

Wigram Family

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wigram_Baronets

Wigram Baronets

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



Sir Robert Fitzwygram, 2nd Baronet.

The **Wigram Baronetcy**, of Walthamstow House in the County of Essex, is a title in the Baronetage of the United Kingdom. It was created on 30 October 1805 for Robert Wigram. He was a successful merchant and also represented Fowey and Wexford Borough in the House of Commons. The second Baronet also represented Wexford Borough in Parliament. He assumed in 1832 by Royal license the surname of Fitzwygram. The fourth Baronet was a Lieutenant-General in the army and sat as a Conservative Member of Parliament for South Hampshire and Fareham.

Sir Joseph Wigram, Joseph Cotton Wigram, Loftus Wigram and George Wigram, younger sons of the first Baronet, all gained distinction. Clive Wigram, 1st Baron Wigram, was the grandson of Reverend William Pitt Wigram, ninth and youngest son of the first Baronet.

Wigram Baronets, of Walthamstow (1805)

- Sir Robert Wigram, 1st Baronet (1743-1830)
- Sir Robert Fitzwygram, 2nd Baronet (1773-1843)
- Sir Robert Fitzwygram, 3rd Baronet (1813-1873)
- Sir Frederick Wellington John Fitzwygram, 4th Baronet (1823-1904)
- Sir Frederick Loftus Francis Fitzwygram, 5th Baronet (1884-1920)
- Sir Edgar Thomas Ainger Wigram, 6th Baronet (1864-1935)
- Sir Clifford Woolmore Wigram, 7th Baronet (1911-2000)
- Sir Edward Robert Woolmore Wigram, 8th Baronet (1913-2003)
- Sir John Woolmore Wigram, 9th Baronet (b. 1957)

Sir Robert Wigram, 1st Baronet

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Sir Robert Wigram, 1st Baronet (30 January 1744 - 6 November 1830) was a British merchant shipbuilder and Tory politician who sat in the House of Commons of Great Britain and of the United Kingdom between 1802 and 1807.

Wigram was born at Wexford, the only son of John Wigram, merchant, of Bristol, and his wife Mary Clifford daughter of Robert Clifford of Wexford and granddaughter of Highgate Boyd. In 1762 he took up an apprenticeship with Dr Allen of Dulwich London, and two years later he was a fully qualified surgeon. He and sailed to India on the East Indiaman 'Admiral Watson' as ship's surgeon, but retired from this position in 1772 because of failing health and became a successful merchant. He developed the family's mercantile activities and made several voyages to India in the service of the Company. He was the sole, or at least principal owner, of several vessels trading to Bengal, Madras, and Bombay and was one of the greatest importers of drugs in England.

Wigram was returned to Parliament in 1802 as Member of Parliament for Fowey and was a strong supporter of William Pitt. He was Chairman of the meeting of the merchants and bankers during the French Revolution and was instrumental in raising the Regiment of the Sixth Royal London Volunteers, becoming their Lieutenant-Colonel in September 1803. Also in July 1803, he led a group of shipowners in securing an Act "for the further Improvement of the Port of London, by making Docks and other works at Blackwall for the Accommodation of the East India shipping in the said Port", and established the East India Dock Company. He was created a Baronet on 20 October 1805. At the general election in 1806, he was chosen for the Wexford Borough but after the dissolution in 1807 he retired from public life. Sir Robert was a Vice-President of the Pitt Club. He had partnerships in the Blackwall Yard, Reid's Brewery and Huddart's Rope Works. In 1805 he bought a large share of Deptford shipbuilders formerly 'Perry, Wells & Green' and the firm became 'Wigram, Wells & Green'. By 1813 Wigram had taken over all the Wells interest and it became 'Wigram & Green'. He owned half the business, his sons Money and Loftus Wigram a quarter, and Green the remaining quarter. Wigram retired in 1819 and sold his half to the other partners.^[6] Wigram died at Walthamstow House, his home at Walthamstow, Essex at the age of 86.

Wigram was twice married and had a large family of twenty-one children.^[7] His first wife was Catherine Broadhurst, by whom he had six children. Following Catherine's death, in 1787 he married Eleanor, widow of Captain Agnew and daughter of John Watts, secretary to the victualling office of Southampton. They had thirteen sons and four daughters.^[8] His children included the second baronet and George Wigram

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Frederick_Fitzwygram,_4th_Baronet

Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, 4th Baronet

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Lieutenant-General **Sir Frederick Wellington John Fitzwygram, 4th baronet** (29 Aug 1823 – 9 Dec 1904) was a British Army cavalry officer, expert on horses and Conservative politician.

Fitzwygram was the third son of Sir Robert Fitzwygram, 2nd Baronet and his wife Selina Hayes. He became a cavalry officer and served with the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons in the Crimean War. He subsequently commanded the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot. In 1873 he inherited the Wigram baronetcy on the death of his elder brother Robert. He purchased the Leigh Park estate, at Havant, in 1874 and developed the grounds and garden which were frequently thrown open to the public. He was a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and as President from 1875 to 1877 he unified the veterinary profession. He was active in public life and in 1876 he was mayor of Portsmouth. From 1879 to 1884 he was Inspector-General of Cavalry at Aldershot.

Fitzwygram was elected as Member of Parliament for Hampshire South in a by-election in 1884, and when the constituency was restructured, he became MP for Fareham in 1885. He held the seat until 1900, being interested in military and horse related matters in the House of Commons. He wrote an influential book on the care and management of horses *Horses and Stables* which was first published by Longmans, Green, Reader and Dyer of London in 1869. Fitzwygram's memorial in Havant church is the west window illustrating St. Gabriel and St. Michael.¹ He was an honorary member of the Manchester Unity of Independent Order of Oddfellows, Royal Naval Lodge, England ^[7].

http://www.archive.org/stream/officialpublicat20waltuoft/officialpublicat20waltuoft_djvu.txt

GEORGE F. BOSWORTH
16th November, 1928

More Walthamstow Houses and their Associations

Thorpe Combe or North Bank, Forest Road

In the twelfth Monographli some account was given of Walthamstow House and of Sir Robert Wigram, who, as the father of twenty-three children, founded a family or clan which still flourishes. It will therefore be convenient if we now consider some of the other Wigram houses in Walthamstow, including Brookscroft in Forest Road, Thorpe Combe or North Bank in Forest Road, and Wood End House, that formerly stood at the east end of Wyatts Lane. The last two were within what may be called the Wigram enclave, that is, the area between Wyatts Lane, Shernhall Street and Forest Road, while Brookscroft was just to the west of Wigram's territory, the Hilly Fields, now the site of houses in The Drive and Prospect Hill.

Walthamstow House may thus be called the seat of the Wigram family, while two of the sons started their life at Thorpe Combe and Brookscroft ; and Wood End House was the home of the Money family, who were on terms of the closest friendship with the Wigrams. Let us begin our review of these old mansions by giving some details of Thorpe Combe or North Bank, as it was called till about forty years ago.

Thorpe Combe is at the corner of two old roads - Shern Hall Street and Clay Street, now known as Forest Road. It has a north aspect over the Lea Valley and Epping Forest.

The original building of the mid-eighteenth century is of reddish brown stocks, which are as good to-day as when they were first laid. The house was nearly square in plan, three stories high, with a lead and tile roof, and underground kitchens. It has a handsome panelled and decorated porch with columns on either side. Two wings were built later to match the original work but they are only two stories high. These two wings balanced each other in outside appearance on either side of the mansion, but only one was an addition to the house accommodation, the other being a coach-house with rooms over for the coachman. This coach-house has windows facing front, matching the other wing, but they are blocked up, owing presumably to the window tax of those days. At a later date the underground kitchens were disused and another addition was built on the east end for domestic offices, which are paved with York stone ! There is a verandah at the back of the house, over the area which lighted the underground offices.

At the west end, opposite the coach-house, is another building, which was the stable and cowhouse. This has a brick with the date "1789" cut in it. The upper part of this building was fitted with storage room for fruit, etc. The cows used to graze in the meadows opposite, where Spruce Hills Road now runs.

There were two wells sunk for the house, one directly under the old main building, and the other in the old cobble-stone paved coach-house yard. Both are now disused.

Coming to the interior of the house, it is seen at once that the hall is not so large as it might be. The main rooms are of good size, well proportioned, but nearly all facing north, making them cold and sunless. There is an interesting winding staircase, and in one of the bedrooms there is a carved mantelpiece.

The garden is about four acres in extent and is really delightful. At the back of the house is a stretch of lawn with beds of rhododendrons flanking it, and a row of old elms in the background. There is a circular pond with water lilies in the south-east corner of the garden, and there is a varied selection of beautiful trees, including oak, chestnut, silver birch, copper beech, cedar, acacia, larch, cypress and mulberry. Even now, in 1928, there are owls, wood pigeons and hedgehogs living in the garden of Thorpe Combe.

I have spent some time over the house and surroundings of Thorpe Combe, as it is a typical mansion of a wealthy merchant at the close of the eighteenth century and during the first half of the nineteenth, and I am going to identify the place as the residence of Octavius Wigram, the twelfth child and seventh grown-up son of Sir Robert Wigram.

Octavius Wigram was born at Walthamstow House on 18 December, 1794. In that year the Thames was so frozen that ships could not get up to London, and there was so little coal in the house that fires could only be kept burning in the kitchen and in his mother's bedroom. He was educated privately at

Shackiewell, and at the age of sixteen entered his father's counting-house. He afterwards became a partner in Huldart's Patent Cables Company, and in 1819 he was a director of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, and did not break his connection with that company until 1878. In 1822 he received a commission as cornet in the London and Westminster Light Horse (Volunteers), and as a trooper of that regiment he was on duty at one of the doors of Westminster Abbey during the coronation of King George IV, when Queen Caroline tried to force her way into the Abbey. During the seasons from 1823 to 1831 he is mentioned as the owner of two ships employed in the East India Company's service. In 1824 he was elected a member of Lloyds, and on 24 March of that year he was married at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, to Isabella Charlotte, daughter of that prelate. From that year till 1830 Octavius Wigram lived at 36, Wimpole Street. He then came to Thorpe Combe, where he resided till 1841, when he moved to Dulwich. Among the many appointments he held, we find he was a partner in Reid's Brewery Company, on the Committee of Lloyds' Register of Shipping, and one of His Majesty's Commissioners for enquiry into the law respecting pilots. He was presented with his portrait in oils by Sir G. Richmond, R.A., in 1871, as a mark of esteem from the Royal Exchange Assurance Company. He died on 20 May, 1878, leaving three sons and three daughters.

BROOKSCROFT, FOREST ROAD

This old mansion in Forest Road, almost opposite Chestnut Farm, is now the headquarters of the Walthamstow Child Welfare Society and consequently one of the best-known houses in Walthamstow. Like Thorpe Combe it faces north, and has an extensive view over the Lea Valley and the Forest district. It is one of the many brick mansions in the neighbourhood, and has no special features that merit attention. I am going to connect it, in the first instance, with Edward Wigram, the eighteenth child and twelfth grown-up son of Sir Robert Wigram.

Edward Wigram was born at Walthamstow House on 30 September, 1802, and was christened on 11 December, 1803. At the age of eighteen he went to China and lived for some years at Canton. On his return from China he married Catherine, daughter of George Smith, M.P., of Selsdon, and lived at Walthamstow till 1850. He became a partner in Reid's Brewery Company and travelled on the Continent. From 1846 to 1863 he was assistant treasurer to the S.P.C.K., and took an interest in King's College Hospital. He had three sons and three daughters, and lived to the age of sixty-eight years by "never taking an indiscreet liberty with himself after he was a youth." He died on 3 December, 1870.

[A History of the County of Essex: Volume 6 | British History Online](#)

Sir Robert Wigram (1744–1830), chairman of the East India Docks, lived at Walthamstow House. Among his sons were (Sir) James (1793–1866), vicechancellor of England, and Joseph (1798–1867), bishop of Rochester

