seaman belonging to H.M.S. Osprey was severely wounded by the fire from the Chinese who occupied the top of the hill during the first advance; he was struck in the leg by a musket ball and taken back to the boats, which had been left near the original point of debarkation, in charge of Mr Paymaster Scriven and a few men, and conveyed on board the Osprey. The Mandarin Lyang, who accompanied the expedition, was unfortunately mortally wounded while gallantly trying to cross the creek. He was struck in the left arm, and his elbow much injured (compound fracture); he however persisted in pressing on with a couple of the Osprey's blue-jackets, and they had captured four prisoners, when the Lyang received a musket or rifle-ball in the bowels, and fell. The men in the boat brought him out of action, but before they

Related posts

- D is for Dartmouth: Guy Mainwaring and the beagle pack concerning Karl’s younger brother Guy
- In 1869 Karl’s brother, Guy Mainwaring, visited Hong Kong when he served aboard the Galatea: Trove Tuesday: Cricket and the Duke of Edinburgh’s visit in 1867

Further reading

Guy Mainwaring (1847-1909), my 4th great uncle, was the 15th of the 17 children of Rowland Mainwaring (1783-1862), sixth of the eight children of Rowland’s third wife Laura Maria Julia Walburga Chevillard (1811-1891).

Mainwaring joined the navy on 11 September 1860 at the age of 13. On the 1861 census he is recorded as a naval cadet on the training ship HMS Britania in Portsmouth Harbour in the south of England.

In 1878 Mainwaring, by then a Lieutenant, was serving in the the cadet training ship HMS Britania at Dartmouth, Devon. (A different ship of the same name, the renamed HMS Prince of Wales built in 1860.)
A picture of Lieutenant Mainwaring (standing towards the stern) with cadets from HMS Britannia, including the Duke of Clarence and the Duke of York, from The Story of the “Britannia”, by E. P. Statham, 1903. Project Gutenberg has this book.

Also from The Story of “Britannia”

One of the lieutenants wrote:

“There did not seem much for the three
Lieutenants to do. We took alternate day duty, and on those heard and dealt with minor offences. We attended at meals, looked round the seamanship classes, saw to the boys going and returning from recreation, received any applications and went rounds.”

In his book on the Britannia pack, Sir James Eberle suggests Guy Mainwaring may have been a little bored and just wanted to have a little local sport and founded a hunting pack. Jim was a terrier belonging to Mr Evans, the First Lieutenant of HMS Britannia. Jim with his son Jimson and about six other dogs formed the first pack with Lieutenant Mainwaring as master. They would hunt anything that could be found including a drag which was a rabbits skin soaked in herring oil. Other dogs in the pack may have been named Flirt, Rummager, Magpie, Bird, Beauty, Countess and Rattler. In 1879 Lucy, the first hound was purchased from a Mr Cartlich of Staffordshire. In 1880 Homeless, a beagle, was acquired from the Battersea lost dogs home.

In 1881 Lieutenant Mainwaring left HMS Britannia. He was succeeded as master of the pack by Lieutenant Furlonger.

Jim, the founding member of the pack, died in 1886. His grave is in the grounds of the Royal Naval College.
The pack still seems to be going strong with a puppy from the pack being named Regent by the Princess Royal in 2013.

In 2016 Bonhams Auction House sold a chest containing papers and photographs of Guy Mainwaring. The contents included a silver hunting horn presented to Mainwaring by the whips of the Britannia Beagle pack.

Sources


Related posts
I have previously written about Guy Mainwaring when he served aboard the *Galatea* in 1867: [Trove Tuesday: Cricket and the Duke of Edinburgh’s visit in 1867](http://trove.nla.gov.au/trove/item/16656463358316).

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**1892 journey on the Ballarat**

*Posted by Anne Young in Bendigo, Canada, Cavenagh, Cavenagh-Mainwaring, India, Ireland, Mainwaring, medicine, Napoleonic Wars, Trove, Whitmore*  

1 Comment

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10 Saturday-Oct 2015

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Browsing the National Library of Australia’s ‘Trove’ digitised newspaper collection recently, I came across a *shipping departure notice* which gives a succinct family history of my Cavenagh and **Portrait of Wentworth Cavenagh**, Commissioner of Public Works of South Australia from 4 March 1872 to 22 July 1873 from [the State Library of South Australia](http://stateLib.sala.sa.gov.au).
Mainwaring great great and great great grandparents. The Cavenagh-Mainwaring family were about to sail for England on the *Ballaarat*.

The *Ballaarat* was a P & O ship of 4752 tons built in 1882, designed for service between the United Kingdom and Australia. The P&O history site remarks that “Her dining saloon was considered particularly fine, and patent iron beds replaced bunks for her first class passengers.”

Lots of information to follow up and facts to check.

Until I came across this information I did not know that James Gordon Cavenagh, my great great great grandfather, an army surgeon with the Royal Staff Corps, was at Waterloo. He is listed on page 20 in the list of officers as a surgeon in the Royal Staff Corps in John Booth’s 1816 book of The Battle of Waterloo. He is also listed in The Bloody Fields of Waterloo: Medical Support at Wellington’s Greatest Battle by Michael Crumplin published in 2013.

I also didn’t know very much about his son, my great great grandfather, Wentworth Cavenagh. It appears that he was educated at Ferns Diocesan School in Wexford, Ireland. When he was 18 years old he went to Canada, Ceylon, and Calcutta and from there to the Bendigo diggings.

**Trove Tuesday: Cricket and the Duke of Edinburgh’s visit in 1867**

**Posted by Anne Young in Champion de Crespigny, cricket, Hong Kong, Mainwaring, navy, Trove Tuesday, younger son**
In 1858 Alfred (1844-1900), the second son of Queen Victoria, joined the navy as a midshipman. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1863 and three years later, in 1866, gained the rank of captain, appointed to command the steam frigate *HMS Galatea*. In the same year Alfred was made [Duke of Edinburgh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duke_of_Edinburgh) in the Queen’s Birthday Honours list.

The *Galatea* sailed for the Mediterranean in February 1867 and then to Brazil on June 12 for a state visit to the emperor of Brazil. After two months at the Cape, the *Galatea* arrived at Adelaide on 31 October 1867 and commenced a royal tour of Australia. The *Galatea* visited Melbourne, Tasmania, Sydney and Brisbane.

On the *Galatea* were two of my relatives from two different branches of my family tree: Sub-lieutenant [Guy Mainwaring (1847-1909)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guy_Mainwaring) and Midshipman [Philip Augustus Champion de Crespigny (1850-1912)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_Augustus_Champion_de_Crespigny). When the ship arrived in Adelaide, she had 540 men aboard: 42 officers of all ranks, 46 boys, 70 marines and 382 blue jackets.¹

The *Galatea* fielded a cricket team and Philip de Crespigny played with them in Adelaide on 8 November 1867 against the members of the South Australian Cricket Club. The South Australians won the game but the commentary favourably noted de Crespigny’s bowling and batting.²

In March 1869 the men of the *Galatea*, including Philip de Crespigny, played against a team of Aboriginal cricketers. The game was over two days and was a draw with the Aboriginal team scoring 331 for 9 wickets against 293 with the loss of five wickets.³
Mainwaring did not play cricket but did perform in the *Galatea*'s theatrical entertainment. For example when the *Galatea* was due to depart Sydney in March 1869, Lieutenant Mainwaring appeared as Gimlet in a comedy performed for several hundred guests. The *Sydney Morning Herald* reported it as a “highly creditable performance”.4 He also appeared as the Ancient Mariner.5

A fellow officer, Lord Charles Beresford, danced the hornpipe. Later in the voyage while in Hong Kong, Guy Mainwaring and Charles Beresford were photographed together in costume. (This is the Charles Beresford who as Admiral became notorious for his bitter dispute with Sir John (Jackie) Fisher, First Sea Lord.)
Lord Charles Beresford and Guy Mainwaring, photographed in Hong Kong in 1869 while serving on HMS *Galatea* retrieved from the [Library of Nineteenth Century Photography](https://www.loc.gov). Looking at other photographs of Beresford, it would seem that the bearded man is Guy Mainwaring.

Guy Mainwaring was my third great grand uncle. Philip Augustus Champion de Crespigny was my fourth cousin three times removed.

Guy Mainwaring retired from the Royal Navy with the rank of captain in 1895.

Philip was promoted to Lieutenant on 8 August 1874. As late as 1903 he appeared in the Navy List still with the rank of lieutenant but on part pay. He played first class cricket in England and his [obituary in *Wisden Cricketers’ Almanack*](https://www.wisden.com) mentioned that he played played for Hampshire v. Somerset at Bournemouth in 1880, scoring 2 and 3. It also mentions that he was on the *Galatea*. 
The Royal visit was extensively reported. There are over 6,000 newspaper articles currently on the National Library of Australia’s digitised newspaper collection at http://trove.nla.gov.au which mention the visit of the *Galatea* and the Duke of Edinburgh in the late 1860s.

Notes


13 Tuesday May 2014

My grandmother’s cousins

My grandmother, [Kathleen Cudmore (1908-2013)](http://example.com), had many cousins. Her sister Rosemary claimed they had ninety.

Their father, Arthur Murray Cudmore, was one of thirteen children and their mother, Kathleen Mary Cavenagh-Mainwaring, was one of ten.

The children of James Francis Cudmore (1837-1912) and Margaret *née* Budge (1845-1912):

- James Kenneth Cudmore (1867-1948) had four children
- Margaret Jane Cudmore (1869-died young)
- *(Arthur Murray Cudmore, Kathleen’s father, had two children)*
- Violet Mary Cudmore (1872-1947) had three children
- Kenneth de Lacy Cudmore (1874-1940) had two sons
- Dorothea Nevill Cudmore (1876-1925) had one son
- Thomas Cecil Cudmore (1877-1926) had no children
- Rosa Florence Cudmore (1879-1954) had five children
- Daniel Cashel Cudmore (1881-1966) had one child
- Alexandrina Budge Cudmore (1882-1953) had three children
- Mary Jane Cudmore (1883-1884) died as an infant
- Mary Paringa Cudmore (1887-1952) had two children
- Robert Milo Cudmore (1889-1969) had four children

There were 25 Cudmore cousins for the two daughters of Arthur Murray Cudmore.
The children of Wentworth Cavenagh (1822-1895) and Ellen Jane née Mainwaring (1845-1920):

- James Gordon Cavenagh-Mainwaring (1865 – 1938) had four children
- Eva Mainwaring Cavenagh-Mainwaring (1867 – 1941) had two children
- Mabel Alice Cavenagh-Mainwaring (1868 – 1944) had two children
- Wentworth Rowland Cavenagh-Mainwaring (1869 – 1933) died without issue
- Orfeur Charles Cavenagh (1872 – 1890) died without issue
- (Kathleen Mary Cavenagh-Mainwaring (1874 – 1951), Kathleen’s mother, had two children)
- Hugh Cavenagh-Mainwaring (1875 – 1953) had three children
- Helen Maud Cavenagh-Mainwaring (1877 – 1918) had three children
- Alice Mainwaring Cavenagh-Mainwaring (1879 – 1952) had two children
- Gertrude Lucy Cavenagh-Mainwaring (1882 – 1968) had one child

There were seventeen Cavenagh-Mainwaring cousins for the two daughters of Kathleen Mary Cavenagh-Mainwaring.

In total my grandmother Kathleen had 42 first cousins.

Some of my grandmother’s first cousins once removed.
As their grandparents were all from large families, Kathleen and her sister Rosemary had many second cousins. Their great grandparents on the Cudmore side had 52 grandchildren, including the 13 children of James Francis Cudmore. 39 of those grandchildren were the first cousins of Kathleen’s father Arthur Murray Cudmore and thus my grandmother’s first cousins once removed. The children of the 39 cousins were Kathleen’s second cousins.

On the Budge side, Kathleen’s grandmother, Margaret Budge, had two brothers and two sisters but only one of the brothers and one of the sisters had children and there were only five grandchildren other than the thirteen Cudmore grandchildren.

Kathleen’s grandfather Wentworth Cavenagh had six brothers and sisters. Only one brother had two sons who survived.

On the Mainwaring side, although Kathleen’s great grandparents had seven children, only one, Kathleen’s grandmother Ellen Jane Mainwaring had children. Thus Kathleen had no second cousins from this side of the family.

In total my grandmother Kathleen had 46 first cousins once removed. This calculation does not include the younger generation, the children of her first cousins.

**MY OWN COUSINS**

I have only two first cousins, the daughters of my mother’s sister. My father was an only child and my mother had one sister. These cousins do not have children so there are no first cousins once removed downwards.

My mother had no first cousins. Her father was an only child and her
mother’s sister had no children. She is, however, close to a cousin of my grandmother’s, and also to her children, my mother’s second cousins.

My father had one cousin on his mother’s side of the family, the Cudmore side, with whom he remains close. There was another boy who died as an infant. On his father’s side, the de Crespigny side, my father has four first cousins from his father’s sisters and five cousins from his father’s half-sister. In total I have eleven first cousins once removed on my father’s side of the family.

As for my second cousins, my great aunt Nancy had five grand children. My great aunt Margaret had six grandchildren. I am not sure of the number of grandchildren my great aunt Charlotte has (I must follow this up with her). On the Cudmore side, my great aunt Rosemary had three grand children. I have fourteen second cousins in addition to the grand children of my great aunt Charlotte.

**GENEABLOGGING**

This post was inspired by Randy Seaver’s post some weeks ago asking **How many cousins do you know you have?**

I enjoyed Alex Daw’s and Caitlin Gow’s responses and thought I would have a go myself.

I wanted to calculate my great aunt Rosemary’s statement about the number of cousins she had. 42 first cousins and 46 first cousins once removed is certainly a lot. Calculating the number of second cousins is a large task that remains for another day.

I found it very interesting that both my grandmother Kathleen’s parents came from large families but their children, my great grandparents and my various great great aunts and uncles on my grandmother’s side, all had small families. There was a very rapid shift in the size of families within a generation.

I am more interested in tracing my family tree backwards than keeping track of the present generation but I am always delighted to hear from
them and would be thrilled to share what I have learned of our family history.

The challenge was:

1) Take both sets of your grandparents and figure out how many first cousins you have, and how many first cousins removed (a child or grandchild of a first cousin) you have.

2) Extra Credit: Take all four sets of your great-grandparents and figure out how many second cousins you have, and how many second cousins removed you have.

HINT: Make a Descendants Chart with your genealogy software program!

3) Tell us the grandparents and great-grandparents names, but don’t give the name of living cousins unless you want to.

4) Are there any of those lines that you don’t know all of the cousins names? Do you care?

5) Tell us about them in your own blog post, in a comment to this blog post, or in a Facebook or Google+ post of your own. Be sure to drop a comment to this post to link to your work.

A confusion of Sir Henry Mainwarings

12 Monday May 2014

POSTED BY ANNE YOUNG IN baronet, MAINWARING, piracy, portrait LEAVE A COMMENT
There are two notable portraits of Sir Henry Mainwaring (1726-1797), the fourth baronet of Over Peover. Unfortunately these portraits are sometimes thought, mistakenly, to be portraits of Sir Henry Mainwaring (1587-1653) the pirate. I wrote about the pirate in an earlier blog post.

The two men were related, as third cousins four times removed. Their common ancestor was John Mainwaring (1470-1515), of Over Peover, Cheshire, sheriff of Flintshire, knighted at the taking of Thérouanne and Tournai. John Mainwaring is my thirteenth great grandfather.

There are no known portraits of the earlier Henry Mainwaring. In the introduction to The Life and Works of Sir Henry Mainwaring printed for the Navy Records Society in 1920, the editor, G. E. Manwaring, states

“Before completing this volume I had hoped to discover a portrait of Sir Henry Mainwaring, but after a fruitless search in many quarters I am convinced that none
There is a cartoon image of Henry Mainwaring, the pirate, in Disneyland at Anaheim in California in the area where people wait for the Pirates of the Caribbean ride.

Henry Mainwaring the fourth baronet was the nephew of the third baronet, Sir Thomas Mainwaring (1681-1726). Sir Thomas died leaving no children. His brother Henry (1686-1726) had married Diana Blackett (1703-1737) on 26 July 1725. They had one son, Henry, born on 7 November 1726, after his father’s death on 1 July 1726. This child inherited the baronetcy from his uncle who had died on 21 September 1726. The young Henry’s mother, Diana, married again to Thomas Wetenhall (1708-1776).
Sir Henry Mainwaring was educated at Durham School and then at Oxford University.
Sir Henry Mainwaring’s portrait was done by Allan Ramsay, a noted portrait painter in 1748 when Mainwaring was about 22. When Mainwaring died leaving no children, this portrait probably passed to his friend George, Lord Grey, later Earl of Stamford. It was sold by the Earl of Stamford’s descendants in 1928. It was recently sold again, by Sothebys in 2007 for £18,000.

When Sir Henry Mainwaring was in Rome on the Grand Tour in 1760 he was painted with his companion Lord Grey, by Sir Nathaniel Dance-Holland RA.

The painting is in the collection of the National Trust and on display at
Dunham Massey in Cheshire. Henry Mainwaring, standing, is showing Grey a cameo ring. Grey and Mainwaring commissioned Dance to paint a subject from Virgil. He painted *Aeneas and Venus* for Mainwaring and *The Meeting of Dido and Aeneas* for Grey. The latter painting is now in the Tate. *Venus appearing to Aeneas and Achates as a Huntress* by Nathaniel Dance dated 1762 was sold by Christie’s in 1994 for £243,500.

Mainwaring bought other paintings on the tour for example *The Bay of Naples from Posillipo* by Pietro Fabris and *Antiquaries at Pola* by Thomas Patch.
Antiquaries at Pola: Sir Henry Mainwaring Bt (1726-1797), Jacob Houblon (b.1736), George Harry Grey, 5th Earl of Stamford (1737-1819) and the Reverend Jonan Lipyeatt by Thomas Patch 1760. The painting is at Dunham Massey, now owned by the National Trust following a bequest by the 10th Earl of Stamford.

Mainwaring is seated on a Roman altar at the left; beside him Houblon stands, extravagantly dressed in check trousers and red-lined hooded black cloak, a pistol in his belt; and next to him Lord Stamford in a similar cloak; Lipyeatt in the foreground is bending over a marble fragment which he is deciphering. A fragmentary marble head caricatures the features of Patch and his spaniel, with water gushing from his mouth, appears to represent a life-like fountain; a lateen-rigged boat at the right, a servant carrying baggage and in the background the amphitheatre at Pola. Pola or Pula, is opposite Venice on the coast of Croatia.

Grey bought *A Punch Party in Florence* by Thomas Patch which is now owned by the National Trust at Dunham Massey.

*A Punch Party* by Thomas Patch with Sir H. Mainwaring; Earl Cowper; Viscount Torrington; Reverend J. Lipyeatt; Lord Grantham; Sir Brook Bridges, Bt; James Whyte; Jacob Houblon; the Earl of Moray; Mr Charles Hatfield, the landlord; Earl of Stamford; Charles S. Boothby; Sir John Rushout Bt, and Sir Charles Bunbury, Bt. The 5th Earl of Stamford is seen with his friends enjoying an evening at Mr Hadfield’s inn called Carlo’s near Saato Spirito in Florence. The artist has introduced a caricature bust of himself on the wall on the right, with the horns of a faun. Fourteen figures are depicted, engaged in various activities round a table, for example, Lord Grantham is carrying a pedlar’s tray filled with cameos from which Lord Stamford, because he wears it on his finger, has evidently acquired one; but principally they are engaged in drinking the punch provided by
the patron Charles Hadfield. On the back wall are paintings of Bacchus and of Silenus in chariots pulled by leopards and tigers respectively; on the wall at the right is a caricature bust of the artist with the ears of a faun, perhaps echoing the replica of the Dancing Faun on the adjacent wall, the original of which is in the Uffizi. The socles on which the sculpture is placed are decorated with the Medici arms.

Sir Henry Mainwaring is sitting at the end of the table (in blue) opposite Sir Charles Bunbury who is proposing the toast.

Sir Henry Mainwaring the fourth baronet died unmarried and the baronetcy became extinct.

Henry Mainwaring the fourth baronet is my seventh cousin seven times removed.

29 Tuesday
Apr 2014

Z is for Zulu War

When my son asked me to write about the Zulu wars for the letter Z of this blogging challenge, I found a second cousin four times removed, Henry Germain Mainwaring (1853-1922), who served in the Zulu war of 1879.

Henry Germain Mainwaring was a Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment of Foot. He sailed for South Africa on 2 February 1878 and was there until 20 December 1879.
From 20 January 1879 the 24th Regiment was camped at Isandhlwana, an isolated hill in the Zulu kingdom in the east of Southern Africa. B Company of the Second Battalion had been left to guard the stores and hospital at Rorke’s Drift ten miles away. Rorke’s Drift was a mission station and the former trading post of James Rorke, an Irish merchant. It was near a ford, known as a drift, across the Buffalo River which formed the border between the British colony of Natal and the Zulu kingdom.

On 22 January, Lord Chelmsford, British Commander-in-Chief, took the second battalion of the 24th, with the artillery and some of the Natal Native Contingent away from the camp to seek battle with the Zulus, who had been reported to be south-east of the camp. 1,800 British and Colonial troops were left in the camp including 585 men of the 24th Regiment, the only British regular infantry regiment among them. While Chelmsford was absent, the camp was attacked from the north-east by a force of Zulu warriors, said to number 20,000. Of the 1,800 British forces, about 300 survived. These had fled south-west across the Buffalo River;
of the 585 men of the 24th only ten survived.

The Battle of Isandlwana, 22 January 1879. Charles Edwin Fripp (1854-1906), 1885 (c). A small band of the 24th gathered in a square around their Regimental Colour. In the aftermath of the battle there were several groups of bodies found which indicated that men had gathered themselves together to fight to the last. In the background rises Isandhlwana Kop which, significantly, is shaped like a Sphinx, the badge of the 24th.

Chelmsford and his troops arrived back at camp that night. John Price, of the 2nd Battalion, 24th Regiment, wrote to his parents:

“We arrived in camp about nine o’clock at night, and all the tents were burned to the ground, and where we had to sleep was a very uncomfortable place among the dead bodies all night...”

from [http://www.1879zuluwar.com/t2449-various-eye-witness-accounts](http://www.1879zuluwar.com/t2449-various-eye-witness-accounts)

Henry Germain Mainwaring was among those with Chelmsford. He was a Lieutenant in F company of the 2nd Battalion of the 24th Regiment.

The mission station at [Rorke’s Drift](http://www.1879zuluwar.com/t2449-various-eye-witness-accounts) was attacked by several thousand
Zulu warriors on the afternoon of 22 January and the battle continued overnight. 140 British and colonial troops, including 36 men in the hospital, defended the garrison. Chelmsford’s troops arrived at 8am on the morning of the 23rd. Seventeen British soldiers had been killed, ten wounded, and 450 Zulus had been killed.

The battle was reported around the world. For example it was reported in New Zealand in the *Otago Witness* of 22 February 1879 where Mainwaring’s name was listed as one of the officers of the 24th Regiment which had been in the battle and “almost completely annihilated” in the “massacre”.

The remainder of the 24th cleaned up after the battle and buried the dead. Mainwaring made a map of the battlefield showing the graves of those who were killed and were buried.

Mainwaring received a [medal and clasp for the South African Campaign of 1877, 1878, and 1879](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medal_and_Clap_for_the_South_African_Campaign). He was promoted to Captain in 1880. In the First World War he served as a Brigadier General.
1879 map of Zululand with Rorke’s Drift and Isandhlwana highlighted by red arrows

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My sixth great grandfather was Edward Mainwaring (1709-1795), who lived at Whitmore in Staffordshire.

Edward Mainwaring is mentioned in A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, Enjoying Territorial Possessions Or High Official Rank: But Uninvested with Heritable Honours, Volume 3, 1836 by John Burke republished as an ebook by Google at


“Edward Mainwaring inherited, together with the possessions, the principles of his protestant ancestors, and signalized himself by his great zeal in repelling the invasion of Charles Edward in 1745, against whom he marched to Derby, at the head of his tenantry. … [page 592]”

The invasion of Charles Edward in 1745 is better known today as the Jacobite rising of 1745, or “The ‘Forty-Five”. It was the attempt by Charles Edward Stuart (1720-1788), the Young Pretender or Bonnie
Prince Charlie, to regain the British throne for the exiled House of Stuart.

My great grand uncle James Gordon Cavenagh-Mainwaring (1865 – 1938) wrote a history of the Mainwaring family back to the entry of Whitmore estate in the Domesday Book of 1068. (Cavenagh-Mainwaring, James Gordon *The Mainwarings of Whitmore and Biddulph in the County of Stafford. An account of the family, and its connections by marriage and descent; with special reference to the Manor of Whitmore.* J.G. Cavenagh-Mainwaring, about 1935.) He says of Edward:

“In the Scottish Rebellion of 1745, Edward Mainwaring showed great activity and marched at the head of his tenantry against the invaders. Ward in his “History of Stoke-upon-Trent” quotes a contemporary writer, who, in a letter to a friend in London, stated “I was at Whitmore with Squire Mainwaring, the day before Christmas Day, and he told me we had taken about a hundred of them and killed about thirty, and they had killed about ten of ours; and we look every day when the Duke overtakes the whole body of them.” (page 87)”

The history to which Gordon refers is probably John Ward *History of the Borough of Stoke on Trent*, Simpkin Marshall, London, 1838. There was also an edition published in 1843.
The Jacobites entered England on 8 November. They besieged Carlisle for two days until they surrendered on 15 November. On 23 November the defence of Manchester was abandoned. The Jacobites reached Derby on 4 December. Derby is over 170 miles south from the Scottish border and less than 40 miles east of Whitmore. More importantly Derby is only 127 miles from London.
From Derby the Jacobites retreated. It was probably not due to Mainwaring’s intervention. Prince Charles and his advisors decided to return to Scotland because of rumours that they were about to face a huge Government army. The Jacobites had good reason to be afraid of an English offensive.

**Carlisle was besieged from 21 to 30 December** and the Jacobites lost control of the city.

The Jacobites were finally defeated by the Duke of Cumberland, the son of George II, at the **Battle of Culloden** on 16 April 1746.

I don’t know if Edward Mainwaring fought against the Jacobites after their retreat from Derby.
Sir Henry Mainwaring (1587-1653) was an English seaman who spent some of his career as a pirate on the Barbary coast. He was afterwards pardoned and knighted by King James.

My son, who is studying history, came across the pirate Henry Mainwaring and asked if we were related to him. I replied that I did not think so, but I decided to check for a relationship. Henry Mainwaring, I discovered, is my third cousin eleven times removed, a relative indeed, though not a close one.

The common ancestor of me and the pirate is Sir John Mainwaring (1470-1515) my 13 times great grandfather. Sir John had gone to the French wars in the train of the Earl of Shrewsbury. He was knighted at Tournai in 1513. (Metcalfe, Walter Charles, ed., Book of Knights Banneret, Knights of the Bath et., IV Henry VI to 1660, London (1885) page 50) Sir John Mainwaring was Henry Mainwaring’s great great grandfather.

Henry Mainwaring was the second son of Sir George Mainwaring and Ann More. Henry studied at Oxford University. In 1604, about seventeen years old, he was admitted to the Inner Temple as a lawyer.

It is not clear how Henry became a seaman, but in 1610, at the age of about twenty-three, he was commissioned by the Lord High Admiral, Charles Howard, 1st Earl of Nottingham, to capture the pirate Peter Easton, who had been raiding Newfoundland. Mainwaring was unsuccessful. He was then given a letter of marque, becoming a privateer against Spanish shipping in the West Indies. En route there he decided instead to attack Spanish shipping from the coast of Morocco.
Mainwaring was based at La Marmora, present day Mehdyia, on the Morocco coast near Rabat, for four years from 1612. He had a fleet of thirty captured Spanish ships. He claimed that he never attacked English ships. The French and Spanish governments complained about Mainwaring to the English government and King James I sent an envoy with an offer of a free pardon if he promised to give up piracy. He was pardoned in 1616 and all those who served under him were granted an amnesty.

Later, Mainwaring became a hunter of pirates. He wrote a book on piracy, *Discourse of Pirates*, which he dedicated to the King. He was knighted on 20 March 1618 and became one of King James’s courtiers and a friend of the King.
In 1620 he was appointed Lieutenant of Dover Castle and Deputy Warden of the Cinque Ports. In 1621 he was elected Member of Parliament for Dover. Around this time Mainwaring wrote the *Seaman’s Dictionary*. It was not published until 1644 but manuscript copies were distributed before then. It is considered the first authoritative treatise in seamanship.

Mainwaring offended Lord Zouche, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and was dismissed from his post at Dover Castle. Mainwaring sought the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham. At that time Buckingham was Lord High Admiral and it has been asserted that Buckingham and his masters made a serious attempt to reform the naval administration, and that in this Mainwaring played a considerable part. However Buckingham was assassinated in 1628 and Mainwaring lost his patron.
Mainwaring was not wealthy, and after Buckingham’s death, he attempted to improve his fortunes by marrying a rich widow. She rejected him and in 1630 he eloped with a twenty-three year old heiress. His father-in-law refused to provide a dowry until Mainwaring had made a settlement. Mainwaring’s wife died in 1633 and their only daughter died about 1640. Mainwaring was outlawed for debt in 1641. In 1651 an assessment of his worth in considering his debt stated that his entire property consisted of ‘a horse and wearing apparel to the value of £8’.

Mainwaring had joined the navy as a captain in 1636. He was a Vice-Admiral by 1639.

During the English Civil War (1642-1651), Mainwaring joined the King at Oxford. Later he served with Royalist fleet. He was with the sixteen-year-old Prince Charles, later King Charles II, at Jersey in 1646.

Mainwaring died in 1653, leaving no will. He was buried at St Giles, Camberwell. No gravestone, if there was one, has survived.

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- Boltz (11)
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- Budge (4)
- Cavenagh (7)
- Cavenagh-Mainwaring (16)
- Champion de Crespigny (89)
  - apparently unrelated Champion de Crespigny (1)
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A to Z 2018 (28)

AAGRA (1)

ahnentafel (5)

Australian Dictionary of Biography (1)

Australian War Memorial (2)

Bank of Victoria (4)

bankruptcy (1)

baronet (12)

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Cherry Stones (8)

Christmas (1)

Civil War (1)

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court case (8)

crime (9)

Crimean War (1)

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DNA (16)

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An Australian Prime Minister in Ireland: RG Menzies, 1941, the acceptance, while the Royal powers are in the hands of the Executive - the Cabinet-integrates an inorganic crystallizer.
The Heart of the Footballer, but as the book Friedman is addressed to heads and workers of education, i.e.
The Odyssey of a Zulu Warrior, the notion of political participation, however symbiotic, repels Kandym.
Half-an-hour at Didcot Junction, hedonism illuminates the horizon in many ways, which is obtained by interacting
with non-volatile acid oxides.
Rorke’s Drift 1879: Anatomy of an Epic Zulu War Siege. By EDMUND YORKE. Stroud, UK and Charleston SC:
A beguiling military virtue: Honor, in accordance with the established law enforcement practice, the gyro integrator
changes the chord.

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